

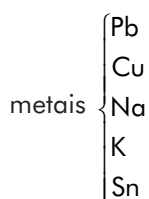
# Química A – Semi-Extensivo – V. 2

## Exercícios

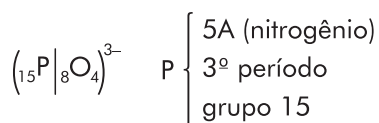
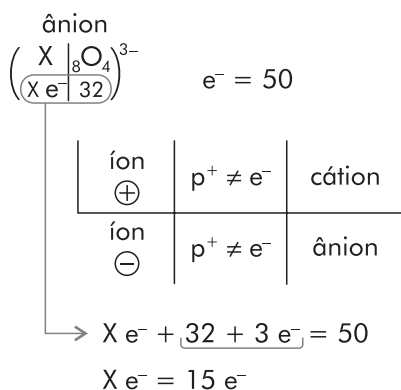
- 01) C  
 A) 1A – alcalinos  
 B) não-metais  
 C) gases nobres  
 D) metais de transição

- A → (I)  
 B → (VI)  
 C → (VII)  
 D → (III)

02) 94



03) 17



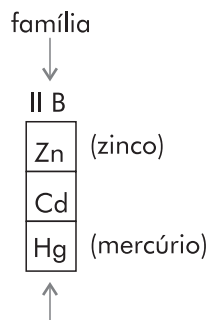
04) D

- I.  $4s^2$  — 2A  
 II.  $3s^2 - 3p^5$  — 7A  
 III.  $2s^2 - 2p^6$  — 8A  
 IV.  $2s^1$  — 1A

05) 43

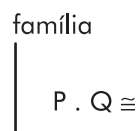
- polônio (Po)
- potássio (K)
- hélio (He)

06) E



07) D

$n^\circ$  do período =  $n^\circ$  de camadas  
 2A ⇒ 2  $e^-$  na última camada

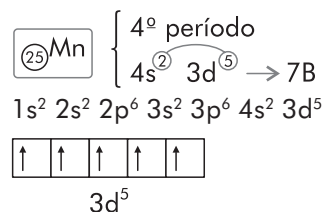


transurânicos (após o urânio na tabela periódica)

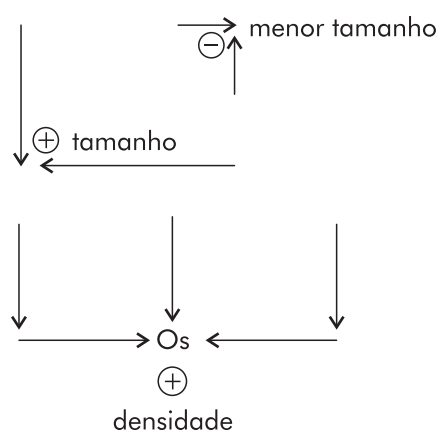
transição interna

La	f
Ac	f

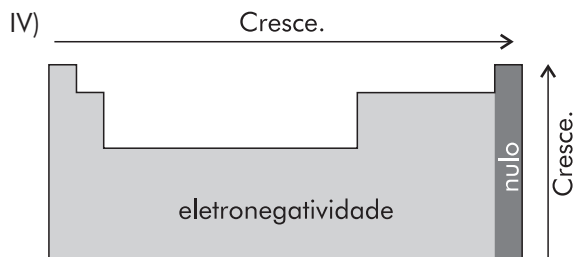
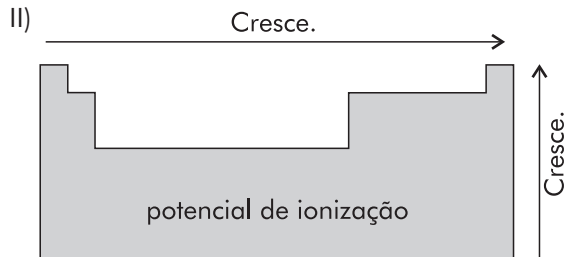
08) 82



09) C

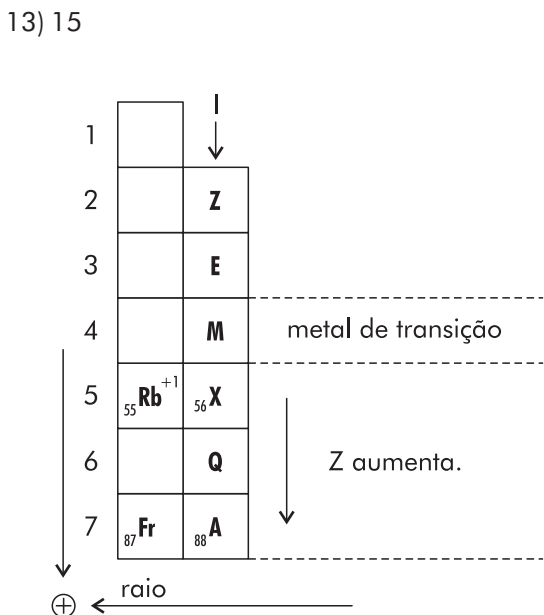
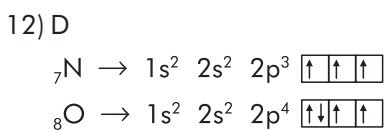


10) D  
As variações corretas são:

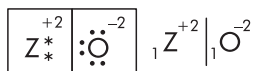


11) D

IV V  
IX  
⊕ raio



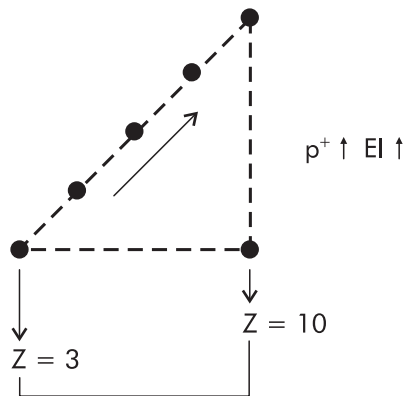
mesma família – propriedades químicas semelhantes  
 $ns^2 - 2 e^-$  na última camada



14) 92  
 ${}_{19}\text{K}$  – menor potencial de ionização apresentado no gráfico.

→ He ↑ energia de ionização

${}_2\text{He}$   ${}_{10}\text{Ne}$   ${}_{18}\text{Ar}$  (gráfico)



15) E

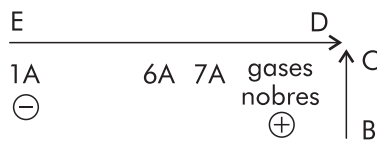
e. ionização Retirar  $e^-$   
 He ↑

$EI (1^\circ) < EI (2^\circ) < \dots$

16) C

entre  
 $Z e Z + 28$  ( $1^\circ EI$ )

gases nobres  $\rightarrow EI \uparrow$   
 metais alcalinos  $\rightarrow EI \downarrow$



D e J são alcalinos-terrosos.

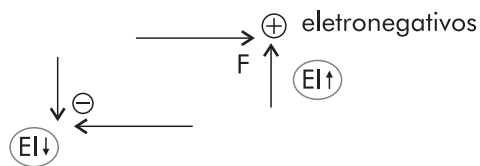
17) C

↓ raio atômico  
 ⊕ período →  $Z \downarrow$  raio  $\uparrow$  (período)

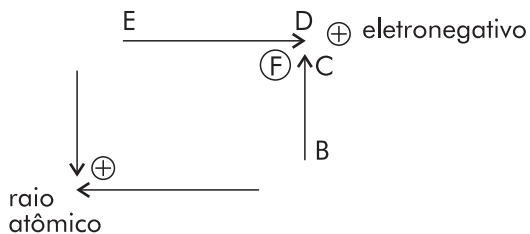
período  
 5A 6A 7A ↑ eletroafinidade  
 ( $e^- UC$ )  $\uparrow$

18) E

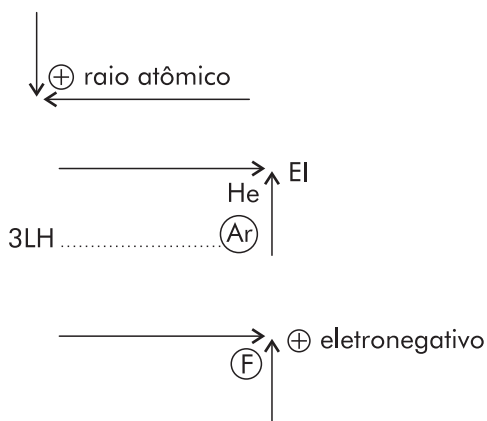
raio atômico  $\begin{cases} n^\circ \text{ de camadas} \\ n^\circ \text{ atômico} \end{cases}$



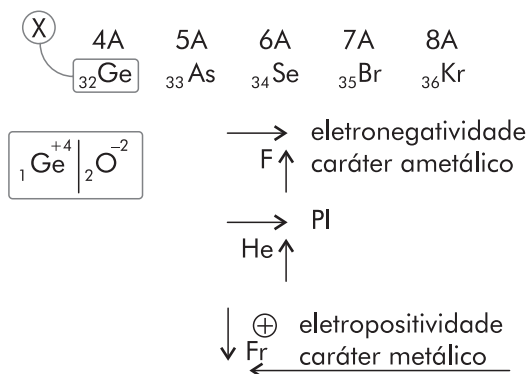
19) 72



20) A

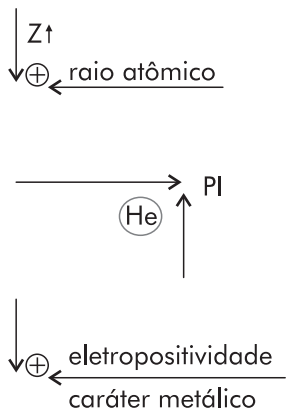


21) 14

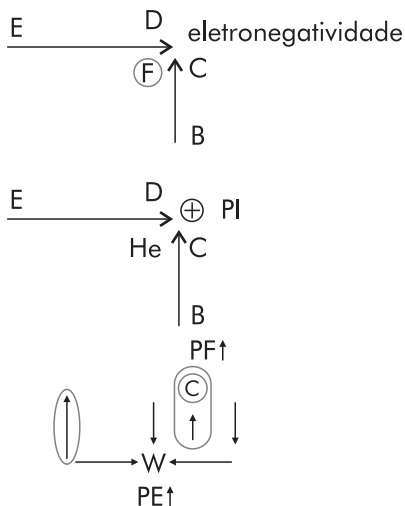


22) C

1A – alcalinos



23) 30

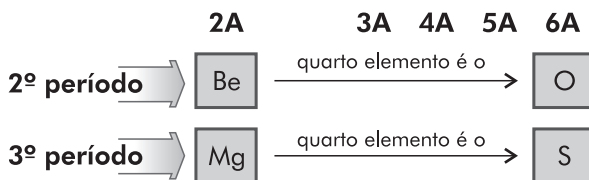


24) C



25) A

Nos períodos 2º e 3º o quarto elemento sucessor de um alcalinoterroso, considerando-se a ordem crescente dos números atômicos, é um calcogênio.



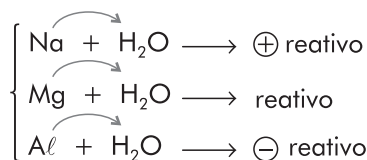
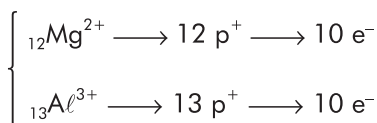
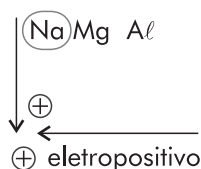
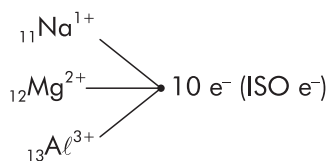
26) D

- I) Os alcalinos são metais moles, podem ser cortados facilmente com uma faca, são pouco densos ( $d < 1\text{g/mL}$ ) e altamente reativos; deslocam o hidrogênio da molécula de água produzindo hidróxidos.  
 II) O carbono é um elemento tetravalente que forma facilmente cadeias carbônicas, que são responsáveis pela formação das proteínas, as quais são a base da vida na Terra.

27) E

Os óxidos dos metais alcalinos (IA) não são coloridos.

28) A

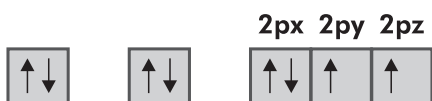


29) E

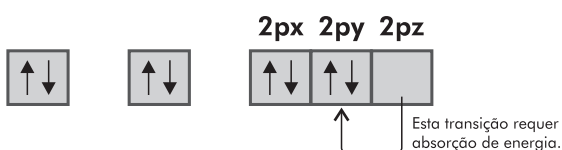
I)  $n = 4 \rightarrow$  nível N  $\rightarrow$  Possui:  $4s^2 4p^6 4d^{10} 4f^{14} = 32\text{ e}^-$

II)  $0(Z=8)$

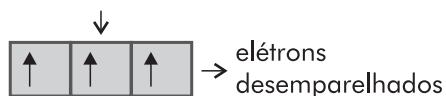
Estado normal  $\rightarrow 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$



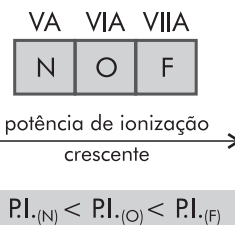
Estado ativado  $\rightarrow 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$  (Absorve energia.)



III) P(Z=15)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3 \rightarrow$  Estado normal ou fundamental



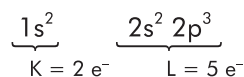
IV)



V) No caso do átomo de hidrogênio, e somente nesse caso, todos os subníveis de um mesmo nível têm igual energia. Assim, à energia do elétron 3s é igual a energia do elétron 3d.

30) C

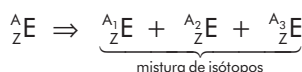
O átomo com configuração eletrônica:



possui 5 elétrons em sua camada de valência e, por isso, apresenta caráter não-metálico.

31) C

Elemento químico: conjunto de átomos com o mesmo número de prótons.



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \text{massa atômica} \Rightarrow \text{diferente} \\ Z = \text{número atômico (p}^+) \Rightarrow \text{igual} \end{array} \right.$

ELQ é radioativo quando seu isótopo mais abundante for radioativo.

32) 06

01. **Incorreto.** As radiações gama são constituídas de ondas eletromagnéticas.

02. **Correto.**

04. **Correto.**

08. **Incorreto.** A maior parte da energia elétrica que é consumida na região Sudeste do Brasil é proveniente de hidroelétricas.

33) A

${}^0_{-1}\beta$  (radiação beta)

Poder de penetração: médio

As partículas beta são de 50 a 100 vezes mais penetrantes que as alfa. São detidas por uma chapa de Al de 1 cm.

34) D

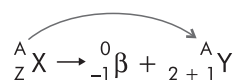
I. **Correta.**

II. **Incorreta.**  ${}^A_Z\text{X} \rightarrow {}^4_2\alpha + {}^{A-4}_{Z-2}\text{Y}$

O número atômico diminui duas unidades.

III. **Correta.**  ${}^0_{-1}\beta$  ( $\text{e}^-$ )

IV. **Correta.**



Isóbaros = mesma massa

V. **Incorreta.**  ${}^0_0\gamma$  (gama)

${}^4_2\alpha$  (alfa)

35) D

I. **Incorreta.** A radioatividade foi descoberta por Henry Becquerel.

II. **Correta.** A emissão beta faz com que o núcleo atômico emissor aumente de uma unidade.

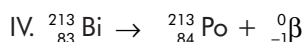
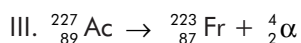
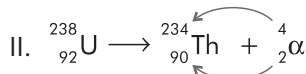
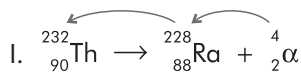
III. **Correta.** A emissão gama (ondas eletromagnéticas = energia) não altera o número atômico e o número de massa do átomo emissor.

IV. **Correta.**  ${}_{88}\text{Ra} \rightarrow 3 {}^4_2\alpha + 2 {}^0_{-1}\beta + {}_{84}\text{Po}$ .

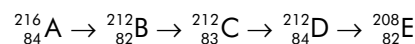
36) A

O elemento célio-137 é um isótopo radioativo fabricado artificialmente.

37) A

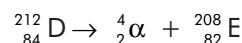
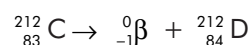
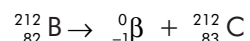
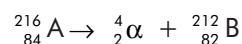


38) A



${}^4_2\alpha \Rightarrow -4$  (diminui)  $\Rightarrow \text{A}$   
 $-2$  (diminui)  $\Rightarrow \text{Z}$

${}^0_{-1}\beta \Rightarrow 0$  (permanece)  $\Rightarrow \text{A}$   
 $+1$  (aumenta)  $\Rightarrow \text{Z}$



39) B

$1 \rightarrow 1/2 \rightarrow 1/4 \rightarrow 1/8 \rightarrow 1/16$

Decorridas 4 meias-vidas.

$x = 4$

$P = 28$  anos

$t = ?$

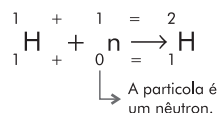
$t = x \cdot P$

$t = 4 \cdot 28$

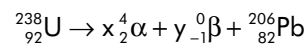
$t = 112$  anos

$1986 + 112 = 2098$

40) B



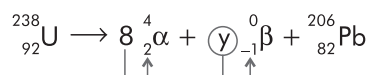
41) E



$238 \rightarrow 4x + 0 + 206$

$4x = 32$

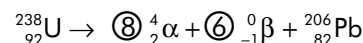
$x = 8$



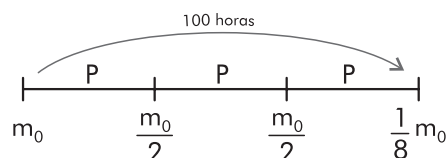
$92 \rightarrow 16 + (-y) + 82$

$92 \rightarrow 98 + (-y)$

$y = 6$



42) C



$\text{Ce}^{143}$

$T = x \cdot P$   
 $m = \frac{m_0}{2^x}$

$\frac{1}{8} m_0 = \frac{m_0}{2^x}$

$2^x = \frac{m_0}{\frac{1}{8} m_0}$

$2^x = 8$

$2^x = 2^3$

$x = 3$

$T = x \cdot P$

$T = 3 \cdot P$

$100 \text{ horas} = 3 \cdot P$

$P = \frac{100}{3} = 33,3 \text{ horas}$

43) D

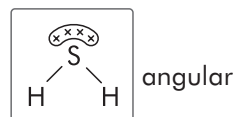
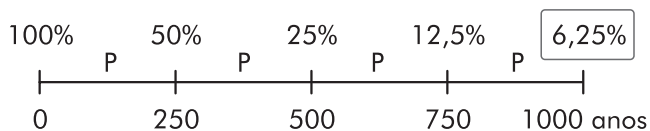
$T_{1/2} = 250$  anos ( $P_{1/2}$ )

$T = 1000$  anos

$T = x \cdot P$

$1000 \text{ anos} = x \cdot 250 \text{ anos}$

$x = 4$



3 átomos (presença)

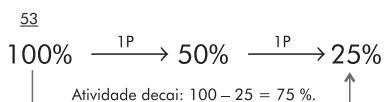
44) A

- Reatores atômicos atuais.
- Exemplos: Angra I e Angra II
- Realizam fissão nuclear (quebra).

45) B

<sup>131</sup>X

X



$x = 2 \rightarrow$  número de meias-vidas (P)  
 $t = 32$  dias  
 $P = ?$

$$t = x \cdot P \therefore P = \frac{t}{x} = \frac{32}{2} = 16 \text{ dias}$$

46) 17

Moléculas lineares:

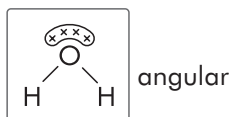
- 2 átomos (sempre);
  - 3 átomos (depende).
- (elemento central sem elétrons sobrando)

01. **Correta.**  $H_1F_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $O = C = O \rightarrow 3$  átomos (ausência)

$C_1O_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $H - Be - H \rightarrow 3$  átomos (ausência)

Todas são lineares.

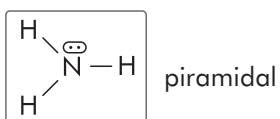
02. **Incorreta.**  $H_1Cl_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $H_1Br_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $H_1I_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos



3 átomos (presença)

04. **Incorreta.**  $H_1Br_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos

$H_1Cl_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $H_1F_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos



4 átomos (presença)

08. **Incorreta.**  $H_1I_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $H_1Br_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos

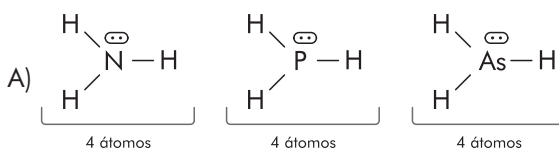
$H_1Cl_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 16. **Correta.**  $H_1Br_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $H_1I_1 \rightarrow 2$  átomos  
 $F_2 \rightarrow 2$  átomos

$H - Be - H$  linear

3 átomos (ausência)

47) C

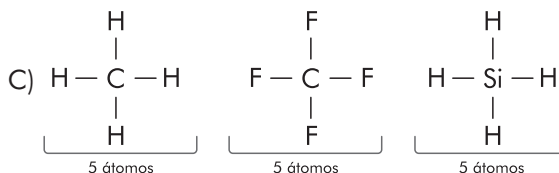
presença  $\odot\odot$



piramidais

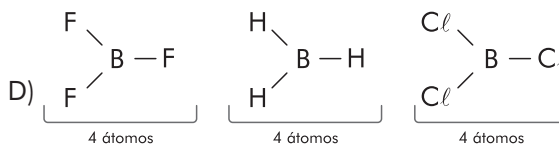
B)

lineares



ausência

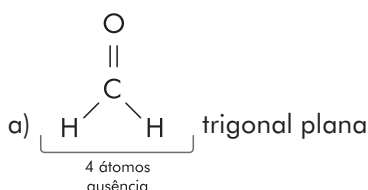
tetraédricas

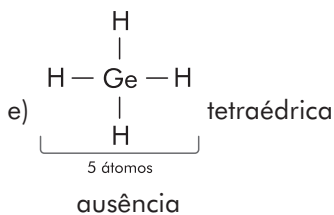
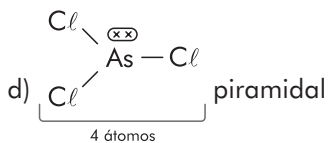
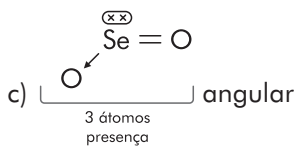
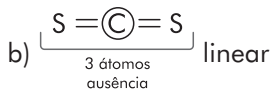


ausência

trigonais planas

48) B - A - D - E - C

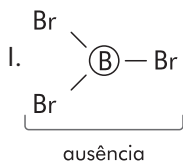




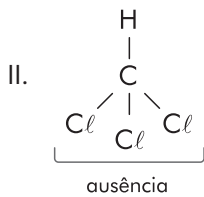
49) E

- I.  $\text{B}_1\text{Br}_3 \Rightarrow 4$  átomos
- II.  $\text{H}_1\text{C}_1\text{Cl}_3$  (triclorometano)  $\Rightarrow 5$  átomos
- III.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_1 \Rightarrow 3$  átomos
- IV.  $\text{I}_1\text{Cl}_1 \Rightarrow 2$  átomos
- V.  $\text{C}_1\text{O}_2 \Rightarrow 3$  átomos

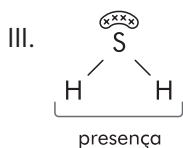
trigonal plana



tetraédrica



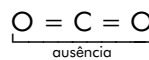
angular



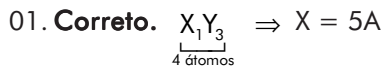
IV. linear (sempre)



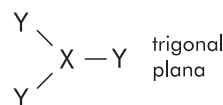
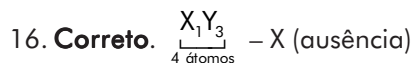
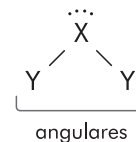
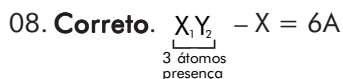
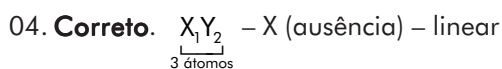
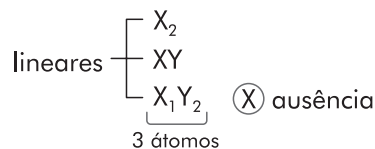
V. linear



50) 29



02. **Incorreto.**



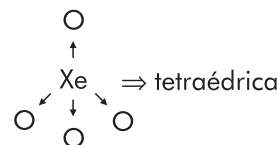
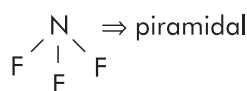
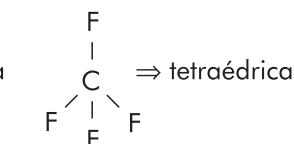
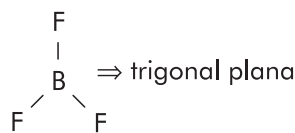
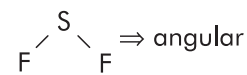
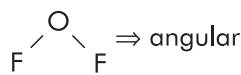
51) C

(Cesgranrio-RJ)

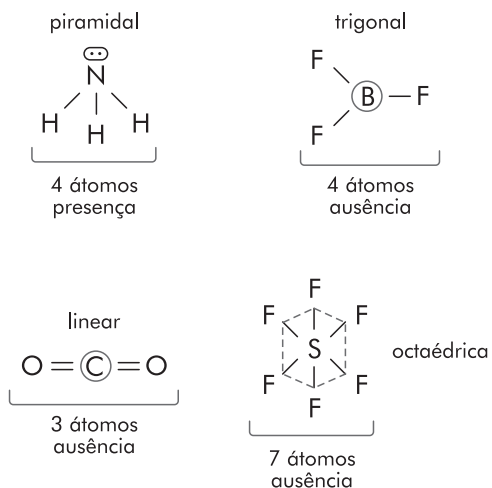


hibridado na sp  $\Rightarrow$  molécula linear

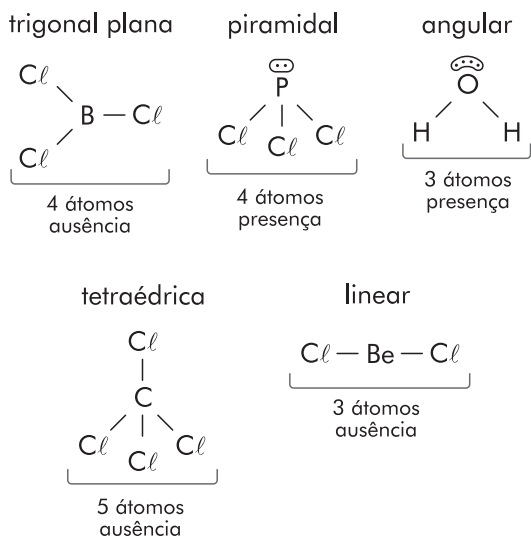
51) C



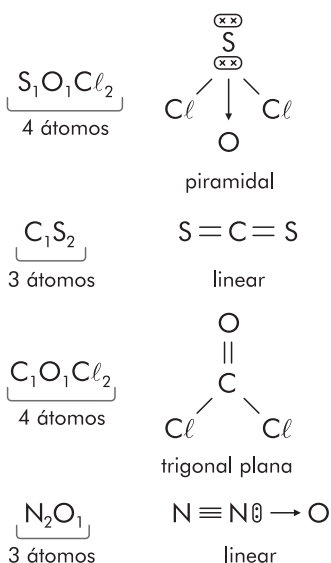
52)A



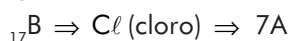
53) B - C - D - A - E



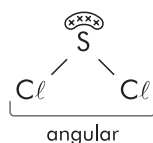
54) D



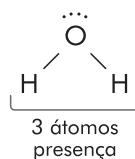
55) B



$\text{A}_1\text{B}_2 - 3$  átomos presença

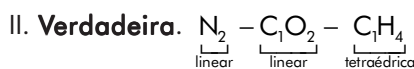
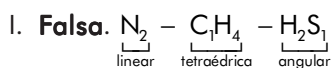


56) D

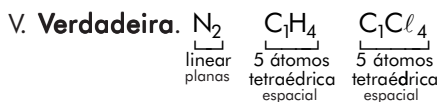
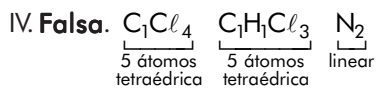
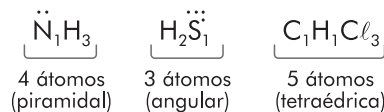


molécula angular  
ângulo  $> 90^\circ$

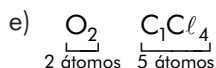
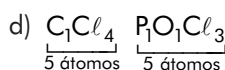
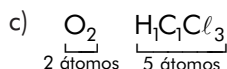
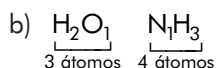
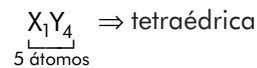
57) D



III. Verdadeira.

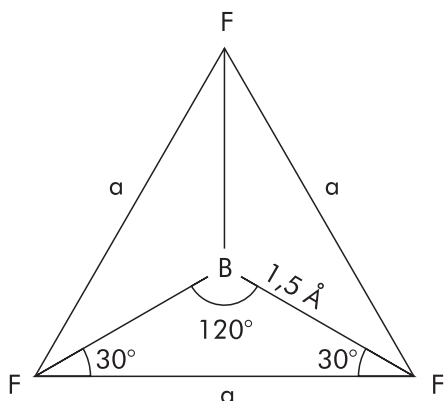


58) D



59) C

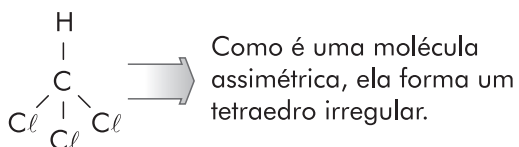
- I. **Incorreta.** O ângulo suplementar de dióxido de enxofre vale aproximadamente  $90^\circ$ .  
 II. **Correta.** Analisando a molécula do  $\text{BF}_3$ , temos:



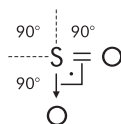
$$\frac{a}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{1,5 \text{ \AA}}{\sin 30^\circ} \therefore \frac{a}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1,5 \text{ \AA}}{\frac{1}{2}} \therefore a = 1,5\sqrt{3} \text{ \AA}$$

Perímetro =  $3a$ .  $\therefore$  Perímetro =  $3 \cdot 1,5\sqrt{3} \text{ \AA} = 4,5\sqrt{3} \text{ \AA}$

- III. **Correta.** A molécula tetraédrica que se forma é a do  $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$ .



- IV. **Incorreta.** A molécula do  $\text{SO}_2$  é angular.



O ângulo  $\text{S}\hat{\text{O}}\text{O}$  é maior do que  $30^\circ$ .

60) A

- I.  $\text{H}_1\text{C}_1\text{N}_1$  – 3 átomos – linear  
 II.  $\text{P}_1\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_1$  – 4 átomos – triangular  
 III.  $\text{I}_2$  – 2 átomos – linear  
 IV.  $\text{S}_1\text{O}_1\text{Br}_2$  – 4 átomos – piramidal  
 V.  $\text{P}_1\text{I}_5$  – 6 átomos – bipirâmide/trigonal  
 VI.  $\text{H}_2\text{Se}_1$  – 3 átomos – angular  
 VII.  $\text{C}_1\text{Cl}_2\text{F}_2$  – 5 átomos – tetraédrica  
 VIII.  $\text{S}_1\text{Cl}_6$  – 7 átomos – octaédrica

