

**3ª  
SÉRIE**

## **CANAL SEDUC-PI3**



PROFESSOR (A):

**JURANDIR  
SOARES**



DISCIPLINA:

**QUÍMICA**



CONTEÚDO:

**ISOMERIA  
PLANA**



TEMA GERADOR:

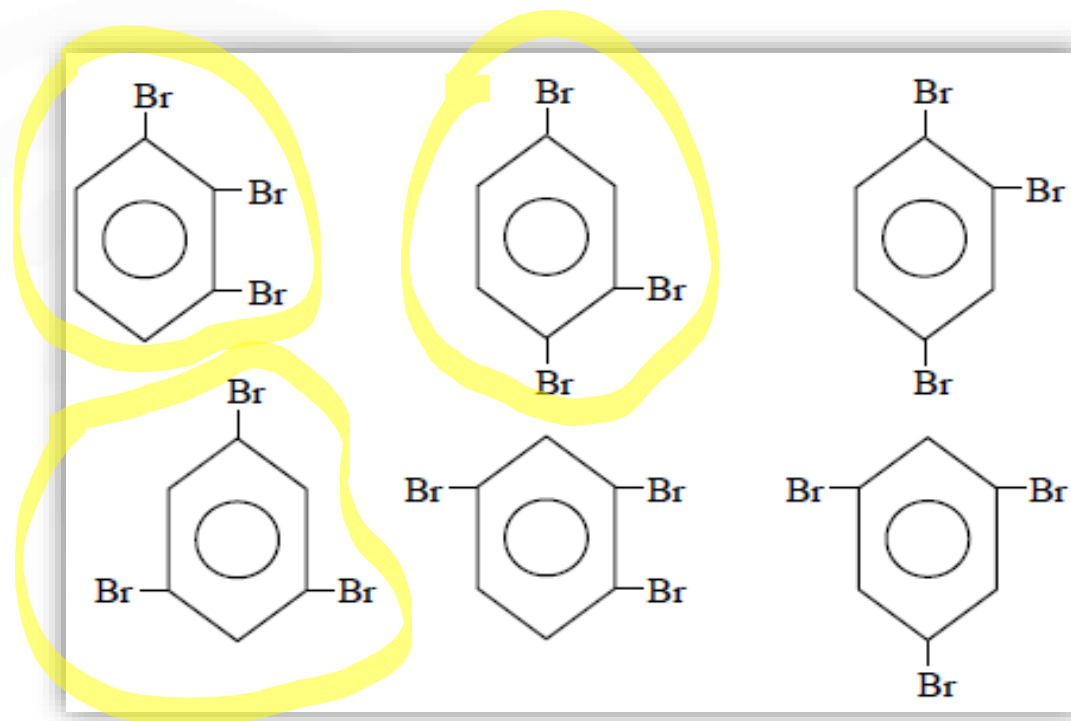
**CIÊNCIA NA  
ESCOLA**



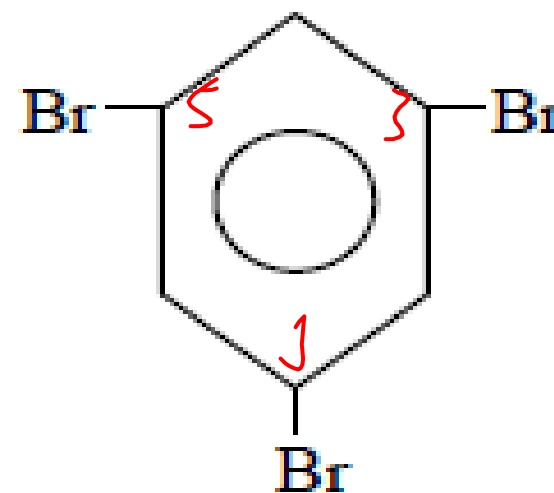
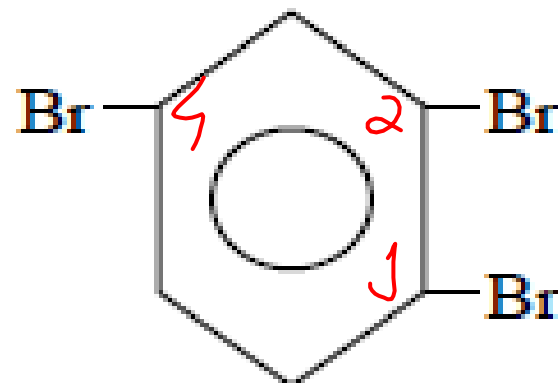
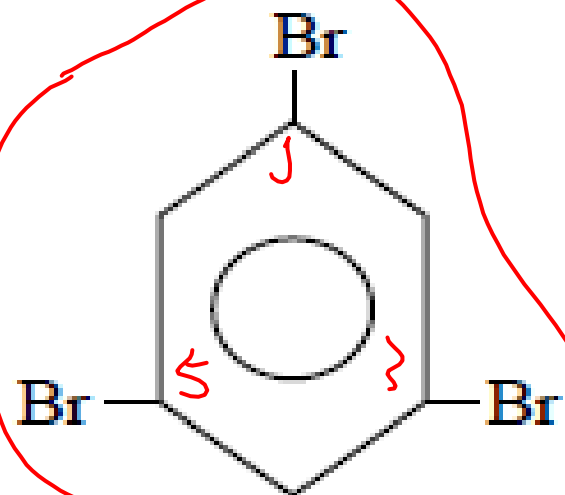
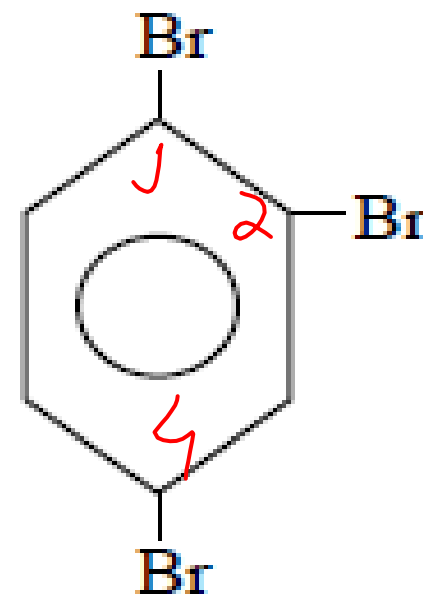
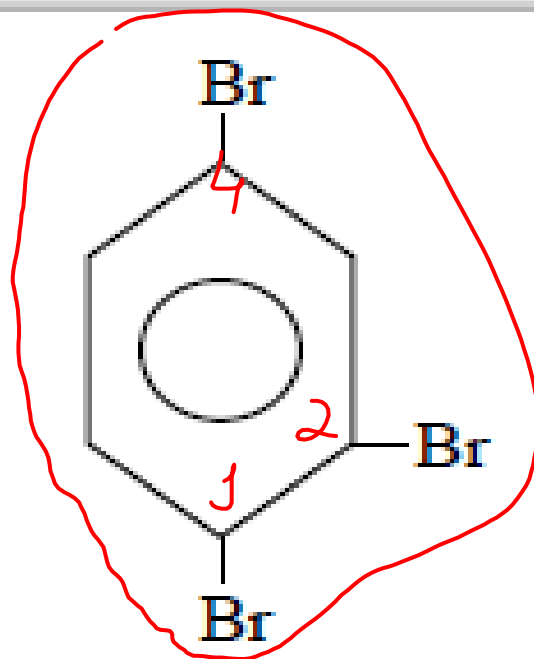
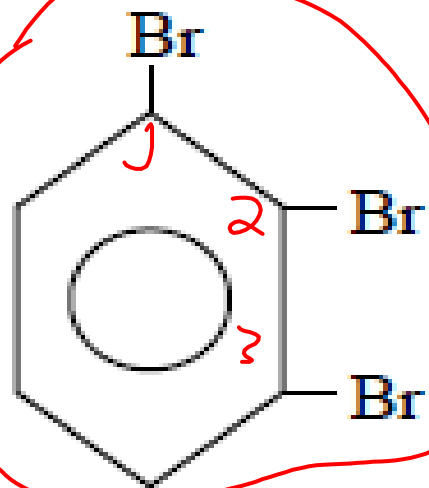
DATA:

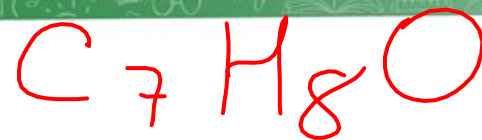
**15.08.2019**

**05. Quantos compostos diferentes estão representados pelas seguintes fórmulas estruturais?**

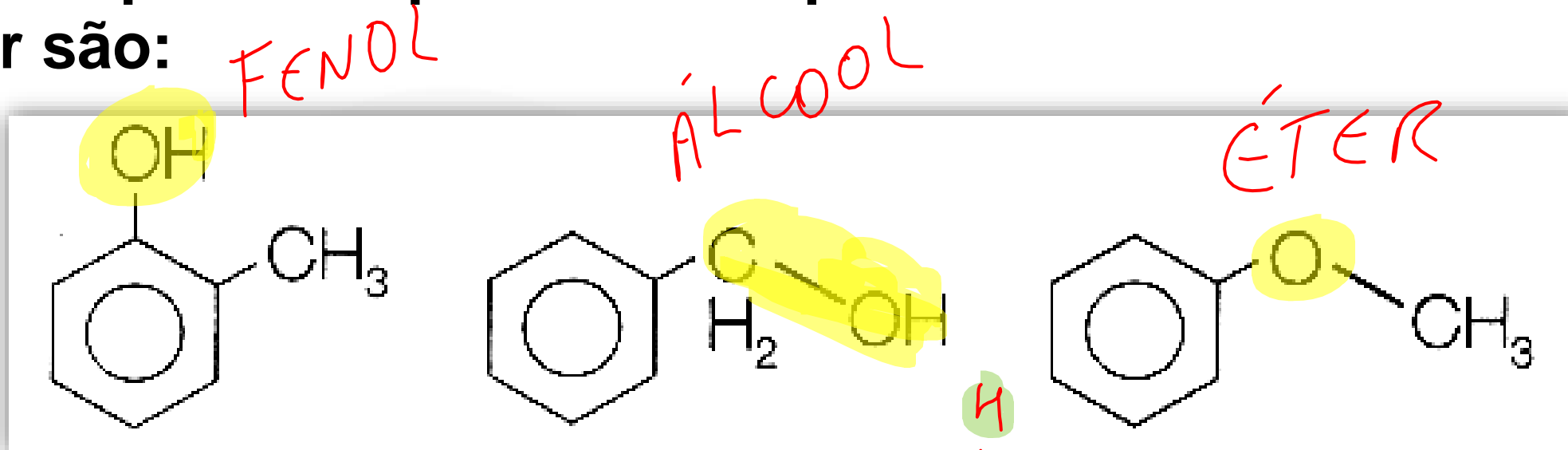


- a) 6      b) 5      c) 4      **d) 3**      e) 2

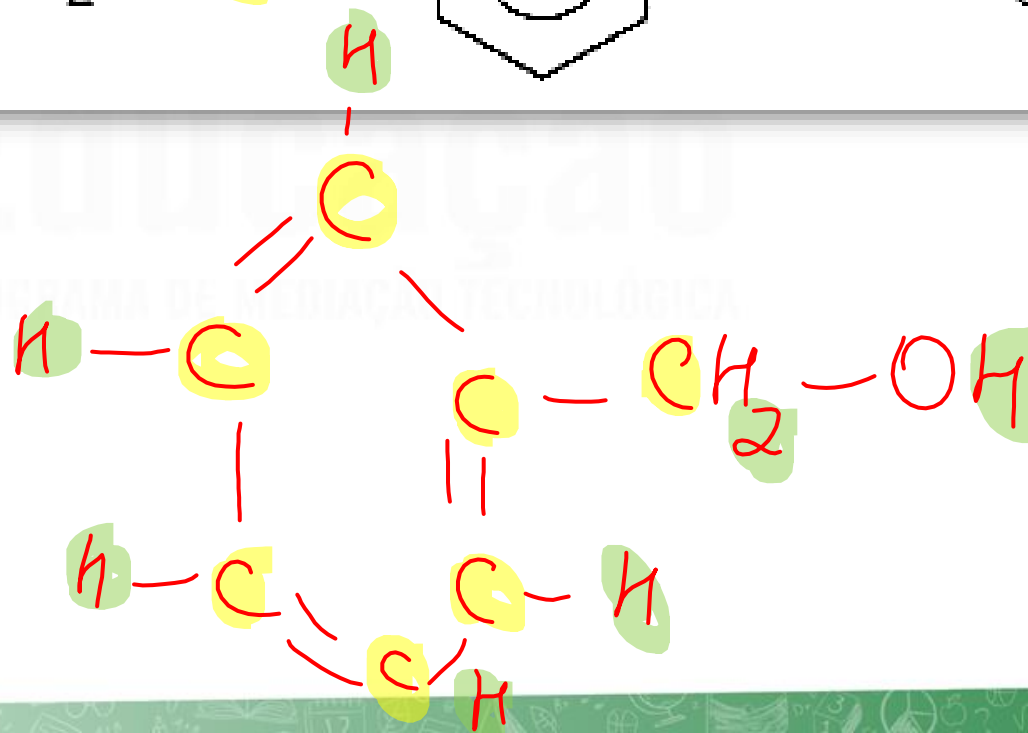




06. Os compostos representados pelas estruturas a seguir são:



- a) Quimicamente iguais.  $\Sigma$
- b) isômeros funcionais.
- c) Isômeros de cadeia.  $\Sigma$
- d) Isômeros de posição.  $\Sigma$
- e) Isômeros de compensação.  $\Sigma$



07. Os dois compostos :



ÉTER



Álcool

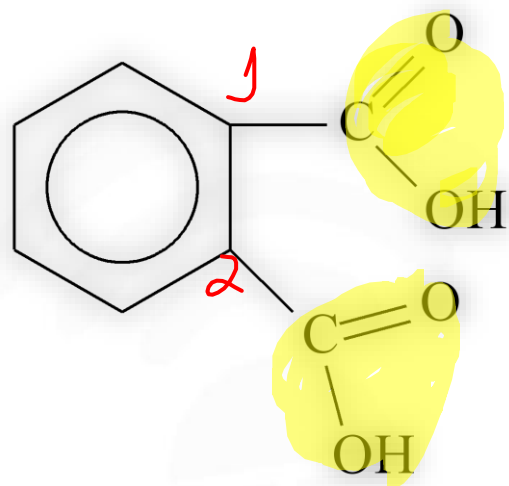
Demonstram um caso de Isomeria?

- a) cadeia
- b) posição
- c) composição
- d) função
- e) tautomeria

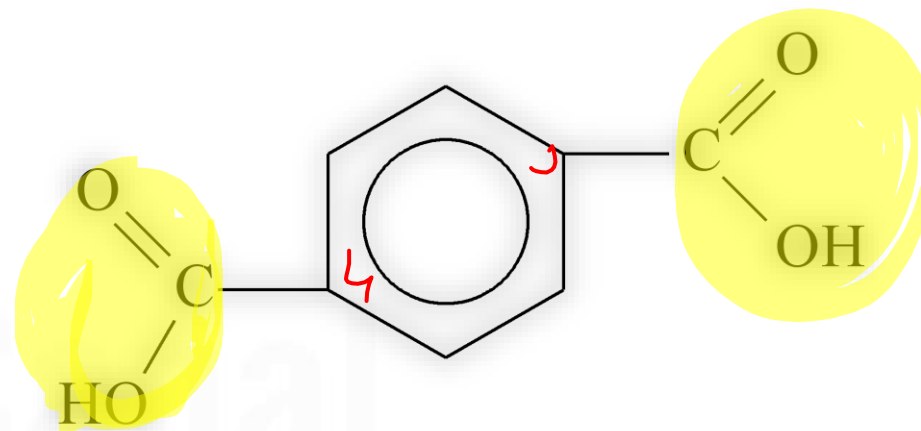


# Ác. CARBOXÍLICO

08. Os compostos representados pelas estruturas a seguir são:



Ácido ftálico -  $pK_{a2} = 5,4$

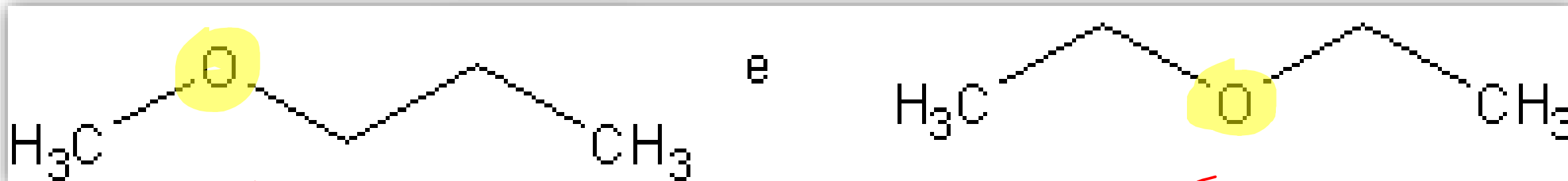


Ácido tereftálico -  $pK_{a2} = 4,8$

- a) quimicamente diferentes. {
- b) isômeros funcionais. {
- c) Isômeros de cadeia. {
- d) Isômeros de posição.
- e) Isômeros de compensação. {



09. Os compostos representados pelas estruturas a seguir são:



ÉTER

ÉTER  
(HETEROÁTOMO)

- a) Sofrem tautomeria
- b) isômeros funcionais.
- c) Isômeros de cadeia.
- d) Isômeros de posição.

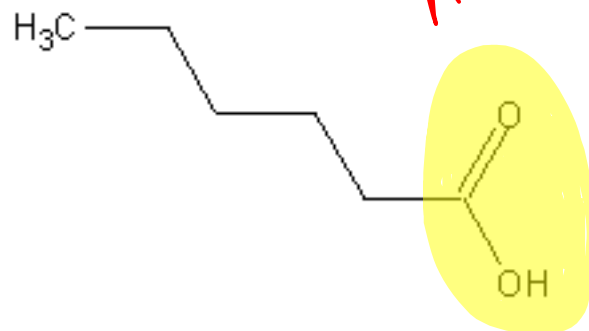
e) Isômeros de metameria.

OU ISOMERIA DE COMPENSAÇÃO

10. Indique o tipo de isomeria existente entre os compostos abaixo:

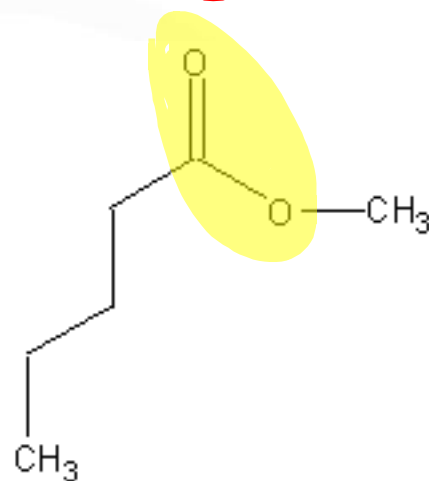
a)

ÁC. CARBOX

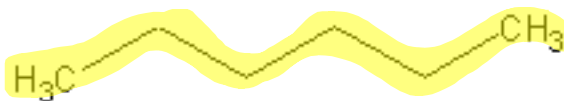


e

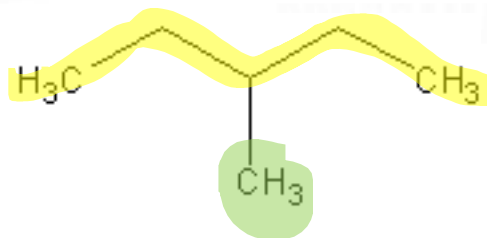
ÉSTER

ISOMERIA DE  
FUNÇÃO

b)



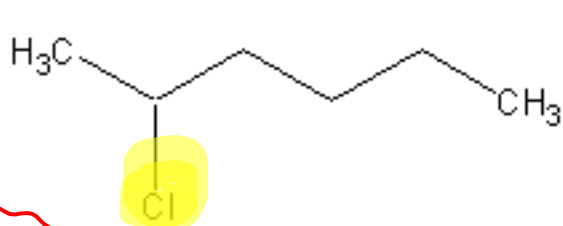
e



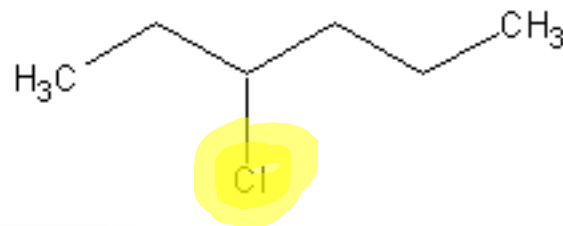
ISOMERIA DE CADEIA



a)

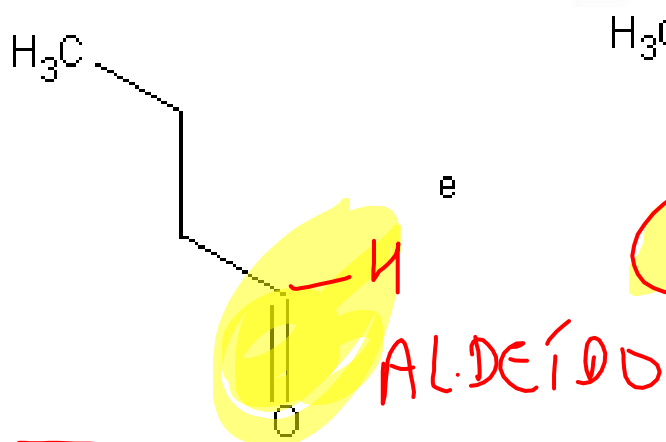


e



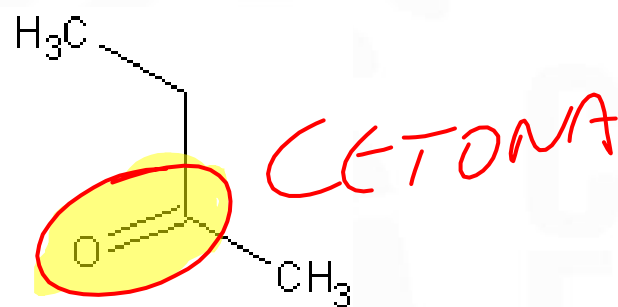
POSICÃO

b



ALDEÍDO

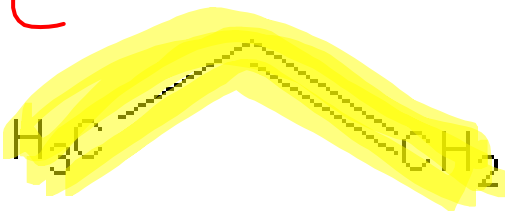
e



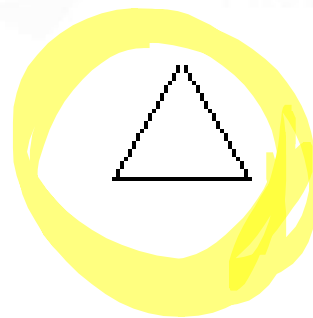
CETONA

FUNÇÃO

c



e



CADEIA