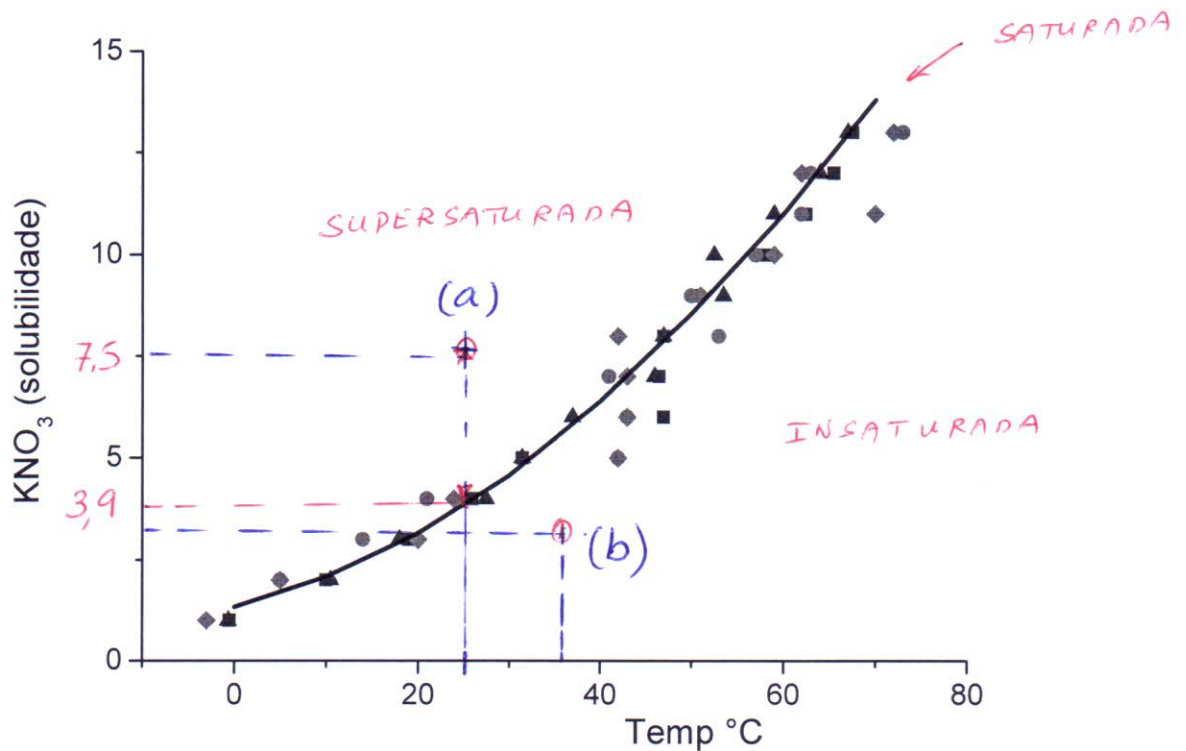


LISTA 2 PARTE B

- ⑧ a) 7,5 g T = 25°C SUPERSATURADA
b) 3,0 g T = 35°C INSATURADA



Perturbando o sistema (Atrito ou adição gemem cristalizações.)

$$\Delta m \approx 7,5 - 3,9 = 3,6 \text{ g}$$

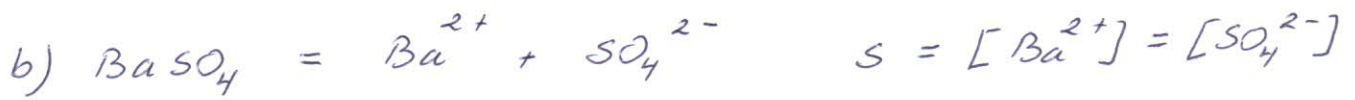
PRECIPITA $\approx 3,6 \text{ g KNO}_3$ (SOLUÇÃO SATURADA c/
CORPO DE FUNDIDO)

EFEITO TÉRMICO (OPOSTO DA SOLUBILIZAÇÃO)

EXOTÉRMICO \Rightarrow LIBERA CALOR.



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] = s^2 \quad \text{ou} \quad s = \sqrt{K_{ps}}$$



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ba}^{2+}][\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = s^2$$

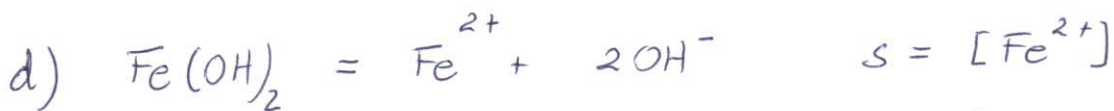
$$s = \sqrt{K_{ps}}$$



$$[\text{F}^-] = 2[\text{Mg}^{2+}]; \quad [\text{F}^-] = 2s$$

$$K_{ps} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}][\text{F}^-]^2 = s \cdot (2s)^2 = 4s^3$$

$$\text{ou} \quad s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{4} \right)^{1/3}$$

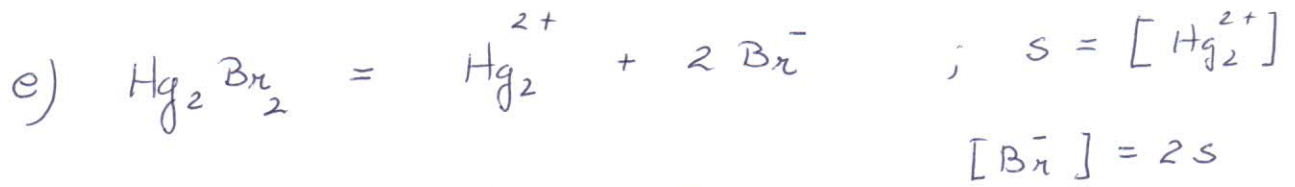


$$[\text{OH}^-] = 2s$$

$$K_{ps} = [\text{Fe}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]^2 = 4s^3$$

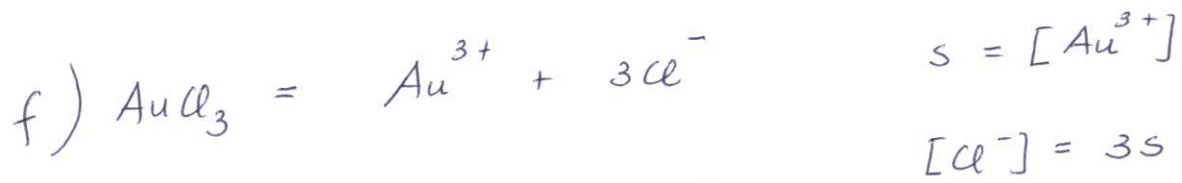
$$\text{ou} \quad s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{4} \right)^{1/3}$$

9) CONTINUAÇÃO



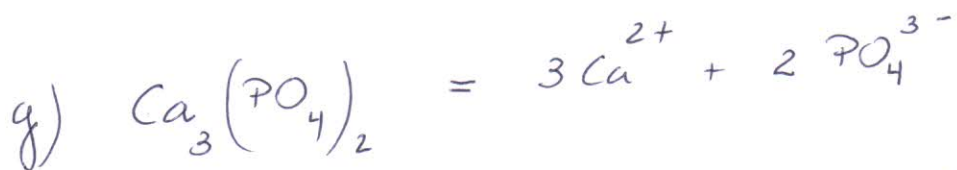
$$K_{ps} = [\text{Hg}_2^{2+}][\text{Br}^-]^2 = 4s^3$$

$$\text{ou} \quad s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{4}\right)^{1/3}$$



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Au}^{3+}][\text{Cl}^-]^3 = s(3s)^3$$

$$K_{ps} = 27s^4 \quad \text{ou} \quad s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{27}\right)^{1/4}$$



$$s = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] \quad ; \quad [\text{PO}_4^{3-}] = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)s$$

$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}]^3 \cdot [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]^2 = s^3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}s\right)^2$$

$$K_{ps} = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)s^5 \quad \text{ou} \quad s = \left(\frac{9}{4}K_{ps}\right)^{1/5}$$

9) CONTINUAÇÃO VALORES DE S

$$(a) [Ag^+] = s = \sqrt{K_{ps}} = (1,8 \times 10^{-10})^{1/2} = 1,34 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$(b) [Ba^{2+}] = s = \sqrt{K_{ps}} = (1,1 \times 10^{-10})^{1/2} = 1,05 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$(c) [Mg^{2+}] = s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{4}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{6,6 \times 10^{-9}}{4}\right)^{1/3} = 1,18 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$(d) [Fe^{2+}] = s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{4}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{7,9 \times 10^{-16}}{4}\right)^{1/3} = 5,82 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$(e) [Hg_2^{2+}] = s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{4}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{5,6 \times 10^{-23}}{4}\right)^{1/3} = 2,41 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$(f) [Au^{3+}] = s = \left(\frac{K_{ps}}{27}\right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{3,2 \times 10^{-25}}{27}\right)^{1/4} = 3,30 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$(g) [Ca^{2+}] = s = \left(\frac{9}{4} K_{ps}\right)^{1/5} = \left(\frac{9}{4} \times 2 \times 10^{-29}\right)^{1/5} = 2,14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

Assim:

$$[Mg^{2+}] > [Ag^+] > [Ba^{2+}] > [Fe^{2+}] > [Ca^{2+}] > [Au^{3+}] > [Hg_2^{2+}]$$

10) OXALATO DE CÁLCIO CaC_2O_4



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]$$

1 Litro (25°C) contém 0,0061 g do sal dissolvido

$$\bar{M} = 40 + 24 + 64 = 128 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = [\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}] = \frac{\text{n}^\circ \text{ mols sol}}{1 \text{ L}} = \frac{0,0061 \text{ g}}{128 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 4,765 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_{ps} = \left(4,765 \times 10^{-5}\right)^2$$

$$K_{ps} = 2,3 \times 10^{-9}$$



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{F}^-]^2 = 3,9 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$(a) \quad [\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 0,01 \text{ mol/L} + x \quad (\text{SOLUBILIDADE})$$

$x \equiv$ quantidade proveniente do sol CaF_2

$$[\text{F}^-] = 2x$$

$$\text{Assim: } K_{ps} = 3,9 \times 10^{-11} = (0,01 + x) \cdot (2x)^2$$

Simplificando (Aproximações) $0,01 + x \approx 0,01$

$$3,9 \times 10^{-11} = 0,01 \cdot 4x^2$$

$$\underline{x = 3,1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}} \quad (\text{SOLUBILIDADE DO } \text{CaF}_2 \text{ nas condições dadas})$$

(b) Solução contendo $0,01 \text{ mol/L NaF}$

$$[\text{F}^-] = 0,01 + 2x \quad [\text{Ca}^{2+}] = x$$

$$K_{ps} = 3,9 \times 10^{-11} = x \cdot (0,01 + 2x)^2$$

$x \ll 0,01$ Assim (Aproximações)

$$x \approx \frac{3,9 \times 10^{-11}}{(0,01)^2} \Rightarrow \underline{x = 3,9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}}$$

11) CONTINUAÇÃO: No caso (b) a solubilidade cai em 100 vezes.

A adição de NaF solúvel reduz muito mais a solubilidade do CaF_2 (efeito do íon comum) devido ao equilíbrio do sal pouco solúvel CaF_2 depender do quadrado da concentração de F^- .