



01. Polipropileno. Apresenta estrutura apolar, portanto as interações moleculares são mais fracas (dipolos induzidos).
 Poli (ácido 3-aminobutanoico). Apresenta estrutura polar, portanto as interações moleculares são mais fortes (dipolos permanentes e ligações de hidrogênio).
 Baquelita. Apresenta uma estrutura tridimensional única e não moléculas ordenadas paralelamente, por isso se decompôs e não se fundiu.

O baquelite é um polímero termofixo, enquanto o polietileno é um hidrocarboneto termoplástico.

Resposta: A

02.

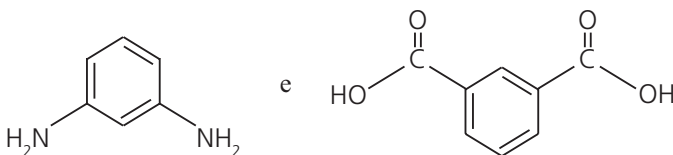
ESTRUTURAS DOS POLÍMEROS

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}- \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array} \right]_n$ <p>polietileno</p>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -\text{C}-\text{CH}_2- \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} \right]_n$ <p>PP (polipropileno)</p>	$\left[\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_6-\text{NH} \right]_n$ <p>nylon 6,6</p>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{F} \quad \text{F} \\ \quad \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}- \\ \quad \\ \text{F} \quad \text{F} \end{array} \right]_n$ <p>teflon</p>
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}- \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array} \right]_n$ <p>poli (cloreto de vinila) (PVC)</p>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_4 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} \right]_{300-600}$ <p>amido</p>		$\left[\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}(=\text{O}) \right]_n$ <p>dácron</p>
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}- \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array} \right]_n$ <p>poli-isopreno</p> <p>Borracha</p>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OH} \end{array} \right]_n$ <p>Baquelite</p>	$\left[\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{R})-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{R})-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{R})-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{R})-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH} \right]_n$ <p>Fragmento linear de uma proteína Poliamida</p>	

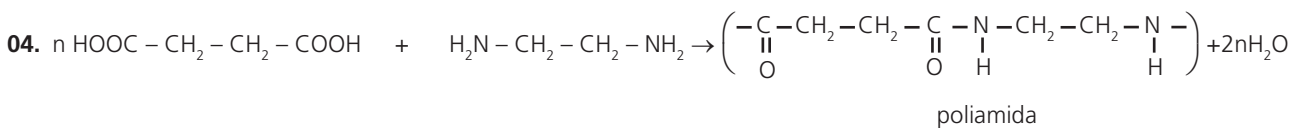
A partir das estruturas dos polímeros, concluímos que o teflon e o PVC são halogenados.

Resposta: D

03.

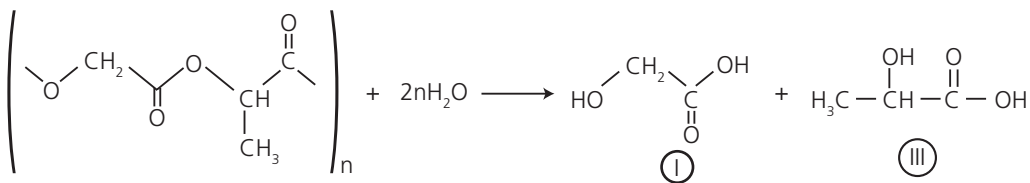


Resposta: D



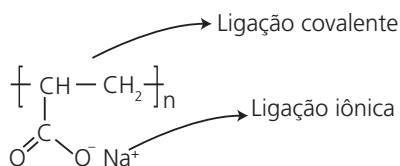
Resposta: C

05.



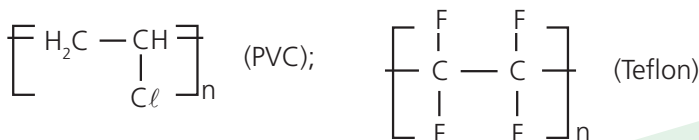
Resposta: B

06.



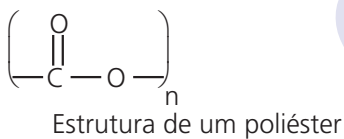
Resposta: A

07.



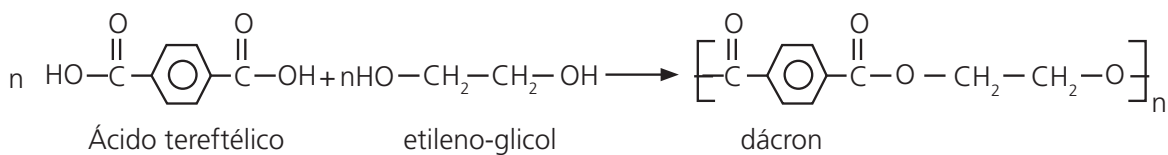
Resposta: A

08.



Resposta: D

09.



Resposta: D

10.



Resposta: C