

Ap. 02 - aula 13

MDP

p. 3

ex: 01

$$MM \text{ UF}_6 = 352 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ mol} & \text{ --- } 352 \text{ g} \\ x & \text{ --- } 14,080 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 40 \text{ mols}$$



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p. 51

ex: 02



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$$3g \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$x \text{ — } 58,3\%$$

$$x = 1,749g \text{ de Au}$$

$$1mol \text{ — } 197g$$

$$x \text{ — } 1,749$$

$$x = 8,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mols Au}$$

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$$6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \xleftarrow{\text{1 mol}} \xrightarrow{\text{23g}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \quad 23\text{g} \\ \times \text{ —————} \quad 1,15\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$x = 2 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ átomos}$$

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p. 51

ex: 04

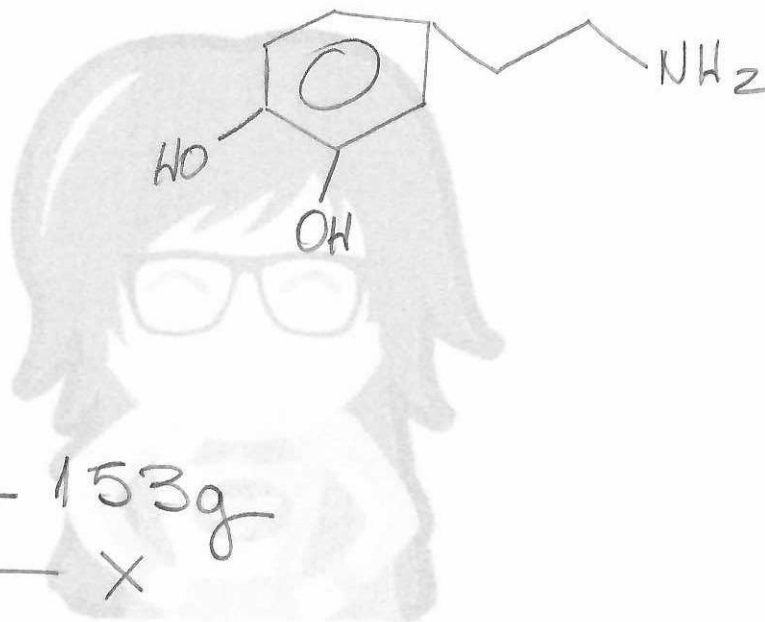
fórmula molecular



M. Molar : 153g/mol

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 153 \text{ g} \\ 0,2 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } X \end{array}$$

$$X = 30,6 \text{ g}$$



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p. 52

ex: 05

$$MM \text{ C}_3\text{H}_8 = 44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \rightsquigarrow 22,4 \text{ L}$$

$$22,4 \text{ L} \leftarrow 1 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 44 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22,4 \text{ L} \text{ ——— } 44 \text{ g} \\ \times \text{ ——— } 13 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$X = 6,61 \cdot 10^3 \text{ L}$$

$$\approx 6618 \text{ L}$$



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23g ← 1 mol Na → $6 \cdot 10^{23}$ átomos

$$\begin{array}{r} 23\text{g} \text{ ————— } 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \\ 17\text{g} \text{ ————— } X \end{array}$$

$$X = 0,44 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos}$$

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$$6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ ————— } 258\text{g}$$

$$x \text{ ————— } 0,43\text{g}$$

$$x = 1 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ átomos}$$

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$$1 \text{ quilate} \text{ --- } 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$900 \text{ --- } x$$

$$x = 180000 \text{ mg}$$

ou
180g

Calculando o n° de mols

$$\frac{1 \text{ mol}}{x} \text{ --- } \frac{12 \text{ g}}{180 \text{ g}}$$

$$x = 15 \text{ mols de C}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ átomo} \text{ --- } 1,09 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g} \\ \hline 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \quad \times \\ 1 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

→ massa de 1 mol
(massa molar)

$$x = 65,4 \text{ g/mol}$$

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MDP

p. S2

ex: 10



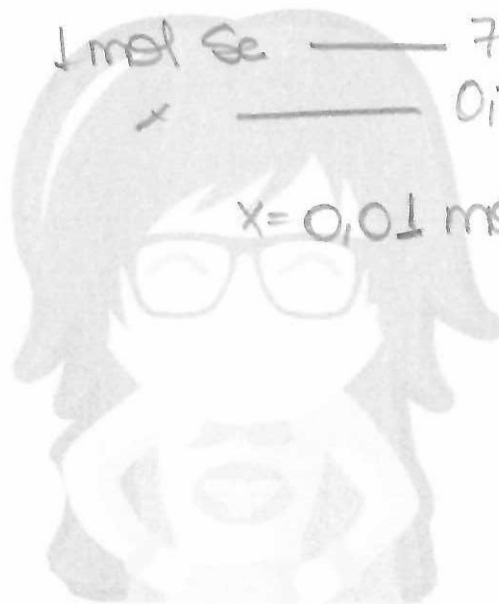
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$$\begin{array}{r} 79g \text{ — } 100\% \\ x \text{ — } 1\% \end{array}$$

$$x = 0,79g \text{ Se}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ mol Se — } 79g \\ x \text{ — } 0,79g \end{array}$$

$$x = 0,01 \text{ mol}$$



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$$MA = \frac{M \cdot \% + M \cdot \%}{100\%}$$

$$35,45 = \frac{35 \cdot X + 37 \cdot Y}{100\%} \rightarrow 35,45 = \frac{35(100 - Y) + 37Y}{100}$$

$$X + Y = 100\%$$

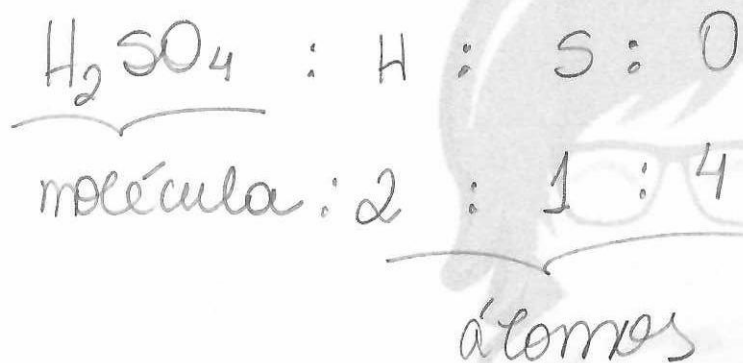
$$X = 100 - Y$$

$$3545 = 3500 - 35Y + 37Y$$

$$2Y = 45$$

$$Y = 22,5\%$$

$$X = 77,5\%$$



molécula : átomos
1 mol : 7 mols

↓
 $7 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}$ átomos

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Massa Molar = massa de 1mol ou $6 \cdot 10^{23}$ partículas

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,8 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ — } 18\text{g} \\ 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ — } X \end{array}$$

$$X = 60\text{g/mol}$$

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$$6 \cdot 10^{23} \longleftarrow 1 \text{ mol} \longrightarrow 22,4 \text{ L}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ ————— } 22,4 \text{ L} \\ x \text{ ————— } 110 \text{ L} \end{array}$$

$$x = 2,94 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ moléculas}$$

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ATN

p. 53

ex: 05

$$* 1\text{m}^3 = 10^3\text{L}$$

$$40\text{mg N} \text{ ——— } 1\text{L}$$
$$x \text{ ——— } 20 \cdot 10^3\text{L}$$

$$x = 20 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^3 \text{mg}$$

800 g de N

$$1\text{mol} \text{ ——— } 14\text{g}$$
$$x \text{ ——— } 800$$

$$x = 57 \text{ mols de } \underline{\underline{N}}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ mg Zn} \quad \text{---} \quad 100 \text{ g comida} \\ x \quad \text{---} \quad 1700 \text{ g} \\ \\ X = 68 \text{ mg Zn} \end{array}$$

$$6 \cdot 10^{23} \quad \xleftarrow{\text{1 mol}} \quad 65,4 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ x \quad \text{---} \quad 68 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 65,4 \text{ g} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$X = 6,2 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ átomos}$$

$$1 \text{ quilate} = 200 \text{ mg} \\ \text{ou } \underline{0,2 \text{ g de C}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ quilate} \text{ --- } 0,2 \text{ g} \\ 2,4 \text{ --- } x \\ \hline 0,48 \text{ g de C} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ mol C} \text{ --- } 12 \text{ g} \\ x \text{ --- } 0,48 \end{array}$$

$$x = 0,04 \text{ mols de C}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ 0,04 \text{ --- } x \end{array}$$

$$x = 0,24 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos de C}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ grão} \text{ --- } 0,15 \text{ g} \\ 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ --- } X \end{array}$$

$0,9 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ g}$ de café em 1 mol

$$1 \text{ ano} \text{ --- } 45,34 \cdot 10^6 \text{ sacas}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ saca} \text{ --- } 60 \text{ kg} \\ 45,34 \cdot 10^6 \text{ --- } X \end{array}$$

$$X = 2720,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{ou } \underline{2720,4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ g/ano}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2720,4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ --- } 1 \text{ ano} \\ 0,9 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ --- } X \end{array}$$

$$X = 3,3 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ anos}$$

$$\text{ou } 33 \cdot 10^9 \text{ anos}$$

$$33 \text{ bilhões anos}$$

1 ano = 365 dias

1 dia = 24 h

1 h = 3600 s

1 bilhão = 10^9

1 milhão = 10^6



100 bilhões H/cm² per segundo

$$100 \text{ bilhões/cm}^2 \text{ — } 1 \text{ s}$$

$$\times \frac{5 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 \text{ s}}{5 \text{ mi} \quad \text{segundos de 1 ano}}$$

$$X = 1,57 \cdot 10^{16} \frac{\text{bilhões/cm}^2}{10^9}$$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos}}{1,57 \cdot 10^{16} \cdot 10^9} \text{ — } \frac{1 \text{ g}}{X}$$

$$X = \underline{26,28 \text{ g}}$$

* calculando a massa de C

$$\begin{array}{r} 90\text{g} \text{ --- } 100\% \\ x \text{ --- } 45\% \end{array}$$

$$x = 40,5\text{g de C}$$

* calculando o nº de átomos

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ --- } 12\text{g} \\ x \text{ --- } 40,5\text{g} \end{array}$$

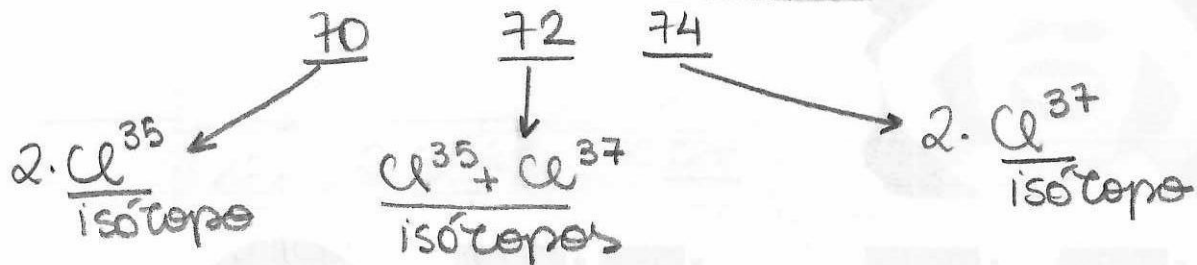
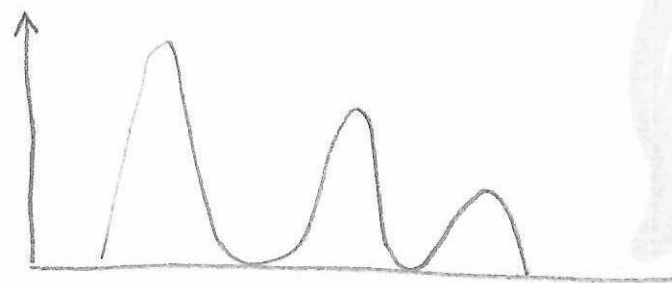
$$x = 2,025 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ átomos}$$

* calculando o nº de átomos por habitante

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,025 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ --- } 7,5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ habitante} \\ x \text{ --- } 1 \text{ habitante} \end{array}$$

$$x = 2,7 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ átomos / habitante}$$

$Cl_2 = 2 \cdot \text{isótopos} = \text{massa}$



I) V, Cl^{35} e Cl^{37}

II) F

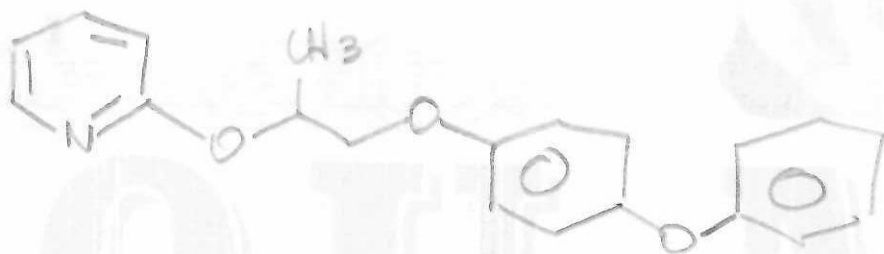
III) F

IV) V, $Cl_2 = 70$; $Cl_2 = 72$; $Cl_2 = 74$



Droga
 0,1 mg
 x —————
 Pessoa
 1 Kg
 70 Kg

$$X = 7 \text{ mg ou } 7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\
 \times \quad \quad \quad \text{—————} \quad 322 \text{ g} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 7 \cdot 10^{-3}
 \end{array}$$

$$X = 1,3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ moléculas}$$



↳ a massa atômica do elemento é fruto de uma média ponderada dos isótopos, por isso ela é decimal.

a) F

b) F, ponderada

c) F, ponderada

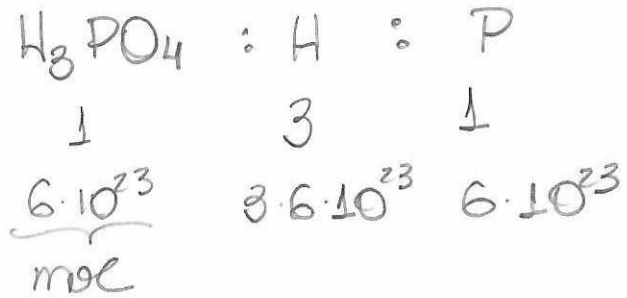
d) V

e) F

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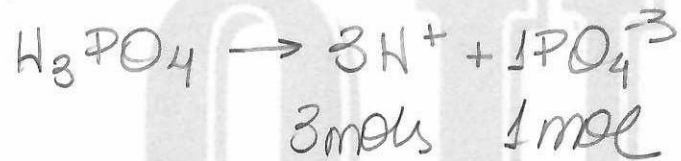
a) F



b) F

respectivamente: 3 mols H, 1 mol P e 4 mols de O

c) F



d) F

e) V

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N.C.

pss

ex. 03

Quantidade mol massa
 $6 \cdot 10^{23}$ 108g
↓ ↗
1 átomo X

$$X = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g para cada 1 átomo}$$

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p59

ex. 04

CNTP

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 224 \text{ L}$$

$$x \text{ --- } 112 \text{ L}$$

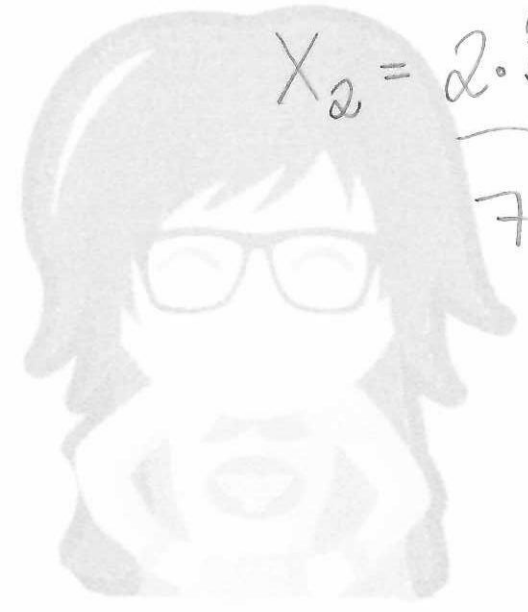
$$x = 5 \text{ mols}$$

$$5 \text{ mols} \text{ --- } 355 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } x$$

$$x = 71 \text{ g/mol}$$

massa
molar



cada x

$$x_2 = 2 \cdot 35,5$$

$$71$$

QUÍMICA

feijão

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100\text{g} \text{ --- } 100\% \\
 \times \text{ --- } 0,2\% \text{ (Fe)} \\
 \hline
 0,2\text{g de Fe}
 \end{array}$$

Pessoa come \rightarrow 100g \rightarrow come 0,2g Fe
 feijão

\downarrow absorve 10%.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0,2 \text{ --- } 100\% \\
 \times \text{ --- } 10\% \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

0,02g de Fe absorvidos

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \text{ --- } 1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 56\text{g} \\
 \times \text{ --- } \text{ --- } 0,02\text{g}
 \end{array}$$

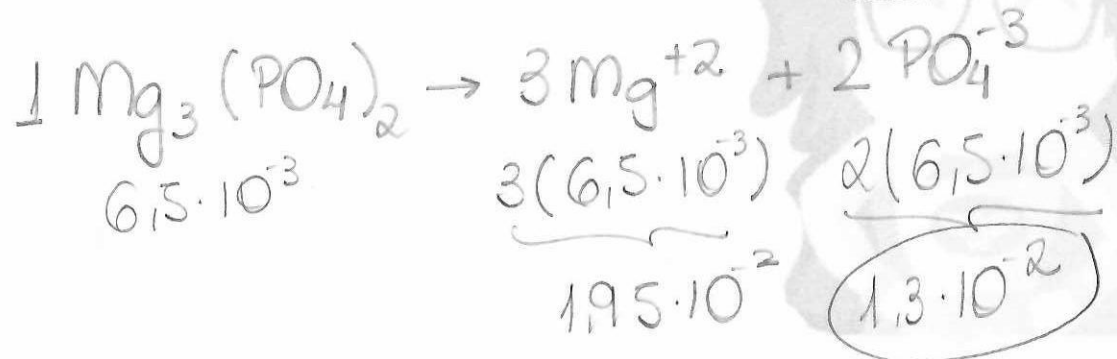
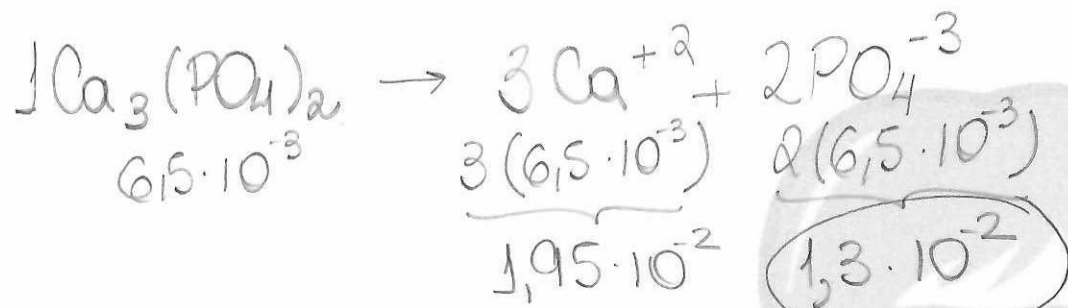
$$x = 2,14 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ átomos}$$

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p55

ex. 06



Suplemento

Recomendada

Mg

$1,95 \cdot 10^{-2}$

$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$

excesso

Ca

$1,95 \cdot 10^{-2}$

$1,95 \cdot 10^{-2}$

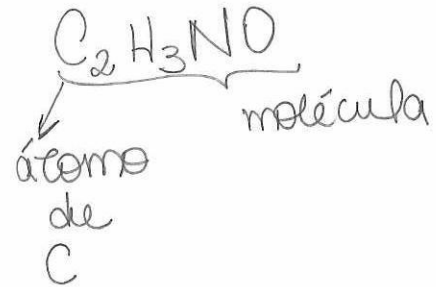
OK

P

$$\underbrace{1,3 \cdot 10^{-2} + 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}}_{2,6 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$2,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$

OK



molécula : C
 1 mol 2 mols

↓
 2 mols de C

ou
 $2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}$ átomos de C
 $12 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{24}$

QUÍMICA

* Calculando o nº de mols de H_2O

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 18 \text{ g} \\ x \text{ --- } 250 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 13,88 \text{ mols de } H_2O$$

a)

$$\begin{array}{l} H_2O \\ 1 \text{ mol} \\ 13,88 \text{ mol} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} O \\ 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ x \end{array} \quad x = 8,328 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ átomos de Oxigênio}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{l} H_2O \\ 1 \text{ mol} \\ 13,88 \text{ mol} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} H \\ 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ x \end{array} \quad x = 1,66 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ átomos de hidrogênio}$$

c)

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ moléculas} \\ 13,88 \text{ --- } x \end{array} \quad x = 8,328 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ moléculas de } H_2O$$

d) e ~~X~~

$$\begin{array}{l} H_2O \\ 1 \text{ mol} \\ 13,88 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{átomos} \\ 3 \text{ mols} \\ x \end{array} \quad x = 41,64 \text{ mols de átomos}$$

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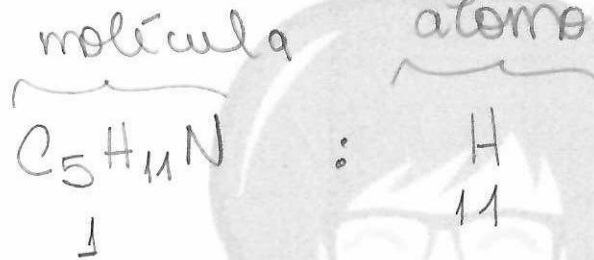
p. 53

ex: 09

MM piperidina : 85g/mol



Piperidina



$C_5H_{11}N$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85g \text{ ————— } H \\ \times \text{ ————— } 11 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ \text{————— } 2,64 \cdot 10^{22} \end{array}$$

$$x = 0,34g \text{ ou } 340mg \text{ de piperidina}$$

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N.C

p. 55

ex: 10

MM levamisol: 204g/mol

levamisol $C_{11}H_{12}N_2S_1$

levamisol :

1.204g

x

$x = 4,9 \cdot 10^{-3} g$

$\approx 5 mg$

N
 $2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}$ atoms
 $294 \cdot 10^{19}$

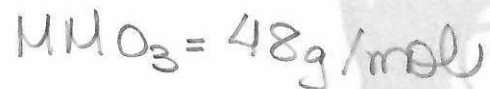
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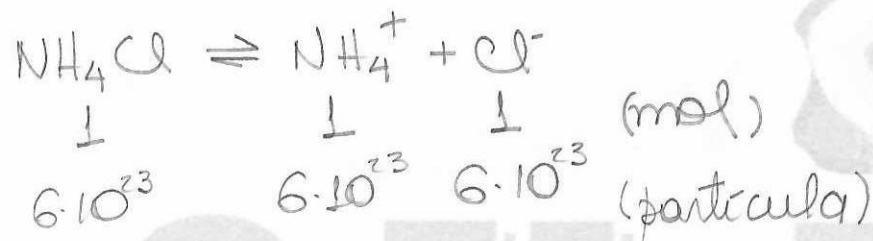


01) F, deveriam ser 48g de Ozônio.

Para diferentes gases, sob as mesmas condições de P e T, os volumes serão iguais, quando o n° de mol for o mesmo.



02) V



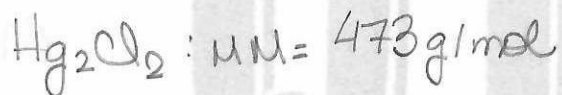
Como são 2 mols NH_4Cl

NH_4Cl
1 espécie
2 mol

NH_4^+
 $6 \cdot 10^{23}$ ion
x

$$x = \frac{12 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ ions}}{2}$$

04) F, a massa é de $2 \cdot 201 = 402g$ de Hg



08) V, pois a perda de $1e^-$ não influencia significativamente na massa, já que essas partículas possuem massas desprezíveis.

16) V



$$23 + 35,5 = 58,5g/mol$$

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N.C.a

p. 56

ex: 12



QUÍMICA
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Hemoglobina (Hb)
99,65%

Fe
0,35%

Supondo 100g

Hb 99,65g
① · X
Uma Hb

Fe 0,35g
④ · 56g
4Fe por Hb

$$X = 63\,776 \text{ g/mol}$$

massa molar de Hb

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* calculando a % de Na^+ no glutamato

$$\frac{169\text{g}}{23\text{g}} \text{ --- } \frac{100\%}{x}$$

$$x = 13,6\% \text{ de } \text{Na}^+ \text{ no glutamato}$$

* calculando a % de Na^+ no sal de cozinha

$$\frac{58,5\text{g}}{23\text{g}} \text{ --- } \frac{100\%}{x}$$

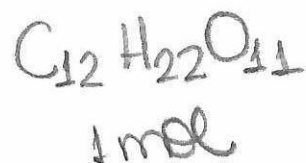
$$x = 39,31\% \text{ de } \text{Na}^+ \text{ no NaCl}$$

a relação de Na^+ :

$$\frac{\text{glutamato}}{\text{sal comum}} = \frac{13,6\%}{39,31\%} \approx \frac{1}{3}$$

a) V

01) F, 1 mol de Au possui $6 \cdot 10^{23}$ átomos, já na sacarose, 1 mol $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ possui:

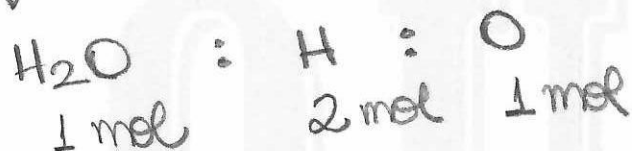


$$\begin{array}{c} \text{átomos} \\ (12+22+11) \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \\ \hline 45 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \end{array}$$

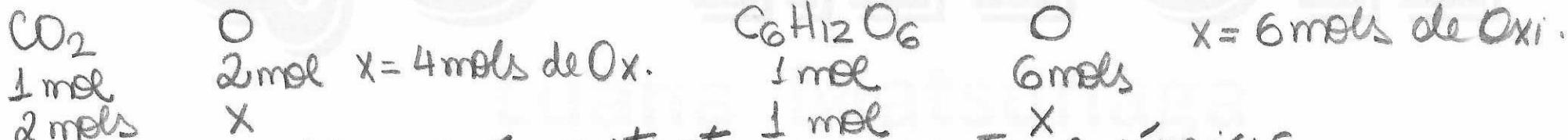
02) V

$$\textcircled{Zn} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} - 65 \text{ g} \\ x - 1 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = \frac{1}{65} \quad \textcircled{As} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} - 75 \text{ g} \\ x - 1 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = \frac{1}{75}$$

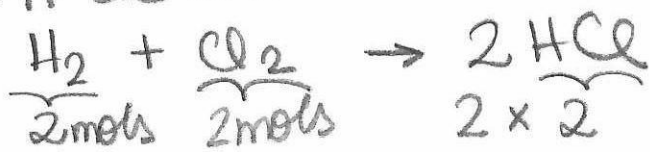
04) V



08) F



16) F, o nº de átomos é constante em reações químicas



ou seja 4 mols átomos = 4 mols átomos
Reagentes Produtos

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Pb} \\ 1 \text{ mg} \\ X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{batem} \\ \hline 1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g} \\ 100 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$X = 10^{-4} \text{ mg de Pb ou } 10^{-7} \text{ g de Pb}$$

Calculando o nº de átomos de Pb

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \hline 207 \text{ g} \\ 10^{-7} \text{ g} \end{array} \quad X = 2,89 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ átomos de Pb}$$



- a) F_2 e podria ser o C^{12}
 b) F_2 seria em gramas
 c) F_2 na CNTP, o volume molar e de 22,4L
 d) F_2 em 1 único átomo de hidrogênio, existe 1 próton e 1 elétron.
 e) V

calculando o nº de mols de $C_6H_{12}O_6$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} - 180g \\ x - 360g \end{array} \quad x = 2 \text{ mols de } C_6H_{12}O_6$$

calculando o nº de átomos

$C_6H_{12}O_6$	átomos
1 mol	$(6+12+6) \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}$
2 mols	x

$$x = 48 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos}$$

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p. 57

ex: 17

$$1 \text{ mm} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 10^3 \text{ L}$$

* Calculando o volume de H_2O

$$V = ab \cdot h$$

$$V = 0,5 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 218 \text{ mm}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$218 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$V = 109 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

ou 109 L de H_2O

* Calculando a massa

$$109 \text{ L} = 109 \cdot 10^3 \text{ ml}$$

$$1 \text{ ml} \text{ --- } 1 \text{ g}$$
$$109 \cdot 10^3 \text{ --- } X$$

$$X = 109 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g de } \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

* Calculando o nº de mols

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 18 \text{ g}$$
$$X \text{ --- } 109 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}$$

$$X \approx 6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mols}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1000\text{g} \text{ --- } 100\% \\ x \text{ --- } 17,5\% \end{array}$$

$$x = 175\text{g Ca}^{+2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1\text{mol} \text{ --- } 40\text{g} \\ x \text{ --- } 175\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$x = 4,375 \text{ mols Ca}^{+2}$$

QUÍMICA

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$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Adoçante} \\ \hline 40\text{mg} \quad \text{---} \quad 1\text{Kg} \\ \times \quad \text{---} \quad 70\text{Kg} \end{array}$$

$$X = 2800 \text{ mg}$$

ou

2,8 g de adoçante

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\text{mol} \quad \text{---} \quad 294\text{g} \\ \times \quad \text{---} \quad 2,8\text{g} \end{array}$$

$$X = 9,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$



$$500\text{mg} \times 2 = 1000\text{mg} \text{ ou } 1\text{g} \text{ (dose recomendada)}$$

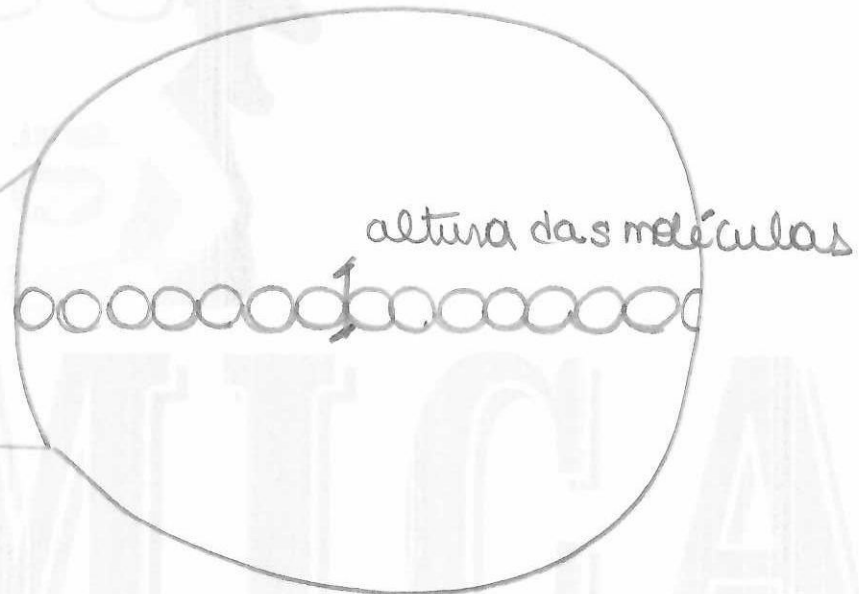
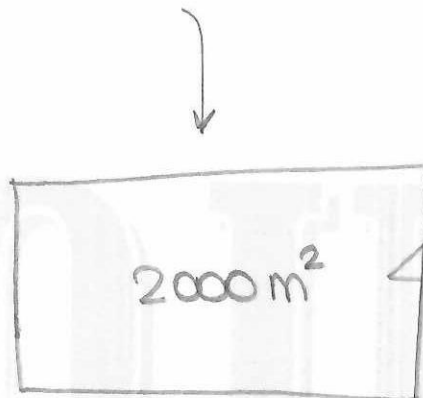
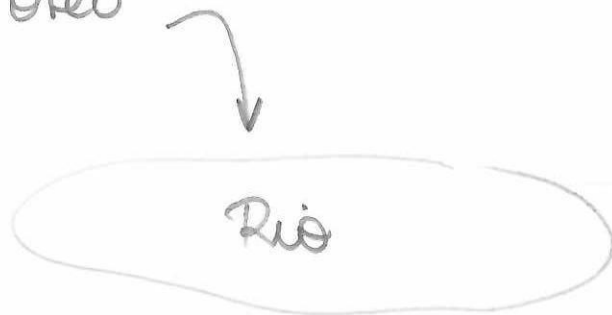
$$6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ átomos} \quad 1\text{mol} \quad 40\text{g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 10^{23} \\ \times \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 40\text{g} \\ 1\text{g} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$X = 1,5 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ átomos}$$

$$4 \text{ ml} = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

óleo



$$\text{Volume} = \text{área} \times \text{altura}$$

$$4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 = 2000 \text{ m}^2 \cdot X$$

$$X = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

Carbono : Nitrogênio : fósforo
 21,2 mol/L 1,2 mol/L 0,2 mol/L

Para encontrar
a mínima proporção,
divida pelo menor valor

$$\frac{21,2}{0,2}$$

$$\textcircled{106}$$

$$\frac{1,2}{0,2}$$

$$\textcircled{6}$$

$$\frac{0,2}{0,2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}$$

Proporção
Tabelada

106

16

1

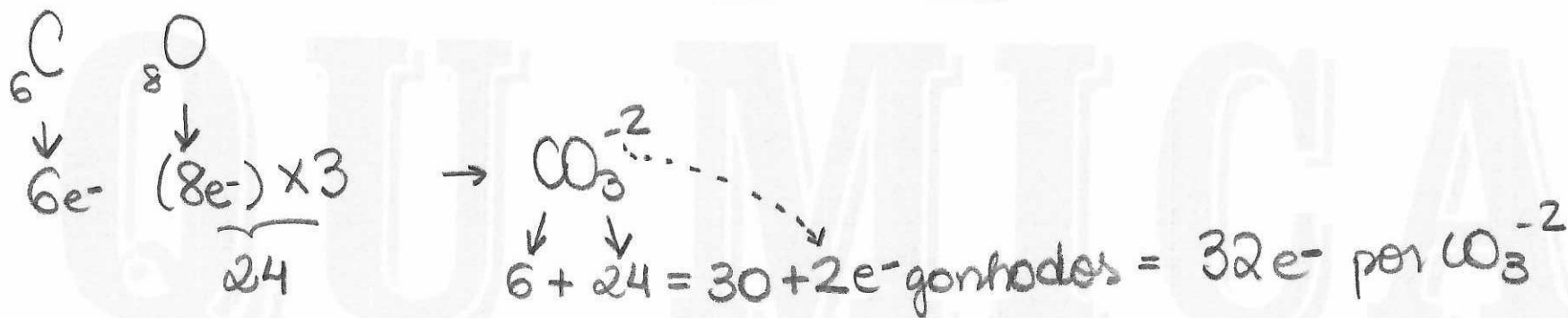
está abaixo

Calculando o nº de mols de CO_3^{-2}

$$\text{MM CO}_3^{-2} = 60 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 60 \text{ g} \\ x \text{ --- } 30 \text{ g} \end{array} \quad x = 0,5 \text{ mol de } \text{CO}_3^{-2}$$

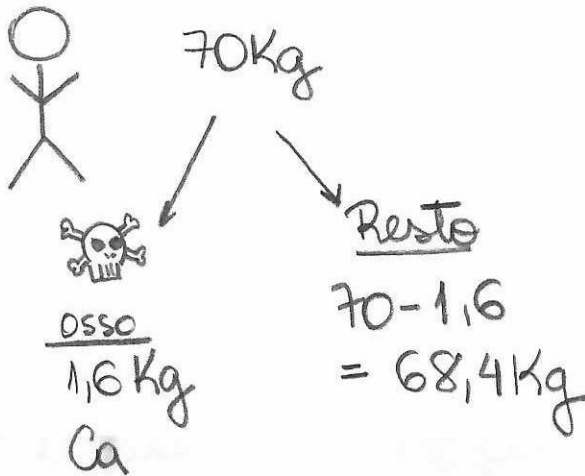
Calculando o nº de e^- per CO_3^{-2}



$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mol } \text{CO}_3^{-2} \text{ --- } 32 \text{ mole}^- \\ 0,5 \text{ mol} \quad \quad \quad x \end{array} \quad x = 16 \text{ mol de } e^-$$



Pessoa



* calculando o n° de mols de Ca

$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 40 \text{ g}$$

$$x \text{ --- } 1,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}$$

$$x = 40 \text{ mols de Ca}$$

Como toda mol de Ca vai ser substituído por Bário, vamos calcular a massa de Bário

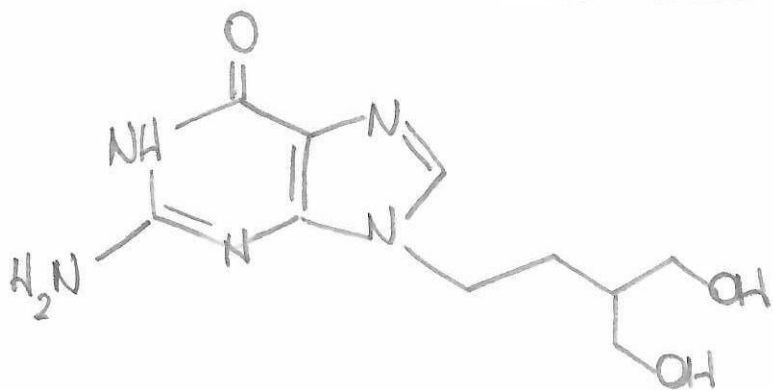
$$1 \text{ mol} \text{ --- } 137 \quad x = 5480 \text{ g de Ba}$$

$$40 \text{ --- } x \quad \text{ou } 5,48 \text{ Kg de Ba}$$

A massa do corpo seria:

$$5,48 \text{ Kg} + 68,4 \text{ Kg} = 73,88 \text{ Kg}$$

"osso novo" Resto



fórmula $C_{10}H_{15}O_3N_5$

Massa Molar: $10 \cdot 12 + 15 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 16 + 5 \cdot 14 = 253 \text{ g/mol}$

12h — 125mg
 24h — x
 (1 dia)

$x = 250 \text{ mg}$ ou $0,25 \text{ g}$

$6 \cdot 10^{23}$ — 253g
 x — 0,25g

$x = 5,92 \cdot 10^{20}$ moléculas

ingere $5,92 \cdot 10^{20}$ moléculas ao dia