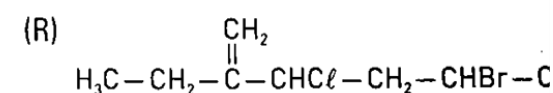
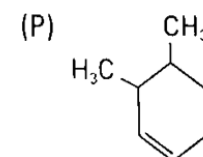
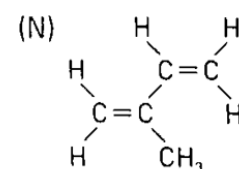
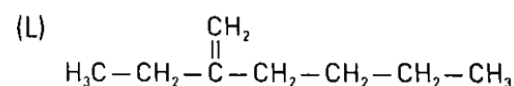
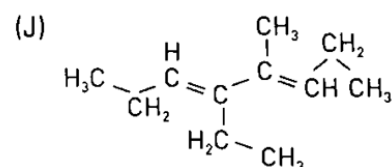
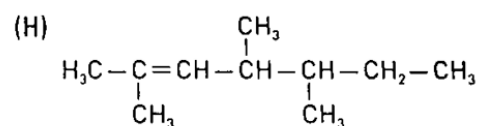
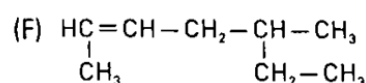
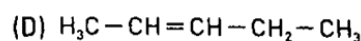
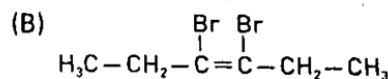
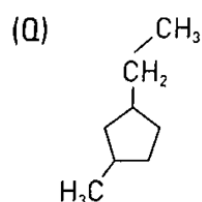
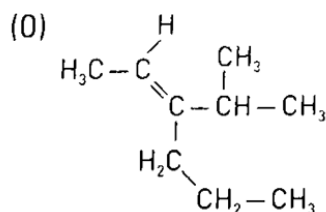
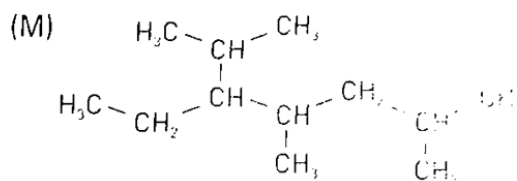
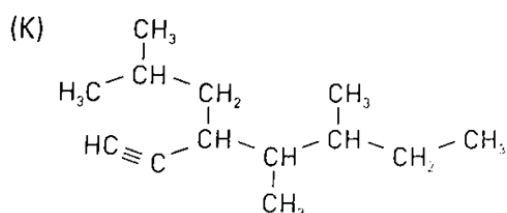
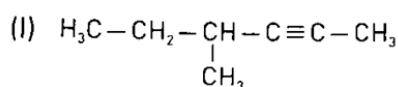
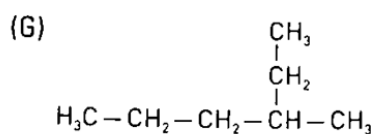
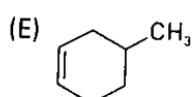
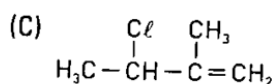
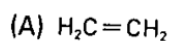


Ficha de Trabalho 5
Combustíveis, Energia e Ambiente

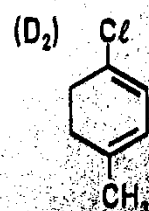
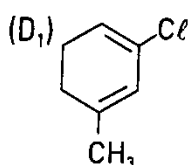
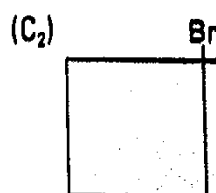
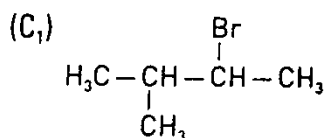
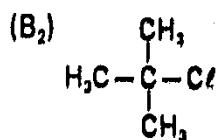
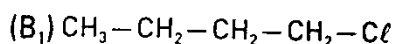
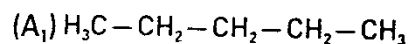
1. Indique os nomes IUPAC dos seguintes compostos



2. Escreva a fórmula de estrutura dos seguintes compostos:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Metilpropeno | (G) 3-etil-1,1,2,2-tetrametilciclopentano |
| (B) 3-etil-2-metilpent-1-eno | (H) 2-butilpenta-1,4-dieno |
| (C) 4,5-dimetil-hexa-1,2-dieno | (I) 3,5,5-trimetilnon-2-en-7-ino |
| (D) 3-cloro-1,1-dimetilciclo-hexano | (J) Pent-2-eno |
| (E) 1-cloro-1-ciclobutil-4,4-dietilciclo-heptano | (K) 5-metilciclopenta-1,3-dieno |
| (F) 2,3-dicloro-4-metilpent-2-eno | (L) 3-metilciclobuteno |

3. As fórmulas de estrutura seguintes são apresentadas aos pares.



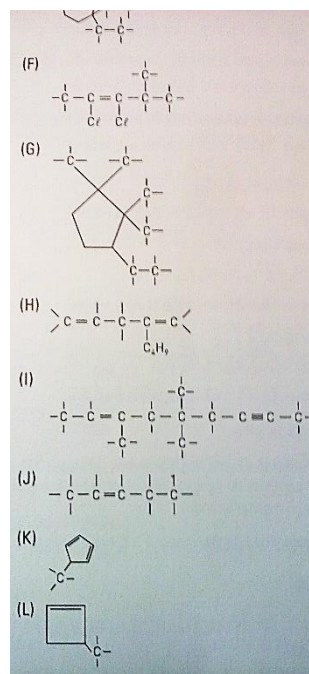
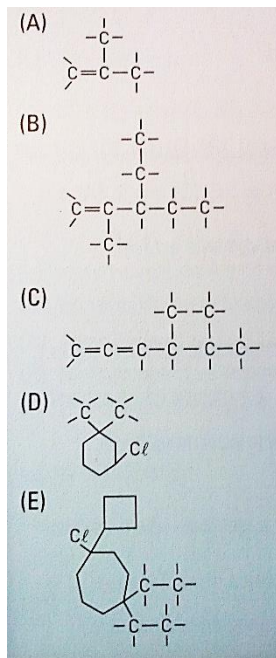
3.1. Atribua o nome aos compostos apresentados de acordo com as regras IUPAC.

3.2. Indique os pares que representam isómeros e classifique-os quanto ao tipo de isomeria.

Soluções

- (A) Eteno
 (B) 3,4-dibromo-hex-3-eno
 (C) 3-cloro-2-metilbut-1-eno
 (D) pent-2-eno
 (E) 4-metilciclo-hexeno
 (F) 5-metil-hept-2-eno
 (G) 3-metil-hexano
 (H) 2,4,5-trimetil-hept-2-eno
 (I) 4-metil-hex-2-ino
 (J) 4-etil-5-metilocta-3,5-dieno
 (K) 3-isobutil-4,5-dimetil-hept-1-ino
 (L) 2-etil-hex-1-eno
 (M) 3-etil-2,4,6-trimetil-heptano
 (N) 2-metilbuta-1,3-dieno

- (O) 3-isopropil-hex-2-eno
 (P) 3,4-dimetilciclo-hexeno
 (Q) 1-etil-3-metilciclopentano
 (R) 5-bromo-3-cloro-2-etil-hex-1-eno



- (A₁) Pentano
 (A₂) Ciclo-hexano
 (B₁) 1-clorobutano

- (B₂) 2-cloro-2-metilpropano
 (C₁) 2-bromo-3-metilbutano
 (C₂) Bromociclobutano
 (D₁) 3-cloro-1-metilciclo-hexa-1,3-dieno
 (D₂) 1-cloro-4-metilciclo-hexa-1,3-dieno
 (B₁) e (B₂) – isómeros de cadeia.
 (D₁) e (D₂) – isómeros de posição.

