

# Funções Inorgânicas

Professor  
**vítor**



## Anotações

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# Bases

De acordo com Arrhenius, base ou hidróxido é toda substância que, dissolvida em água, dissocia-se fornecendo como ânion exclusivamente OH<sup>-</sup> (hidroxila ou oxidrila).



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# Regra Geral

Metais;

Ligações Iônicas;

Sólidas;

Fixas.

## EXCEÇÃO A REGRA

Coligativa;



Solução  
aquosa;



Volátil.



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# Nomenclatura

Hidróxido de \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nome do Elemento*

$\text{NaOH}$  hidróxido de sódio

$\text{Fe(OH)}_2$  hidróxido de ferro II

$\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  hidróxido de ferro III

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# Classificação

## Quanto ao Número de Hidroxilas

- Monobases:  $\text{NaOH}$ ;  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$
- Dibases:  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ;  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$
- Tribases:  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ ;  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$
- Tetrabases:  $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4$ ;  $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_4$

## Quanto ao Grau de Dissociação Iônica

- Fortes: Os hidróxidos de metais alcalinos (G1) e metais alcalinos terrosos (G2).
  - Fracas: Nesse grupo incluem-se o hidróxido de amônio ( $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ) e as demais bases.

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# Classificação

## Quanto à Solubilidade em Água

- **Totalmente solúveis:** os hidróxidos dos metais alcalinos (**G1**) e o hidróxido de amônio ( $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ).
- **Parcialmente solúveis:** hidróxidos dos metais alcalino-terrosos (**G2**).
- **Insolúveis:** todos os demais hidróxidos.



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## Características gerais das bases

- ✓ Apresentam sabor caústico;
- ✓ Estriam a matéria orgânica;
- ✓ Deixam vermelha a solução alcoólica de fenolftaleína;
- ✓ Neutralizam ácidos formando sal e água;

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# Sais

Sal é todo composto que em água dissocia liberando um cátion  $\neq$  de  $H^+$  e um ânion  $\neq$  de  $OH^-$ .

A reação de um ácido com uma base recebe o nome de neutralização ou salificação.



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## Exemplo...



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# Nomenclatura

Obedece à expressão:  
(nome do ânion) de (nome do cátion)

Sufixo do ácido	Sufixo do ânion
ídrico	eto
ico	ato
oso	ito



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## Sais neutros ou normais

**São obtidos por neutralização total ( $H^+_{ioniz} = OH^-$ ):**



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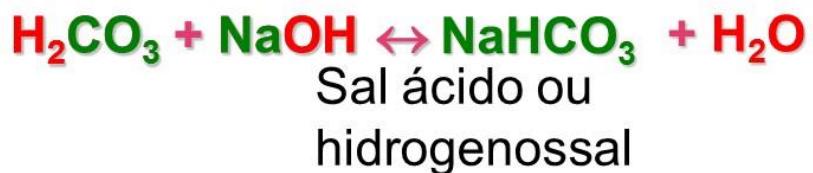
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## Sais Ácidos e Sais Básicos

**São obtidos por neutralização parcial  
( $H^+$ ioniz  $\neq OH^-$ ):**



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# Classificação

## Quanto à Presença de Oxigênio

- **Oxissais** :  $\text{CaSO}_4$ ,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$
- **Halóides**:  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{KCl}$

## Quanto ao Número de Elementos

- **Binários**:  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{KBr}$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$
- **Ternários**:  $\text{CaSO}_4$ ,  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
- **Quaternários**:  $\text{NaCNO}$ ,  $\text{Na}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$

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# Classificação

## Quanto à Presença de Água

- **Hidratados:**  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Anidro:**  $\text{KCl}$ ;  $\text{NaCl}$ ;  $\text{CaSO}_4$

## Quanto à Natureza

- **Neutros ou normais:**  $\text{NaBr}$ ;  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- **Ácidos ou Hidrogenossais:**  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ;  $\text{CaHPO}_4$
- **Básicos ou Hidroxissais:**  $\text{Ca(OH)}\text{Br}$
- **Duplos ou mistos:**  $\text{NaKSO}_4$ ;  $\text{CaClBr}$

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Complete a tabela com fórmulas, nomenclaturas e funções

CÁTIONS / ANIONES	OH <sup>-</sup>	Br <sup>-</sup>	BrO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	[Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3-</sup>
H <sup>+</sup>					
Ba <sup>+2</sup>					
Ni <sup>+2</sup>					
Ni <sup>+3</sup>					
Ag <sup>+</sup>					
Bi <sup>+3</sup>					
Mn <sup>+4</sup>					

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