

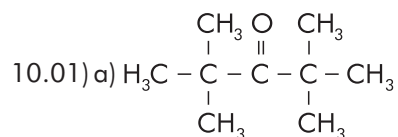
Química E – Extensivo – V. 3

Resolva

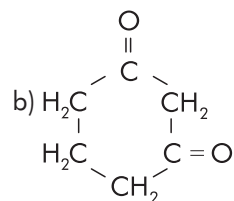
Aula 9

- 9.01) a) Dialeto  
 b) Vicinal  
 c) Aberta, ramificada, insaturada, homogênea.  
 d) 1-bromo-2-cloro-6-metil-3-heptenol (oficial)

Aula 10



Tetrametil-3-pentanona

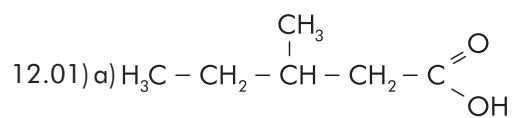


Cicloexanodiona-1, 3

Aula 11

- 11.01) 02  
 11.02) 01. metanol, álcool metílico  
 02. metanal, aldeído fórmico  
 04. propanona, dimetilcetona

Aula 12

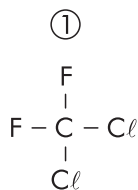


- b)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$   
 c) Beta ( $\beta$ )  
 d) Carboxila

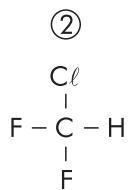
Testes

Aula 9

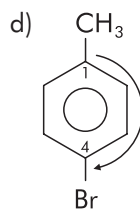
9.01) A



difluordiclorometano

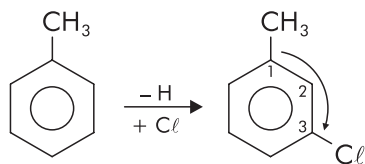


difluorclorometano



p-bromotolueno  
p – para (1, 4)

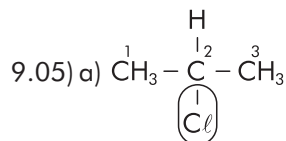
9.02) A



metilbenzeno  
tolueno

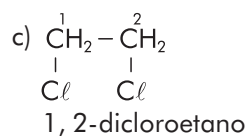
m-clorotolueno

m – meta (1, 3)

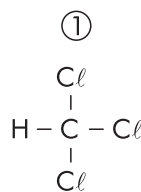


2-cloropropano

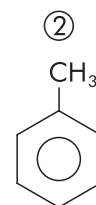
b)  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2-\text{Br}$   
bromoeteno



9.06) A

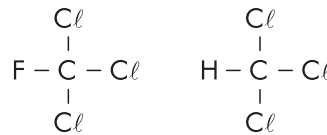


clorofórmio  
(triclorometano)



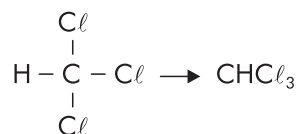
tolueno  
(metilbenzeno)

9.07) C



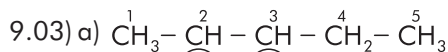
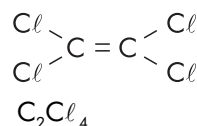
9.08) C

clorofórmio (triclorometano)



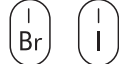
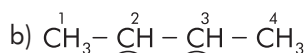
9.09) B

tetracloroeteno

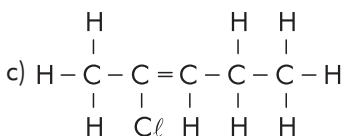
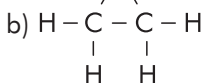
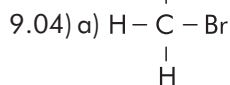


cloro      metil

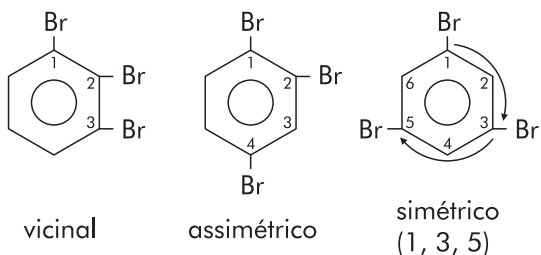
2-cloro-3-metilpentano



2-bromo-3-iodobutano

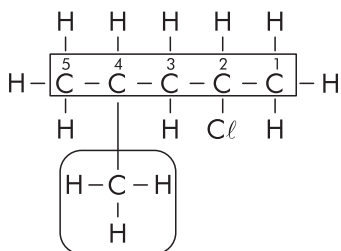


9.10) D



3 fórmulas

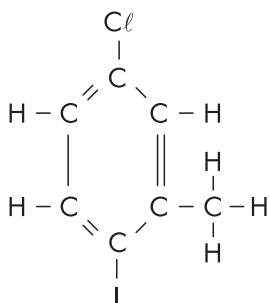
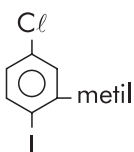
9.11) B



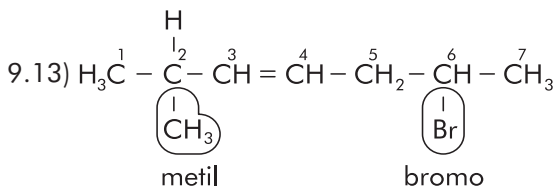
2-cloro-4-metilpentano

9.12) B

1-cloro-4-iodo-3-metilbenzeno

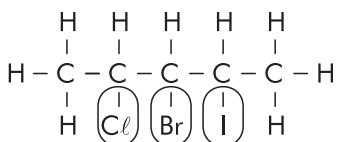


$C_7H_6ClI$



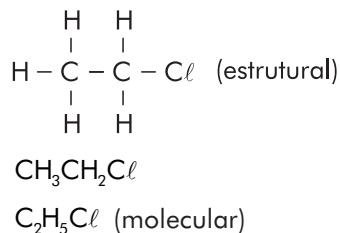
6-bromo-2-metil-3-hepteno

9.14) C

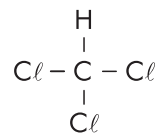


trialeto (halogênios: Cl, Br, I)

9.15) cloreto de etila (cloretoetano)

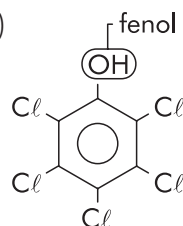


9.16) clorofórmio (triclorometano)



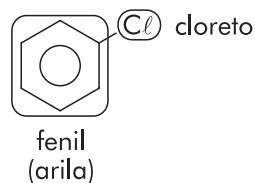
a)  $CHCl_3$  molecular  
b) triclorometano

9.17)



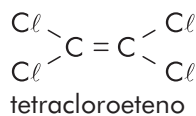
(OH) -  $\xrightarrow[\text{fenol}]{\text{ligado}}$  C (aromático)  
haleto orgânico (cloro)

9.18) A



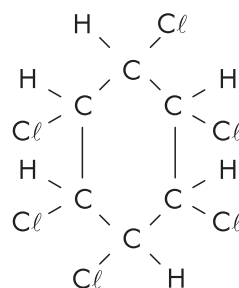
9.19) D

tetraleto }  
alifático } tinturarias  
insaturado } (lavagem a seco)  
apolar }



9.20) D

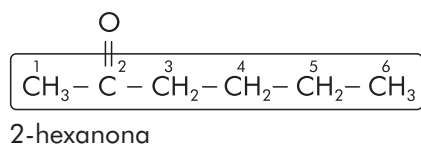
BHC



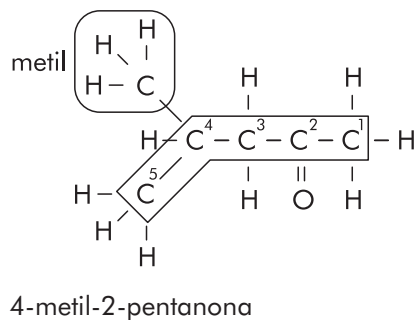
$C_6H_6Cl_6$

Aula 10

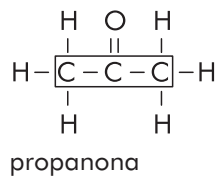
10.01) B



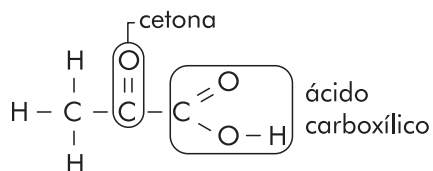
10.02) A



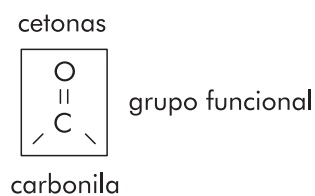
10.03) D



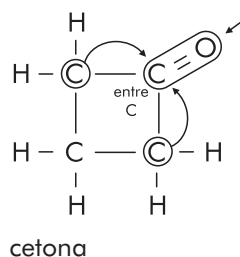
10.04) E



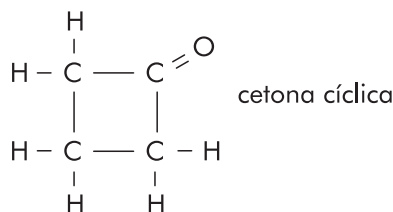
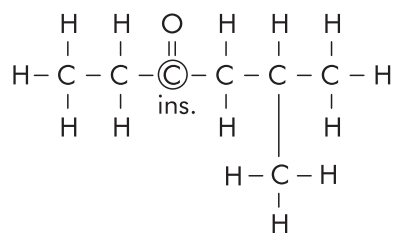
10.05) A



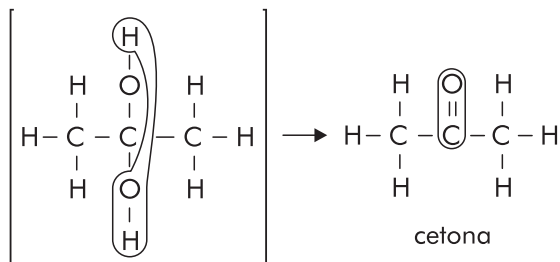
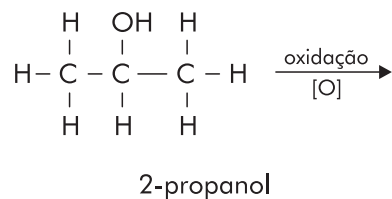
10.06) B



10.07) 07

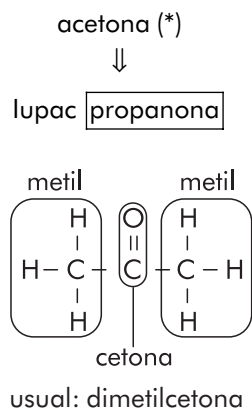


10.08) E

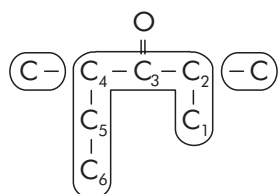
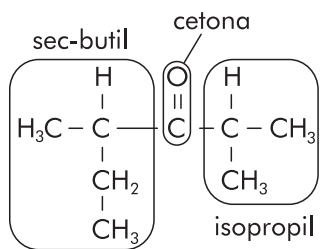


álcool secundário  $\xrightarrow{[O]}$  cetona

10.09) 12

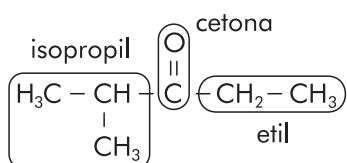


10.10) E



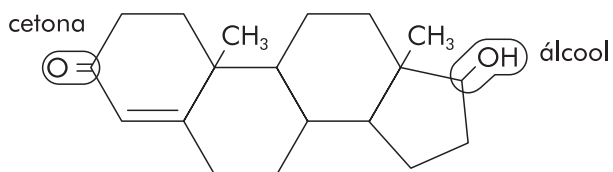
2, 4-dimetilexanona-3

10.11) C

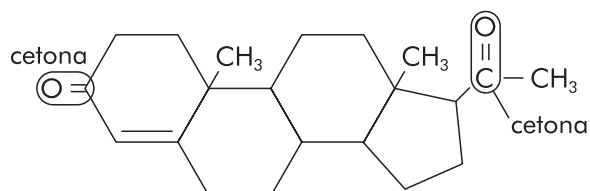


etilisopropilcetona

10.12) E

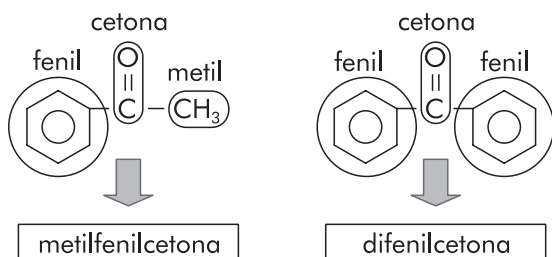


Testosterona

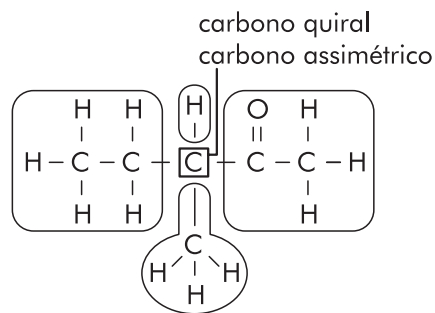


progesterona

10.13) 10



10.14) C

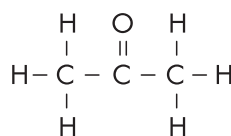


10.15) 03

menor cetona

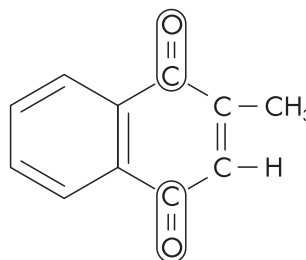


propanona

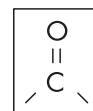


3 carbonos

10.16) D

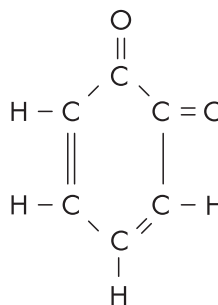


cetona



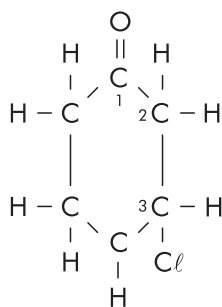
entre carbonos

10.17) D



quinona

10.18)E

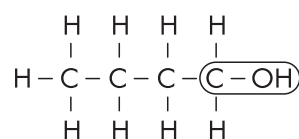


3-clorociclohexanona

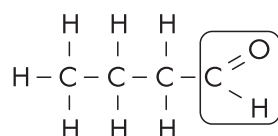
Aula 11

11.01)D

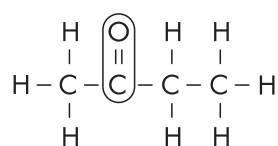
1-butanol (álcool)



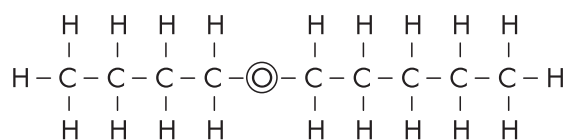
2-butanal (aldeído)



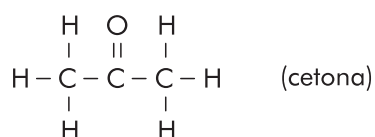
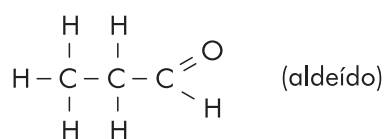
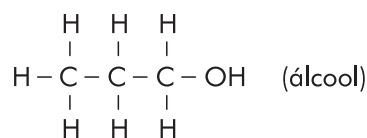
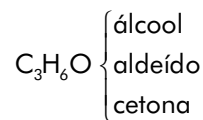
3-butanona (cetona)



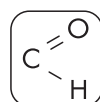
4-butoxipentano (éter)



11.02)B

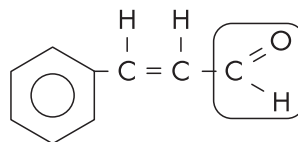


11.03)C

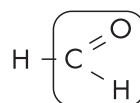


CHO  
 aldóxila  
 fórmula

11.04)B

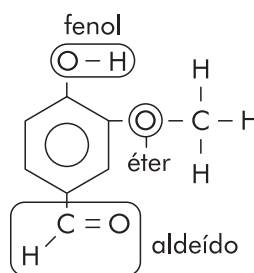


11.05)C

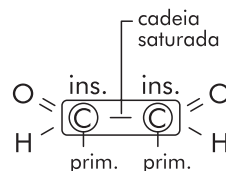


aldóxila  
 fórmula

11.06)C

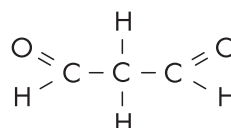
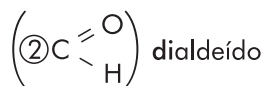


11.07)31



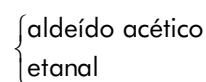
etanodial  
 dietanal

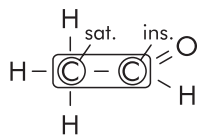
11.08)B



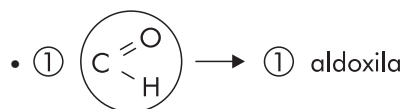
propanodial

11.09)31





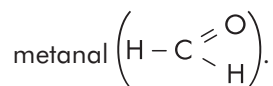
- cadeia aberta, normal, homogênea, saturada
- (CHO) – três organógenos



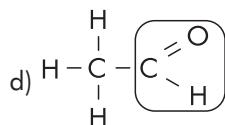
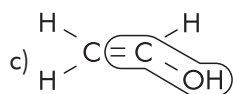
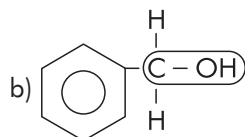
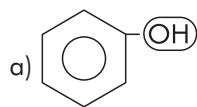
11.10)B

Formol

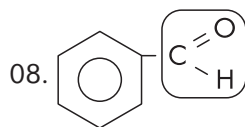
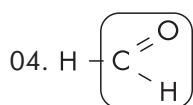
Solução – mistura homogênea que possui água e



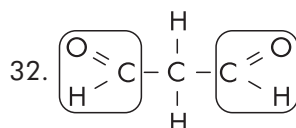
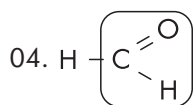
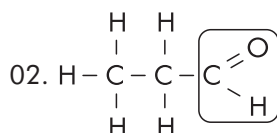
11.11)D



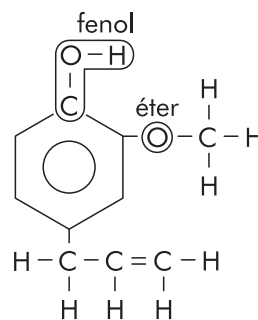
11.12)12



11.13)38

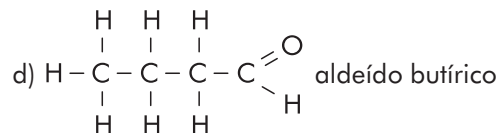
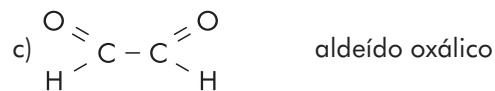
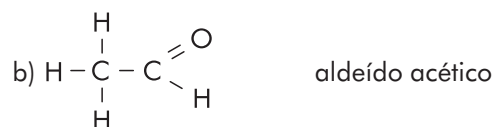


11.14)E



álcool  $\Rightarrow$  (OH) ligado a carbono saturado.

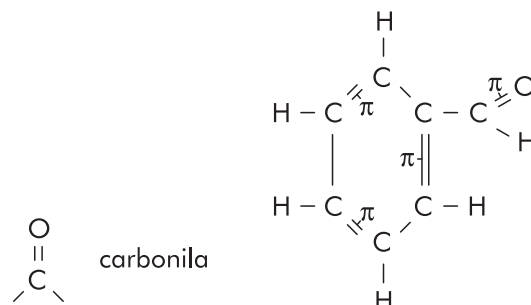
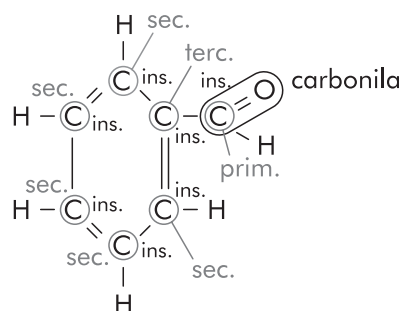
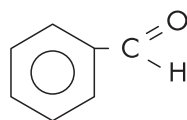
11.15)E



e) Todas estão corretas.

11.16)31

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$



alíclica  $\rightarrow$  fechada sem



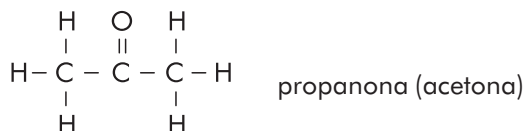


12.11)C

- 1) R-H (5) ácido  
 2) R-OH ( ) amina  
 $\begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{R}' \end{matrix}$  ( ) aldeído (3) cetona  
 4) R-O-R' ( ) éster (4) éter  
 $\begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \end{matrix}$  (1) hidrocarboneto

12.12)B

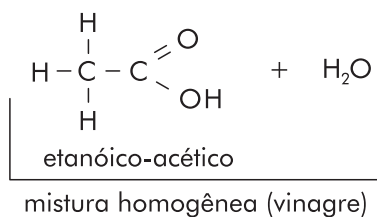
a) Verdadeira.



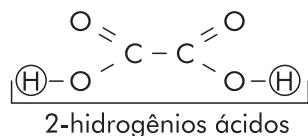
b) Falsa.



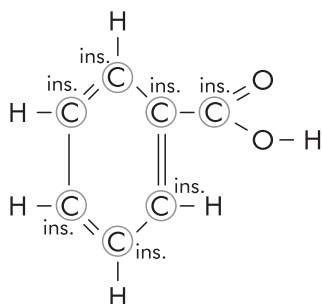
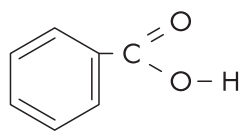
c) Verdadeira.



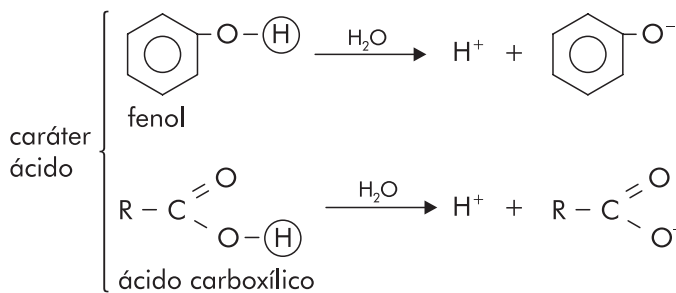
d) Verdadeira.



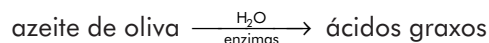
e) Verdadeira.



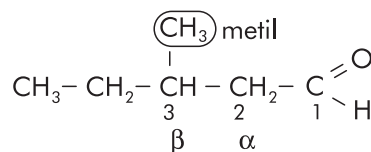
12.13)A



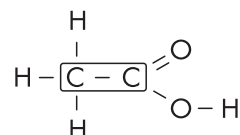
12.14)E



12.15)C



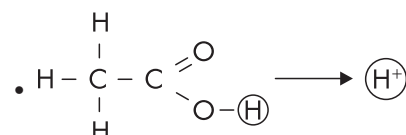
12.16) 62



• etanoíco

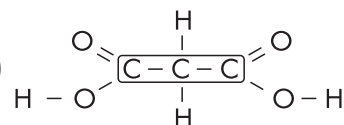
• ①  $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{C} \\ \backslash \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$  carboxila

• H<sub>3</sub>CCOOH

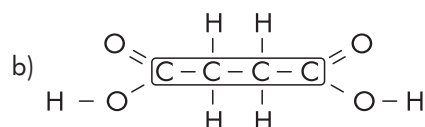


• cadeia normal, homogênea e saturada

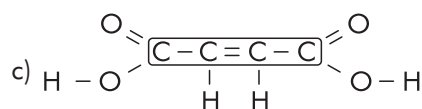
12.17) a)



ácido propanodióico

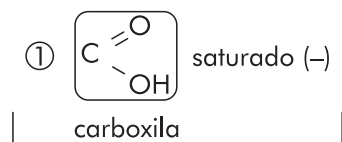


ácido butanodióico

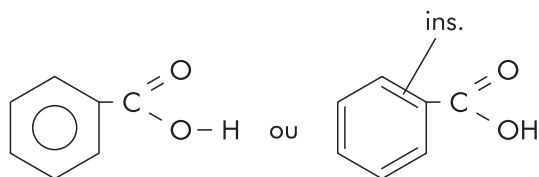


ácido butenodióico

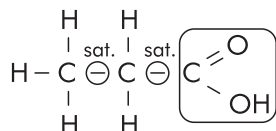
12.18) 48



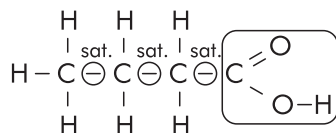
08. Falso.



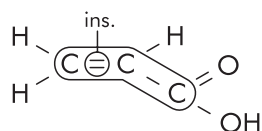
16. Verdadeiro.



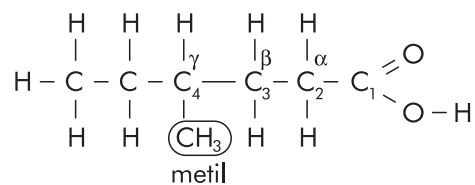
32. Verdadeiro.



64. Falso.

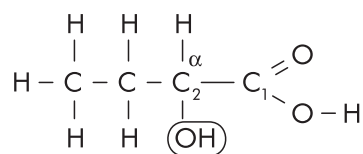


12.19) D



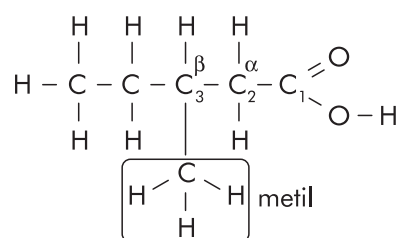
ácido 4-metilexanoico

12.20) B



$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$

12.21) D



$\beta$ -metilpentanoico