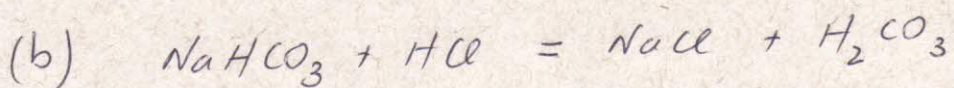


GABARITO PROVA 1

① (a) conc. mol/L NaHCO_3

$$[\text{NaHCO}_3] = \frac{n^\circ \text{ mols}}{V \text{ (L)}} = \frac{0,84/84}{0,1} = \frac{0,01}{0,1}$$

$$[\text{NaHCO}_3] = 0,10 \text{ mol/L}$$



$$0,01 \quad 0,01 \quad 0,01 \quad 0,01$$

0,01 mols HCl

$$V_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{n^\circ \text{ mols}}{[\text{HCl}]} = \frac{0,01}{0,5}$$

$$V_{\text{HCl}} = 0,02 \text{ L} \quad \text{ou} \quad V_{\text{HCl}} = 20 \text{ mL}$$

(c) $T = 37^\circ\text{C} = 273 + 37 = 310 \text{ K}$

$n = n^\circ \text{ mols } \text{CO}_2$ pela estequiometria = 0,01

Usando $P \cdot V = n R T$

$T = 310 \text{ K}$

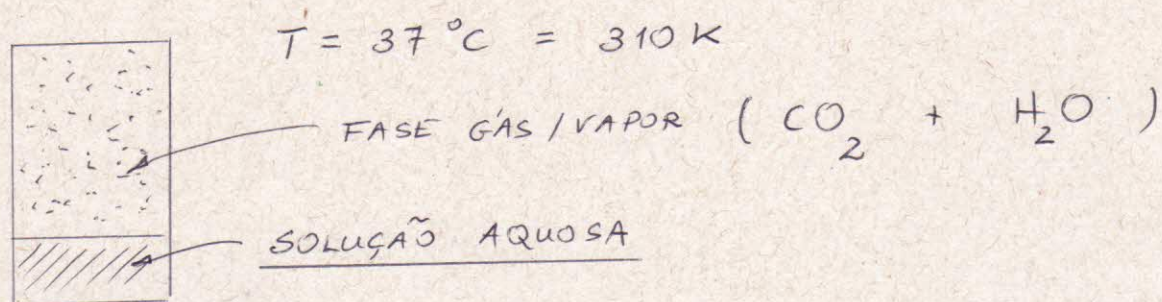
$V = 2 \text{ L}$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{0,01 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 310}{2}$$

$R = 0,082 \text{ atm L mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,1271 \text{ atm}$$

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(a) Sendo uma solução aquosa, o componente água (H_2O) estará em equilíbrio na fase vapor com a presença do CO_2

(b) Podemos calcular a pressão de vapor da água através da equação de Clapeyron.

$$\ln\left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) = -\left(\frac{\Delta\bar{H}_v}{R}\right)\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)$$

$$P_0 = 1\text{ atm}$$

$$T_0 = 373\text{ K}$$

$$P = ?$$

$$T = 310$$

$$\ln P = -\frac{40700}{8,314}\left(\frac{1}{310} - \frac{1}{373}\right)$$

$$\Delta\bar{H}_v = 40700\text{ J/mol}$$

$$R = 8,314\text{ J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln P = -2,667$$

$$\text{ou } P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = e^{-2,667}$$

$$\boxed{P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,069\text{ atm}} \quad (\text{pressão de vapor da água})$$

$$52,8\text{ Torr (mm Hg)}$$

② (c) Frações molares dos componentes (CO_2 e H_2O) no gás.

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,1271 + 0,0690$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = 0,1961$$

$$x_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{0,1271}{0,1961}$$

$$P_i = x_i P_t$$

Assim

$$x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{0,0690}{0,1961}$$

$x_{\text{CO}_2} = 0,648$ $x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,352$

(d) Velocidade molecular média $\langle c \rangle = \left(\frac{8RT}{\pi \bar{M}} \right)^{1/2}$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{M} : \text{massa molar em kg/mol} \\ R : 8,314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \\ T = 310 \text{ K} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{CO}_2} : \bar{M} = 0,044 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\underline{\text{H}_2\text{O}} : \bar{M} = 0,018 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\langle c \rangle = \left(\frac{6.563}{\bar{M}} \right)^{1/2} = \underline{386 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\langle c \rangle = \left(\frac{6.563}{\bar{M}} \right)^{1/2} = \underline{604 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\langle E_c \rangle = \frac{3}{2} RT = \underline{3866 \text{ J/mol}}$$

(e) TAXA EFUSÃO É PROPORCIONAL À VELOCIDADE MÉDIA

$$\frac{\text{TAXA H}_2\text{O}}{\text{TAXA CO}_2} \approx \frac{\langle c \rangle_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{\langle c \rangle_{\text{CO}_2}} \approx \frac{604}{386} = \underline{1,56}$$

