

H_2O_2 (mol)

7 mol

3,5

 HNO_3 (g)

2 · 63g

x

 $x = 63\text{g}$ de HNO_3

QUÍMICA

Ap. 03 - aula 17

MDP

p. 118

ex: 02

$C_3H_6O(g)$
1.58g
87g

$H_2O(g)$
3.18g
X

X = 81g de H_2O

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MDP

p. 118

ex: 03

$\text{Cu}_2\text{S (g)}$
1.159g
x

Cu (mol)
2 mols
10 mols

$x = 795 \text{ g de } \text{Cu}_2\text{S}$

QUÍMICA

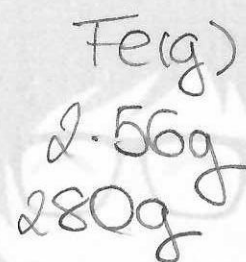
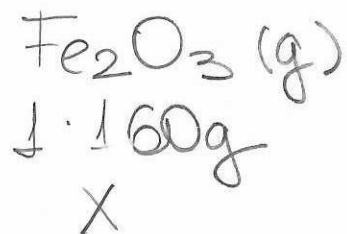
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MDP

p. 118

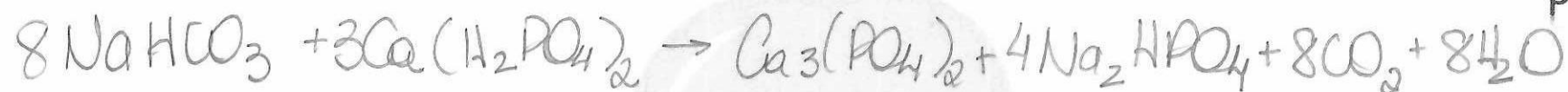
ex: 04



$$x = 400\text{g de Fe}_2\text{O}_3$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \text{NaHCO}_3 \\ 8 \cdot 84\text{g} \\ 60\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CO}_2 \\ 8 \cdot 44\text{g} \\ x \end{array}$$

$$x = 31,42\text{g de CO}_2$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CaSO}_4 \\ 2 \cdot 136 \text{g} \\ \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{SO}_2 \\ 2 \cdot 64 \text{g} \\ 10^{12} \text{g} \end{array}$$

$$x = 2,125 \cdot 10^{12} \text{g de CaSO}_4$$

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Ap. 02 - aula 17

MOP

p. 119

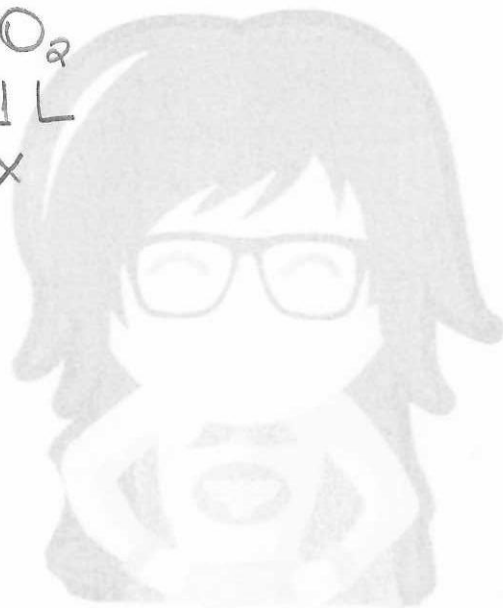
ex: 07

* use lei de Gay Lussac

CO_2
2 L
88L

O_2
1 L
X

$$X = 44\text{L}$$



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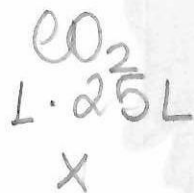
AlP
1.58g
 $3 \cdot 10^6$ g

PH₃
1.30L
X

$$X = 1,55 \cdot 10^6 \text{ L de PH}_3$$

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$$X = 250\text{L de CO}_2$$

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MDP

p. 120

ex: 10



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$$\begin{array}{l} \text{KO}_2 \\ 2 \cdot 71 \text{g} \\ 85 \text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{O}_2 \\ 15 \cdot 32 \text{g} \\ x \end{array}$$

$$x = 288 \text{g de O}_2$$

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$$3 \text{ m}^2 \text{ gelo} \text{ --- } 1 \text{ ton CO}_2$$

$$49 \text{ m}^2 \text{ --- } x$$

$$x = 16,3 \text{ ton CO}_2 \text{ / por americano}$$

$$\text{MM CO}_2 = 44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$25 \text{ L} \leftarrow 1 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 44 \text{ g}$$

então

$$44 \text{ g} \text{ --- } 25 \text{ L}$$

$$16,3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ g} \text{ --- } x$$

$$9,3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ L}$$

ou

$$9,3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}^3$$

Ap. 03 - aula 17

ATN

p. 120

ex: 02

Hb (g)	O ₂ (L)
1. MM	4. 22,4 L
1g —	2,24 · 10 ⁻⁴ L

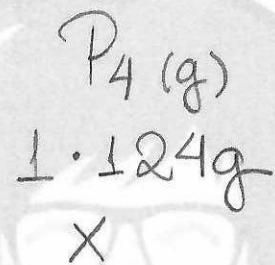
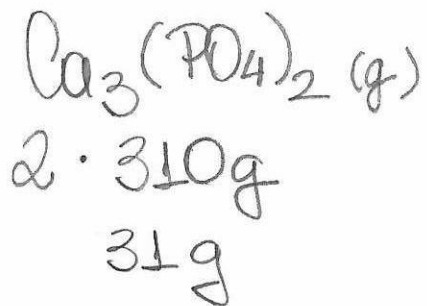
X = 400 000 g de massa molar p/a Hb



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$$x = 6,2 \text{ g de P}_4$$

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Al(OH)_3 (g)

1,78g

3,9g

HCl (mol)

3 mols

X

X = 0,15g de HCl

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ATN

p. 120

ex: 05



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H_3PO_4 (mol)
2 mol
x

H_2SO_4 (g)
3.98 g
 $200 \cdot 10^3$ g

$1,36 \cdot 10^3$ mols de H_3PO_4

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Ap. 03 - aula 17

ATN

p. 21

ex. 06

25L \leftarrow 1 mol C_4H_{10} \rightarrow 58g

$$\begin{array}{r} 58\text{g} \quad \text{---} \quad 25\text{L} \\ \times \quad \text{---} \quad 1 \cdot 10^3\text{L} \\ \hline 2,32 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{g} \\ \text{ou} \\ 2,32\text{mg} \end{array}$$

QUÍMICA

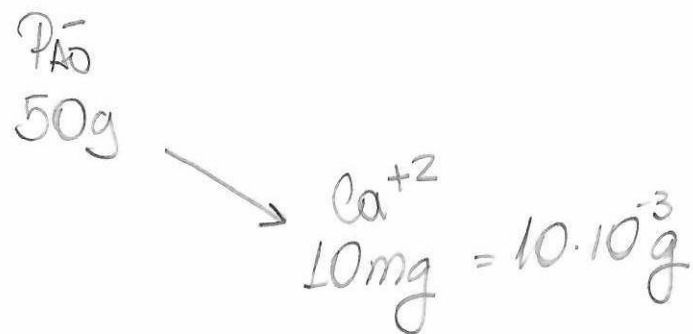
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Ap. 3 - aula 17

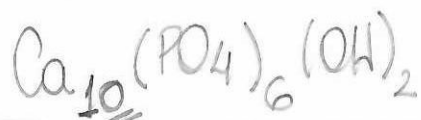
ATN

p. 67

ex: 07



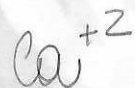
Relação entre :



1. mol

X

X = $2,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol



10.40g

$10 \cdot 10^{-3}$

de hidroxiapatita

QUÍMICA

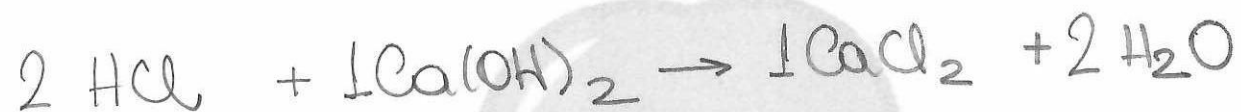
 $\text{SO}_2 \text{ (g)}$ 1.64 g $160 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}$ $\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ (g)}$ 1.100 g

— X

 $250 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}$ ou 250 kg de CaCO_3

QUÍMICA

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$$X = 37 \text{g de Ca(OH)}_2$$

QUÍMICA

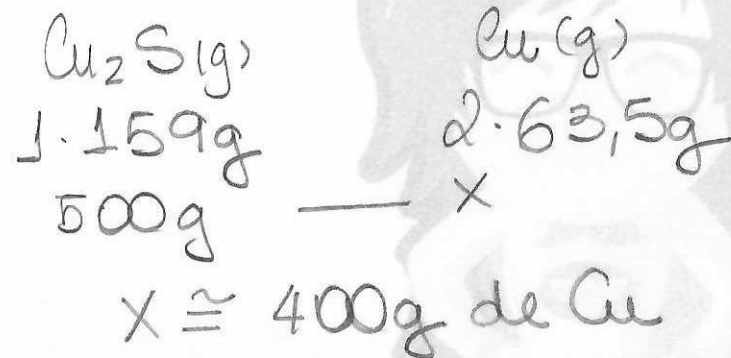
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Ap. 03 - aula 17

ATN

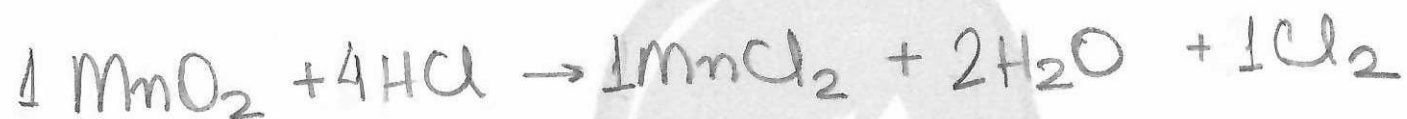
p. 124

ex: 10



QUÍMICA

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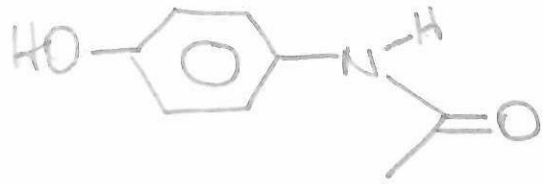
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{HCl (g)} \\ 4 \cdot 36,5 \text{ g} \\ \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Cl}_2 \text{ (mol)} \\ 1 \text{ mol} \\ \times \\ 3 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

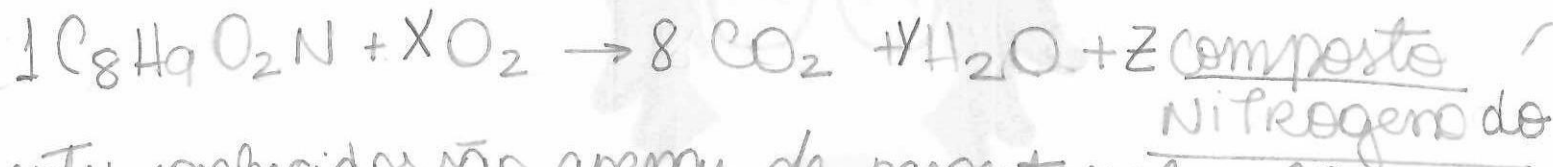
$$X = 438 \text{ g de HCl}$$

QUÍMICA

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$$C_8H_9O_2N = \text{MM} : 151 \text{ g/mol}$$



é um óxido
mas não
sabemos
qual

* os coeficientes conhecidos são apenas de paracetamol e CO_2



$$1 \cdot 151 \text{ g}$$

$$750 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}$$



$$8 \cdot 44 \text{ g}$$

$$X$$

$$X = 1,7 \text{ g de } CO_2$$

I) V_{CO_2}

NaHCO₃
2 · 84g
5,04g

CO₂
1 · 22,4L
x

$$x = 0,672 \text{ L de CO}_2$$

II) V_{NaHCO_3}

1 mol — 84g NaHCO₃
x — 5,04g

$$x = 0,06 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3$$

III) $\#_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

NaHCO₃
1 · 84g
5,04g

H₂O
1 · 6 · 10²³
x

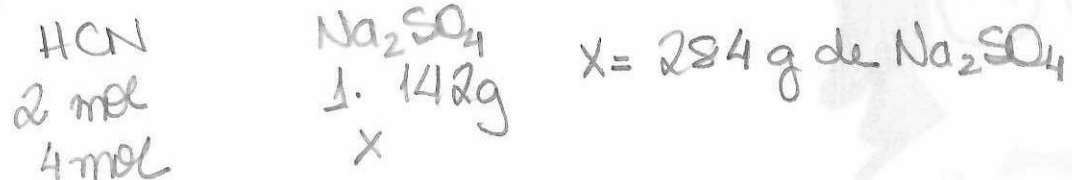
$$x = 0,36 \cdot 10^{23} \\ 3,6 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ moléculas de H}_2\text{O}$$

→ dupla troca



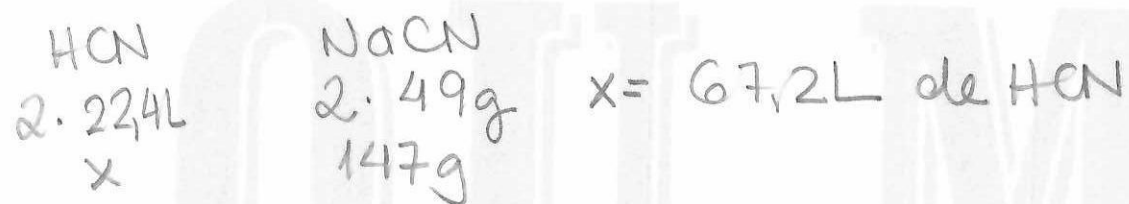
a) F, não há variação de NOX

b) F

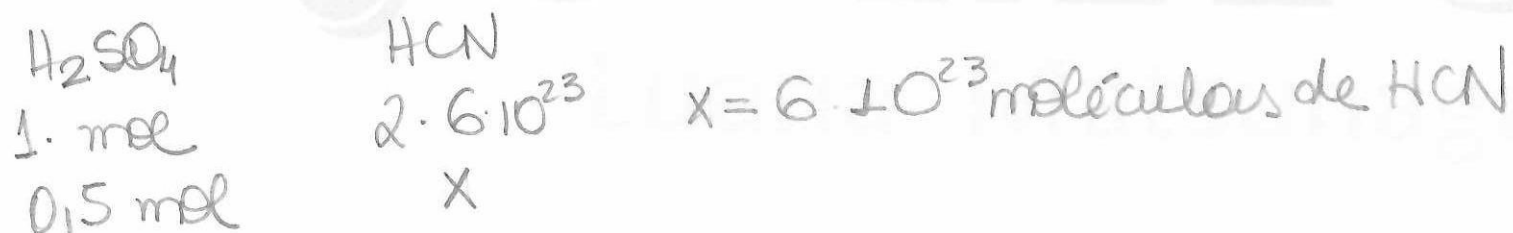


c) F, o HCN é fraco, porém tóxico

d) V



e) F





SO₂
1. 25L
x

CaSO₃
1. 120g
1200g

x = 250L de SO₂

QUÍMICA

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Ap. 02 - aula 17

ATN

p. 22

ex: 16



QUÍMICA

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BaSO_4
L. 233g
675g

H_2SO_4
1 mol
X

$X = 2,89 \text{ mols } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

QUÍMICA

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$$\begin{array}{l} \text{KNO}_3 \\ 4 \cdot 101\text{g} \\ 404\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{O}_2 \\ 5 \cdot 22,4\text{L} \\ X \end{array} \quad X = 5,6\text{L de O}_2$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{KClO}_3 \\ 2 \cdot 122,5\text{g} \\ 245\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{O}_2 \\ 3 \cdot 22,4\text{L} \\ X \end{array} \quad X = 3,36\text{L de O}_2$$

$$8,96\text{L de O}_2$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \\ 1 \cdot 180\text{g} \\ 900\text{g} \end{array}$$

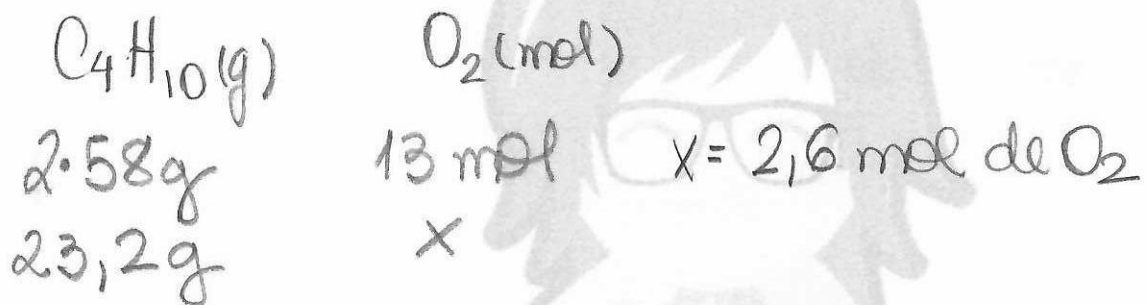
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GASES} \\ 6 \cdot 22,4\text{L} \\ X \end{array}$$

$X = 672\text{ L}$ de gases de efeito estufa ($\text{CO}_2 + \text{CH}_4$)

QUÍMICA

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é necessário comparar C_4H_{10} com O_2 , já que não existe "ar" na equação.



Transformando em volume

$$P \cdot V = nRT$$

$$1 \cdot V = 2,6 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 300$$

$$V = 64 \text{ L de } O_2$$

encontrando o volume de ar

$$\begin{array}{l} 64 \text{ L} \text{ — } 20\% (O_2) \\ x \text{ — } 100\% (\text{ar}) \end{array}$$

$$x = 320 \text{ L de ar}$$



↓ ferrugem 1,6g

Fe (g)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (g)
4 · 56g	2 · 160g
x	1,6g

x = 1,12 g de ferro que virou ferrugem

Ferro Total :	5,6 g
Ferro enferrujou :	1,12 g
<hr/>	
Ferro não oxidado :	<u>4,48 g</u>

Ap. 03 - aula 17

N.C.

p. 123

ex: 03



↓
10L de O_2

H_2O_2 (g)
2 · 34g
x

O_2 (L)
1 · 22,4L
10L

x = 30g de H_2O_2

QUÍMICA

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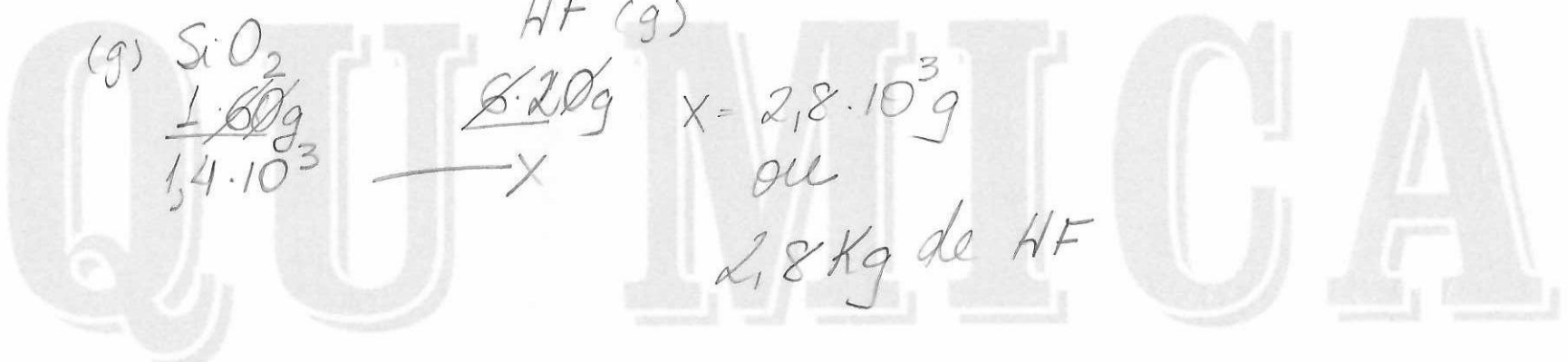


2 Kg de Jarrua
 ↓ 70%
 SiO₂

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\text{Kg} \text{ --- } 100\% \\ x \text{ --- } 70\% \\ \hline x = 1,4\text{Kg de SiO}_2 \end{array}$$

→ que será atacada pelo ácido

(g) SiO ₂	HF (g)	
$\frac{1,4 \cdot 10^3}{1,4 \cdot 10^3}$	$\frac{6 \cdot 20g}{x}$	$x = 2,8 \cdot 10^3 g$
		ou
		2,8 Kg de HF



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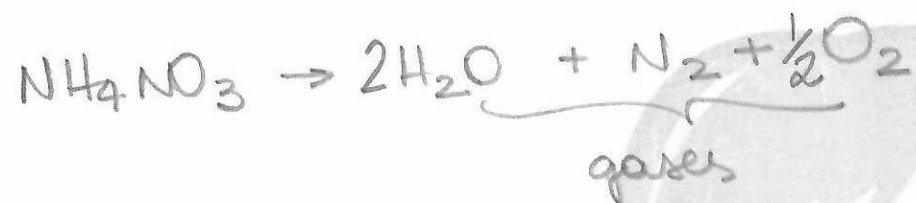
NC

p. 124

ex: 05



QUÍMICA
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NH_4NO_3
1 mol

gases
3,5 · 25L

= 87,5L de gases

QUÍMICA

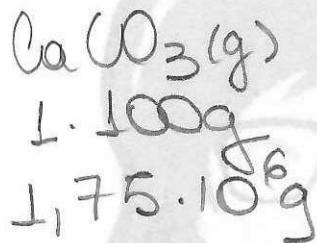
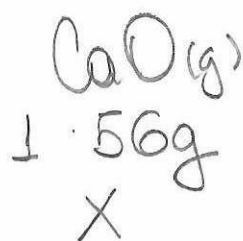
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Ap. 03 - aula 17

N.C.

p. 124

ex: 06



$0,98 \cdot 10^6\text{g}$ ou $0,98\text{ ton}$ de CaO
 980Kg de CaO

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• calcular a massa de CO_2 p/ os 16 Km

$$\begin{array}{r} 95\text{g CO}_2 \text{ --- 1 Km} \\ \times \text{ --- 16 Km} \end{array}$$

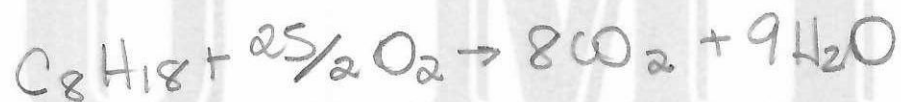
$$x = 1520\text{g CO}_2$$

• calcular a emissão para 4000 folhas

$$\begin{array}{r} 1520\text{g CO}_2 \text{ --- 120 folhas} \\ \times \text{ --- 4000 folhas} \end{array}$$

$$x = 50,66\text{Kg CO}_2$$

a quantidade de CO_2 é de 50 Kg, essa quantidade será poupada com a tinta nova



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{18} \\ 1.118\text{g} \\ \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{CO}_2 \\ 8.44\text{g} \\ 50 \cdot 10^3\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$x = 16,76\text{Kg}$$

Ap. 03 - aula 17

N.C.

p. 124

ex: 08

1) V, pois o AgCl é insolúvel em água

2) V,

$$\text{NaNO}_3 = 23 + 14 + 48 = 85 \text{ g/mol}$$

3) V

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{NaCl} \\ 1. 58,5 \text{ g} \\ 117 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{AgNO}_3 \\ 1. 169,9 \text{ g} \\ X \end{array}$$

$$X = 339,8 \text{ g de AgNO}_3$$

4) F, Todos os nitratos são solúveis

5) V

QUÍMICA

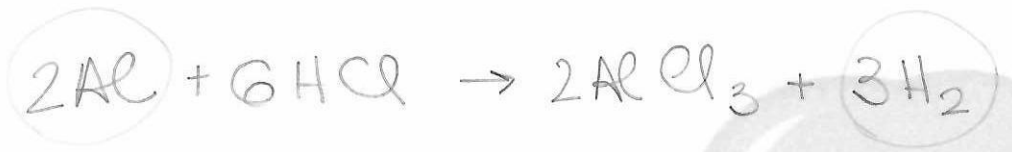
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Ap 3 - aula 17

N.C.

p. 125

ex. 10



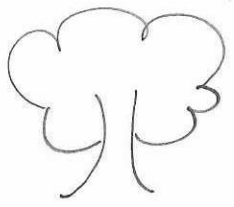
Al	H ₂
2 · 27g	3 · 22,4L
67,5g	— X

X = 84L

1 lata — 13,5g
 5 latas — X
X = 67,5g

a 0°C e 1atm
 CNTP = 22,4L

QUÍMICA



140kg CO₂/ano

369 cigarros/pessoa

0,35g de C/cigarro

207 · 10⁶ pessoas

cigarros	_____	pessoa
369	_____	1
x	_____	207 · 10 ⁶

X = 76 383 · 10⁶ cigarros

cigarros	_____	C
1	_____	0,35g
76 383 · 10 ⁶	_____	x

X = 26 734,05 · 10⁶ g de C



C (g)	CO ₂ (g)
1 · 12g	1 · 44g
26 734,05 · 10 ⁶ g	x

X = 98 · 10³ · 10⁶g
98 · 10⁶ Kg de CO₂

árvore	CO ₂
1	140kg
x	98 · 10 ⁶ Kg

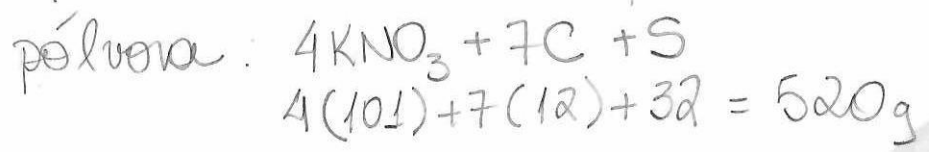
0,7 · 10⁶
ou 7 · 10⁵ árvores

Ap. 3 - aula 17

N.C.

p. 126

ex: 12



a) F
Pólvora 520g — $\frac{\text{CO}_2}{3 \cdot 22,4\text{L}} = 67,2\text{L de CO}_2$
x

b) F
Pólvora 520g — $\frac{\text{N}_2}{2 \cdot 28} = 56\text{g de N}_2$
x

c) F
Pólvora 520g — $\frac{(\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO} + \text{N}_2)}{3\text{mols} + 3\text{mols} + 2\text{mols}} \cdot x = 8\text{ mols de gases}$
x

d) V
Pólvora 520g — $\frac{(\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO} + \text{N}_2)}{8 \cdot 22,4} \cdot x = 179,2\text{L de gases}$
x

e) F
Pólvora 520g — $\frac{(\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO})}{3 + 3} \cdot x = 6\text{ mols de gases oxigenados}$
x

Ap. 02 - aula 17

N.C.

p. 125

ex: 13



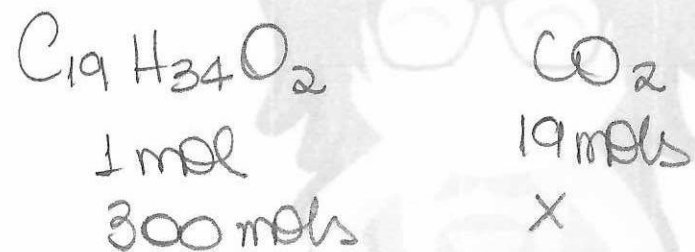
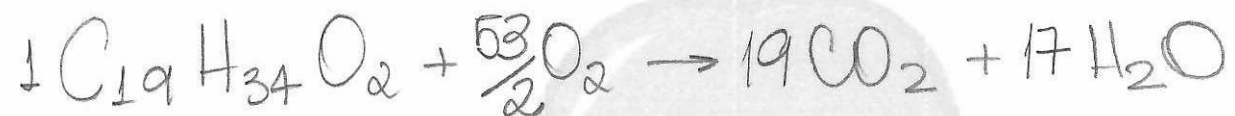
1.46g
940g

2.44g
x

$$\begin{array}{r} x = 1798 \text{ g de } \text{CO}_2 \text{ (etanol)} \\ - \quad 1962 \text{ g } \text{O}_2 \text{ (gasolina)} \\ \hline 164 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

QUÍMICA

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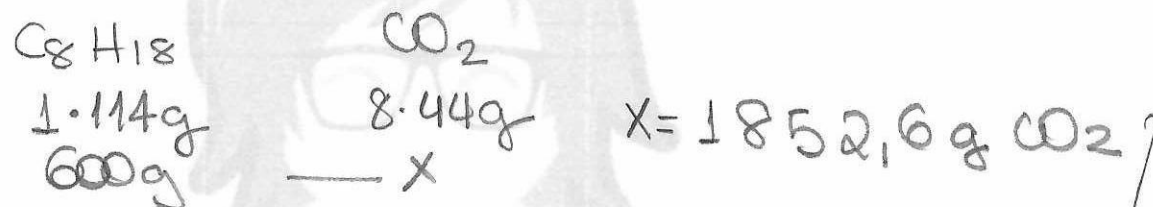
$$X = 5700 \text{ mols } CO_2$$

QUÍMICA

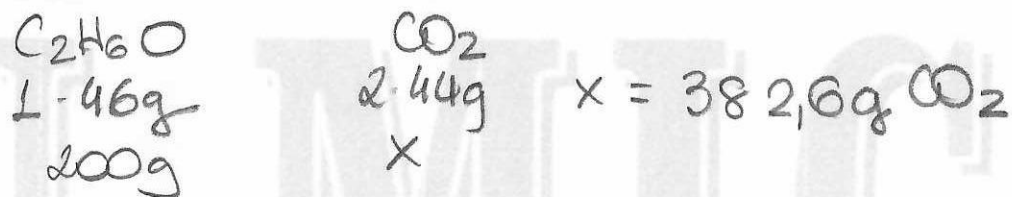
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Para 1L de gasolina:



Para 1L de gasolina



2 235,2g CO_2

Calculando o volume de gasolina

gasolina	CO_2
1L	2 235g CO_2
X	15600g

X \approx 7L de gasolina por árvore/ano

Ap. 03- aula 17

N.C.

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ex: 16



QUÍMICA

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$MnSO_4$
8 mol
16 mol

Xe
5.24,9L
x

x = 249L de Xe

QUÍMICA

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a) Como o estômago é ácido, ocorre a reação, gerando HCN.



b) $\text{CN}^- + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{HCN}$ ou $\text{NaCN} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{HCN}$

c)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CN}^- \\ 1 \text{ mol} \\ 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \end{array}$$



$$1,49 \text{ g}$$

x

$$x = 9,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ g}$$

ou 0,00098 g de NaCN

Como a criança ingeriu uma dose inferior a dose mínima letal, ela não corre risco de vida.

Ap. 02 - aula 17

Atenas

p. 131

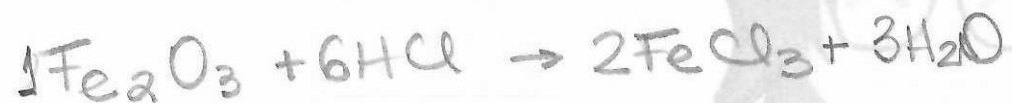
ex: 02

a)

Fe_2O_3 : óxido

FeCl_3 : sal

b)



FeCl_3

2 · 162,5g

0,65 g

HCl

· 6 mol

x

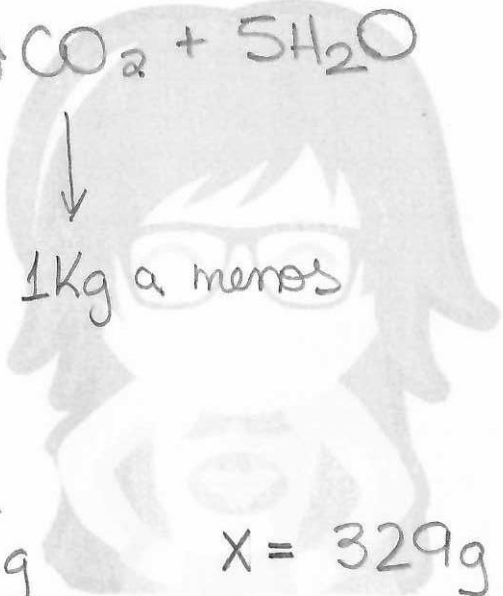
x = 0,012 mol HCl

QUÍMICA

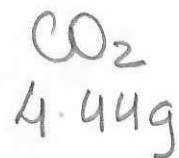
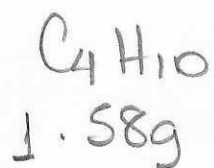
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↓



↓
1Kg a menos



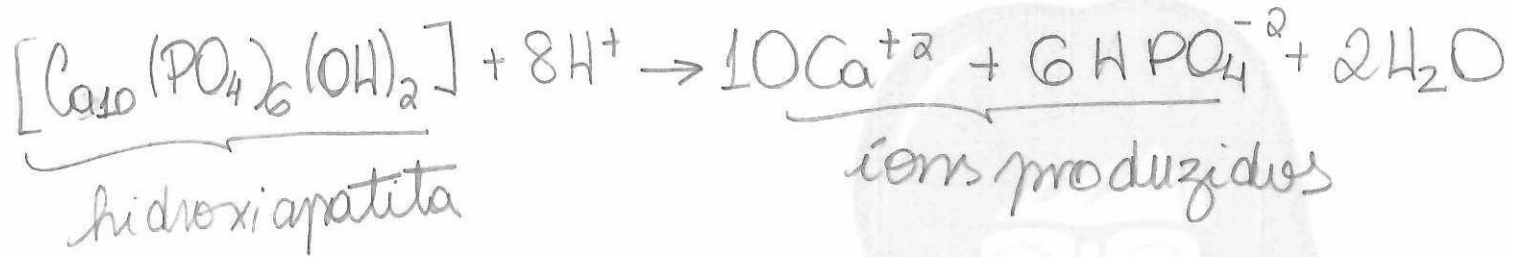
$$X = 329\text{g} \text{ ou } 0,33\text{Kg}$$

X

1000g

QUÍMICA

Luana Matsunaga



hidroxiapatita

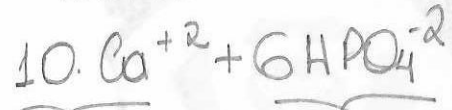
$$1 \cdot 1004 \text{g}$$



$$1004 \text{g}$$

$$1 \cdot 10^3 \text{g}$$

íons



$$10 \cdot 40 \text{g} + 6 \cdot 96 \text{g}$$

$$976 \text{g}$$

$$x$$

$$x = 0,97 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{g}$$

ou

$$\underline{0,97 \text{ mg de íons}}$$

$$100g \text{ — } 1m^2$$

$$\times \text{ — } 10 \cdot (10^3)^2 m^2$$

↓
KILO

$x = 10^9 g$ de
fitoprodução

ou $10^6 kg$
(Biomassa - $C_6H_{12}O_6$)



$CO_2 (g)$	$C_6H_{12}O_6 (g)$
$6 \cdot 44g$	$1 \cdot 180g$
$\times \text{ — } \text{—————}$	10^9g

$$1,46 \cdot 10^9 g$$

ou

$1,46 \cdot 10^6 kg$ de CO_2 (Retirada, pois o CO_2 é consumido)



* calculando a massa de partículas em suspensão

H_2O	partículas	
1000 L	45 g	$x = 135 \text{ g de partículas}$
3000 L	x	

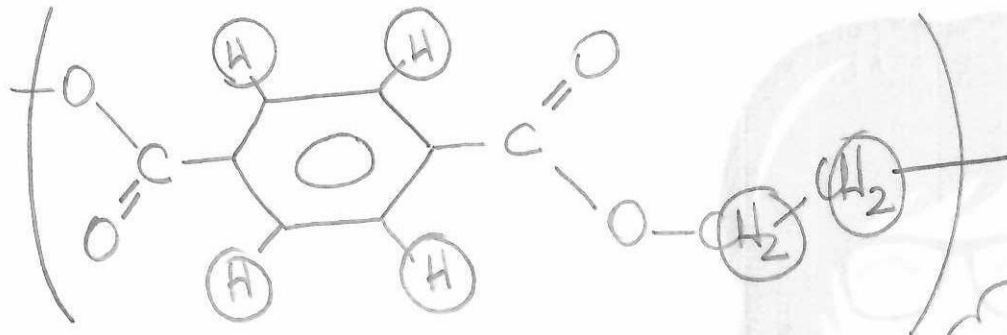
* calculando a massa de $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ necessária para a remoção

$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$	partículas	
10 g	2 g	$x = 675 \text{ g de Al}(\text{OH})_3$
x	135 g	

* calculando a massa de $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$	
1.342 g	2.78 g	$x = 1479,8 \text{ g de Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
x	675 g	

$$* 700^{\circ}\text{C} = 973\text{K}$$



porém 8 hidrogênios,
ou seja 4H_2

→ pq H não existe

Cada Resíduo
de PET libera 4H_2

* calculando o nº mols de H_2

<u>PET</u>	<u>H_2</u>
1.192g	4 mol
1000g	X
$X = 20,83 \text{ mols } \text{H}_2$	

* calculando o volume

$$P \cdot V = nRT$$

$$34 \cdot V = 20,83 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 973$$

$$V = 48,88 \text{ L de } \text{H}_2 \text{ (de 40 a 60L)}$$

Ap. 02 - aula 17

ENEM

p. 129

ex: 06



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ag}_2\text{S} \\ 3 \cdot 248\text{g} \\ 2,48\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ag} \\ 6 \cdot 108\text{g} \\ X \end{array}$$

$$X = 2,16\text{g}$$

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1 litro de gasolina

↓
2kg CO₂

* calculando a massa seca

massa úmida 106kg
massa H₂O 29kg
77kg de massa seca

* calculando a massa de Carbono que a árvore fixa

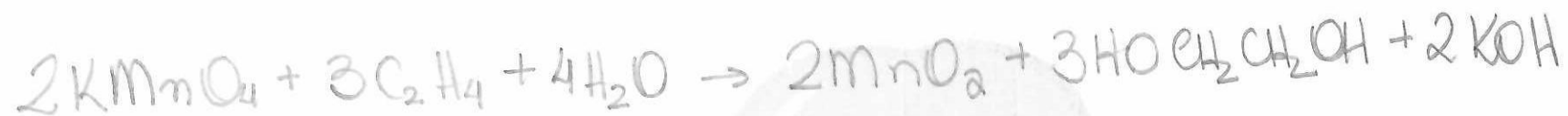
77kg — 100%
x — 50% x = 38,5kg
de carbono fixado

* calculando a massa de CO₂ absorvido

C CO₂
12 44g 141kg
38,5 · 10³g — x x = 141 · 10³g
de CO₂

* calculando o volume de gasolina

1l — 2kg CO₂ x = 70,5l de
x — 141kg gasolina



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \\ 3 \cdot 28\text{g} \\ 1 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{KMnO}_4 \\ 2 \cdot 158\text{g} \\ X \end{array}$$

$$X = 3,76 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{g}$$

$$\underline{3,76 \text{ mg de KMnO}_4}$$



$$\frac{\text{CH}_4}{1.16\text{g}} \quad \frac{\text{CO}_2}{1\text{mol}} \quad x = 3,625 \text{ mols CO}_2$$

58g x



$$\frac{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8}{1.44\text{g}} \quad \frac{\text{CO}_2}{3\text{mol}} \quad x = 3,95 \text{ mols CO}_2$$

58g x



$$\frac{\text{C}_2\text{H}_2}{1.26\text{g}} \quad \frac{\text{CO}_2}{2\text{mol}} \quad x = 4,46 \text{ mols CO}_2$$

58g x



$$\frac{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}}{1.58\text{g}} \quad \frac{\text{CO}_2}{4\text{mol}} \quad x = 4 \text{ mols CO}_2$$

58g x



$$\frac{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6}{1.30} \quad \frac{\text{CO}_2}{2\text{mol}} \quad x = 3,86 \text{ mols CO}_2$$

58g x



$$\text{Combustão: } 2,6 \text{ mol CO}_2/\text{Km} \times 1000 \text{ Km} = 2600 \text{ mol CO}_2$$

$$\text{elétricos: } 0,45 \text{ mol CO}_2/\text{Km} \times 1000 \text{ Km} = 450 \text{ mol CO}_2$$

$$2150 \text{ mol CO}_2 \text{ consumido}$$



$$1 \cdot 46\text{g}$$

$$x$$


$$2 \text{ mol}$$

$$2150 \text{ mol}$$

$$x = 49450 \text{ g ou } \approx 50 \text{ Kg}$$

QUÍMICA

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Calculando o volume para 1 Km rodado

$$\begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ Km} \text{ --- } 1 \text{ L} \\ 1 \text{ Km} \text{ --- } x \end{array} \quad x = 0,1 \text{ L de gasolina}$$

Calculando a massa

$$\begin{array}{l} 0,7 \text{ Kg} \text{ --- } 1 \text{ L} \\ x \text{ --- } 0,1 \text{ L} \end{array} \quad x = 0,07 \text{ Kg ou } 70 \text{ g gasolina}$$

Calculando a massa de CO_2



$$\begin{array}{l} 1.14 \text{ g} \\ 70 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8.44 \text{ g} \\ x \end{array}$$

$$x = 216 \text{ g de } \text{CO}_2 / \text{Km rodado}$$

Calculando a %

$$\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ - 130 \\ \hline 86 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 130 \text{ --- } 100\% \\ 86 \text{ --- } x \end{array}$$

$$x = 66\% \text{ maior}$$

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ENEU

p. 130

ex: 12

Calculando a massa do prego oxidada

$$5,6g \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ — } 50\%$$

$$x = 2,8g \text{ Fe}$$

Calculando a massa de ferrugem

Fe

2,56g

2,8g

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

1,178g

x

$$x = 4,45g$$

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