

# Olimpíadas de Química 2004

NOME: \_\_\_\_\_

ESCOLA: \_\_\_\_\_

<i>Questão</i>	<i>Cotação</i>
<b>1<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>6p</b>
<b>2<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>6p</b>
<b>3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>5p</b>
<b>4<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>4p</b>
<b>5<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>4p</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25p</b>

## Problema I – Química Geral

- I.1            (a)                    (b)                    (c)                    (d)                     (e)
- I.2            (a)                     (b)                    (c)                    (d)
- I.3            (a)                     (b)                    (c)                    (d)                    (e)
- $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NNH}_2 + 2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \rightleftharpoons 3\text{N}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}]$
- I.4            (a)                    (b)                     (c)                    (d)
- I.5            (a)                    (b)                    (c)                     (d)                    (e)
- I.6            (a)                     (b)                    (c)                    (d)

## FOLHA DE RESPOSTA

### Problema II – A molécula de hidrogénio e o catião molecular $\text{H}_2^+$

#### II.1

$\text{H}_2$  : 80 pm     $\text{H}_2^+$  : 110 pm

#### II.2

$\text{H}_2$  : 440 kJ/mol     $\text{H}_2^+$  : 260 kJ/mol

#### II.3

$\text{IE}(\text{H}_2) = 1400 \text{ kJ/mol}$

#### II.4

$\text{IE}(\text{H}) = 1220 \text{ kJ/mol}$

#### II.5

$$E_c = h\nu - \text{IE}(\text{H}_2)$$

$$h\nu = 6,62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \times 3,9 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1} = 2,5818 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

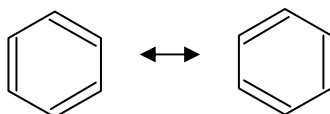
$$\text{IE}(\text{H}_2) = 1400 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} / 6,022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 2,3248 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$E_c = (1/2)mv^2 \quad v = \sqrt{(2E_c/m)}$$

$$v = 752 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

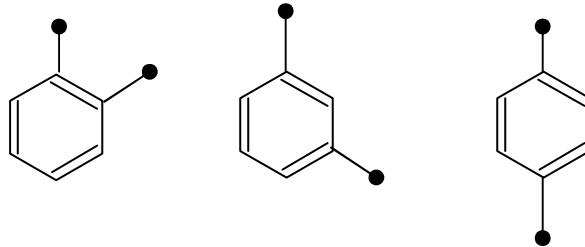
### Problema III – Benzeno

#### III.1

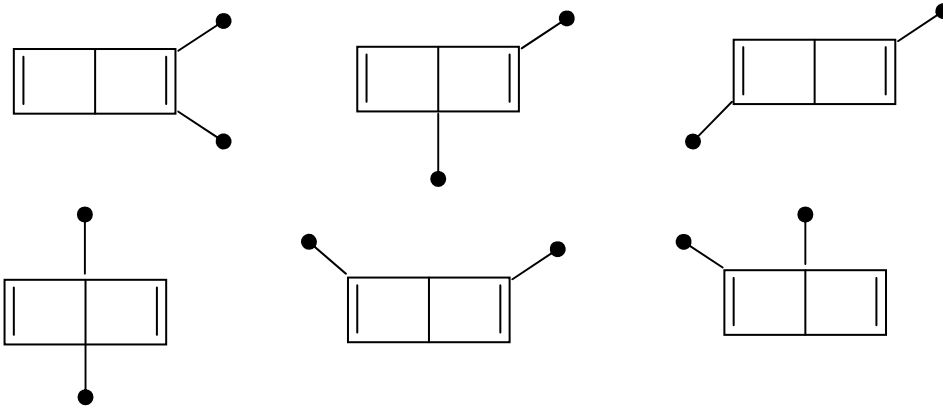


FOLHA DE RESPOSTA

III.2

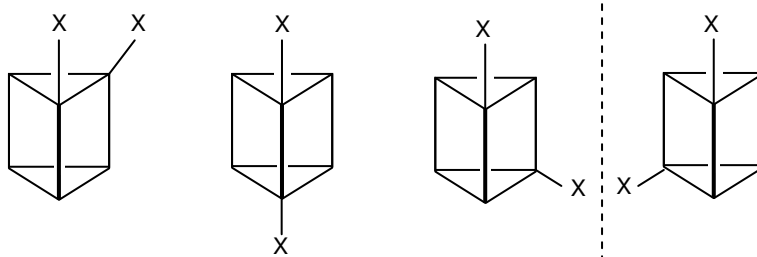


III.3



(6 isómeros)

III.4

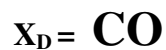
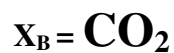


(isómero óptico)

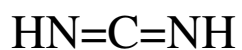
## FOLHA DE RESPOSTA

### Problema IV – $\text{CaCN}_2$ – um fertilizante ainda importante

#### IV.1



#### IV.2



e

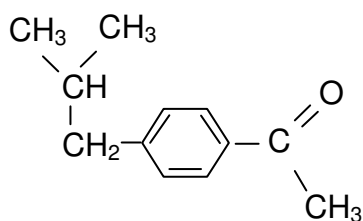


*(O mais estável é o que permite uma distribuição electrónica mais simétrica)*

### Problema V - Química Orgânica

#### V.1

A



B

