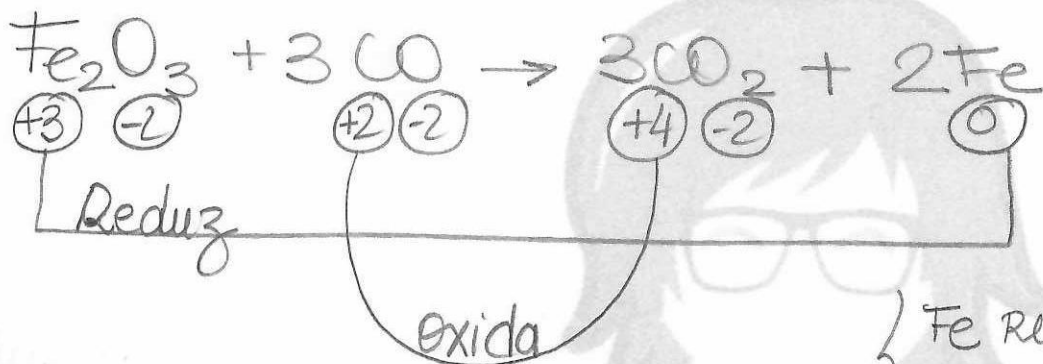


$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 & \\ \hline \times & -2 \\ \hline 2\times & -6 = 0 \end{array}$$

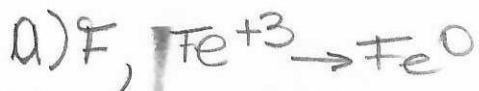
$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{CO} & \\ \hline \times & -2 \\ \hline \times & -2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{CO}_2 & \\ \hline \times & -2 \\ \hline \times & -4 = 0 \end{array}$$

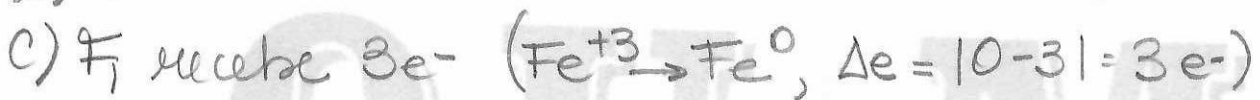


nox ↑ Oxida Redutor  
nox ↓ Reduz Oxidante

Fe Reduz ; Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> oxidante  
C Oxida ; CO Redutor



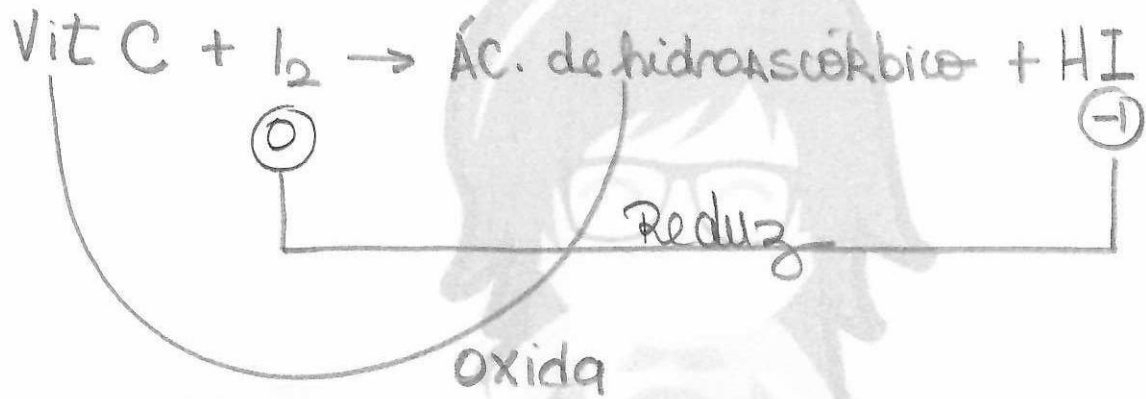
b) V



d) F, recebe e<sup>-</sup>

e) F, reduzidos

$$\frac{H}{+1} \mid \frac{I}{X} \\ \frac{+1}{-1} \mid \frac{X}{X} = 0$$



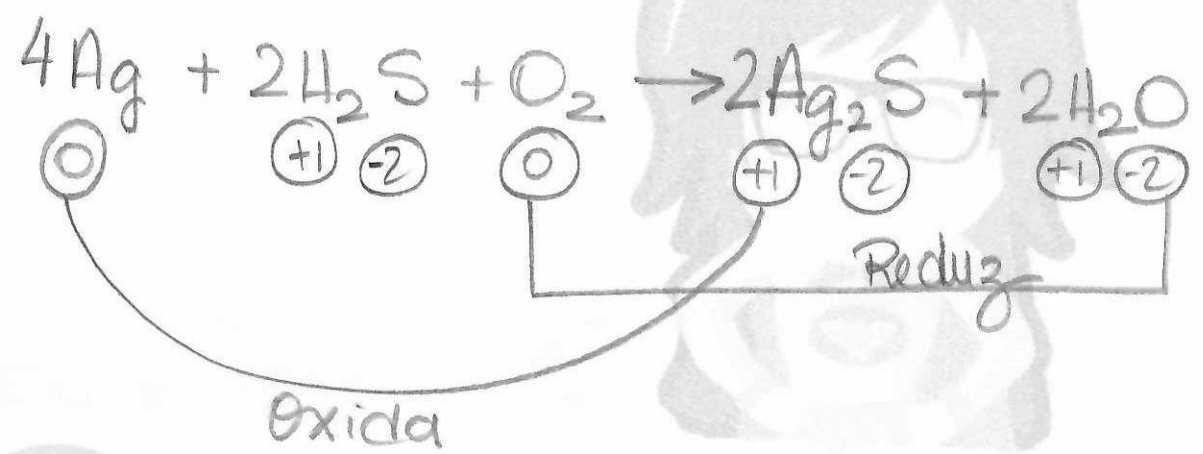
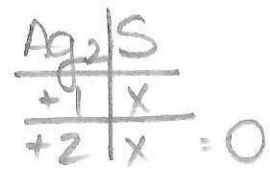
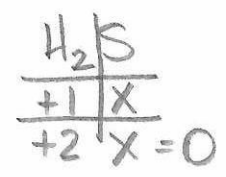
nox ↑ oxida  
nox ↓ Reduz

Vit C oxida

I<sub>2</sub> Reduz

# QUÍMICA

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nox ↑ Oxida  
nox ↓ Reduz

Ag oxidou ; Ag Redutor  
O Reduziu ; O<sub>2</sub> oxidante

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MDP

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ex: 04



⊖ OXIDAÇÃO ⊕2

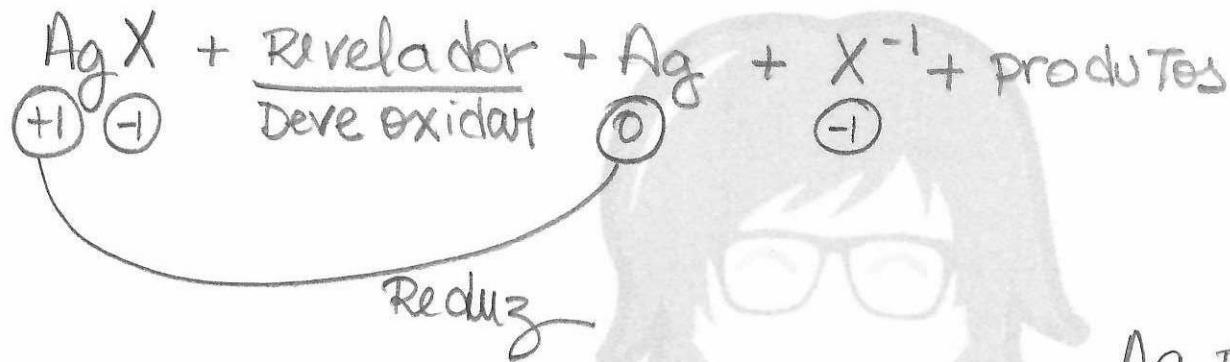
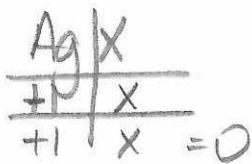
$\text{Ca}^{+2}$  (ion → cátion)

Ca = família 2A, logo +2



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↑ não oxida  
 ↓ não reduz  
 Ag reduz ; AgX oxidante

- a) F, oxidante
- b) F, oxidação
- c) F, ag. Redutor
- d) V
- e) F, fica igual

**QUÍMICA**

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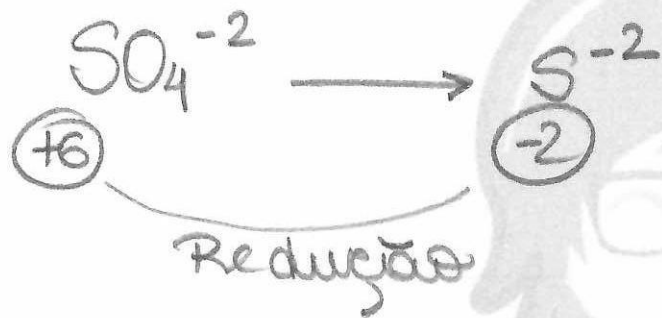
MDP

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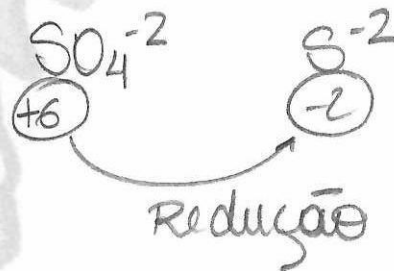
ex: 06

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{SO}_4^{-2} & \\ \hline \text{X} & -2 \\ \hline \text{X} & -8 = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{H}_2\text{S} & \\ \hline +1 & \text{X} \\ \hline +2 & \text{X} = 0 \\ \hline & \text{X} = -2 \end{array}$$



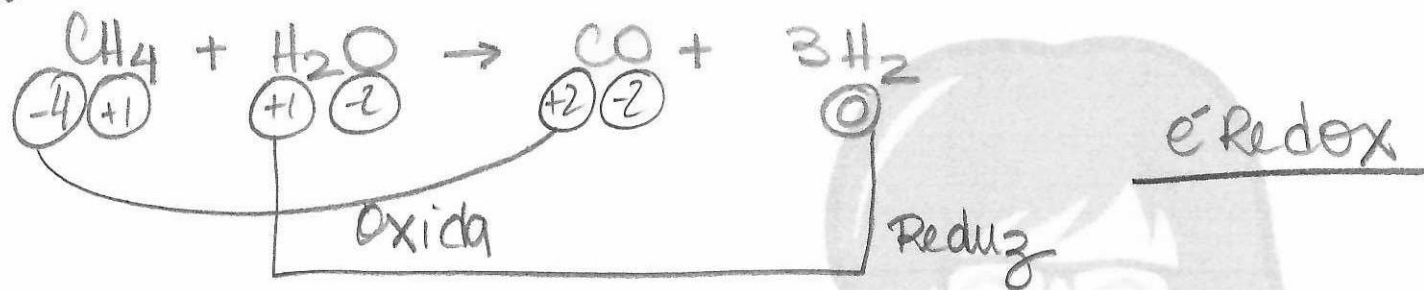
$$\Delta_{\text{nox}} = |-2 - 6| = 8 \text{ unidades}$$



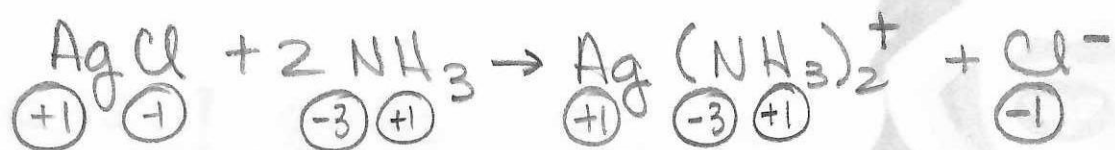
# QUÍMICA

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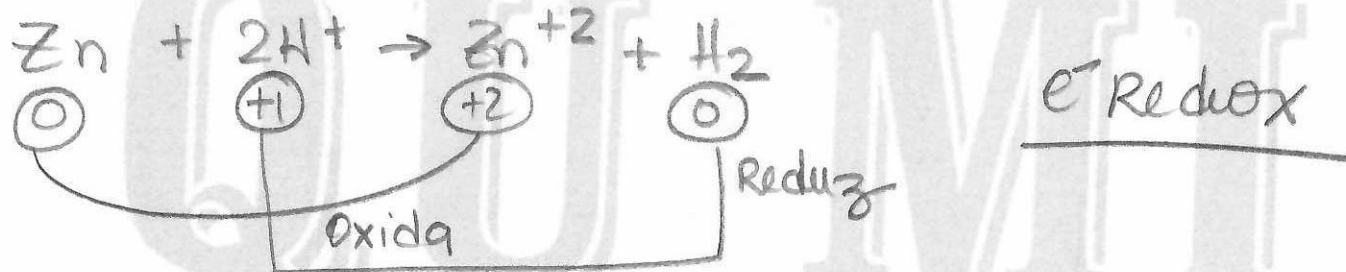
I)



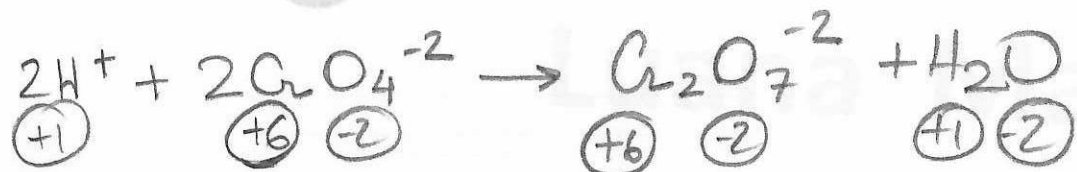
II)



III)



IV)



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MDP

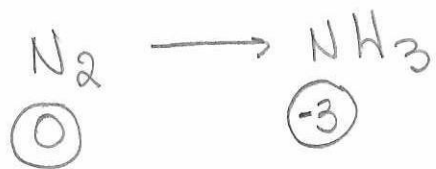
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ex: 08



QUÍMICA

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Redução  
(Recebe e<sup>-</sup>)



QUÍMICA

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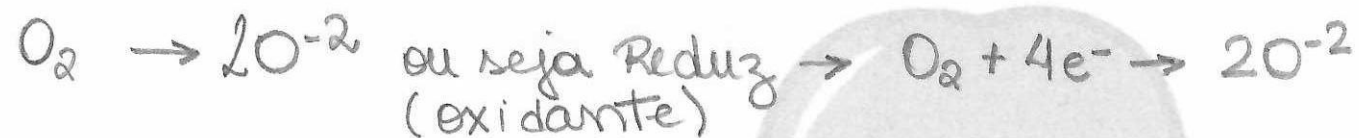
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ATN

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ex: 01

01) V



02) F, se ele reage com espécies + oxidantes (ex:  $KMnO_4$ ), ele pode oxidar

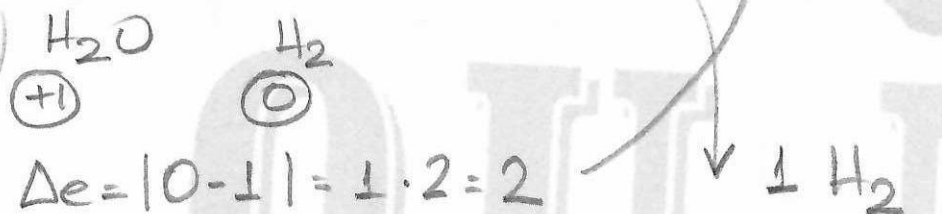
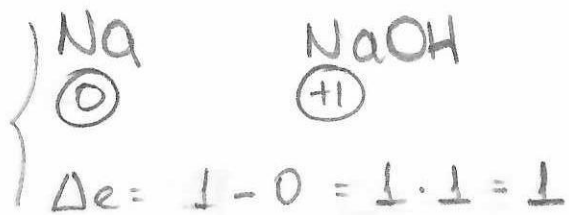
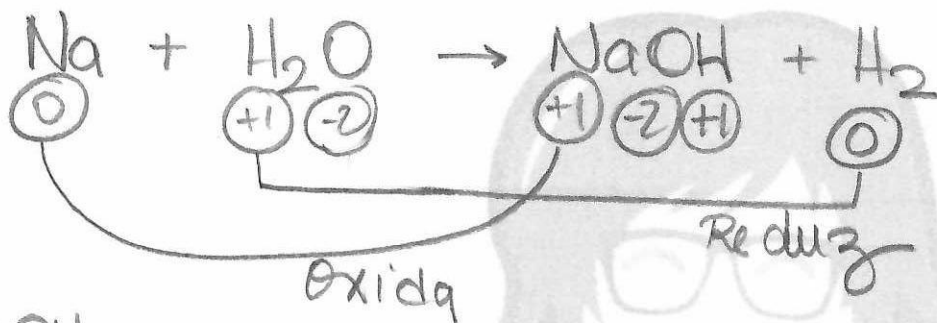
04) V

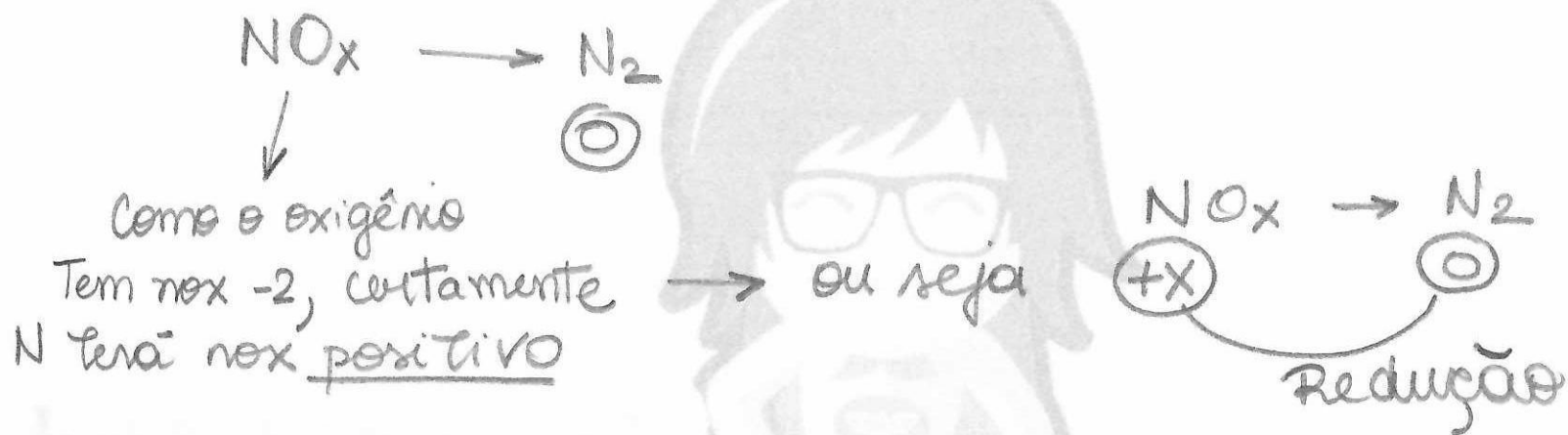
08) F, necessariamente simultâneos

16) V

QUÍMICA

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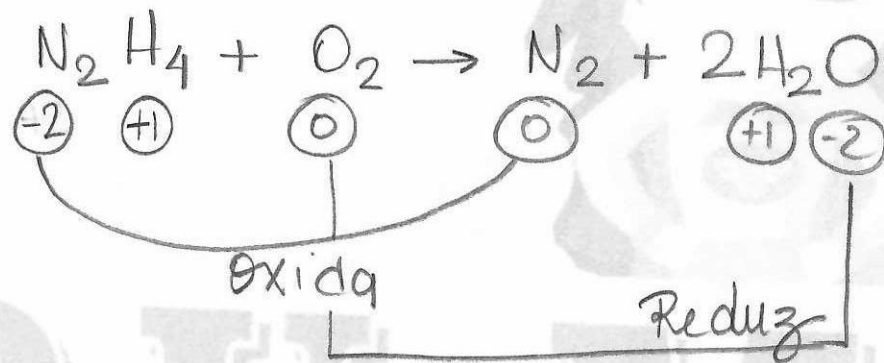
I) V

II) F, e ARLA promove a redução de NO<sub>x</sub>, logo é ag. Redutor

III) V

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{N}_2/\text{H}_4 & \\ \hline \text{X} & +1 \\ 2\text{X} & +4 = 0 \end{array}$$

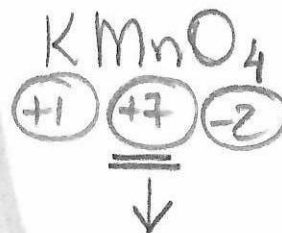
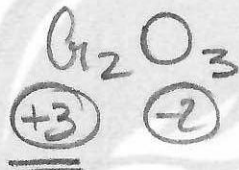
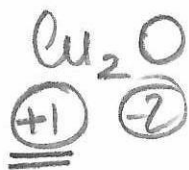
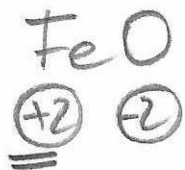
Quem oxida a caldeira é o  $\text{O}_2$ , como a hidrozina reage com ele, ela indiretamente evita a oxidação da caldeira.



nox ↑ Oxida  
nox ↓ Reduz

# QUÍMICA

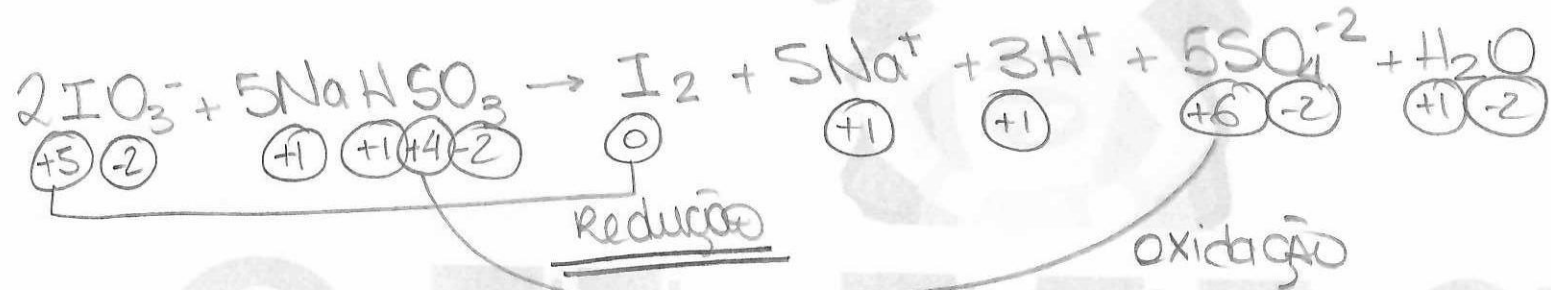
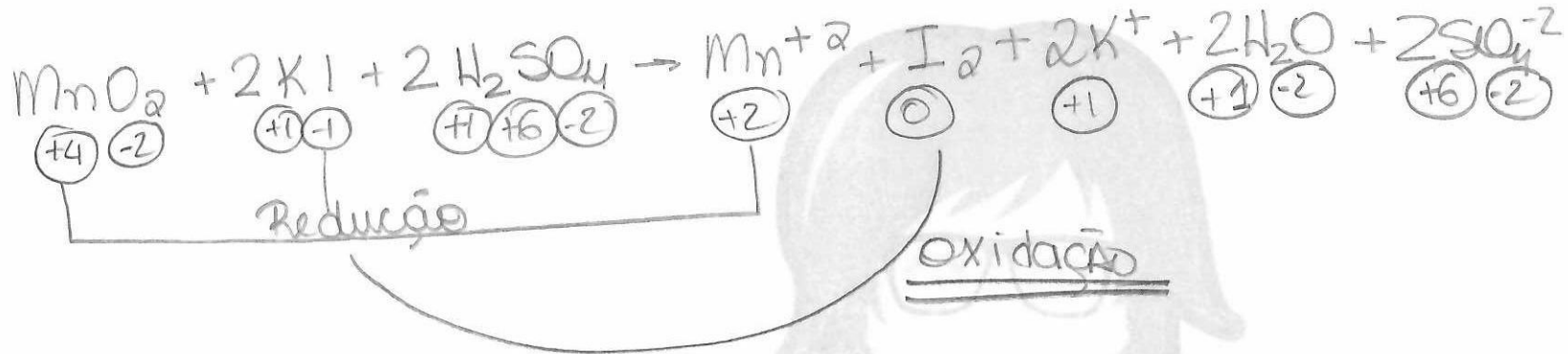
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maior o n° de oxidação,  
logo é mais oxidação

# QUÍMICA

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# QUÍMICA

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ATN

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ex. 07

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{CO}_2 & \\ x & -2 \\ \hline x & -4 = 0 \\ x & = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{CH}_4 & \\ x & +1 \\ \hline x & +4 = 0 \\ x & = -4 \end{array}$$

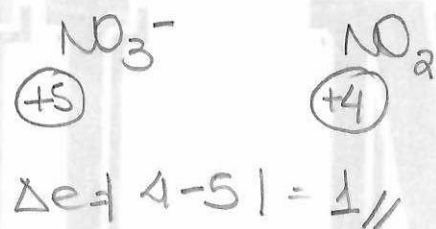
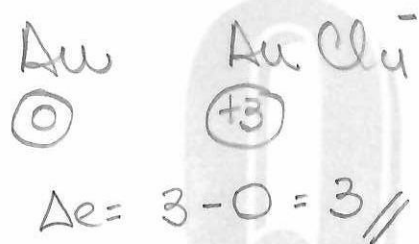
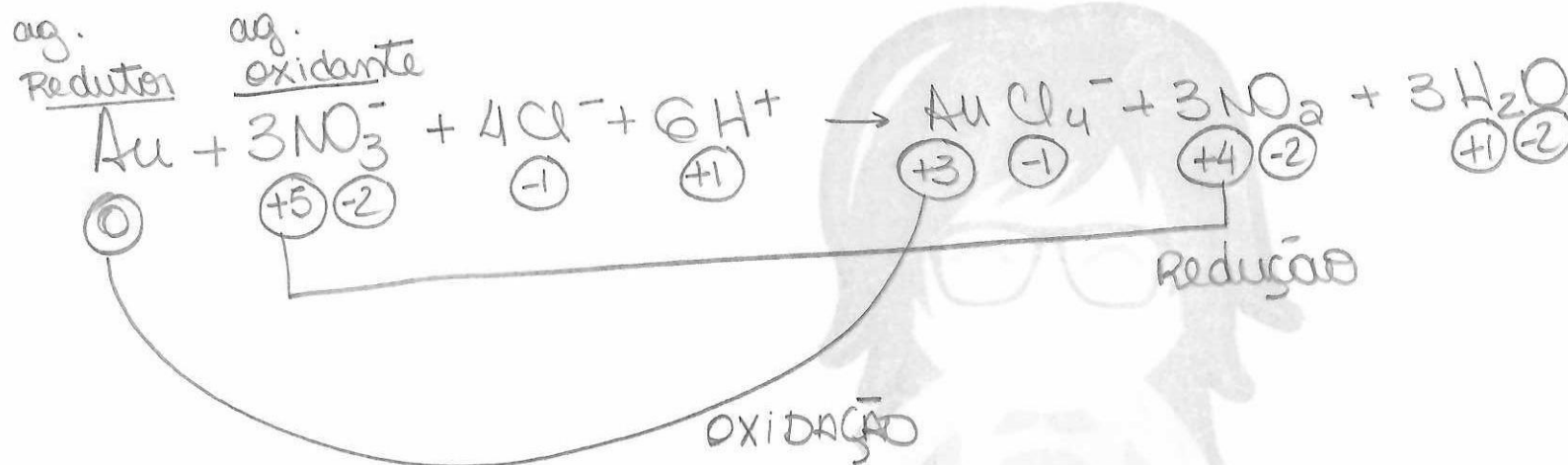
  
**QUÍMICA**  
Prof. Luana



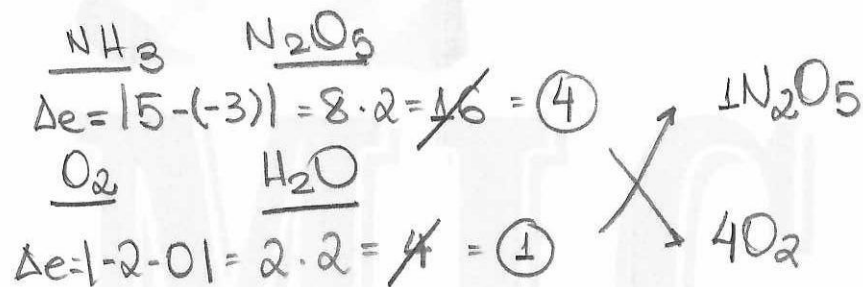
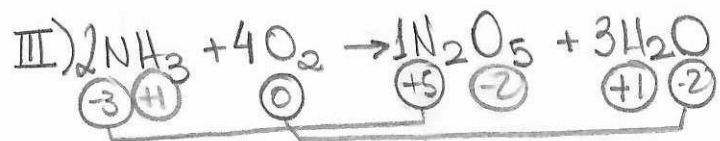
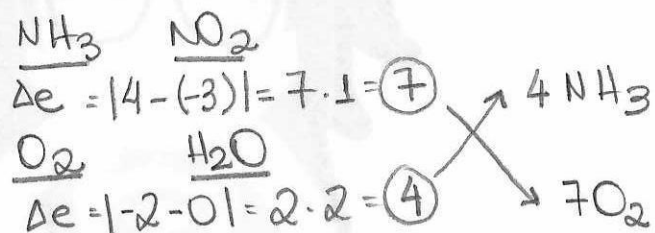
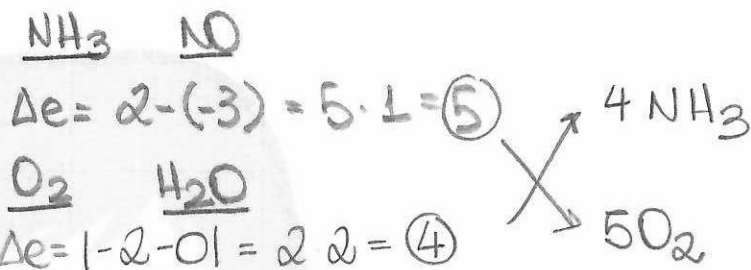
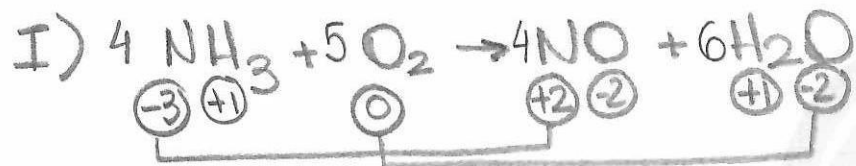
$$\Delta e = |-4 - 4| = 8 \text{ unidades}$$

# QUÍMICA

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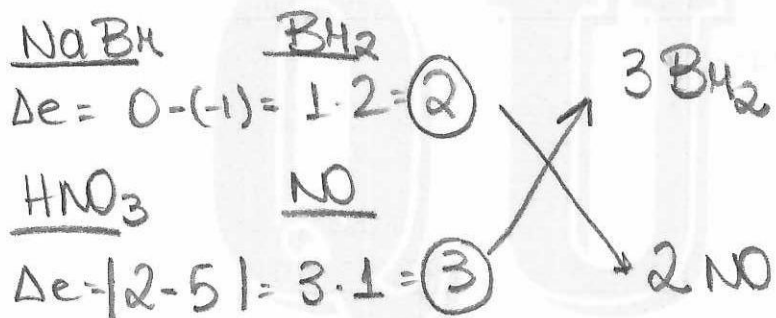
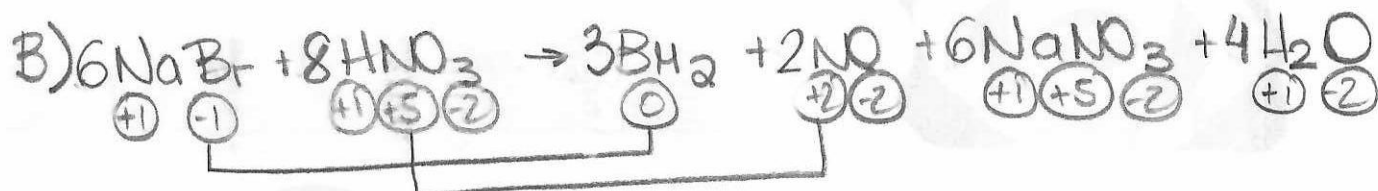
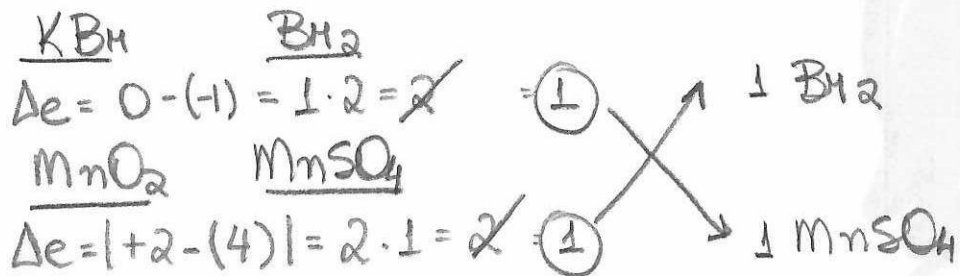
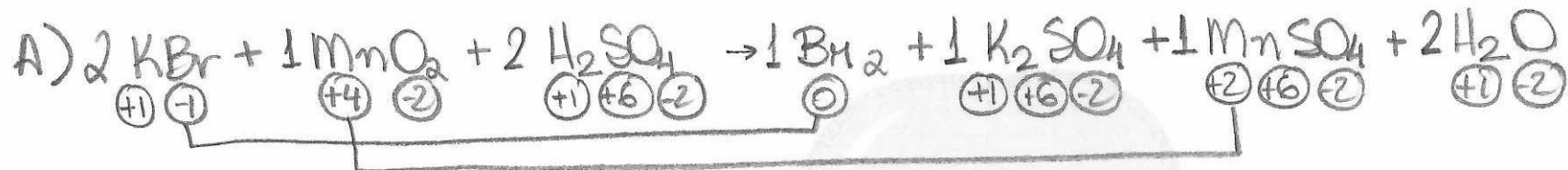






a) V

b) V,  $4 + 5 = 9$ c) F,  $e = 10 (4 + 6)$ d) V,  $2 + 4 + 1 + 3 = 10 //$

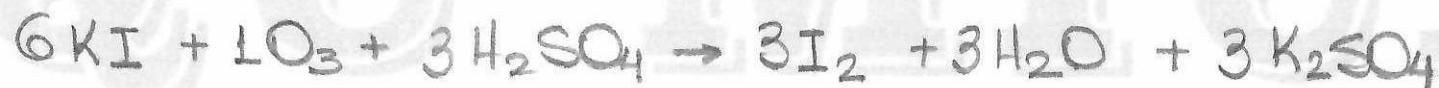
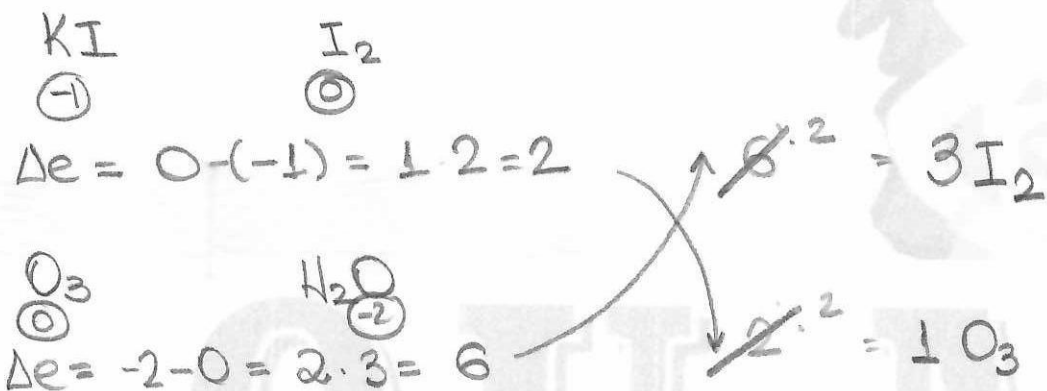
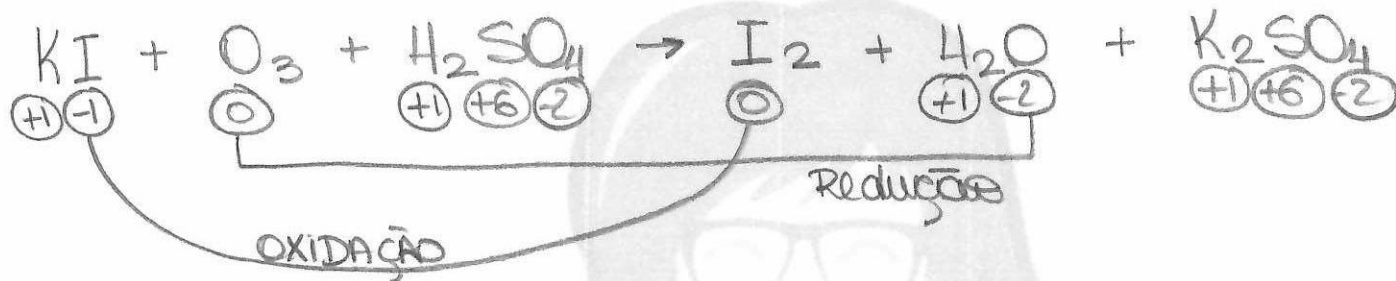


a) V,  $2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 10$

b) V,  $6 + 8 + 3 + 2 + 6 + 4 = 29$

c) V

d) F,  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  e  $\text{NaNO}_3$  não sofrem hidrólise, já que vem de ácidos e base fortes.

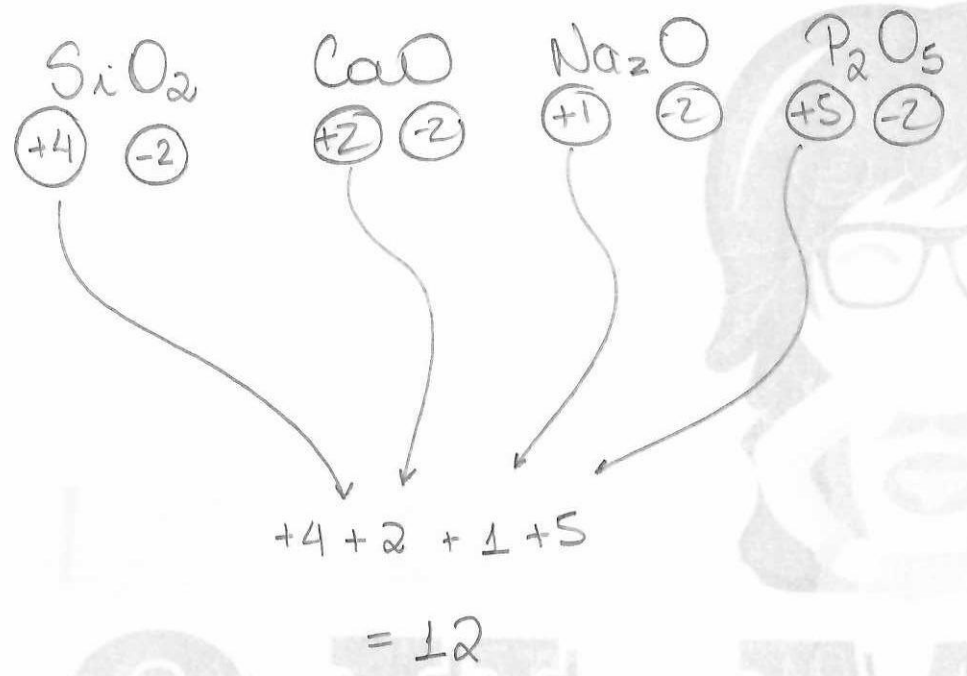


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ATN

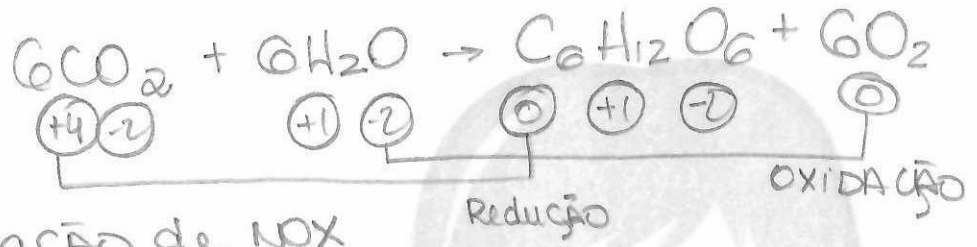
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ex: 12



# QUÍMICA

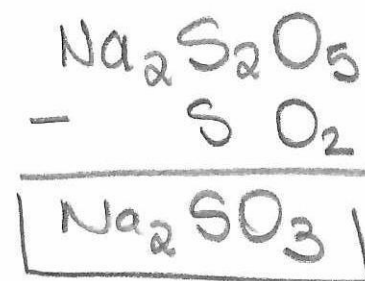
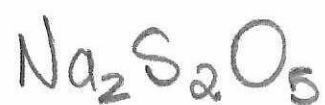
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- 01) V, escreva variação de NOX
- 02) V
- 04) F
- 08) V
- 16) V

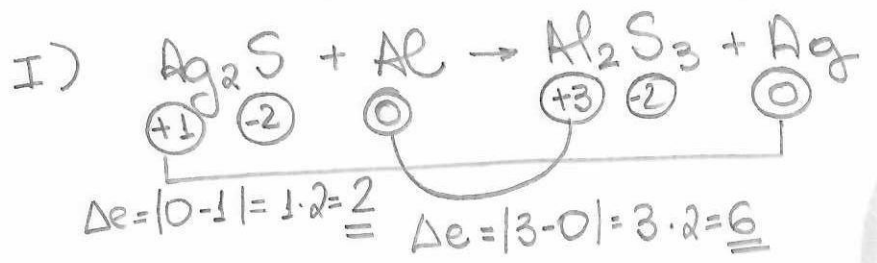
# QUÍMICA

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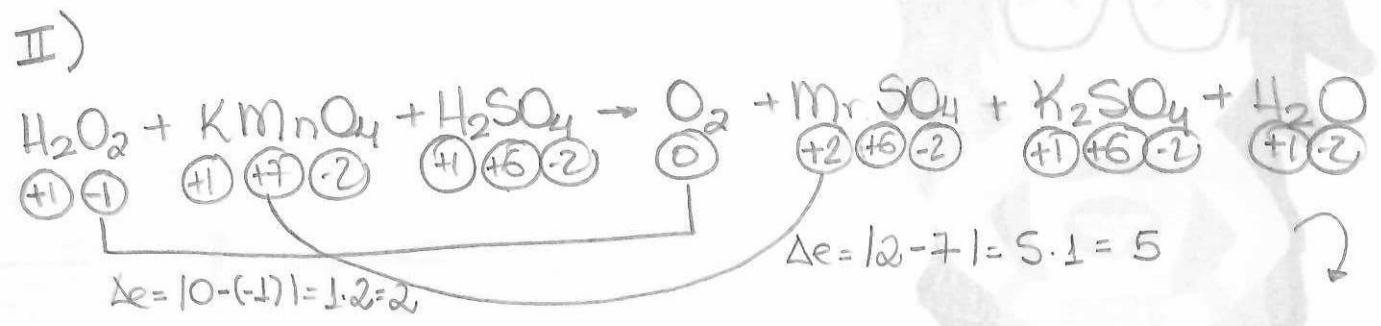


$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \text{Na}_2 & \text{S}_2 & \text{O}_5 \\ \hline +1 & X & -2 \\ \hline +2 & 2X & -10 = 0 \end{array}$$

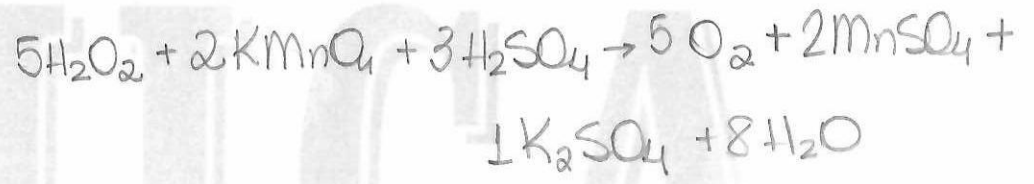
$$\boxed{X = +4}$$



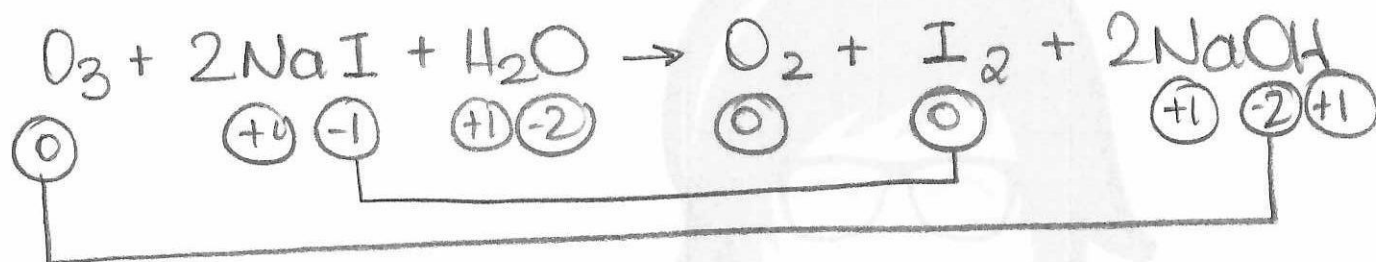
$\sim \cancel{2} \text{ } \cancel{1} \text{ } Al_2S_3$   
 $\cancel{6} \text{ } 3 \text{ } Ag_2S$



$5 H_2O_2$   
 $2 MnSO_4$



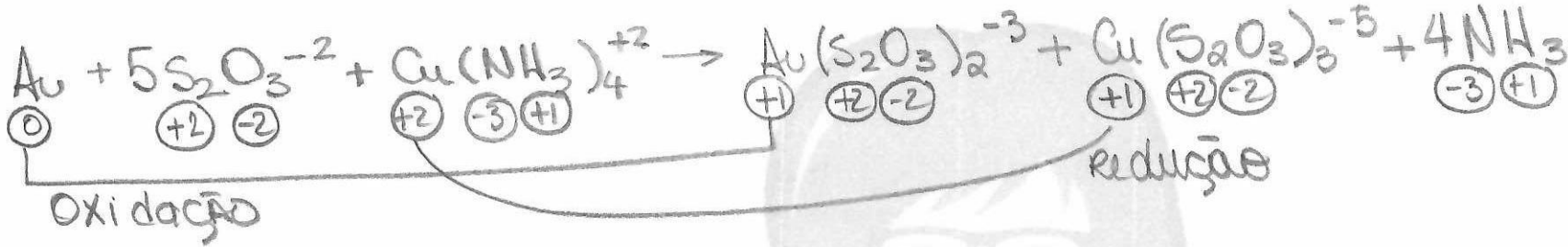
- a) V
- b) V
- c) F,  $Al_2S_3$
- d) V



O = sofre redução ; O<sub>3</sub> = ag. oxidante  
 I = sofre oxidação ; NaI = ag. redutor

- a) V  
 b) F, pH > 7 (básico)  
 c) F, fica constante  $\textcircled{+1}$   
 d) F, O Oxigênio recebe e<sup>-</sup>  
 e) F, O I<sub>2</sub> é insolúvel em NaOH, logo não pode ser por destilação (Heme).  
 apelar





I) F  
Au = ag. Redutor  
Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub><sup>+2</sup> = ag. oxidante

II) V

40 milhões ton  
a  
300ppm

Au Lixo  
300 ton 10<sup>6</sup> ton  
x 40 · 10<sup>6</sup> ton  
12000 ton

III) F

40 milhões — 100%  
x — 70%  
X = 28 milhões ton

IV) V

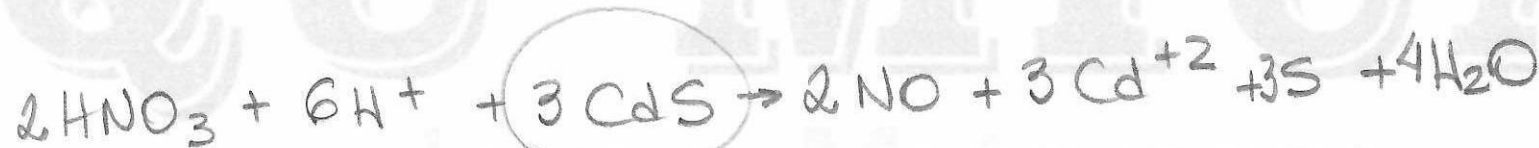
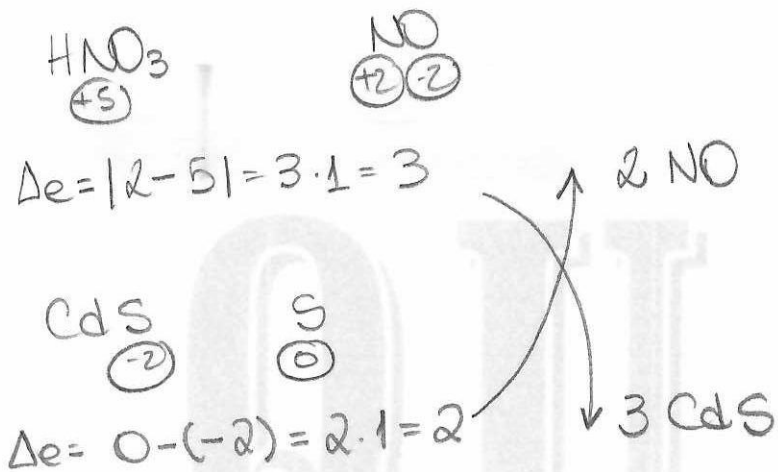
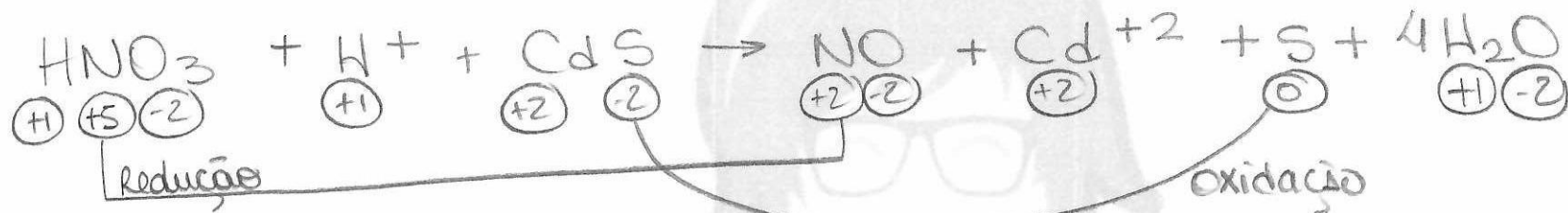
2g — 1cm<sup>3</sup>  
28 · 10<sup>6</sup> · 10<sup>6</sup>g x X = 14 · 10<sup>6</sup> · 10<sup>6</sup>cm<sup>3</sup> \* 28 milhões ton \* 1m<sup>3</sup> = 10<sup>6</sup>cm<sup>3</sup>  
= 14 milhões m<sup>3</sup> = 28 · 10<sup>6</sup> · 10<sup>6</sup>g

V) F

Au S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>-2</sup>  
1.194,97g 5.112g  
12000 · 10<sup>6</sup>g x

X = 34 · 10<sup>3</sup> · 10<sup>6</sup>g  
ton  
34 milhões ton  
S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>-2</sup>





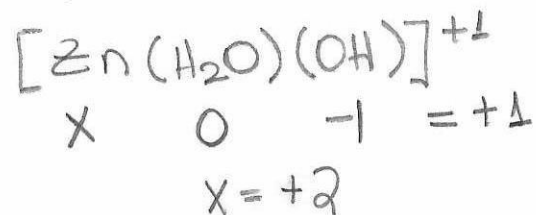
↓  
 enxofre cl  
 ↓ NOx



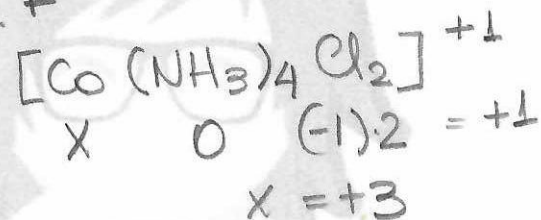
espécies sem carga final :  $H_2O$  ;  $NH_3$

espécies com carga final :  $OH^{-1}$  ;  $Cl^{-1}$  ;  $CN^{-1}$

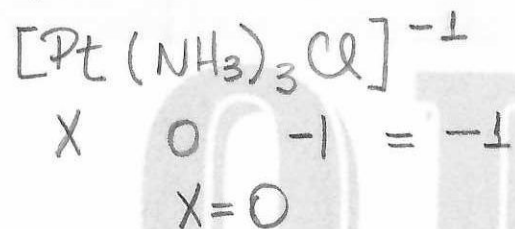
01. V



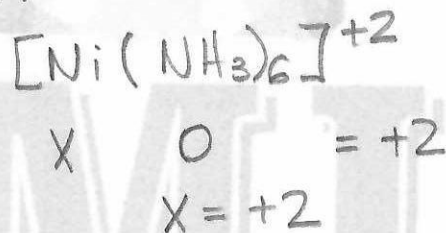
08. F



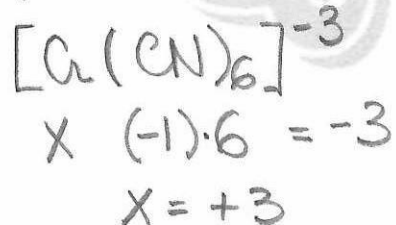
02. F



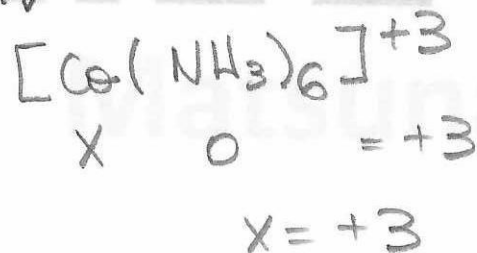
16. F

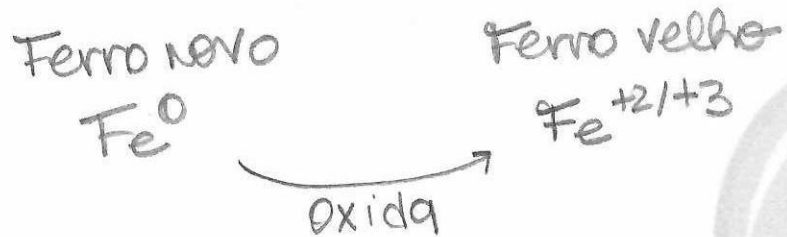


04. V



32. V





} Como o ferro sofre oxidação facilmente, ele se diferencia de novo x velho



} Como o ouro não é reativo, não há diferença entre novo ou velho

a) F, para o ouro não

b) F, para o ferro é

c) F, se oxida

d) V

QUÍMICA

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N.C.

p. 105

ex: 03



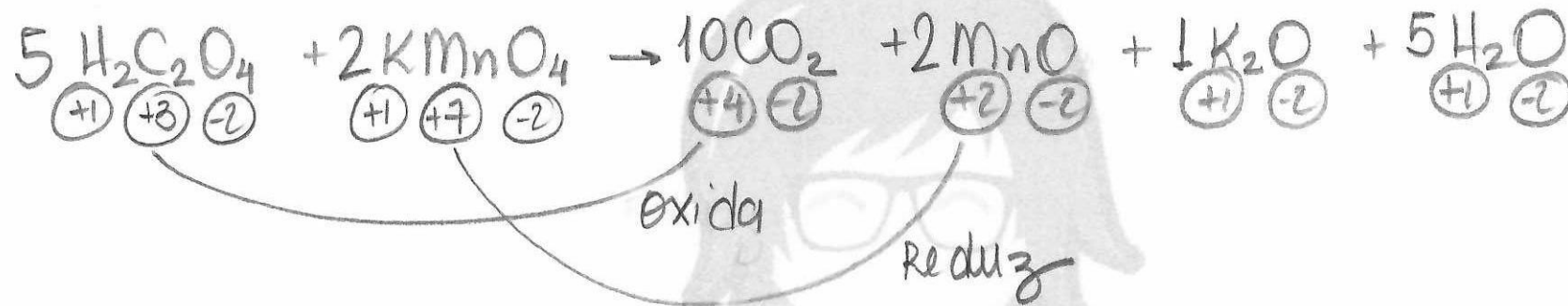
**QUÍMICA**  
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densidade = propriedade física  
inox = liga metálica, mistura homogênea

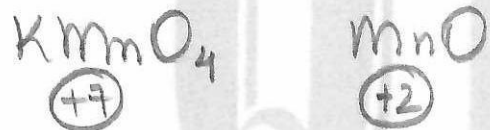


**QUÍMICA**

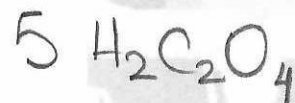
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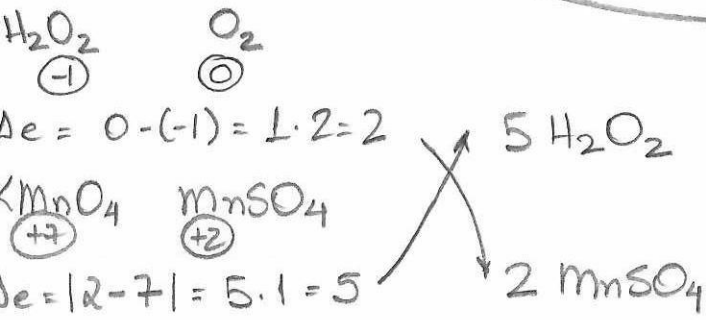
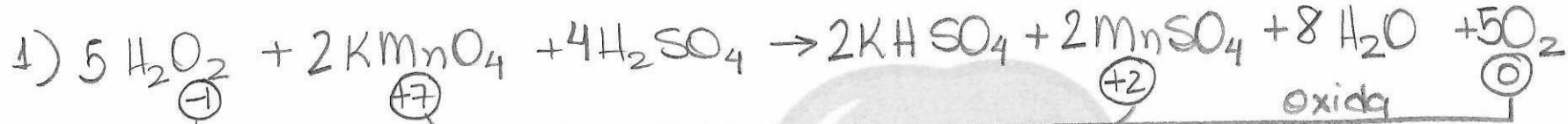
$$\Delta e = 4 - 3 = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$



$$\Delta e = |2 - 7| = 5 \cdot 1 = 5$$



$$\text{Soma} : 5 + 2 + 10 + 2 + 1 + 5 = 25 //$$



Reduz

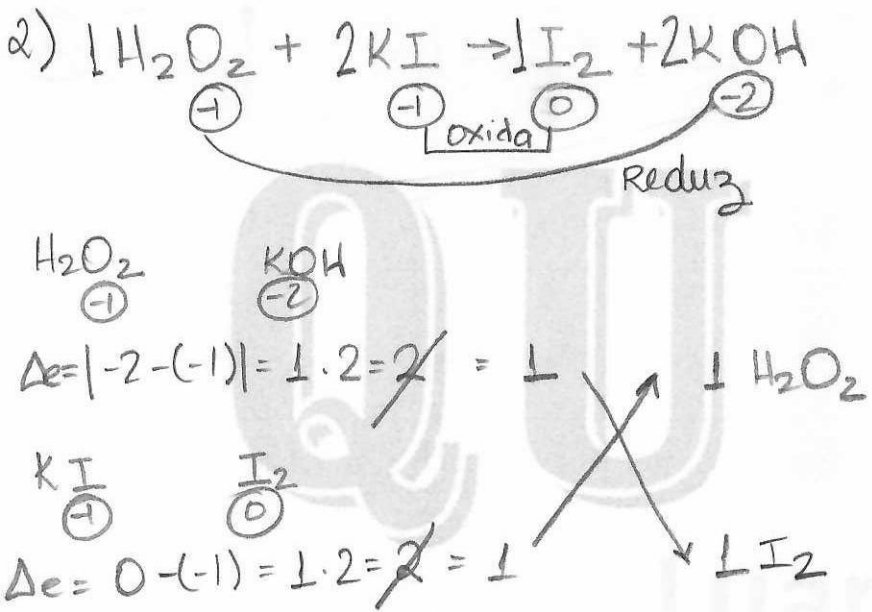
- I) V
- II) V

1) O oxida; H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> redutor  
 Mn reduz; KMnO<sub>4</sub> oxidante

2) O reduz; H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> oxidante  
 I oxida; KI redutor

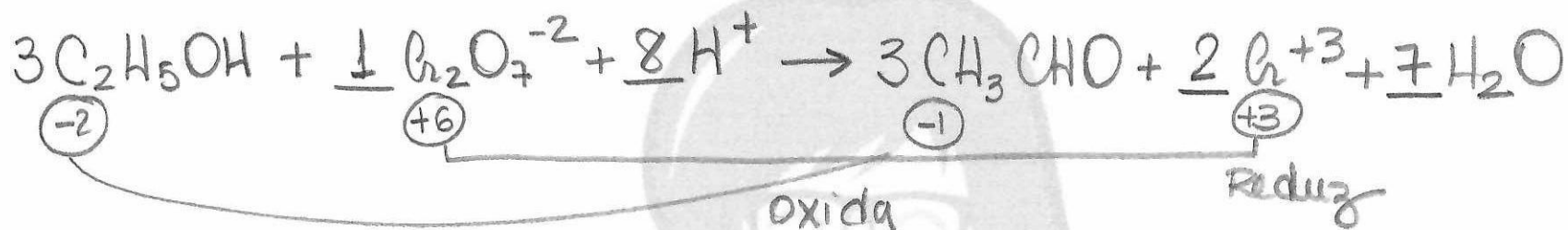
- III) F
- IV) V

Produtos  
 2 + 2 + 8 + 5 = 17

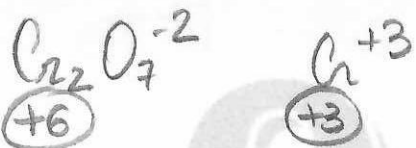


$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \text{C}_2 & \text{H}_6 & \text{O} \\ \hline x & +1 & -2 \\ \hline 2x & +6 & -2 = 0 \\ \hline x = -2 \end{array}$$

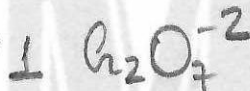
$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \text{C}_2 & \text{H}_4 & \text{O} \\ \hline x & +1 & -2 \\ \hline 2x & +4 & -2 = 0 \\ \hline x = -1 \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$$



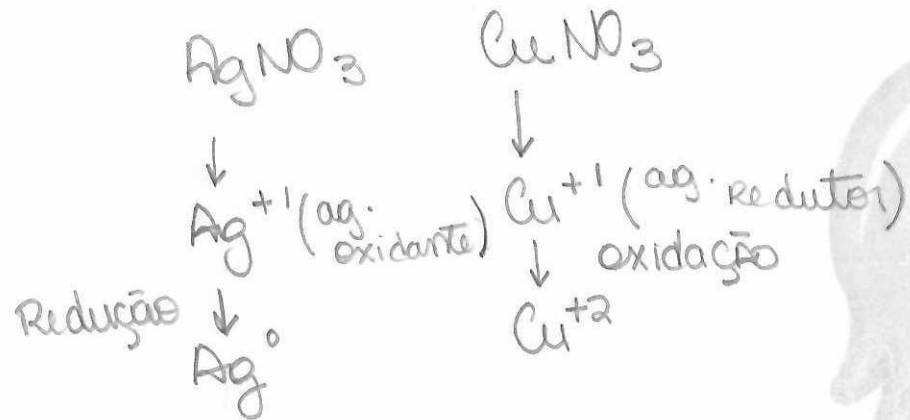
$$\Delta e = -1 - (-2) = 1 \cdot 2 = \cancel{2} = 1$$



$$\Delta e = |3 - 6| = 3 \cdot 2 = \cancel{6} = 3$$







- 01) F, é devido aos ions  $\text{Ag}^+$  que se convertem em  $\text{Ag}^0$
- 02) F, o ag. oxidante é o  $\text{Ag}^{+1}$
- 03) F, de  $\text{Cu}^{+1}$ , pois o  $\text{Ag}^0$  é que escurece
- 04) F
- 05) V

# QUÍMICA

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O  $O_2$  do ar oxida as frutas, causando o escurecimento.

A vitamina C é um antioxidante, ou seja, ela própria se oxida, protegendo a "fruta" da oxidação.

a) F, são oxidações

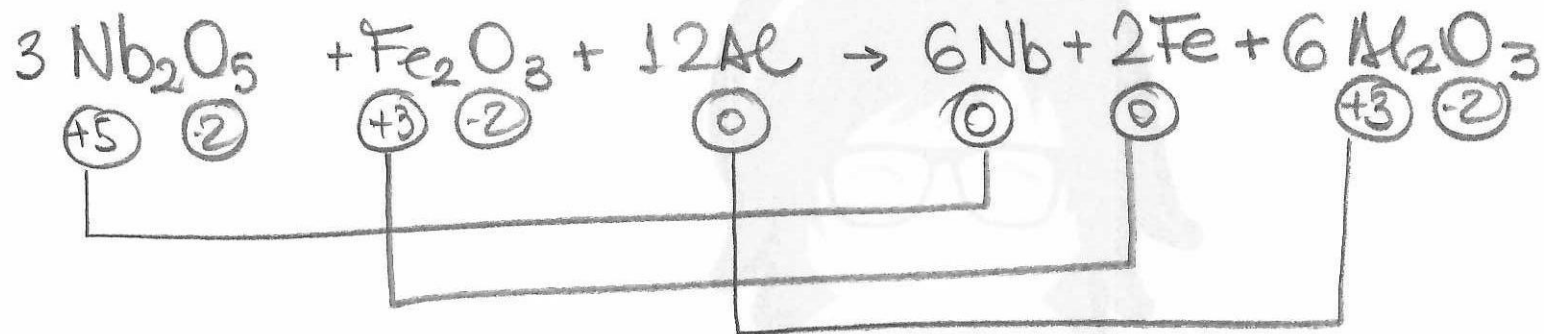
b) V

c) F, é muito sensível, por isso é antioxidante

d) F, o oxigênio e não o carbono atua no processo

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### \* Reduções



$$\Delta e = |0 - 5| = 5 \cdot 2 = 10e^- \rightsquigarrow 3 \text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5 = \frac{30e^-}{10e^-}$$



$$\Delta e = |0 - 3| = 3 \cdot 2 = 6e^- \rightsquigarrow 1 \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = \frac{6e^-}{6e^-}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 30e^- \\ 6e^- \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{36e^-}}$$

### \* Oxidações



$$\Delta e = +3 - 0 = 3 \cdot 2 = 6e^-$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 6e^- \text{ DOADOS (6Al}_2\text{O}_3) \\ 6e^- \end{array} \right\} = 6 \times \frac{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}{6e^-} = \underline{\underline{36e^-}}$$



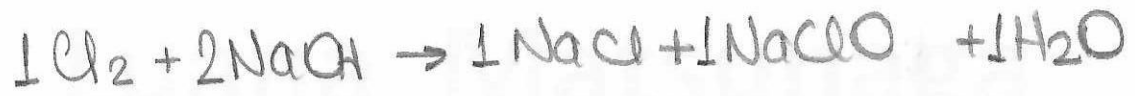
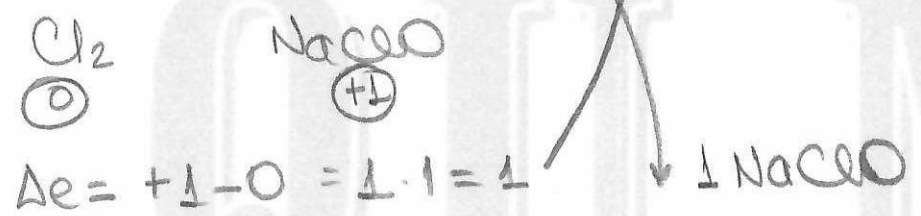
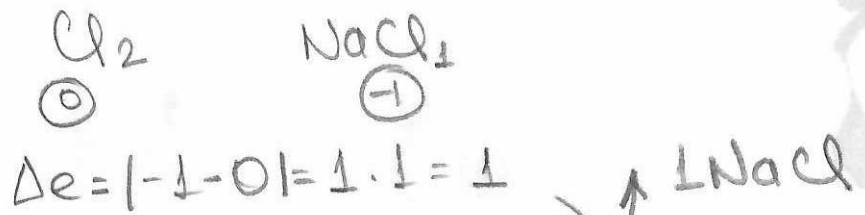
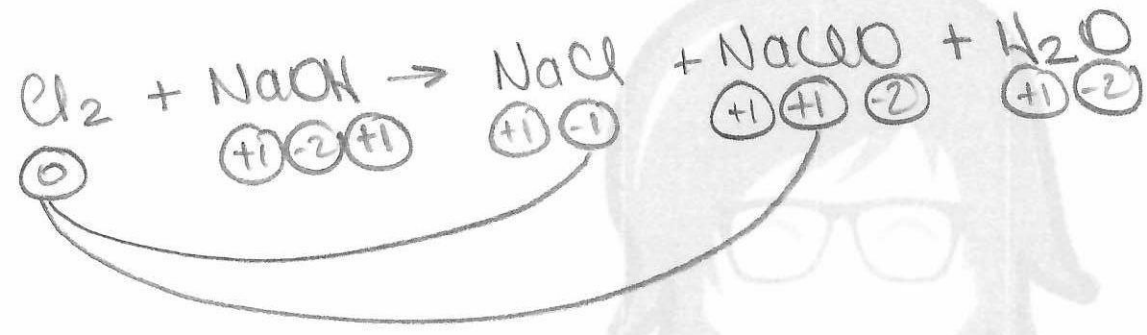
- 1) combustão / Queima
  - 2) RESPIRAÇÃO
  - 3) MEMORÂNCIA
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6) oxidação / corrosão / enferrujamento
  - 7) colapso atômico / modelo de Rutherford
  - 8) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- I) F, é de respiração  
II) V  
III) F

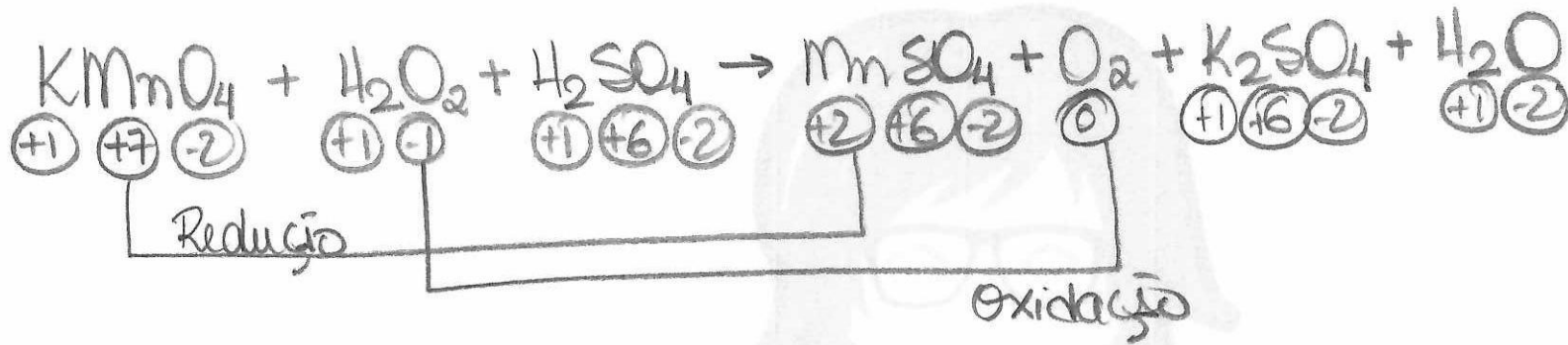


# QUÍMICA

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\* não podemos usar o índice que repete (despreperciamente)



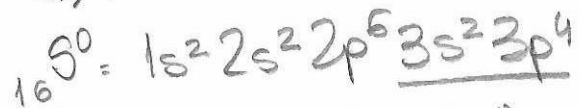


Mn = sofre redução;  $\text{KMnO}_4$  = ag. oxidante

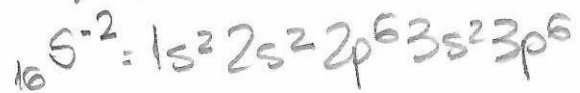
O = sofre oxidação;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  = ag. Redutor

- a) F,  $e^-$
- b) F, oxidação
- c) V
- d) F
- e) F, +7

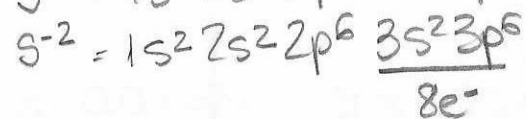
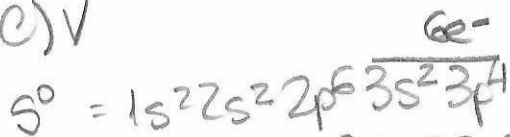
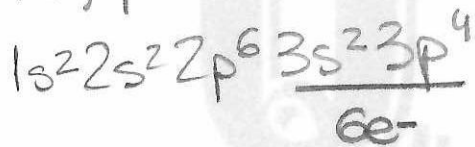
a) F

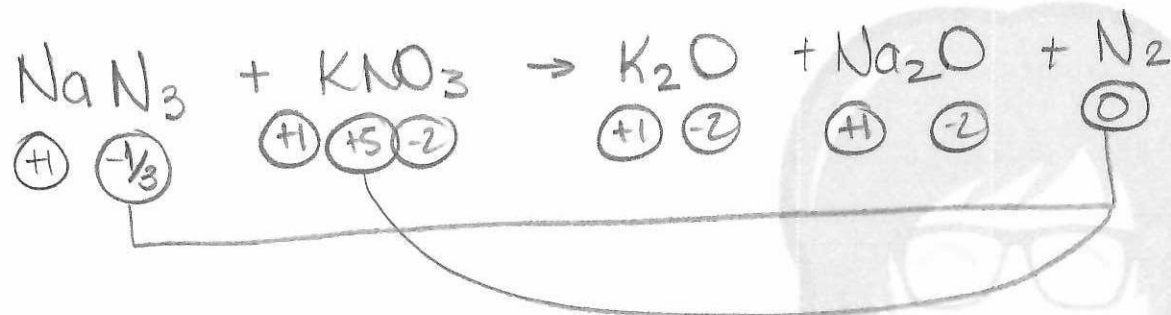


b) F, é o orbital "p" que recebe

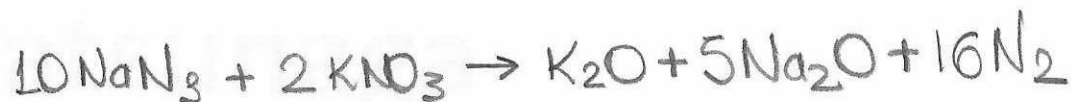
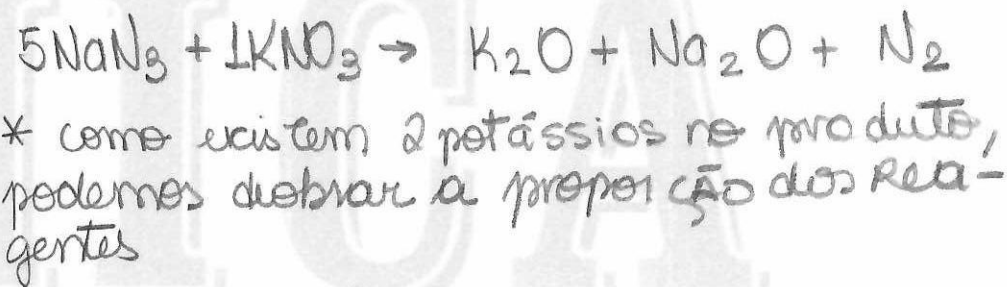
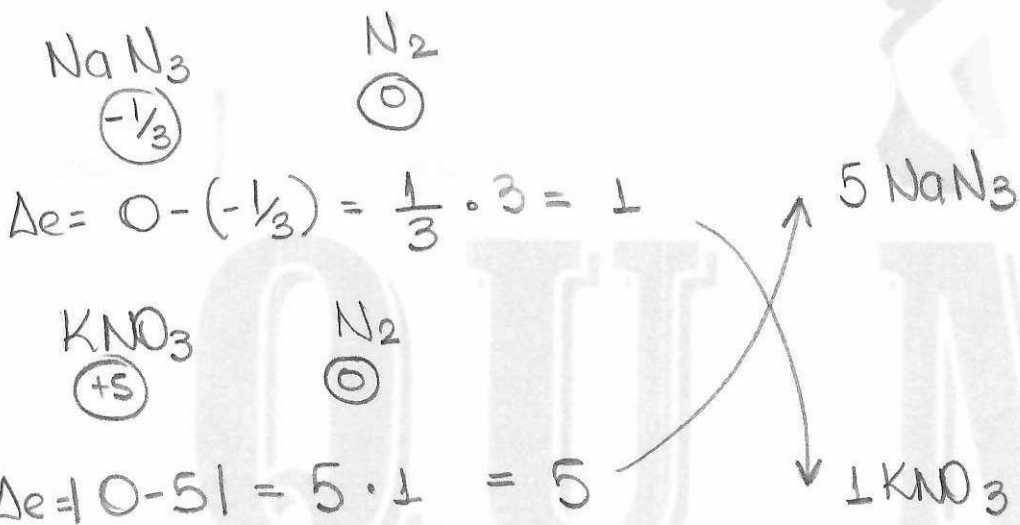
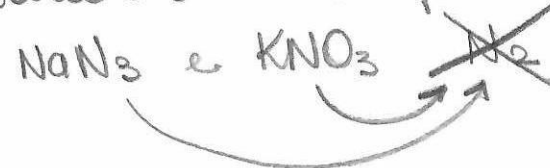


c) V

d) F, recebe  $2e^-$ e) F, possui  $6e^-$ 

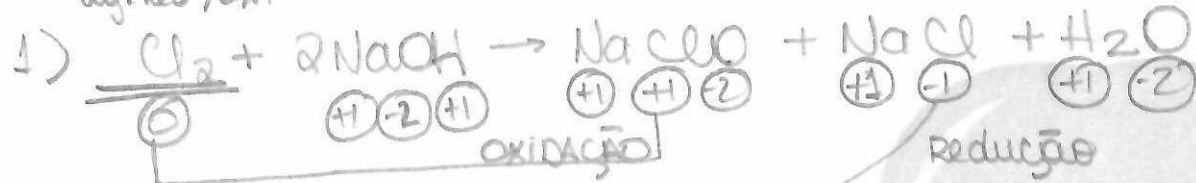


\* não podemos usar o índice que repete para as duas espécies

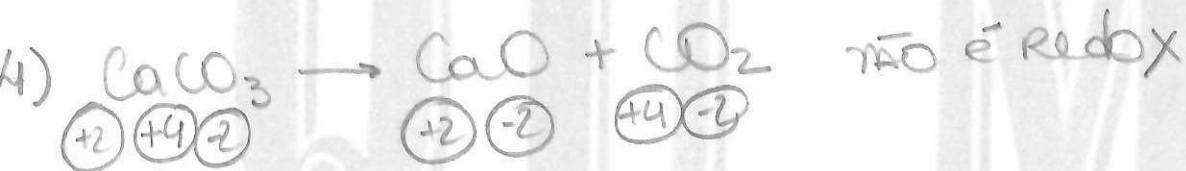
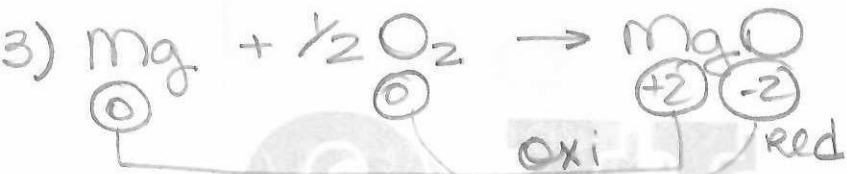
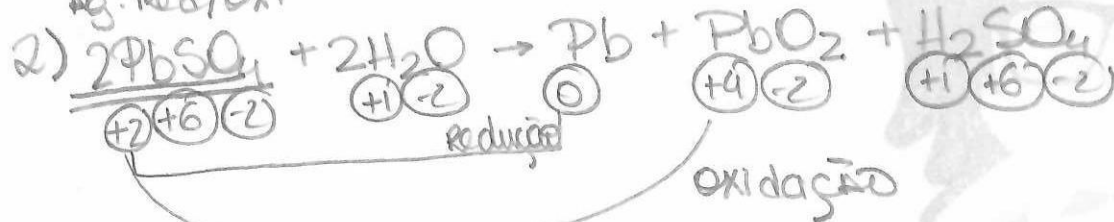




ag. Red / oxi



Ag. Red / oxi



# QUÍMICA

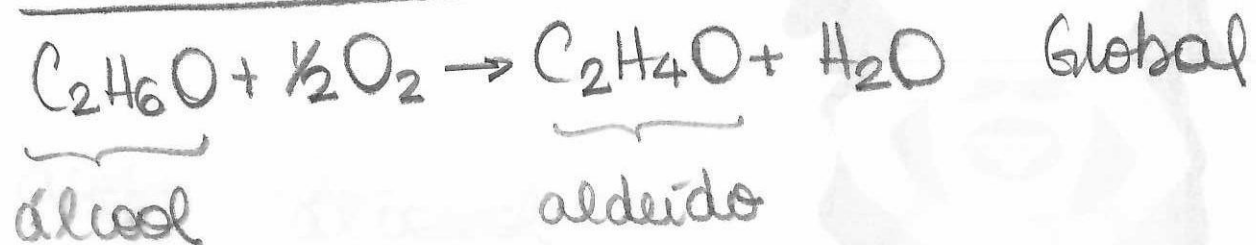
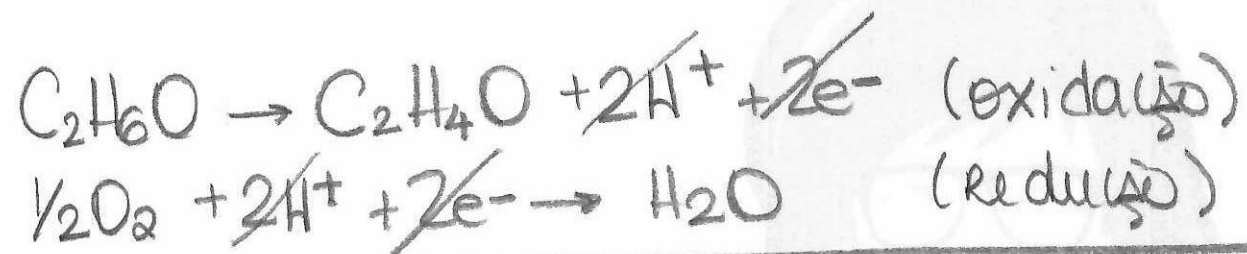
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- a) F, consumo de  $\text{O}_2$   
b) F, e de 9 : 1  
c) F, há formação de  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
d) V  
e) F, e de 8 : 1

# QUÍMICA

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# QUÍMICA

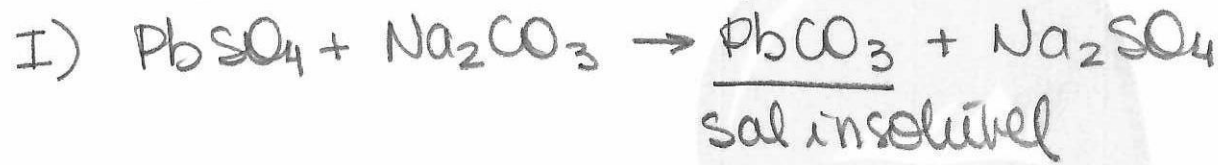
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\* sais da IA são solúveis

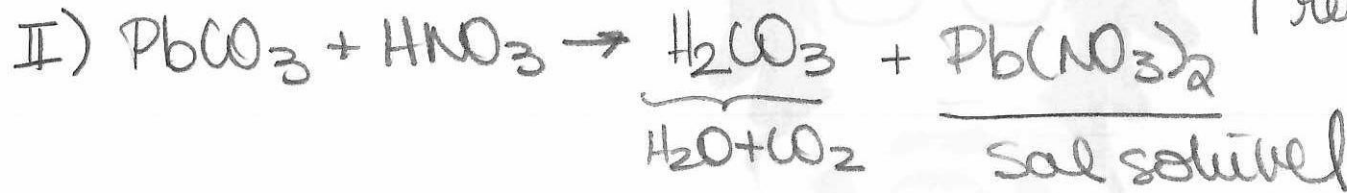


QUÍMICA

Prof. Luana

hidrometalúrgico

\* lixiviação básica, pois o  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  tem hidrólise básica. Dessulfuração, pois remove o "S" do Chumbo



\* lixiviação ácida, pois o  $\text{HNO}_3$  é ácido. Solubilização, pois o  $\text{Pb(NO}_3)_2$  é solúvel



↓  
 $\text{Pb}^{+2}$

↓  
 $\text{Pb}^0$  (metálico)

\* Redução (↓ nox)  
 $\text{Pb}^{+2} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^0$



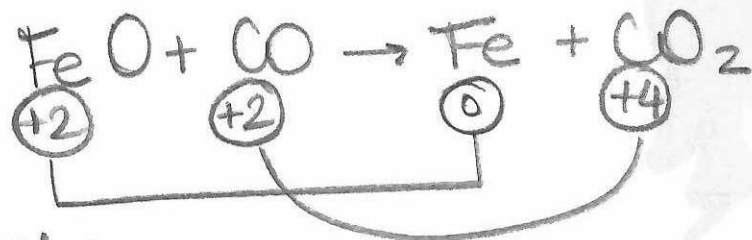
antioxidantes se oxidam no lugar da espécie a ser protegida.

- a) V  
b) F, eles não influenciam na quantidade de  $O_2$   
c) F, eles reagem com os radicais livres, mas não alteram o processo de formação deles.  
d) F  
e) F

QUÍMICA

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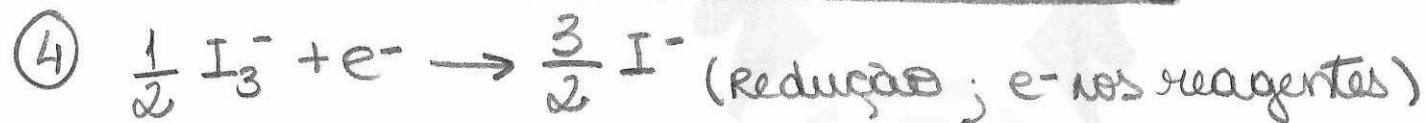
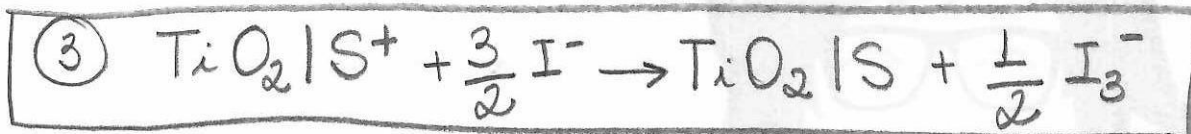
A etapa onde o metal (Fe) é produzido é:



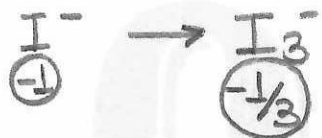
sobre  
Fe = Redução; FeO = ag. oxidante

sobre  
C = oxidação; CO = ag. redutor

\* e<sup>-</sup> nos produtos = oxidação  
 \* e<sup>-</sup> nos reagentes = redução



a) F, é uma oxidação ( $\uparrow$  no x)

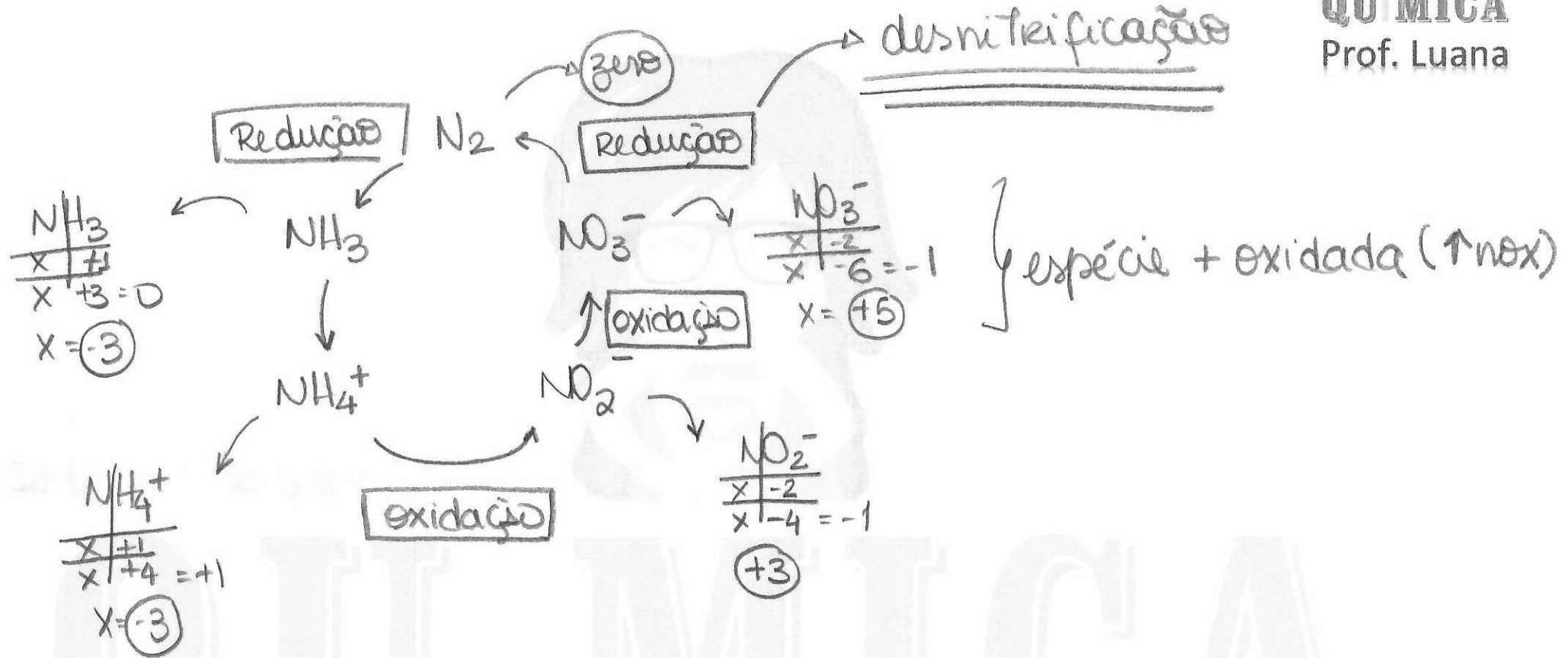


b) V, já que forma o  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{S}$  (corante) que auto sustenta a reação, tendo assim um ciclo.

c) F, mas todas as reações promovem a continuidade da seguinte

d) F, a redução

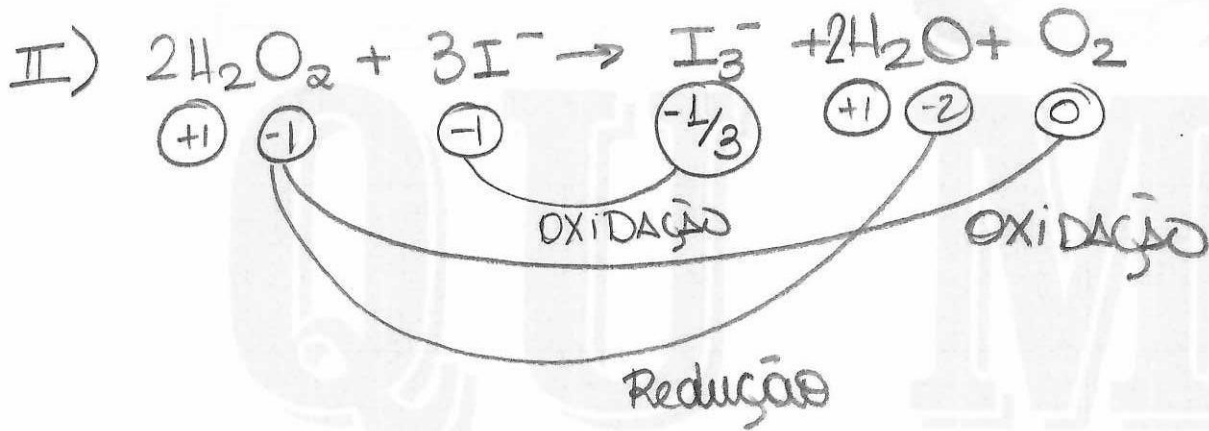
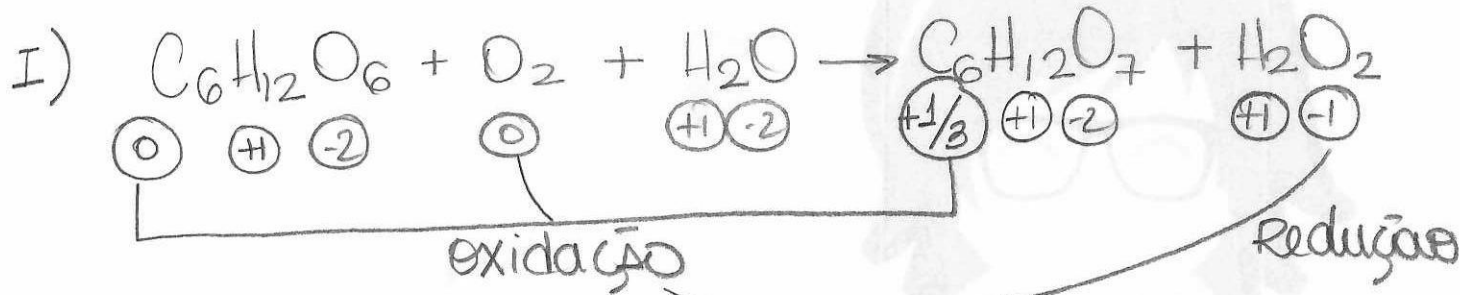
e) F, isso é a etapa 2



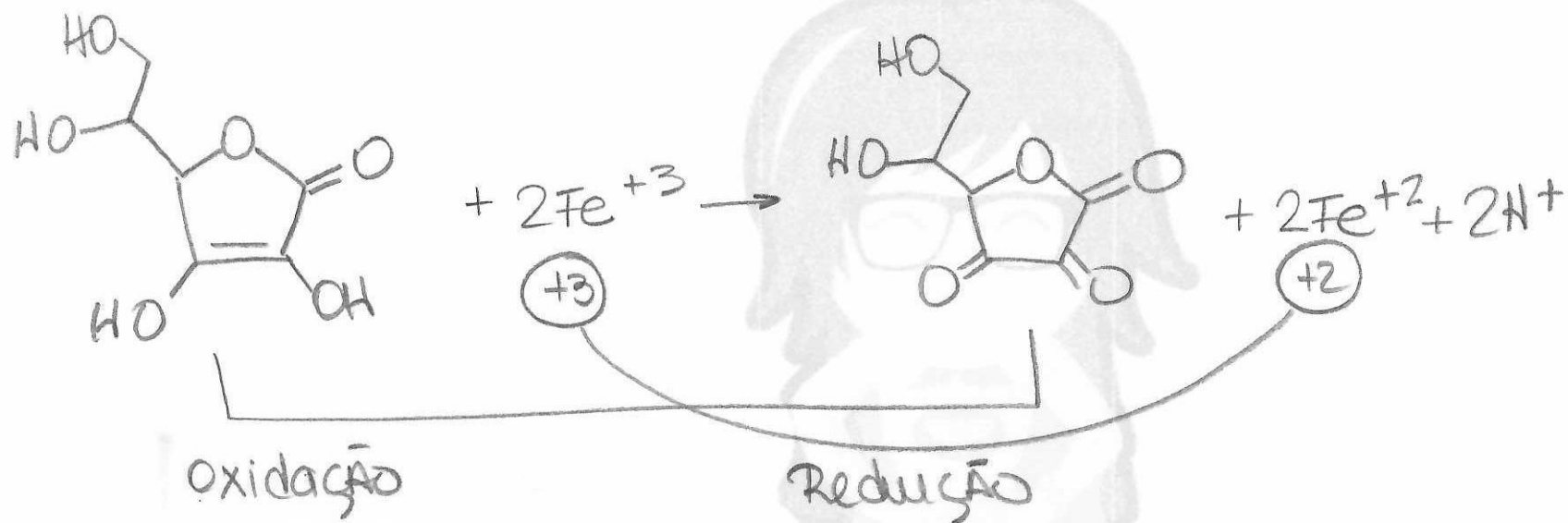


$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \text{C}_6 & \text{H}_{12} & \text{O}_6 \\ \hline \text{X} & +1 & -2 \\ \hline 6\text{X} & +12 & -12 = 0 \\ \hline & & \text{X} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \text{C}_6 & \text{H}_{12} & \text{O}_7 \\ \hline \text{X} & +1 & -2 \\ \hline 6\text{X} & +12 & -14 = 0 \\ \hline & & \text{X} = +\frac{2}{6} = +\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

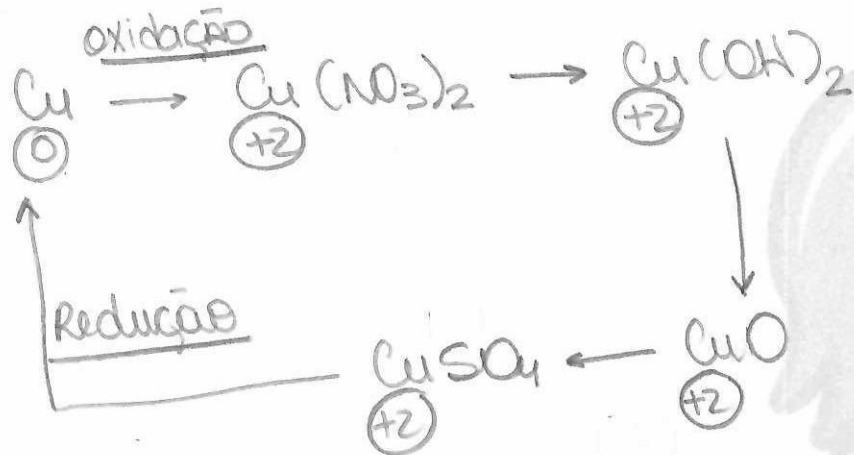


Reações de oxirredução



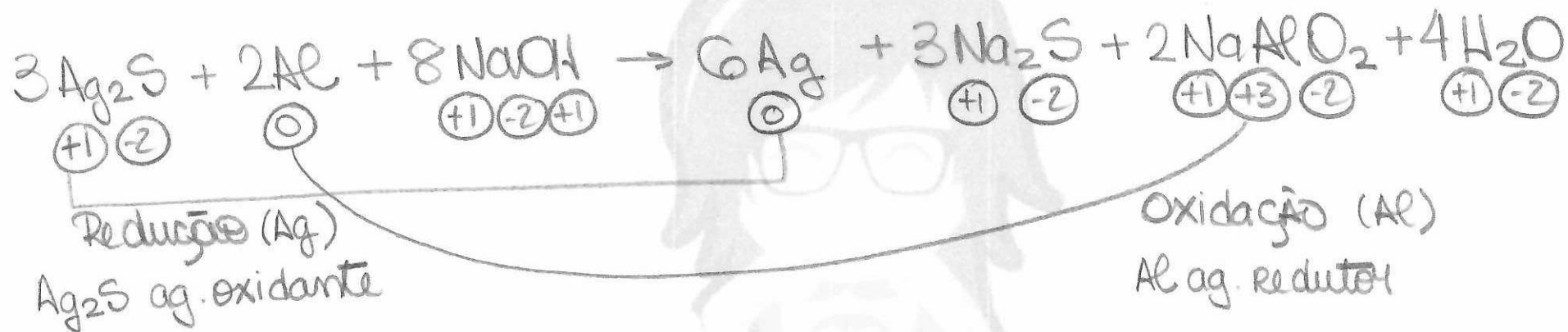
Reação Redox

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# QUÍMICA

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- a) F
- b) F
- c) F
- d) V
- e) F

# QUÍMICA

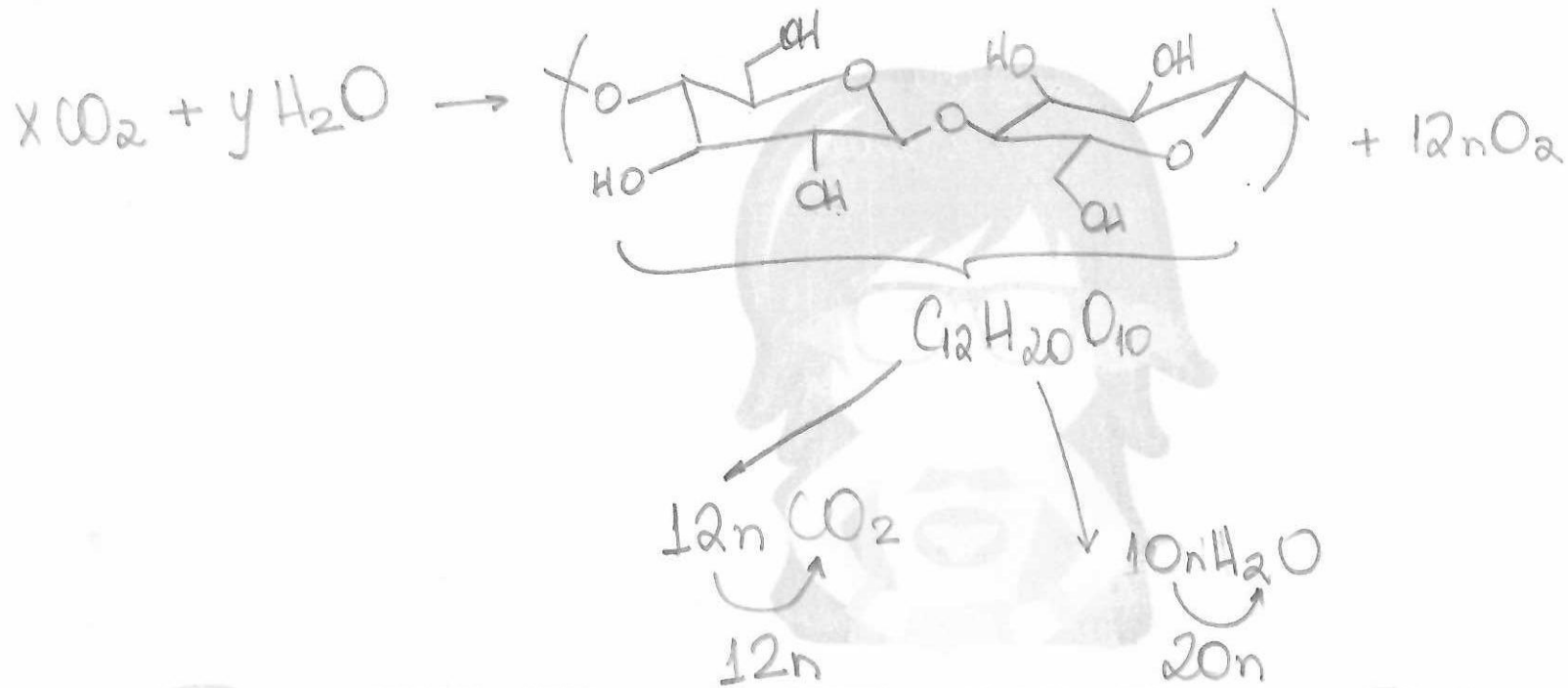
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Ap. 02 - aula 16

ENEM

p. 112

ex: 12



**QUÍMICA**

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a)

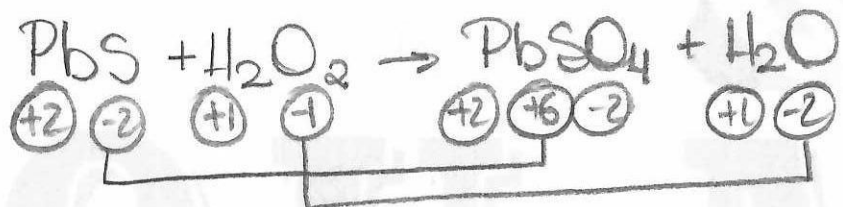
chumbo = Pb

enxofre = S

b)



c) Sim, a de recuperação da cerbionca, faz que o rex sobre variação.

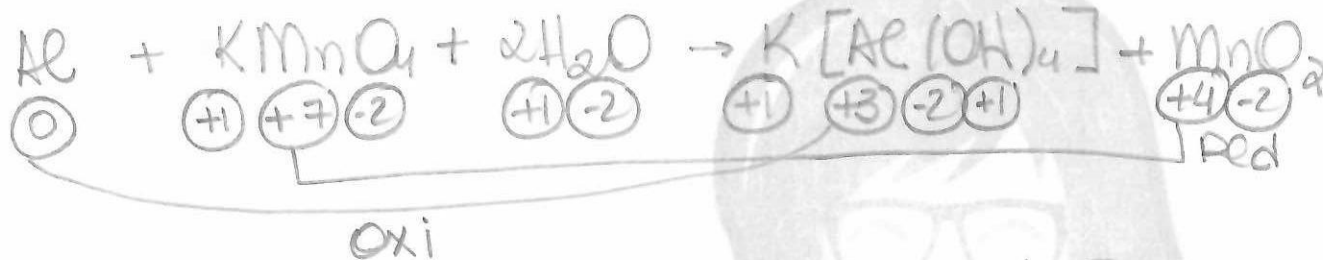


S = sobre oxidação

O = sobre redução



a)



agente oxidante  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , pois o Mn sofre redução  
 agente redutor Al, pois o Al sofre oxidação

b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Al} \\
 1 \cdot 27 \text{g} \\
 \times \\
 \hline
 X
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \text{KMnO}_4 \\
 1 \cdot 158 \text{g} \\
 10 \text{g} \\
 \hline
 X = 1,7 \text{g de alumínio}
 \end{array}$$