

Sal

Zn  $\text{SO}_4$   
metal Sulfato

Nome  $\text{ZnSO}_4$   
Sulfato de zinco

$\text{K}_2\text{PO}_4$   $\text{NaNO}_3$   $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$   $\text{CaCl}_2$   $\text{MgSO}_4$   $\text{KCl}$   $\text{CaCl}_2$   $\text{K}_2\text{PO}_4$   $\text{KCl}$

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$

# Aula 03: Formulação

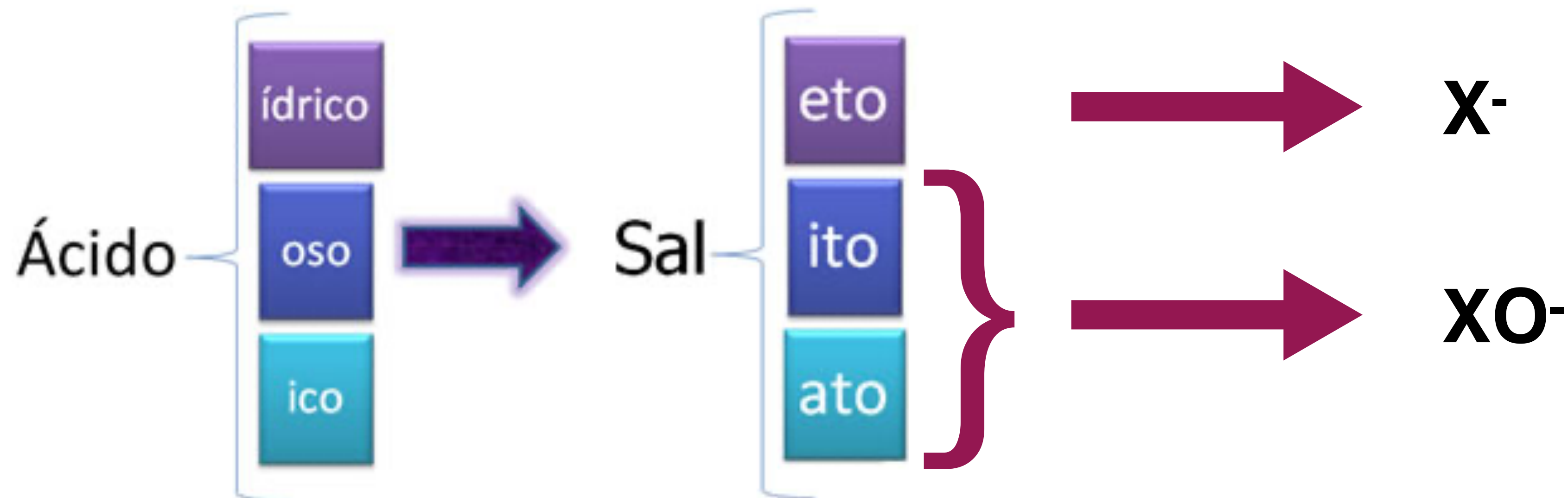




# Nomenclatura dos sais



Basicamente, a nomenclatura dos sais é realizada escrevendo-se o nome do ânion que veio do ácido, trocando-se a sua terminação, conforme mostrado abaixo, terminando com o nome do cátion que veio da base.



# Nomenclatura dos sais



*nome do ânion* de *nome do cátion* NOX

- **Obs:** O NOX deve ser colocado em algarismo romano e somente para elementos de NOX variável.

- **Elementos de NOX fixo:**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1A \text{ e Ag: } +1 \\ 2A, \text{ Cd e Zn: } +2 \\ \text{Al: } +3 \end{array} \right.$

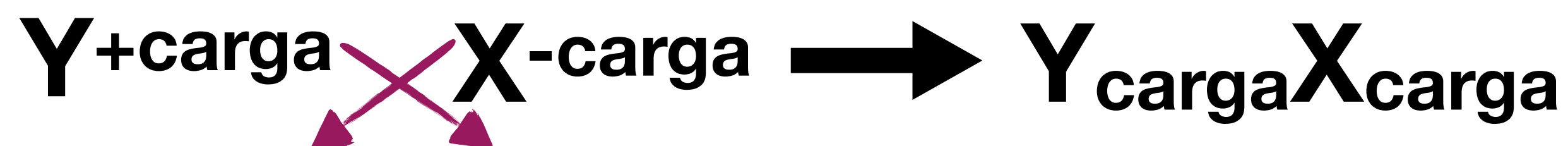






# Formulação dos sais

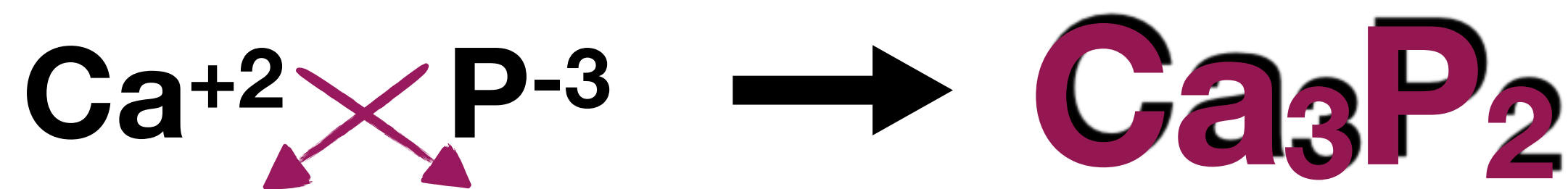
(Sais com ânions não oxigenados)



sulfeto de sódio



fosfeto de cálcio

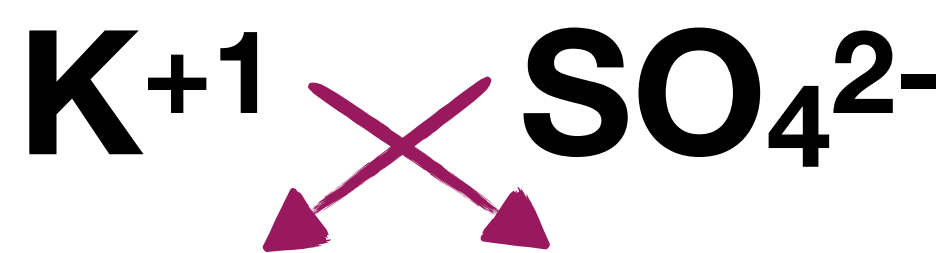
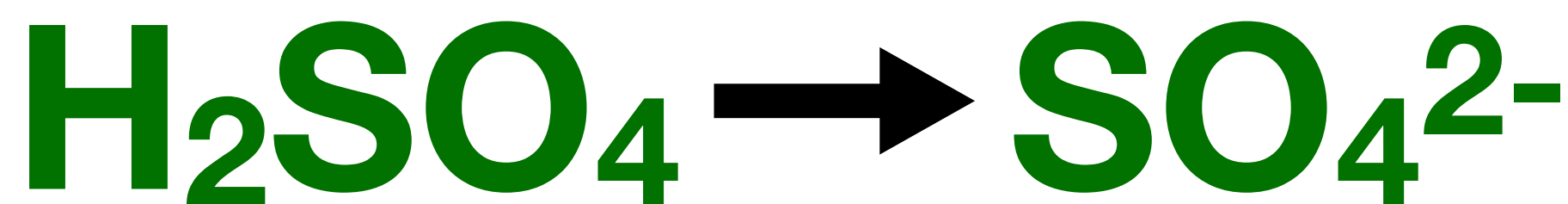
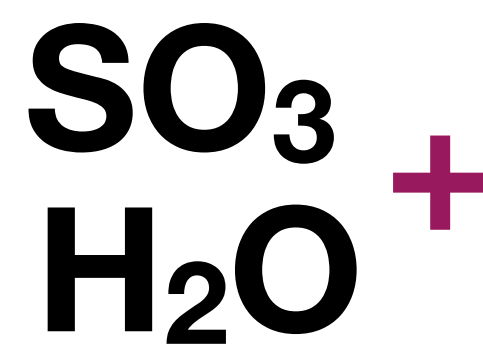
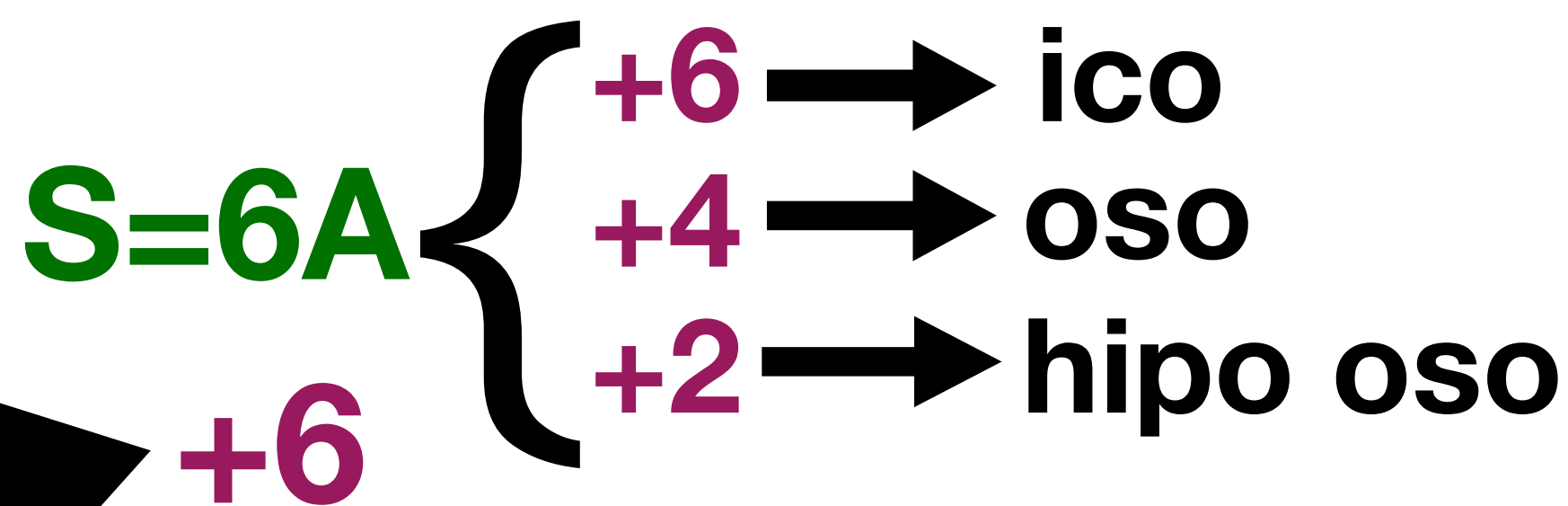




# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

Sulfato de potássio



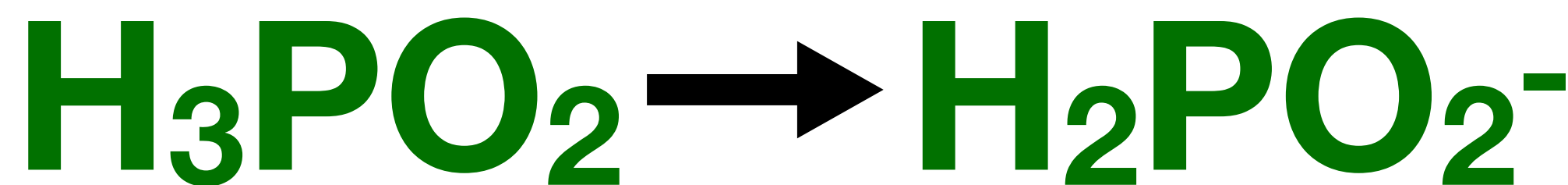
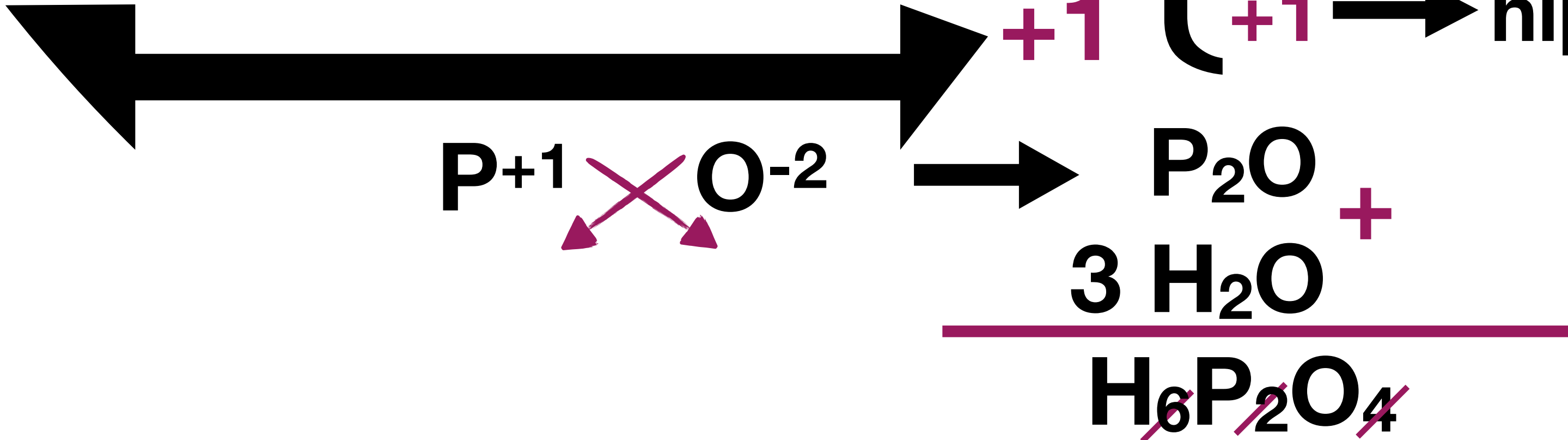
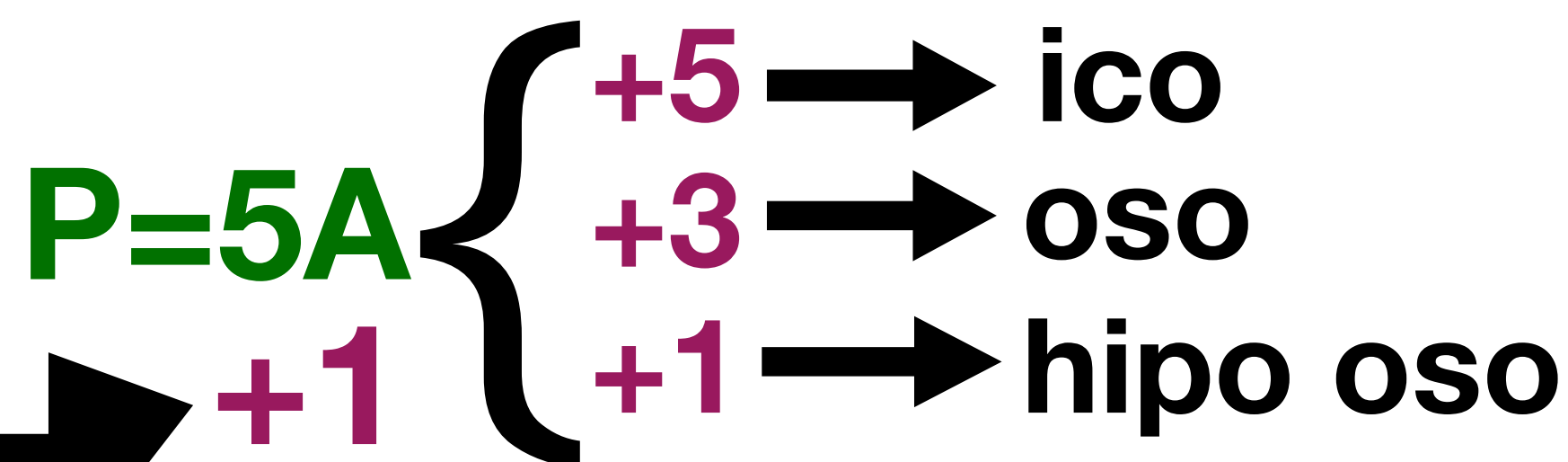




# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

hipofosfito de ferro III

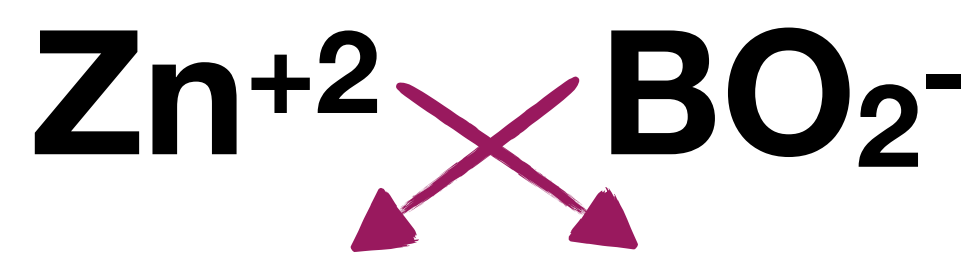
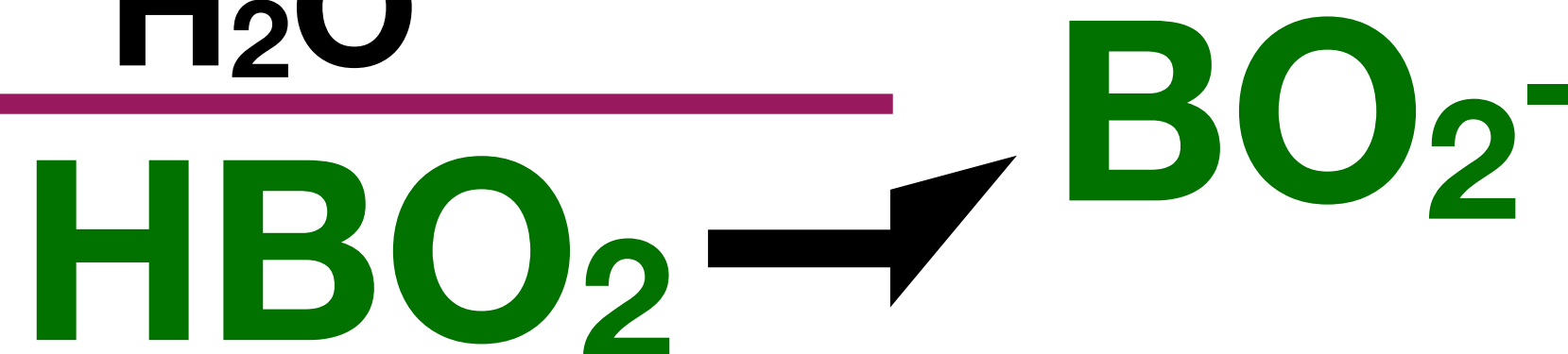
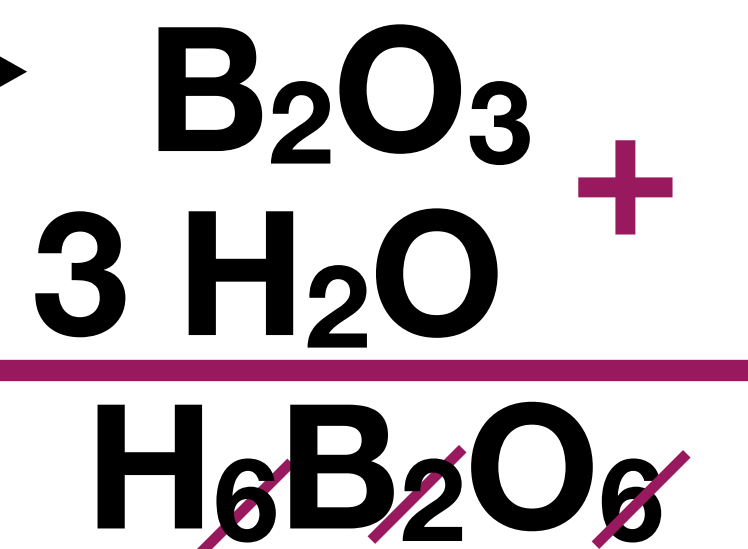
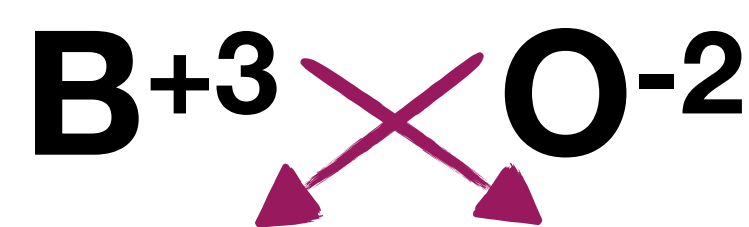
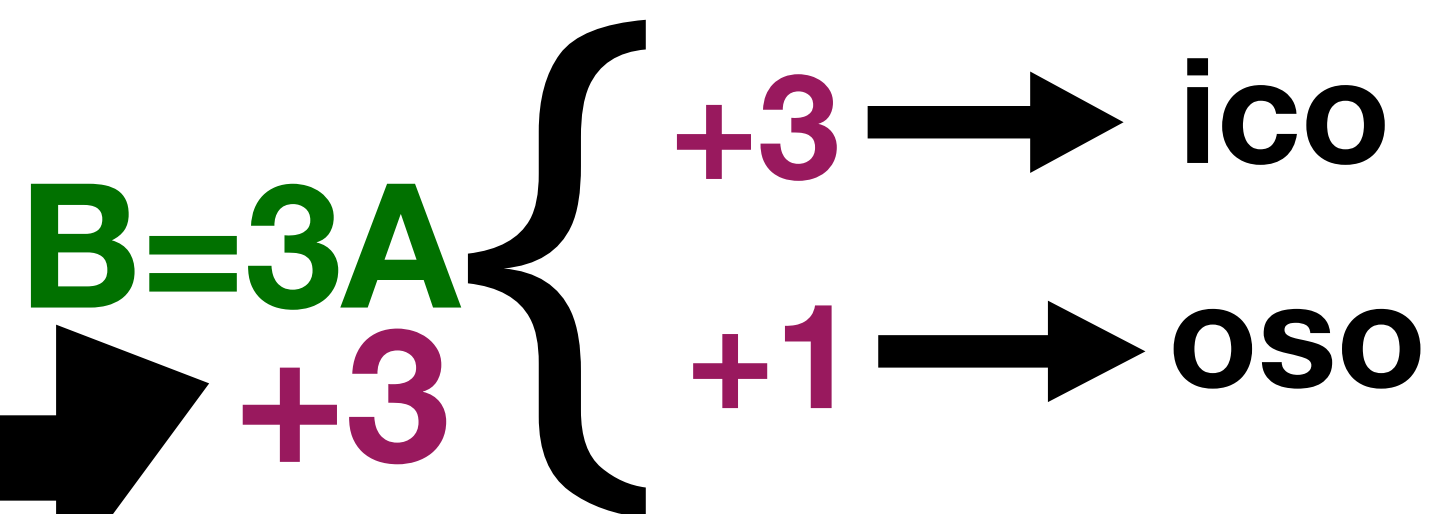




# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

metaborato de zinco





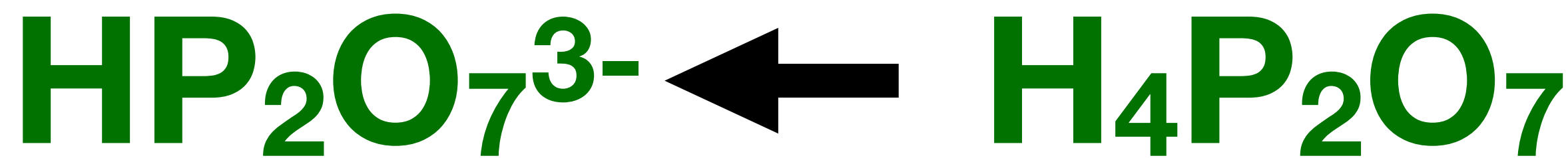
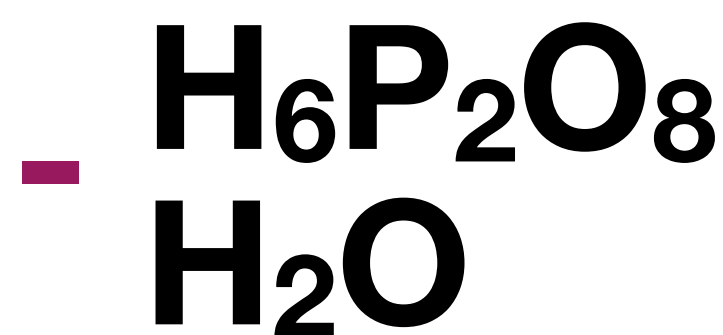
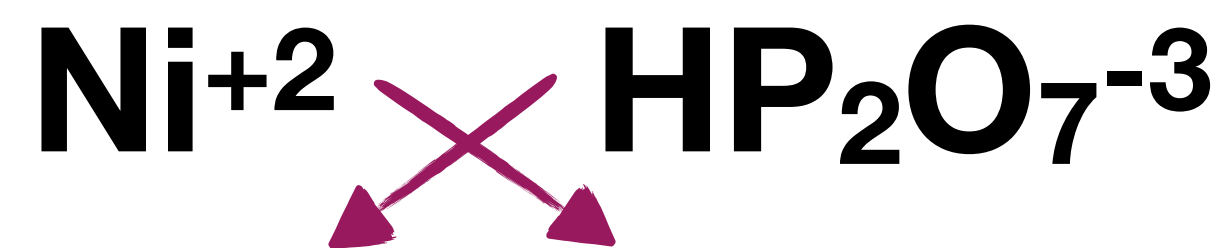
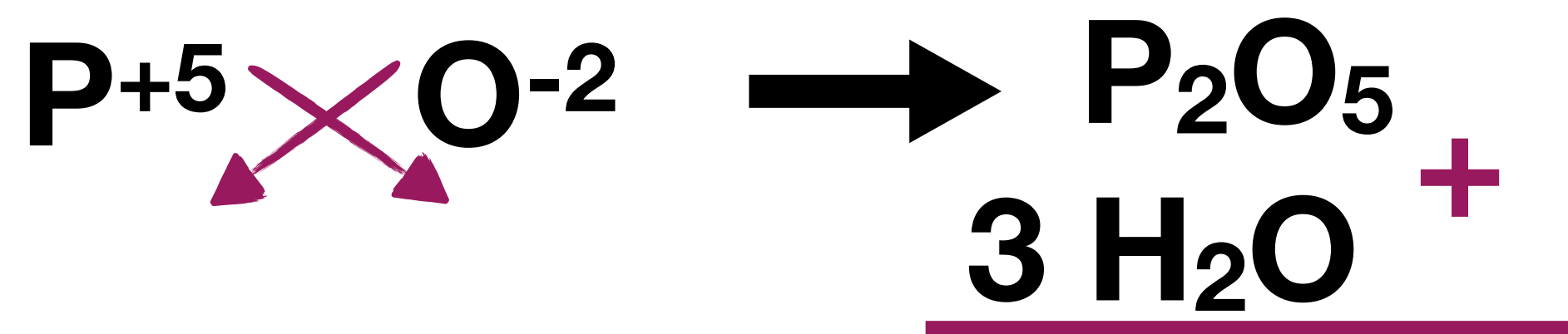


# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

hidrogeno pirofosfato  
de níquel II

$P=5A$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +5 \rightarrow \text{ico} \\ +3 \rightarrow \text{oso} \\ +1 \rightarrow \text{hipo oso} \end{array} \right.$



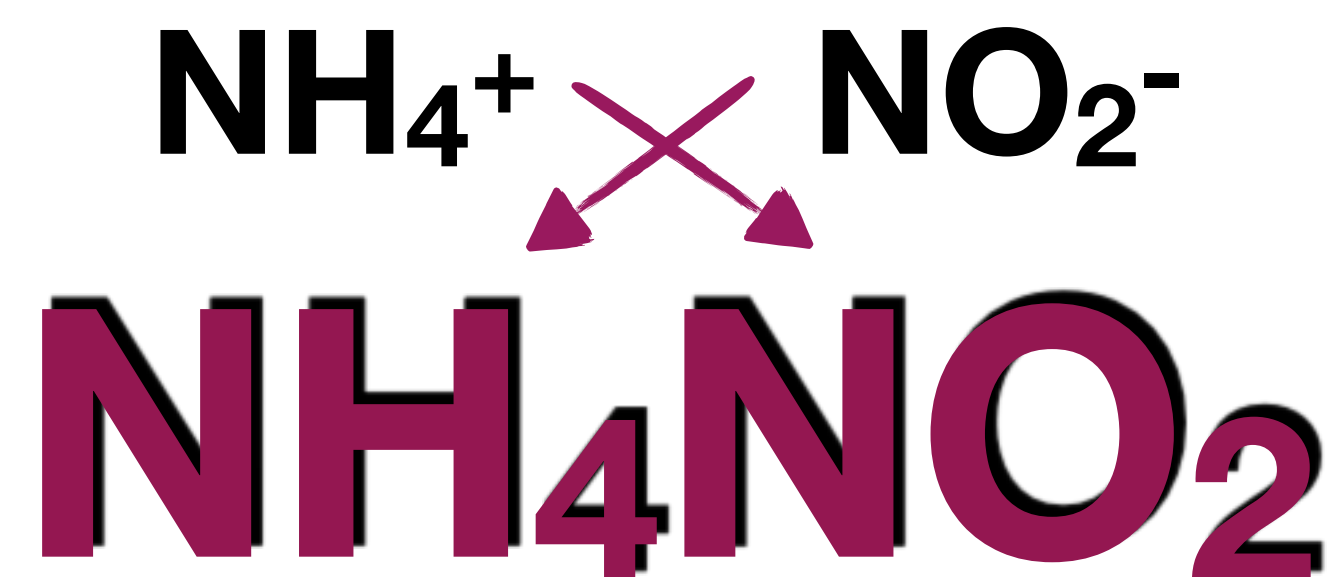
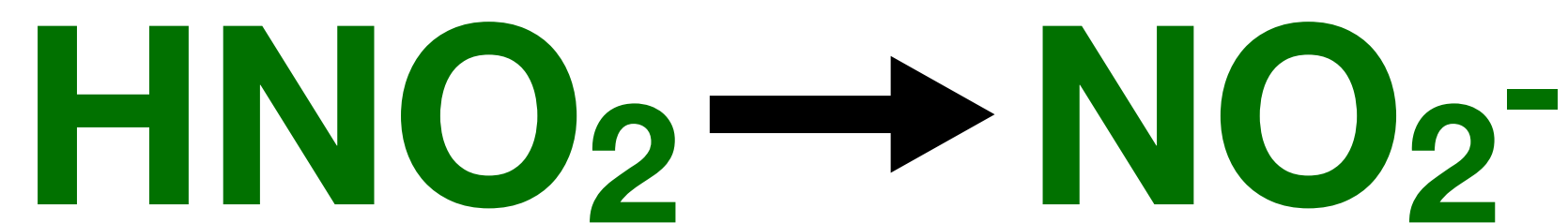
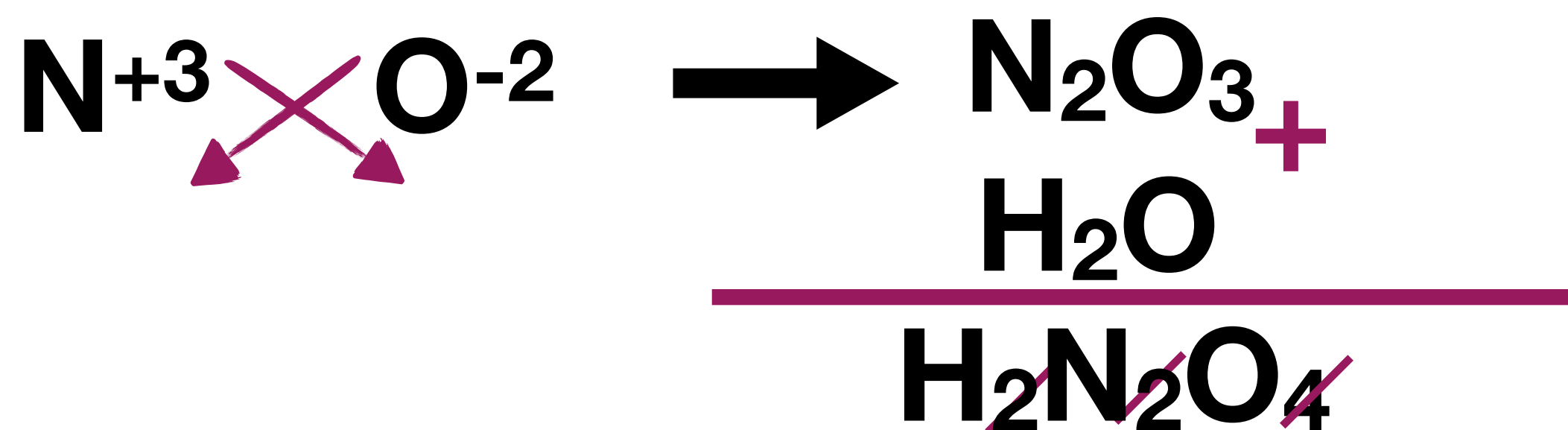
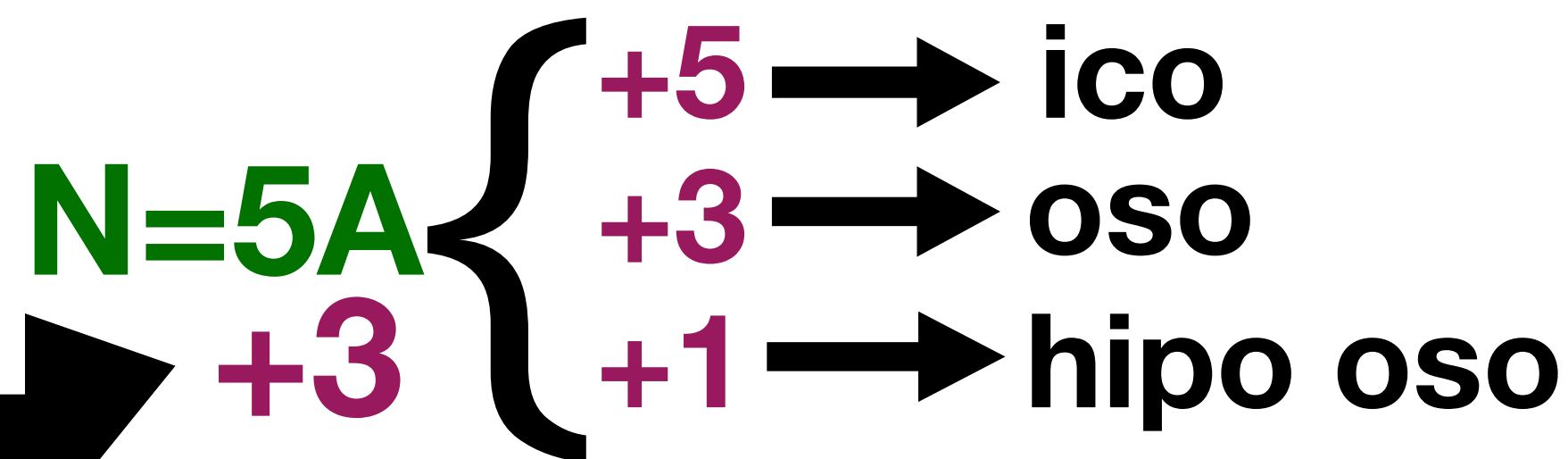




# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

nitrito de amônio



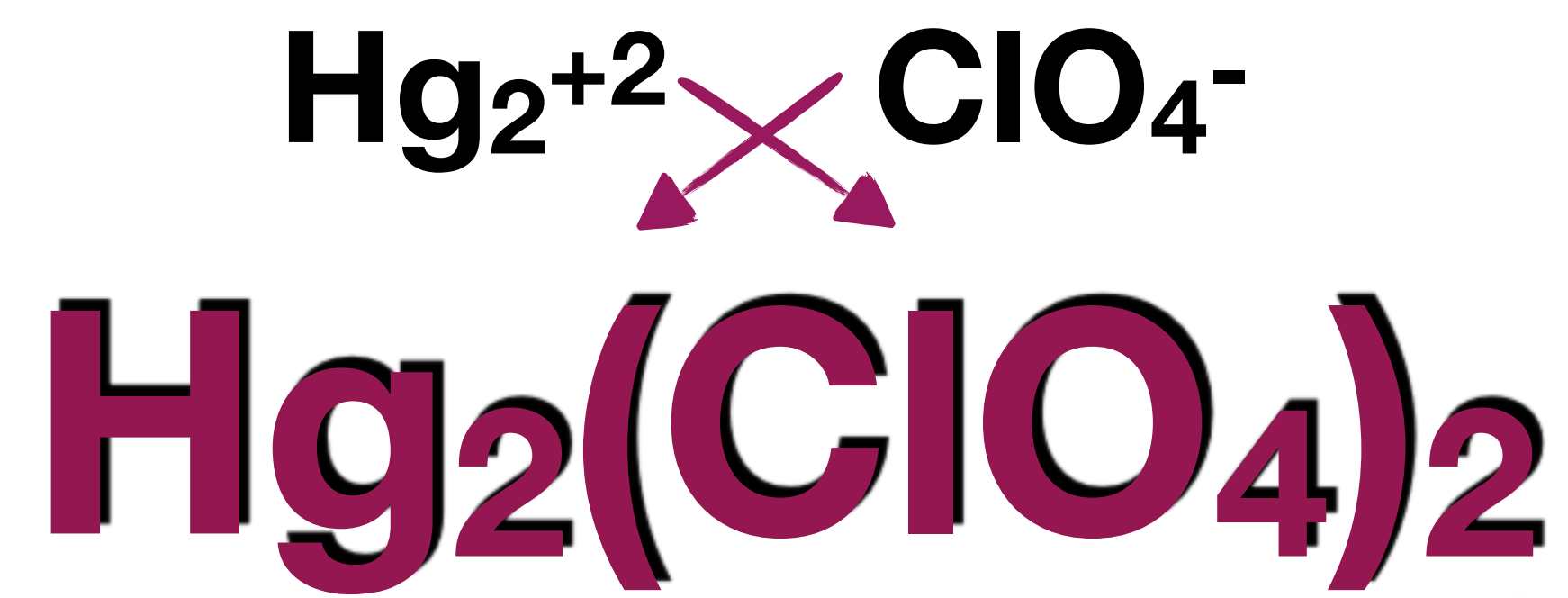
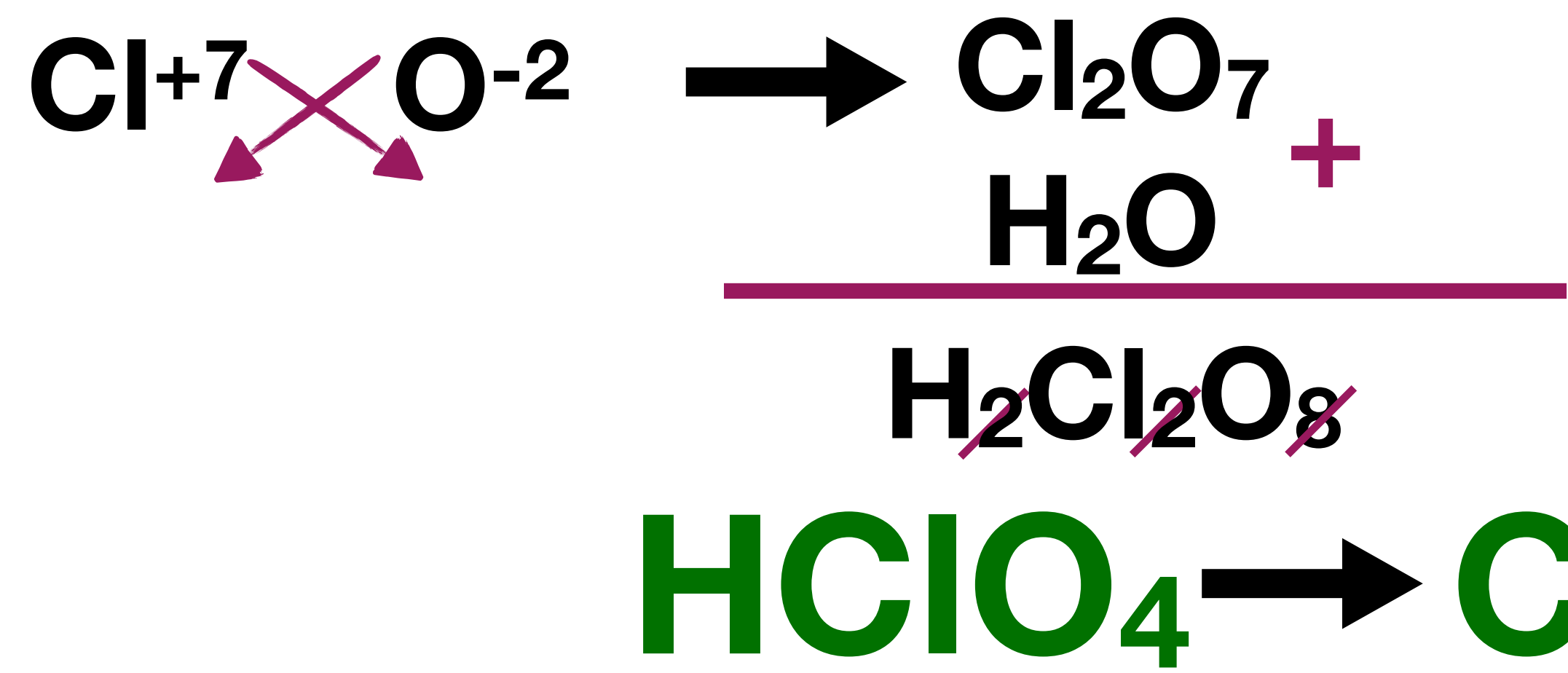


# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

perclorato de mercúrio I

- Cl=7A**
- +7 → per ico
  - +5 → ico
  - +3 → oso
  - +1 → hipo oso







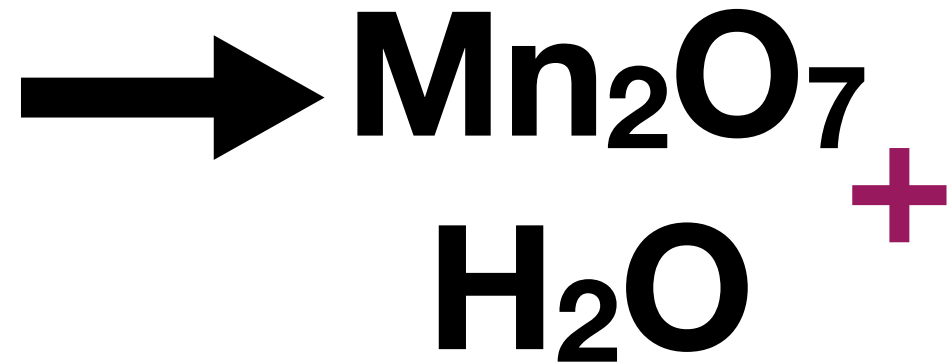
# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

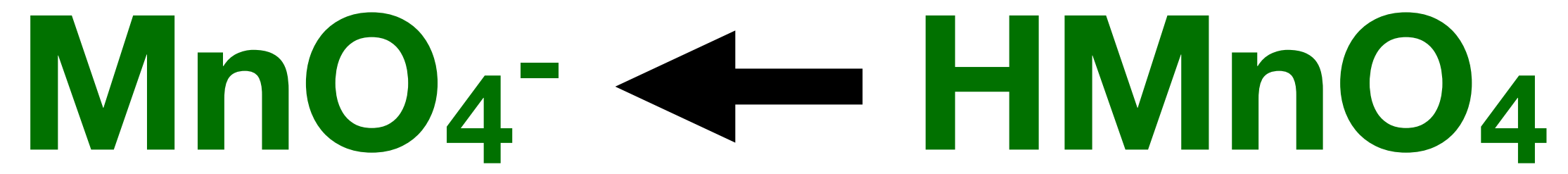
permanganato de potássio

Mn=7B

- +7 → per ico
- +6 → ico
- ~~+3~~ → ~~oso~~
- ~~+2~~ → ~~hipo oso~~



+7





# Formulação dos sais

(Sais com ânions oxigenados)

dicromato de prata

Cr=6B

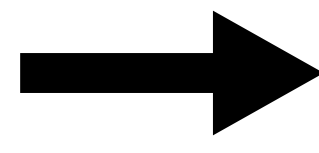
+6

+6



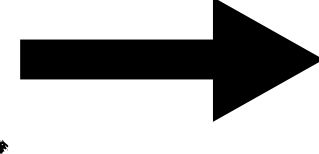
ico

~~+3~~

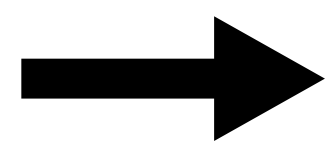
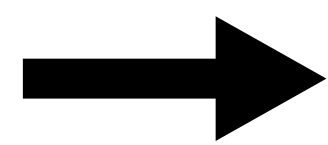
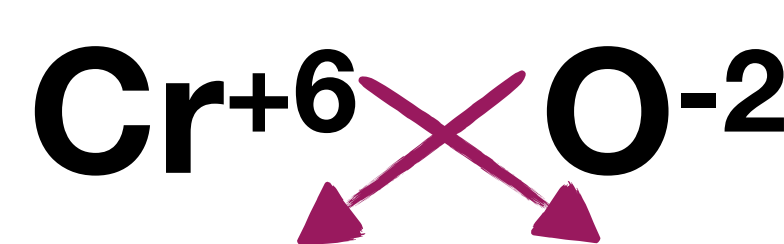


~~oso~~

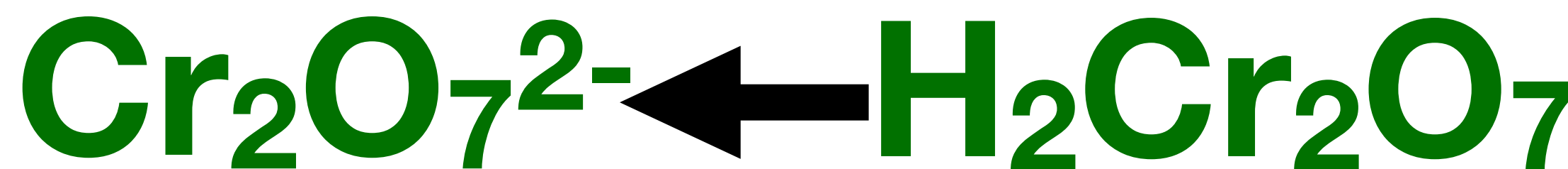
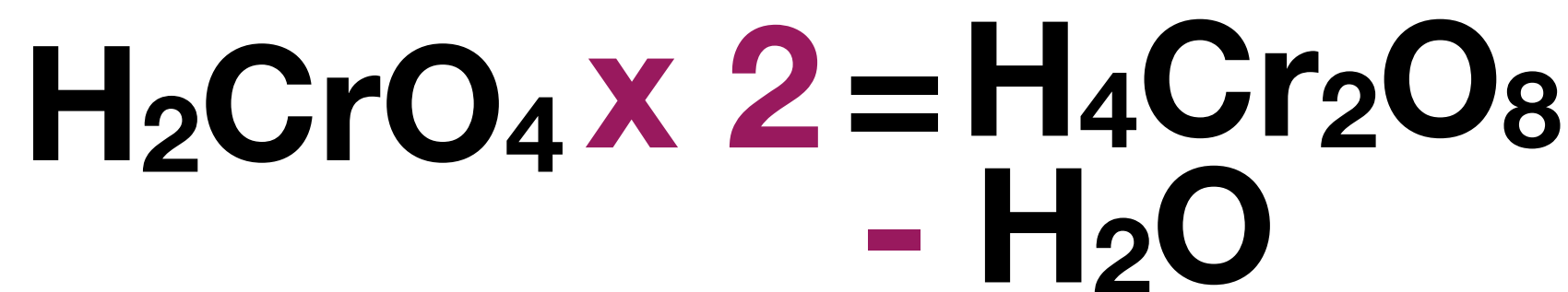
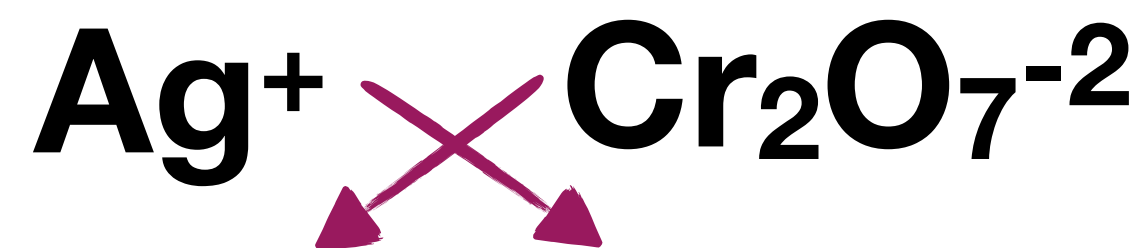
~~+2~~



~~hipo oso~~



+





# Faça o seu resumo

**FUNÇÕES INORGÂNICAS**

**Sais**  
Compostos iônicos que resultam de uma reação de neutralização entre um ácido e uma base. Possuem pelo menos um cátion diferente de  $H^+$  e um ânion diferente de  $OH^-$ .

**Nomenclatura dos sais neutros**  
nome do ânion  
de  
nome do cátion

ÁCIDO	→	ÂNION
ídrico	→	eto
oso	→	ito
ico	→	ato

**► básicos ou hidroxissais**  
- neutralização parcial.  
-  $n^\circ \text{ de } OH^- > n^\circ \text{ de } H^+$   
 $Ca(OH)_2 + HNO_3 \rightarrow Ca(OH)NO_3 + H_2O$

**► ácidos ou hidrogenossais**  
- neutralização parcial.  
-  $n^\circ \text{ de } OH^- < n^\circ \text{ de } H^+$   
 $NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow NaHSO_4 + H_2O$

**HCl + NaOH → NaCl + H<sub>2</sub>O**  
ácido + base → sal + água

**► Classificação**

**► nommais ou neutros**  
a quantidade de  $H^+$  do ácido neutralizado é igual a quantidade de  $OH^-$  da base.



e me acompanhe no próximo encontro.

Bons estudos...



Prof: Alex