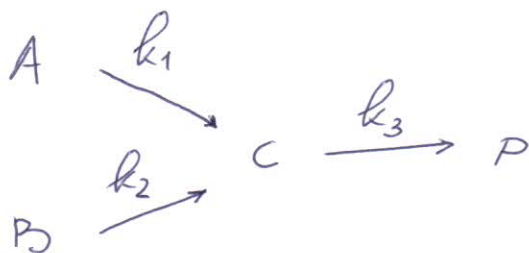




3



$$(a) \quad -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k_1[A] \quad ; \quad -\frac{d[B]}{dt} = k_2[B]$$

$[A](0) = A_0 \qquad [B](0) = B_0$

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = k_1[A] + k_2[B] - k_3[C] \quad [C](0) = 0$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_3[C] \quad [P](0) = 0$$

(b) CONDIÇÃO  $k_3 \gg (k_1 + k_2) \Rightarrow [C] \text{ ESTACIONÁRIA}$

(c)  $\frac{d[C]}{dt} \approx 0 \Rightarrow [C]_{ee} \approx \frac{k_1[A] + k_2[B]}{k_3}$

mas  $[A] = A_0 e^{-k_1 t}$

$[B] = B_0 e^{-k_2 t}$

$$\int_0^t d[P] \approx k_3 [C]_{ee} dt = \int_0^t (k_1[A] + k_2[B]) dt$$

$$[P] = A_0(1 - e^{-k_1 t}) + B_0(1 - e^{-k_2 t})$$

(d) VELOCIDADE INICIAL PARA  $P(t) \rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{dP}{dt} \right)$

Expandindo as exponenciais

$$e^{-k_i t} \approx 1 - k_i t$$

$$[P] \approx A_0 k_1 t + B_0 k_2 t$$

$$\text{Assim } \left( \frac{d[P]}{dt} \right)_{t \rightarrow 0} \approx A_0 k_1 + B_0 k_2$$

VELOCIDADE INICIAL PARA P

$$v_{P \text{ INICIAL}} \approx A_0 k_1 + B_0 k_2$$

