

$$P_T = 1,5 \text{ atm} \quad (1)$$

$$K_p = 0,148$$

$$P_{\text{NO}_2} + P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} = 1,5$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{NO}_2}^2}{P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}}$$

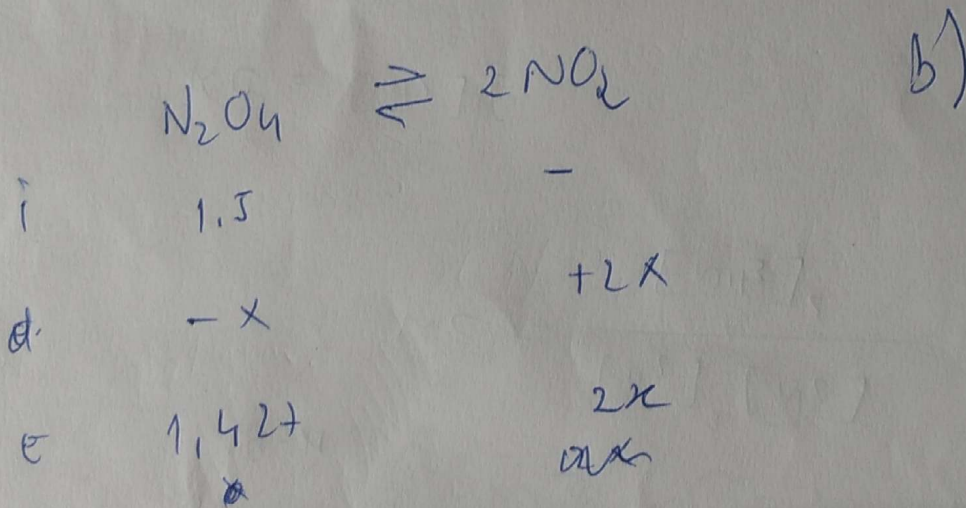
$$\sqrt{K_p \cdot P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}} = P_{\text{NO}_2}$$

$$P_{\text{NO}_2} + \sqrt{K_p P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}} = 1,5$$

$$P_{\text{NO}_2}^2 + K_p P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} = 2,25 = 0$$

forma resolvente

$P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4} = 1,427 \text{ atm} \rightarrow$ pressão de $P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}$ no equilíbrio



$$x = 1,5 - 1,427 = 0,073$$

$$2x(\text{NO}_2) = 0,073 \times 2 = 0,146 \hat{=} 0,150$$

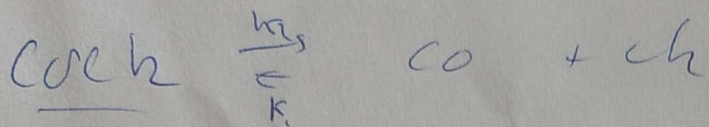
~~RESA B~~

~~RESA B~~

Equilibrium Sum

(79) Fozênio

(2)



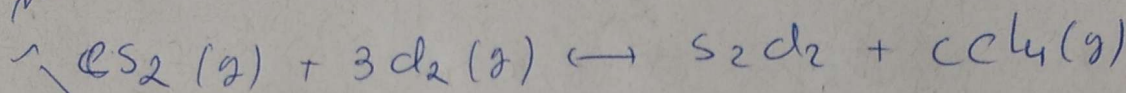
$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[\text{CO}][\text{CH}]}{[\text{COCH}]}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{COCH}]}{[\text{CO}][\text{CH}]}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_2 = \frac{1}{K_1} \text{ (e)}$$

$$1,53 \times 10^{-12}$$

3) molar



i	0,12	0,36		
Δn	-x	-3x	x	x

e) $\frac{0,12-x}{10}$ $\frac{0,36-3x}{10}$

concentrações

x

$\frac{0,090}{10}$

concentrações no equilíbrio

||
S₂Cl₂
||
x

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2][\text{CCl}_4]}{[\text{CS}_2][\text{Cl}_2]^3} \quad -x^2 = \left(\frac{0,090}{10}\right)^2$$

$$K_c = \frac{\left(\frac{0,090}{10}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{0,12-0,090}{10}\right) \left[\frac{0,36-3 \times 0,090}{10}\right]^3} = \frac{8,1 \times 10^{-5}}{2,18 \times 10^{-9}}$$

Resultado

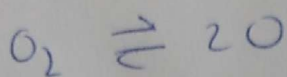
$$= \frac{9,9 \times 10^{-5}}{2,18 \times 10^{-9}} = 4,06 \times 10^5$$

59 ~~59~~

59

~~1800 K~~

1800 K



$$K_p = 1,2 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{0,0500}{10}$$

$$0,005 \text{ M}$$

$$K_p = \frac{P(O)^2}{P(O_2)}$$

$$N = nRT$$

$$P = \frac{n}{V} RT$$

$$P_{O_2} = 0,005 \times 0,092 \times 1800$$

$$P_{O_2} = 0,738 \text{ atm}$$

$$K_p = K_c RT^{2-1}$$

$$\frac{1,2 \times 10^{-10}}{9,032 \times 1800}$$

$$K_c = 8,13 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$\sqrt{1,2 \times 10^{-10} \times 0,738} = P_{O_2}$$

$$P_{O_2} = 9,410 \times 10^{-6} \text{ atm}$$

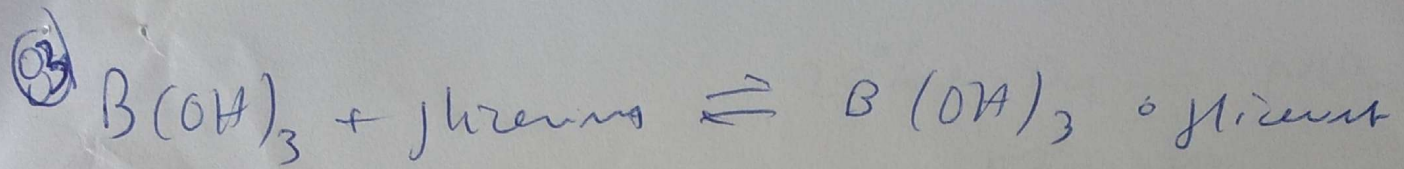
$$\frac{2x}{(0,005 - x)} = K_c = 8,13 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$2,032 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$9,410 \times 10^{-6} \leq \frac{n}{V} \times 0,092 \times 0,005 \times 1800 \quad 3 \times 10^{21}$$

$$3,83 \times 10^{16} \text{ atm/L}$$

$$3,83 \times 10^{17}$$



$K_c = 0,9$
 $0,10M$

8

i $0,1$ ~~$0,1$~~ x

0,1 $0,1 - x$ $A - x$
 ~~$0,1006$~~

$0,6 \times 0,1 = 0,06$

$0,06$

~~$0,06 \times 0,1$~~ $= 0,9$
 ~~$(0,1 - x)$~~

$0,1 - 0,06$
 $A - 0,06$

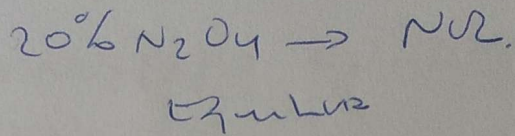
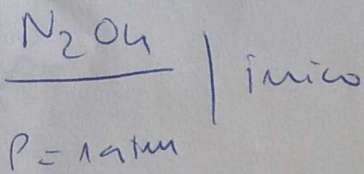
~~$0,067$~~ $= 0,1 - x - x^2$

~~$0,1 - x + 0,067 = 0$~~

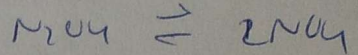
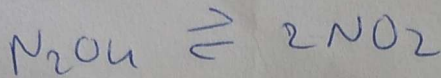
$\frac{0,06}{(0,04)(A - 0,06)} = 0,9$

$1,72 = A = [\text{gluzerna}]$

35



7



$K_p = \frac{P(NO_2)^2}{P(N_2O_4)}$

1	1 atm	0
2	$(1-x)$	$2x$
2	$(1-x)$	$2x$

$K_p = \frac{(0,2)^2}{(1-0,2)} = \frac{0,04}{0,8} = 0,2$

$x = 0,2$

$(N_2O_4) = 0,1 \text{ atm}$

$K_p = \frac{x^2}{0,1}$

~~$\frac{2x}{1-x} = 0,2$~~

~~$\frac{2x}{0,1-x} = 0,2$~~

~~$x = 0,141$~~

$0,1$

$0,1-x$

$2x \rightarrow 0,1 \text{ atm}$

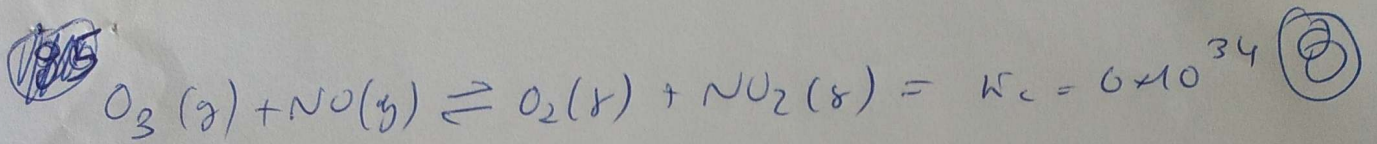
eg $0,1 - 0,05 = 0,05 \text{ atm}$

$\frac{(2x)^2}{0,1-x} = 0,2$

50% to
assortment!

$4x^2 + 0,2x - 0,02$

$x = 0,05$



inow

$$\begin{aligned} [O_3] &= 1 \times 10^{-6} M \\ [NO] &= 1 \times 10^{-5} M \\ [NO_2] &= 2,5 \times 10^{-4} M \\ [O_2] &= 8,2 \times 10^{-3} M \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2,5 \times 10^{-4} \times 8,2 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 10^{-5}} = 205 \frac{10^{-7}}{10^{-11}}$$

$$205 \times 10^5 = \underline{2,05 \times 10^5}$$

NAD NAD otra

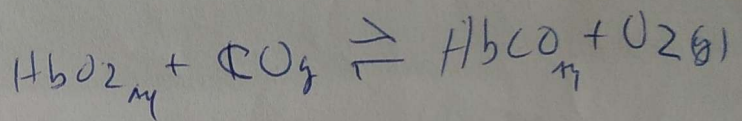
(a)

~~8/15~~ $K = 200$

$$[HbCO] / [HbO_2] = 1 = \text{ratio}$$

$$[CO]_{\text{mo n}}$$

$$[O_2] = 0,2 \text{ atm}$$



$$K = \frac{[HbCO]_m [O_2]}{[HbO_2]_m [CO]}$$

$$K_p = K_p = 1 \cdot \frac{[O_2]}{[CO]}$$

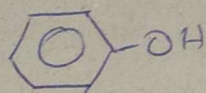
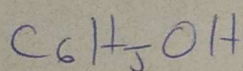
~~$K_p [CO] =$~~

$$K_p = \frac{P_{O_2}}{P_{CO}}$$

$$P_{CO} = \frac{0,2}{200} = 0,001 \text{ atm}$$

1×10^{-3}

①



0,515 g

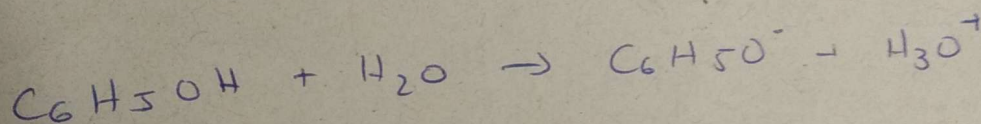
125 mL H_2O

← NaOH 0,123 M

MM = 94,11 g/mol

→ $c = 0,044 M$

Ⓐ pH original ; b)



tenemos que saber apenas o K_a do Fenol

$$K_a = 1,3 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$K_a = \frac{x^2}{0,044} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x = 7,54 \times 10^{-3} M$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad pH = -\log 7,54 \times 10^{-3}$$

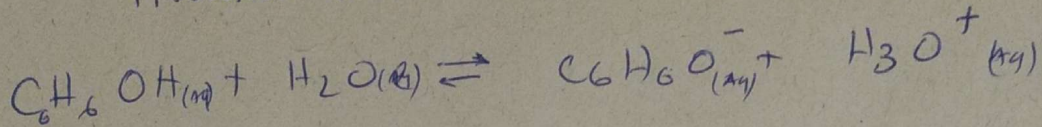
$$pH = 2,12 //$$

Ⓑ) $[H_3O^+] = [C_6H_5O^-] = 7,54 \times 10^{-3} M$

Ⓒ) $C_6H_5OH = 0,044 - 7,54 \times 10^{-3} = 0,036 M$

Ⓒ) pH no ponto de equilíbrio

Titulação Ácido Trácico Base Trácica



Início 0,044

Após titulação

0,044

0,044

foi consumido pelo NaOH

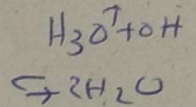
no ponto de equivalência temo odo espécie

que é uma base fraca. ~~no equilíbrio~~

em H₂O ela vai se dissociar de

acordo com a sua constante de equilíbrio

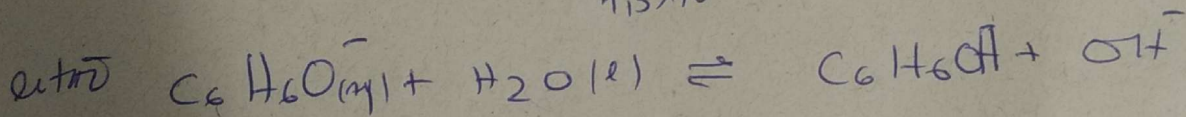
isto é, de acordo com o K_b.



$$K_a = 1,3 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$K_w = K_a \times K_b$$

$$\frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{1,3 \times 10^{-10}} = 7,69 \times 10^{-5}$$



i 0,044

x x

v -x

eq 0,044 - x

x x

$$K_b = \frac{[C_6H_6OH][OH^-]}{[C_6H_6O^-]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{0,044 - x} = 7,69 \times 10^{-5}$$

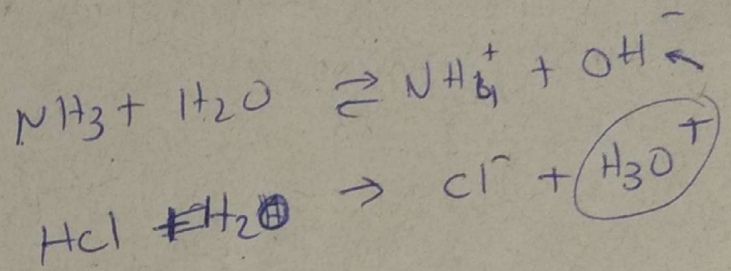
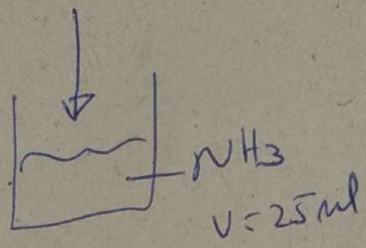
$$x = \sqrt{0,044 \times 7,69 \times 10^{-5}} = 1,84 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$pH + pOH = 14$$

$$pH = 14 - \log [1,84 \times 10^{-3}] = 11,26$$

5
 ↓
 1470
 0,044
 logo x
 0,044 - x
 ≈ 0,044

⑦ 36,78 ml HCl
0,015 M



a) $[\text{NH}_3]_i$:

$$C_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}} = C_{\text{NH}_3} V_{\text{NH}_3}$$

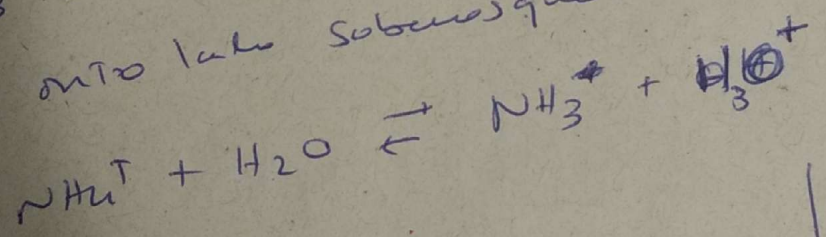
$$0,015 \times 36,78 = 25 \times C_{\text{NH}_3}$$

$$C = 0,022 \text{ M}$$

No punto de ~~equilibrio~~
equilibrio $\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
1 punto.

⑧
⑨

No punto de ~~equilibrio~~ Subenos que todo o
 NH_3 - produce $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^-$
Por tanto todo subenos que:



resolviendo
1 punto
no anterior
ven

pH deviene ser solo --

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$$

No equilibrio
 $[\text{OH}^-] = 0,022 \text{ M}$
 $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 3,49 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$
 $[\text{NH}_4^+] = 0,022 \text{ M}$

$$\frac{K_w}{K_b} = K_a =$$

$$\frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{1,8 \times 10^{-5}} = K_a = 5,55 \times 10^{-10}$$

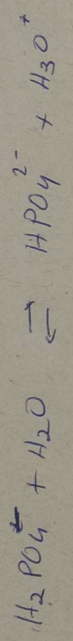
$$5,55 \times 10^{-10} = \frac{x^2}{0,022 - x}$$

$$x = 3,49 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 6,1 [3,49 \times 10^{-6}] = 5,46$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~
3

~~Handwritten scribbles~~



$$\text{pH} = 7,5$$

Saber o K_a do H_2PO_4^-
o SÓLIDIO é um íon diprotico

$$\text{p}K_a = 7,2$$

$$\text{p}K_a = -\log K_a$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} \times [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$-\log K_a = -\log \left[\frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} \times [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \right]$$

$$\text{p}K_a = -\log \left[\frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} - \log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \right]$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

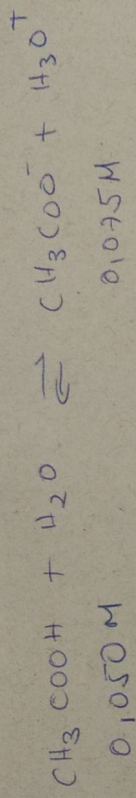
$$\boxed{\text{p}K_a + \log \left[\frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} \right] = \text{pH}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7,2 & \quad 7,5 \\ 7,5 - 7,2 & = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

pH

Ácido Acético



pKa do Ácido Acético

$$pK_a = 4,76$$

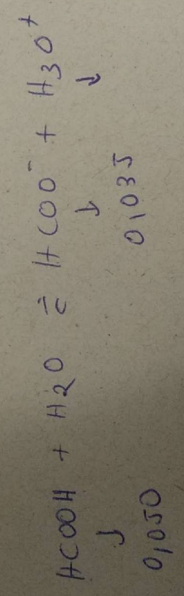
$$pH = pK_a + \log \left(\frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} \right)$$

$$pH = 4,76 + \log \left(\frac{0,075}{0,050} \right)$$

$$pH = 4,76 + 0,176$$

$$pH = 4,94$$

(5)



$$pK_a = 3,75$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \left(\frac{[\text{HCOO}^-]}{[\text{HCOOH}]} \right)$$

$$pH = 3,75 + \log \left(\frac{0,035}{0,050} \right)$$

$$pH = 3,575 \approx 3,6$$

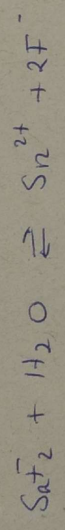
$$4,1 - 3,75 = \log \left(\frac{[\text{HCOO}^-]}{[\text{HCOOH}]} \right) \approx 0,35 \quad ||$$

6

$$\frac{250 \text{ mg SnF}_2}{1 \text{ L H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$[\text{Sn}^{2+}] = 1,03 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eq}$$

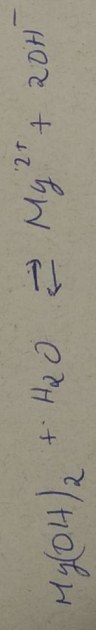
$K_{ps} = ?$

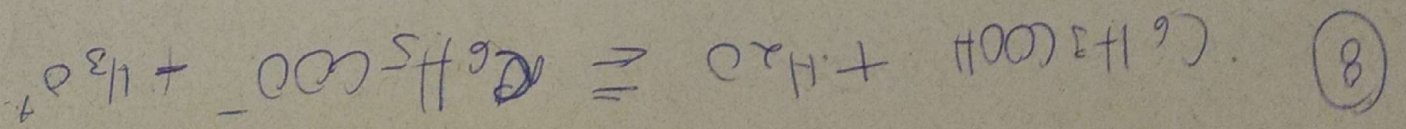


$$K_{ps} = [\text{Sn}^{2+}][\text{F}^-]^2$$

$$= 1,03 \times 10^{-3} \cdot (1,03 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 1,1 \times 10^{-9}$$

7





1.5 g MM=122 150 mL
 0.082 M MM=122 150 mL

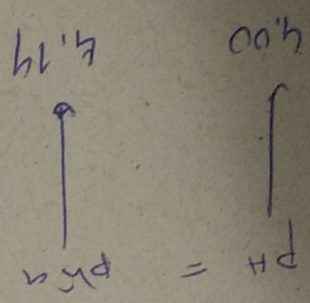
0.1069 M 4.19 0.082 M

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[C_6H_5COO^-]}{[C_6H_5COOH]}$$

$$pH = 4.19 + \log \frac{0.082}{0.082}$$

$$pH = 4.19 - 0.015 = 4.175$$

b) c)



$$\frac{[C_6H_5COO^-]}{[C_6H_5COOH]} = 0.165$$

devernos adicionar
 Mm's 0.42 g
 de C6H5COOH
 ao sistema
 para que o
 pH fique 4

resposta
 ⑧ 4.17 - 1.5 =
 = 0.42 g

Para pH = 4.19 A molar
 $\frac{[A]}{[B]} = 0.1812$
 Para pH = 4.00 A molar
 $\frac{[A]}{[B]} = 0.1657$

+ com que
 A molar
 Mm's

$$0.105 = 0.1656 \times [A] = 0.105$$

Number
 A contains
 2 Bank
 Invert
 to program
 the

$$0.105 \text{ molar } C_6H_5COOH \times 122 = 12.83 \text{ g}$$

11 - 1.92 g
 0.15

c) $\text{pH} = 4,26$ ind
 $\text{pH} = 4,0$

$-\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 4,26$

$10^{-4,26} = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 5,5 \times 10^{-5}$

$10^{-4} = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-4}$

~~As concentrações de H_3O^+ são iguais, portanto o pH é o mesmo.~~
~~Assim, a concentração de H_3O^+ é 1×10^{-4} mol/L.~~
~~Logo, a concentração de H_3O^+ é 1×10^{-4} mol/L.~~
~~Assim, a concentração de H_3O^+ é 1×10^{-4} mol/L.~~
~~Logo, a concentração de H_3O^+ é 1×10^{-4} mol/L.~~
~~Assim, a concentração de H_3O^+ é 1×10^{-4} mol/L.~~
~~Logo, a concentração de H_3O^+ é 1×10^{-4} mol/L.~~

$1 \times 10^{-4} \times 0,150 = 1,5 \times 10^{-5}$ moles

$5,5 \times 10^{-5} \times 0,150 = 8,25 \times 10^{-6}$ moles

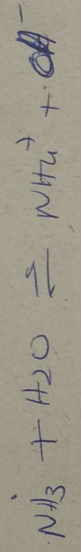
$1,5 \times 10^{-5} - 8,25 \times 10^{-6} = 6,75 \times 10^{-6}$ moles de ácido que
 devem ser adicionados para
 o pH passar de 4,26 \rightarrow 4,00

2 mL \rightarrow 1000 mL
 $6,75 \times 10^{-6} \rightarrow$ " "
 $\approx 3,4 \mu\text{L}$

9

$\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl}$
2,5 ml
1 tel
0,20
50 ml
 $[\text{NH}_3] = 0,40$

$$K_b = 1,91 \times 10^{-5}$$



pH = ?

BASE FRAC
+
ACIDO PWP
pH < 7

OPRO

dubia estemas Antes do equilibrio, no equilibrio ou depois do equilibrio?

no de mols NH_3 presentes

$$\frac{0,40 \times 50}{1000} = 0,02$$

um oximo

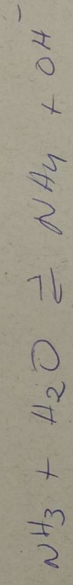
de

$$\frac{0,20 \times 25}{1000} = 5 \times 10^{-3}$$

Acidima

0,015

portanto o pH sera ainda basico



0,015 - x

x

x

$$\frac{x^2}{0,015} = 1,91 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$x = 5,21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

[OH]

$$\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}]$$

$$\text{pOH} = 3,28$$

$$\text{pH} = 10,72$$

10

29g Teólicas

Acido oxálico (2.2)

0,336g de Acido oxálico
BBH

$$V [NaOH] = ?$$

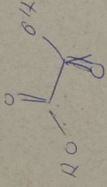
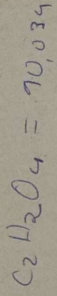
$$Molaridad = \frac{0,336}{10,034}$$

$$= 3,33 \times 10^{-3}$$

0,25 mles — 1000ml

$$3,73 \times 10^{-3} \cdot x$$

$$x = 14,92$$



Para titular completamente o Acido oxálico necessitamos de aproximadamente 15ml de solução NaOH 0,25M

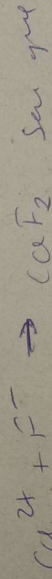
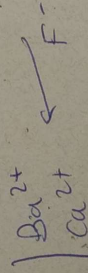
b) oxalato de cálcio CaC_2O_4

$$70,034 \cdot 2 + 40,1 = 178,134$$

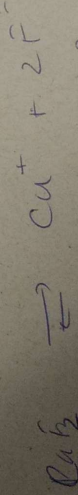
$$178,134 \times 3,73 \times 10^{-3} = 0,477g$$

11

0,10M

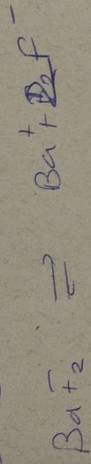
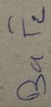


BaF₂ precipita



$$K_{ps} = [Ca^{2+}][F^-]^2 =$$

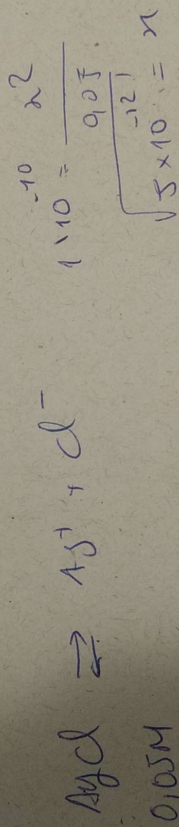
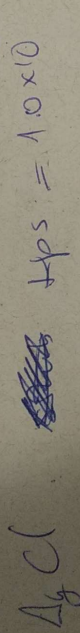
$$K_{ps} = 3,5 \times 10^{-11} \quad x^3 = 3,5 \times 10^{-11} \quad x^4$$



$$1,84 \times 10^{-4} = x^3 = 0,056\%$$

(12)
(13)

NH₃ 0,050 mol de AgCl
1L H₂O



$$\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^-$$

Solubility
em (12)

AgCl + NH₃ + H₂O \rightleftharpoons NH₄Cl AgOH

Para dissolver todo o AgCl. lower K_{sp}
a favor ~~de~~ no mínimo 0,05 mols

de amônia.

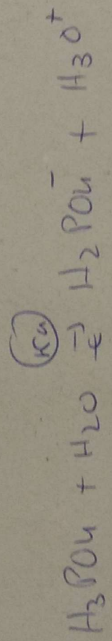
(14)

$$pH = 2,5$$

NaOH 0,150M

Ka

100 mL de H_3PO_4 (0,230M)



$$K_a = \frac{[H_2PO_4^-][H_3O^+]}{[H_3PO_4]} \quad p_{K_a} = 2,15$$

$$7,08 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{x^2}{0,230 - x}$$

descomponha

$$pK_a = -\log K_a$$

$$10^{-2,15} = K_a$$

$$K_a = 7,08 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x = 0,0403 \text{ M}$$

"

"

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] = 1,39$$

$$pH = -\log(0,0403) = 1,39$$

$$\frac{10^{-2,15}}{10} = [H_3O^+] = 3,16 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$0,0403 \text{ mols} = \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$3,16 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mols} = \frac{100 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$x = 0,00403 \text{ mols}$$

$$\text{mols NaOH} = 4,03 \times 10^{-3} - 3,16 \times 10^{-4} = 3,67 \times 10^{-3}$$

NaOH

a

Adicione

$$0,150 \text{ mols NaOH} = 1000 \text{ mL}$$

$$3,67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mols}$$

$$x = 5,78 \text{ mL}$$

de ser adicionado 5,78 mL de NaOH para o pH subir de 1,39 - 2,5