

PROVA 2

$$1) a) \quad K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][ClO^-]}{[HClO]} \quad ; \quad K_b = \frac{[OH^-][HClO]}{[ClO^-]}$$

$$\text{Assim: } K_a \cdot K_b = [H_3O^+][OH^-] = K_w$$

$$\text{ou } pK_a + pK_b = pK_w$$

$$K_w = 10^{-14} \quad (25^\circ C) \quad \text{Assim} \quad K_b = 3,3 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$K_a = \frac{10^{-14}}{3,3 \times 10^{-7}} = \underline{\underline{3,0 \times 10^{-8}}}$$

$$pK_a = -\log K_a = 7,52$$

(b) Soluções de hipoclorito de sódio 0,01 mol/L
Usando o equilíbrio (II) e K_b temos

$$[HClO] = [OH^-]$$

$$\text{Assim } K_b = \frac{[OH^-]^2}{[ClO^-]} \quad ; \quad [ClO^-] = 0,01 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[OH^-] = \sqrt{K_b \cdot [ClO^-]} = \sqrt{3,3 \times 10^{-7} \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$(b) \quad [\text{OH}^-] = (3,3 \times 10^{-9})^{1/2} = (33 \times 10^{-10})^{1/2}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 5,74 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^-] = 4,24$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 4,24 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = 9,76}$$

(c) 5% em massa de NaClO

Pesquisar a densidade $\approx 1,1 \text{ g/cm}^3$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Assim} \quad 5\text{g} \quad 91 \text{ mL} \\ \quad \quad \quad x \quad 1000 \text{ mL} \end{array} \quad x = 54,94 \text{ g/L}$$

$$\bar{M} = 74,44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{conc. mol/L} \Rightarrow \boxed{7,38 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol/L}}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = (K_b \cdot [\text{ClO}^-])^{1/2} = (3,3 \times 10^{-7} \times 7,38 \times 10^{-1})^{1/2}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 4,9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L} \quad \text{pOH} = 3,3$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 10,7}$$



$$(a) \quad K_{ps} = [\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}] = 2,9 \times 10^{-8} \quad (25^\circ\text{C})$$

Considerando $[\text{Cu}^{2+}] = s_0 \Rightarrow K_{ps} = s_0^2$

$$s_0 = (K_{ps})^{1/2} = (2,9 \times 10^{-8})^{1/2}$$

$$s_0 = 1,7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$

(b) Oxalato de sódio = solúvel $0,134 \text{ g}$

$$n = \frac{0,134 \text{ g}}{134 \text{ g/mol}} = 10^{-3} \text{ mols} \quad V = 0,1 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Assim } [\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]_{\text{adicionado}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{10^{-1}} = 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_{ps} = s_1 (s_1 + 0,01) \quad s_1 = [\text{Cu}^{2+}] \ll 0,01$$

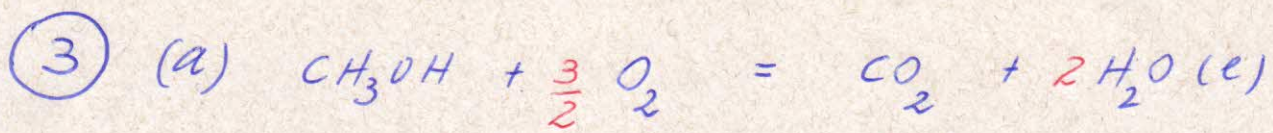
$$K_{ps} \approx 0,01 s_1 \quad \text{ou} \quad s_1 = 2,9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

COMPARAÇÃO: $s_1 \ll s_0$ EFEITO DO IÓN COMUM

$$\text{PRECIPITADO} = \Delta n \times \bar{M}, \quad \bar{M} = 151,5 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\bar{M} \Delta n = (1,7 - 0,029) \times 0,1 \text{ L} \times 10^{-4} \times 151,5 \approx 2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

CONCLUSÃO: PRECIPITA $\sim 2,5 \text{ mg Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$



$$\Delta \bar{H}_r^{\circ} = \left(\Delta \bar{H}_f^{\circ} \text{CO}_2 + 2 \Delta \bar{H}_f^{\circ} \text{H}_2\text{O}(l) \right) - \left(\Delta \bar{H}_f^{\circ} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \frac{3}{2} \Delta \bar{H}_f^{\circ} \text{O}_2 \right)$$

$$\Delta \bar{H}_r^{\circ} = (-393,5 - 2 \times 285,83) - (-239 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0)$$

$$\Delta \bar{H}_r^{\circ} = -726,2 \text{ kJ/mol (metanol)}$$



$$\Delta \bar{H}_r^{\circ} = (-2 \times 393,5 - 3 \times 285,83) - (-278 + 3 \cdot 0)$$

$$\Delta \bar{H}_r^{\circ} = -787 - 856 + 278$$

$$\Delta \bar{H}_r^{\circ} = -1.365 \text{ kJ/mol (Etanol)}$$

QUEIMA 100g

$$\text{Metanol} \quad n = \frac{100 \text{ g}}{32 \text{ g/mol}} = 3,125 \text{ mols}$$

$$Q = 3,125 \times (-726,2) = -2.269,4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Etanol} \quad \frac{100}{46 \text{ g/mol}} = 2,174$$

$$Q = 2,174 \times (-1.365) = -2.967,5 \text{ kJ}$$

CONCLUSÃO

ETANOL POSSUI MAIOR PODER CALORÍFICO
 ≠ QUEBRA LIGAÇÃO σ C-C

④ Nas condições dadas (1º ordem $[Fe^{2+}]$)

$$-\frac{d[Fe^{2+}]}{dt} = k \cdot P_{O_2} \cdot [Fe^{2+}] = \underbrace{3,7 \times 10^{-3} \times 0,2}_{k'} [Fe^{2+}]$$

Assim $k' = 7,4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ h}^{-1}$

$$(a) t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k'} = \frac{0,693}{7,4 \times 10^{-4}} = 9,365 \times 10^2 \text{ h}$$

$t_{1/2} = \underline{39 \text{ dias}}$

(b) $t \rightarrow [Fe^{2+}] = 0,01 \text{ mol/L}$ $[Fe^{2+}]_0 = 0,1$

$$[Fe^{2+}] = [Fe^{2+}]_0 \exp[-k't]$$

$$e^{-k't} = 0,1 \Rightarrow t = 3,108 \times 10^3 \text{ h}$$

$t = \underline{129,5 \text{ dias}}$