

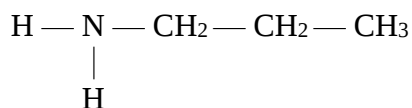
Gabarito de Química

3º T.M, Volume 5

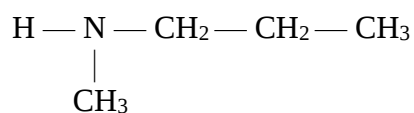
Capítulo 6

1.

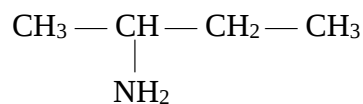
a)



b)



c)



2.

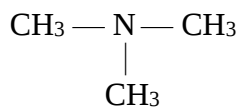
a) etilmetilamina

b) metilvinilamina

c) etilfenilisopropilamina

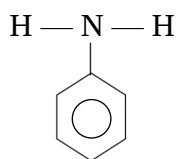
3. Fórmula molecular: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_9\text{N}$

Fórmula estrutural:



4. Fórmula molecular: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}$.

Fórmula estrutural:



É uma cadeia aromática e mononuclear (possui um anel benzênico, ou seja, um anel aromático)

5.

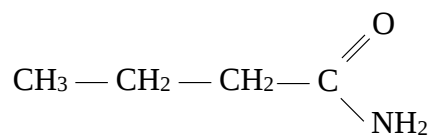
I) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{NH}_2$: butan-1-amina

II) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$: metilpropanamina

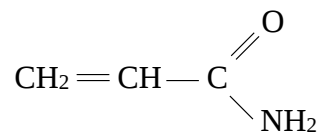
III) $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{N}} - \text{CH}_2$: etildimetilamina

6.

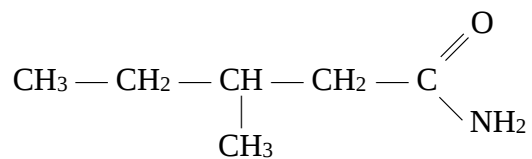
a) butanamida:



b) propenamida:



c) 3-metil-pentanamida:



7.

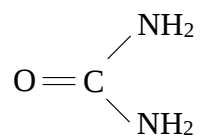
a) butanamida

b) nonamida

c) hexanamida

d) 4,4-dimetilpentanamida

8.



9.

a) 1,4-butanodiamina

b) $C_5H_{14}N_2$

10.

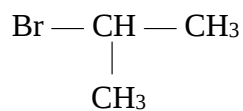
a) $Cl - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$

b) 1-clorobutano

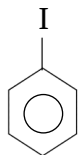
c) C_4H_9Cl

11.

a) brometo de isopropila:



b) iodeto de fenila:

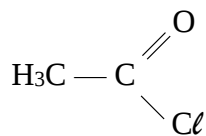


c) cloreto de vinila:

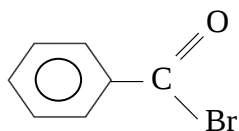


12.

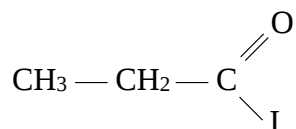
a) cloreto de acetila



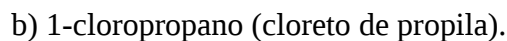
b) brometo de benzoíla:



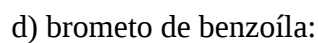
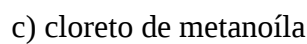
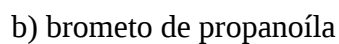
c) iodeto de propanoíla:



a) É o etano. A reação é:



a) iodeto de butanoíla



1. Éster

2.

I) Éter, fenol e cetona.

II) Éter, cetona

3.

a) Aldeído

b) Aldeído

c) Cetona

4. Fenol e éter.

5. Aldeído, éter e fenol.

6. Éter, cetona e amida.

7. Éter e amida.

8. Aldeído (CHO).

9. Escreva em seu caderno as fórmulas estruturais dos álcoois:

a) butan-2-ol

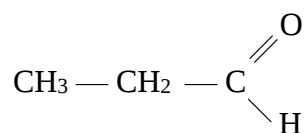
b) 3-etilpentan-1-ol

c) metanol

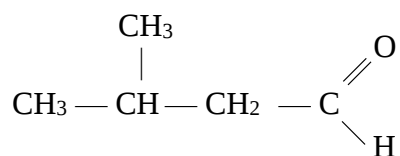
d) 3-metilpentan-2-ol

10.

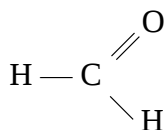
a)



b)



c)



11.

- a) Pentan-2-ona
- b) Propan-2-ona (ou propanona)
- c) Pentan-2-ona

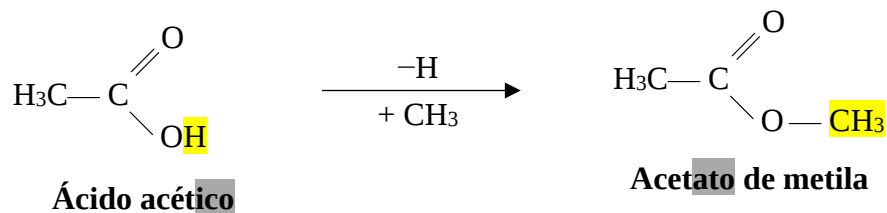
12.

- a) Ácido propanoico
- b) Ácido propanodioico (*também conhecido como ácido malônico*)
- c) Ácido pentanoico

13.

- a) “Os ésteres podem ser obtidos por meio da reação entre um ácido e um **álcool**”.

b)



14.

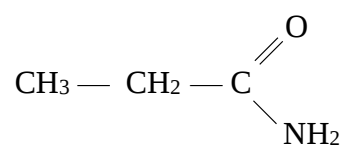
- a) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$
- b) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_3$
- c) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

15. Elas se originam a partir da substituição de um ou mais hidrogênios da amônia (NH_3) por grupos orgânicos.

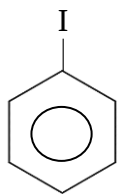
16.

- a) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{NH} - \text{CH}_3$

b)



c)



d)

