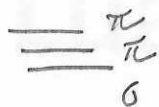
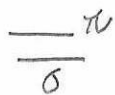
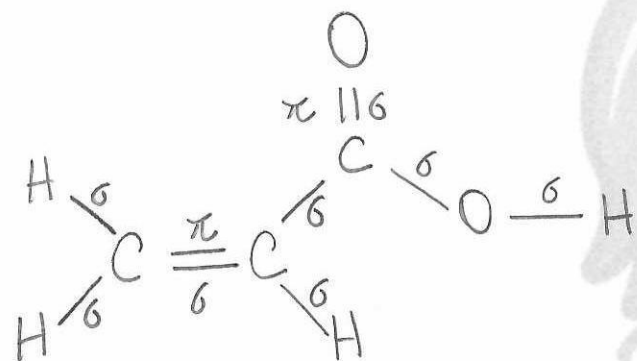


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* Lembrando:



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ligações sigma (σ) = 8
ligações pi (π) = 2

QUÍMICA

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Ap. 01 - aula 08

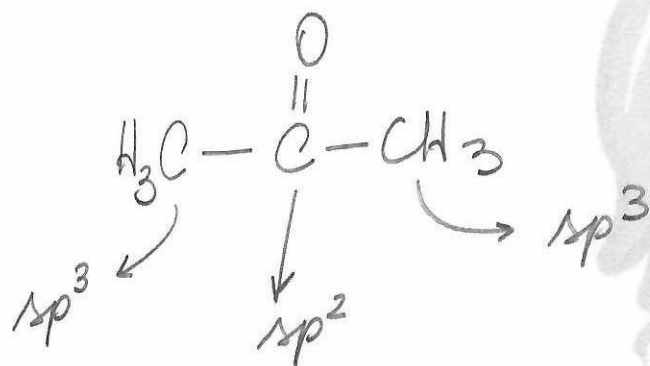
MDP

p. 139

ex: 03



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QUÍMICA

Luana Matsunaga

Ap. 01 - aula 08

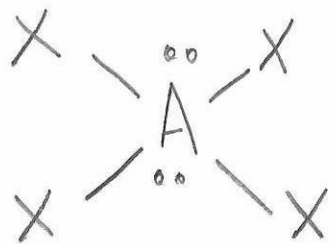
MDP

p. 139

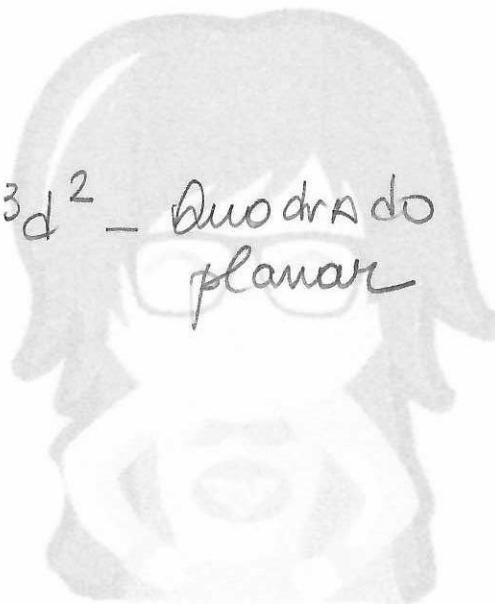
ex: 04



QUÍMICA
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sp^3d^2 - Quadrado
planar



QUÍMICA

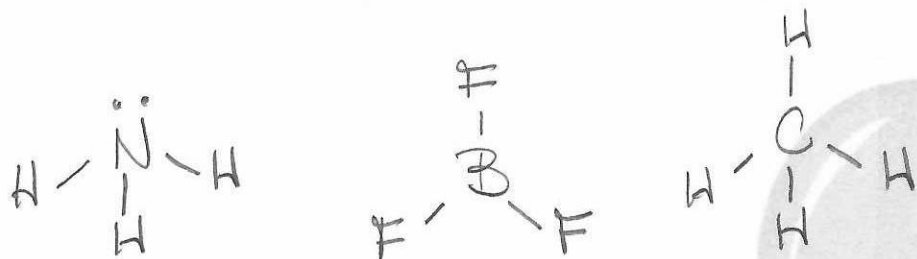
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Ap. 01 - aula 02

MDP

p. 139

ex: 05



1- F, BF_3 e CH_4 SÃO simétricas

2- V

3- F, CH_4 NÃO possui pontes de hidrogênio.



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Prof. Luana

QUÍMICA

Luana Matsunaga

Ap. 01 - aula 08

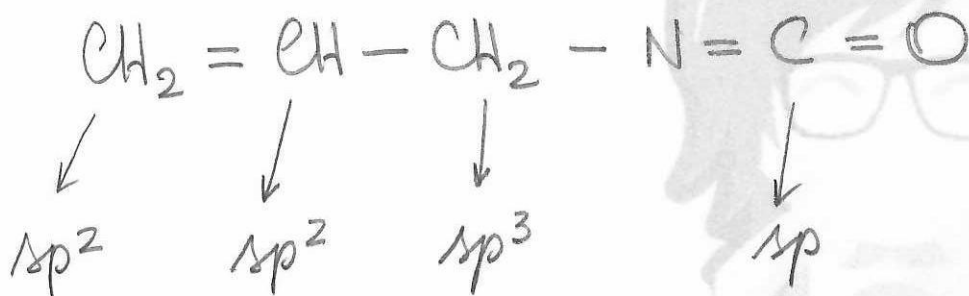
MDP

p. 140

ex: 06



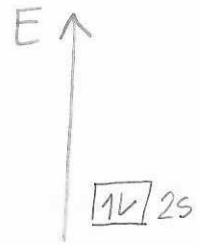
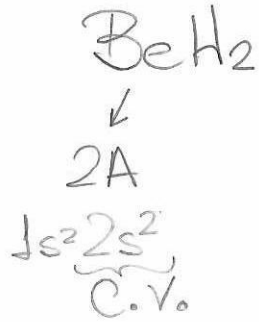
QUÍMICA
Prof. Luana



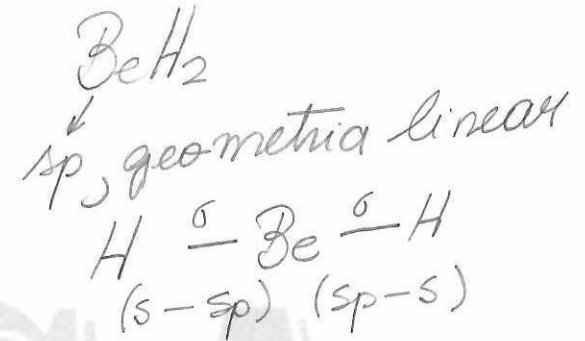
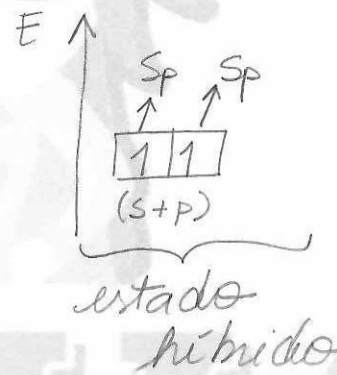
QUÍMICA

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* Lembre-se que Be é exceção e faz 2 ligações apenas, não completando o octeto



* deste fato o Be não forma nenhuma ligação, pois não tem \uparrow

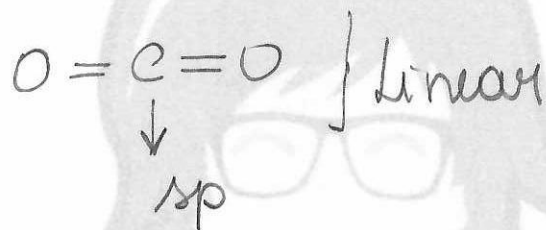


- a) V
- b) F, é de 180°
- c) F, seria sp
- d) F, é sigma (s-sp)
- e) F, são 2 sigma, mas é s-sp

* Método Rápido



Soma = 2
hibridização = sp



a) F, e sp

b) V

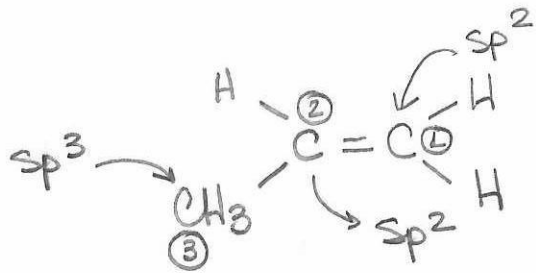
c) F, as ligações são polares, e a molécula é apolar

d) F, e 44 g/mol



$$1 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 16 = 44 \text{ g/mol}$$

* Lembrando: $\begin{array}{c} | \\ -C- \\ | \\ sp^3 \end{array}$; $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ -C= \\ \diagdown \\ sp^2 \end{array}$; $-C \equiv$ ou $=C =$
 sp



- a) F
- b) F, a ligação é sigma, mas resulta de uma ligação entre os orbitais sp^2 (2) e sp^3 (3)
- c) F, e de 120°
- d) V
- e) F, o tamanho entre ligações de carbono obedece:
 $\rightarrow = \rightarrow \equiv$

Ap 2 aula 08

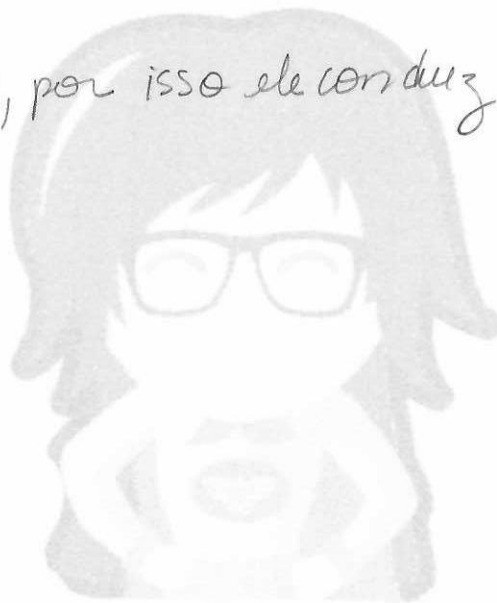
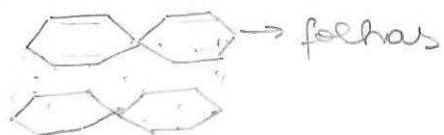
ATN

p. 141

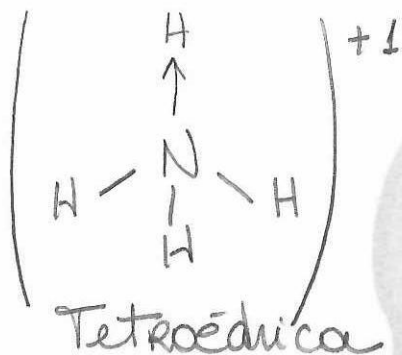
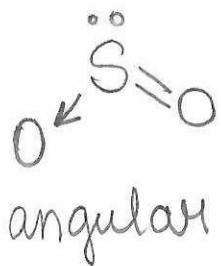
ex: 03

- a) V, pois o nanotubo, conduz corrente.
b) V, como e duro ele riscou tudo
c) F, o grafite tem carbono sp^2 , por isso ele conduz corrente
 $e^- \pi$

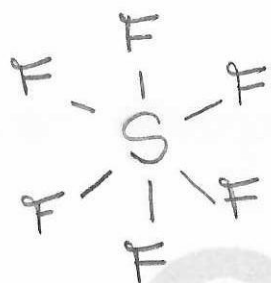
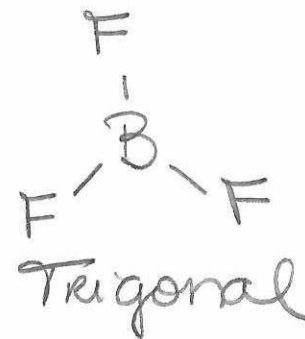
- d) V
e) V,



QUÍMICA

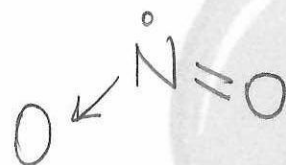
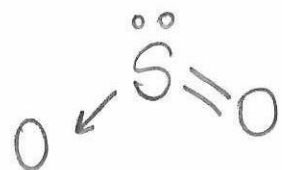


linear

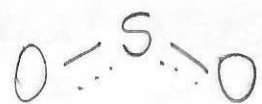


octaédrica

- a) F, é angular
 b) F, é trigonal
 c) F, são 4 pares de e-ligontes
 d) F, é linear
 e) V



↙ RESONÂNCIA



angular

polar

sp²

QUÍMICA

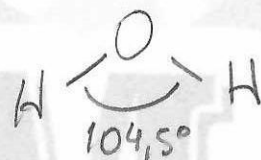
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a) F, existem 4 orbitais moleculares $\Delta - sp^3$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 H - C

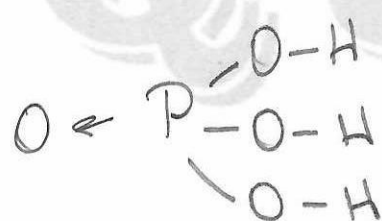
b) V,
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} - \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{P}}} - \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$

c) F, e sp $O=C=O$

d) F, o ângulo é de $104,5^\circ$



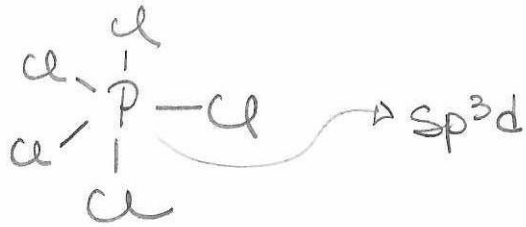
e) F,



6 simples
 +
 1 Dativa



a) V

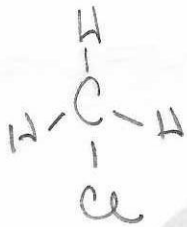
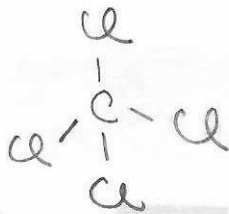


d) F

l) F, piramidal



b) F

 $\mu \neq 0$  $\mu = 0$ c) F, e⁻ iônica

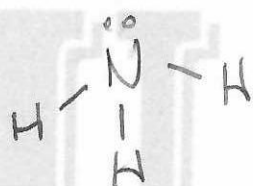


- a) F, altera pois "funde" os orbitais
- b) V, qualquer orbital comporta no máximo $2e^-$
- c) F, são todos esféricos, mas quanto maior a camada, maior o volume do orbital
- d) F
- e) F, podem ser:

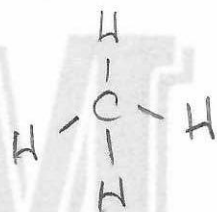
linear



piramidal

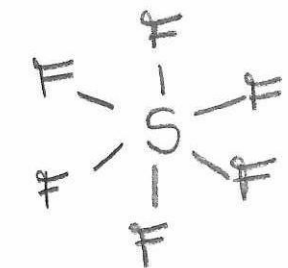


Tetraédrica

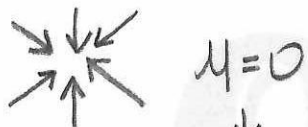


QUÍMICA

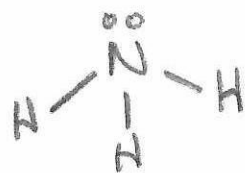
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 sp^3d^2

octaédrica


 $\mu = 0$

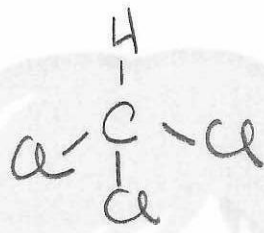
apolar


 sp^3

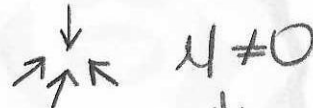
piramidal



polar


 sp^3

tetraédrica



polar


 sp

linear


 $\mu = 0$

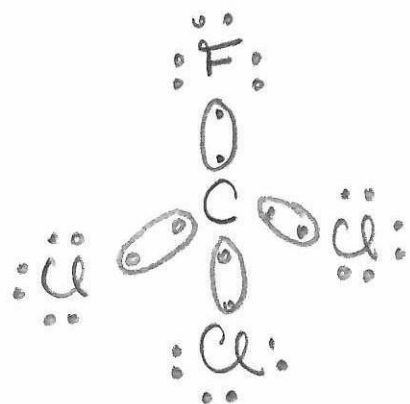
apolar

a) F, apolar

b) V

c) V

d) V



Tetraédrico
polar



linear
polar



angular
polar

QUÍMICA

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Xe = 8A, logo 8e- C.V.

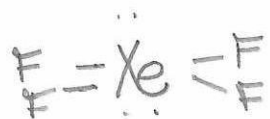


Soma: 2+3=5

Sp³d



Linear

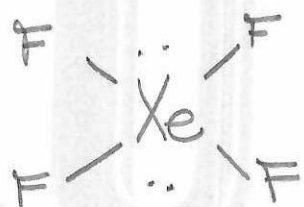


Soma: 4+2=6

Sp³d²



Quadrado
planar

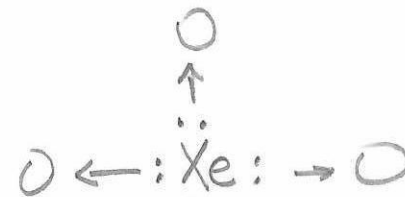
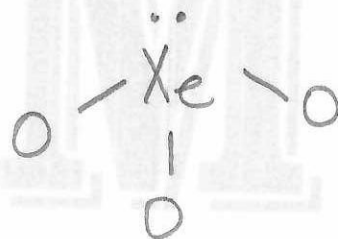


Soma: 3+1=4

Sp³



piromidal

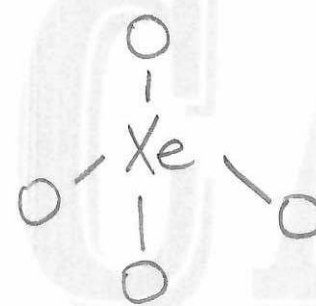


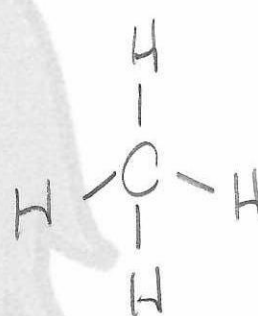
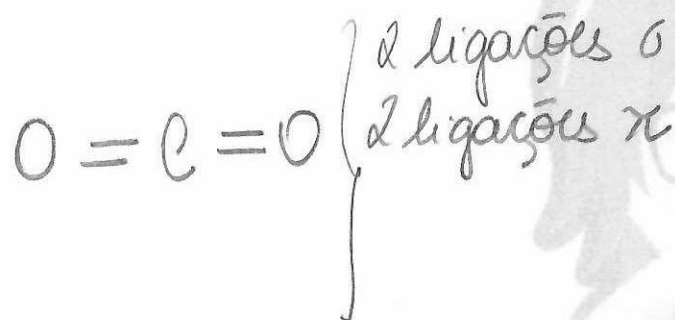
Soma: 4

Sp³

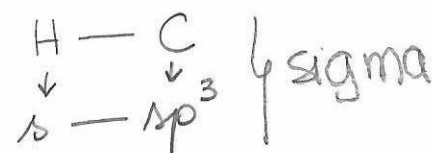


Tetraédrica





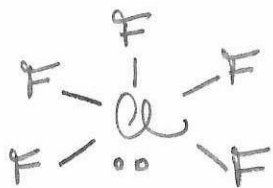
4 ligações σ



QUÍMICA

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01 - F

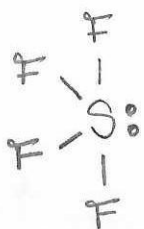


sp^3d^2 - pirâmide de base quadrada

16 - F, é angular



02 - V



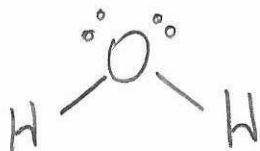
sp^3d - gorgoneia

04 - V



sp^3

08 - V



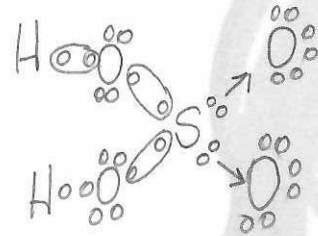
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01-V

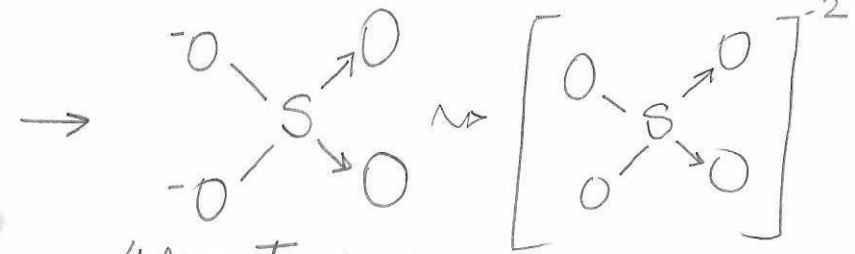
Comece pela estrutura do Ácido correspondente

Lembre-se

- O Átomo central vai no meio
- $n^\circ H^+$ é igual a $(-O-H)$
- e todo Oxigênio é ligado ao átomo central

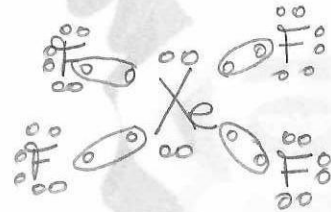


Quando ele perde $2H^+$

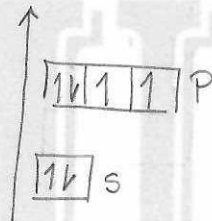
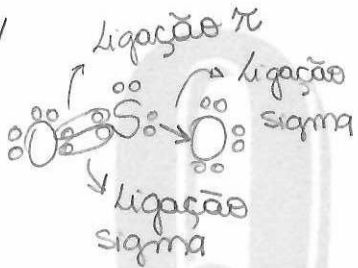


4 ligantes, sem par e- sobrando no átomo central logo sp^3
Tetraédrica

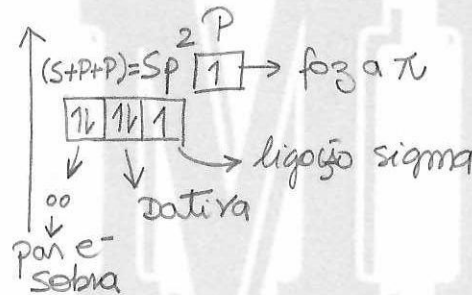
02-V



04-V

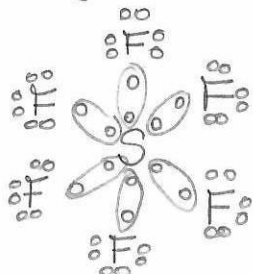


~

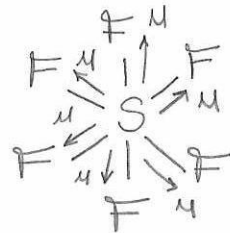


08-F, a água é angular e sp^3

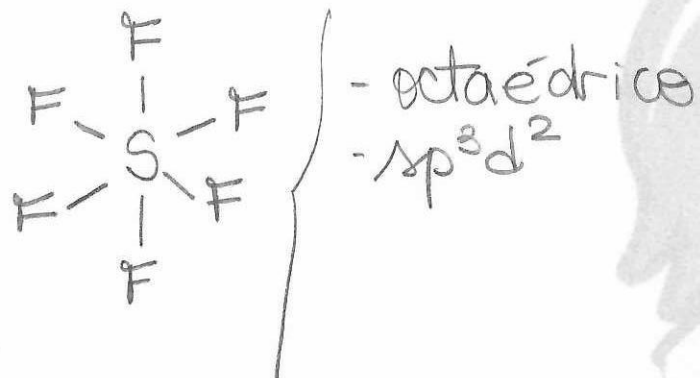
16-V



σF é mais eletronegativo,
então...



se somar $\mu_R = 0$
molécula apolar



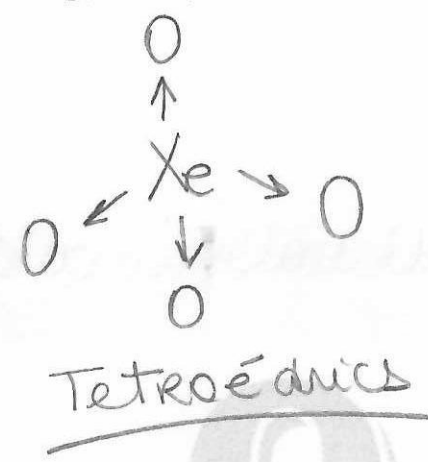
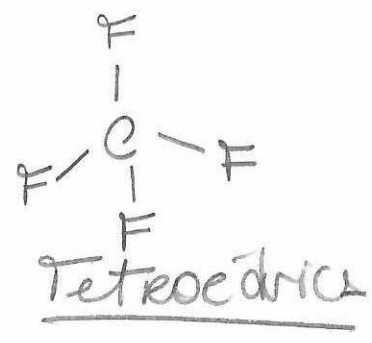
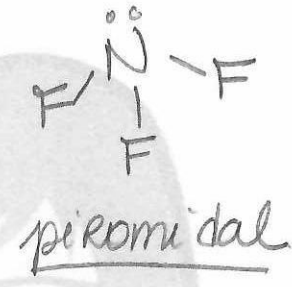
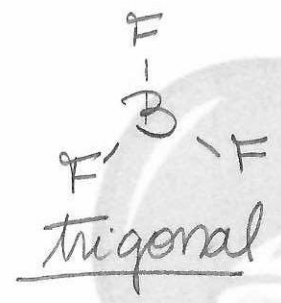
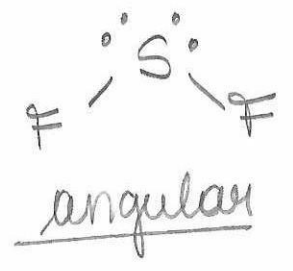
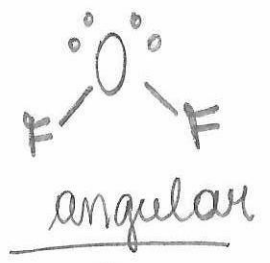
a) V, pois todos os vetores se anulam  $\mu = 0$

b) F

c) F, covalentes

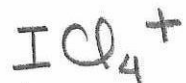
d) F, a amônia é piramidal

e) F, é pura composta já que tem 2 elementos



QUÍMICA

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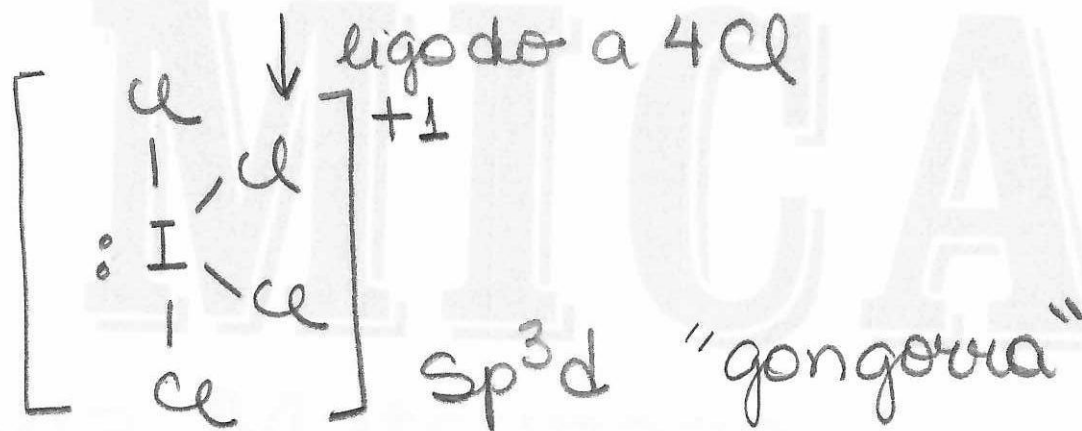
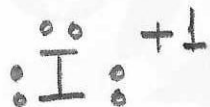


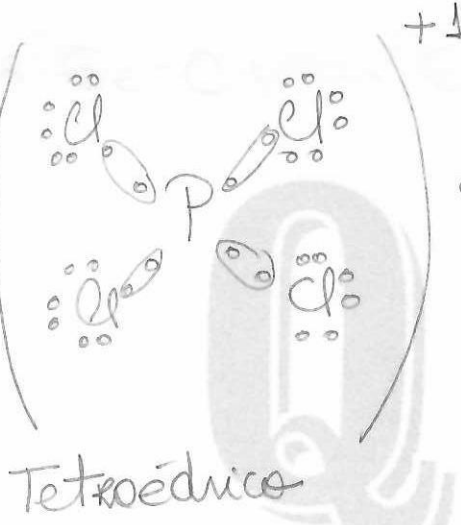
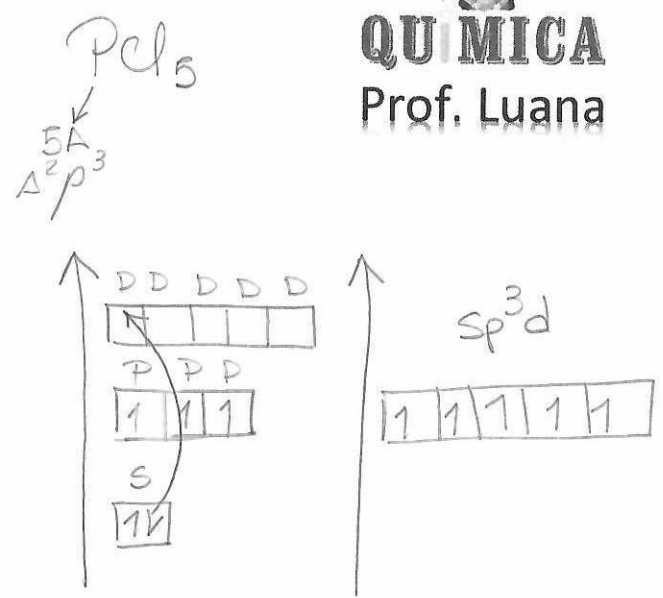
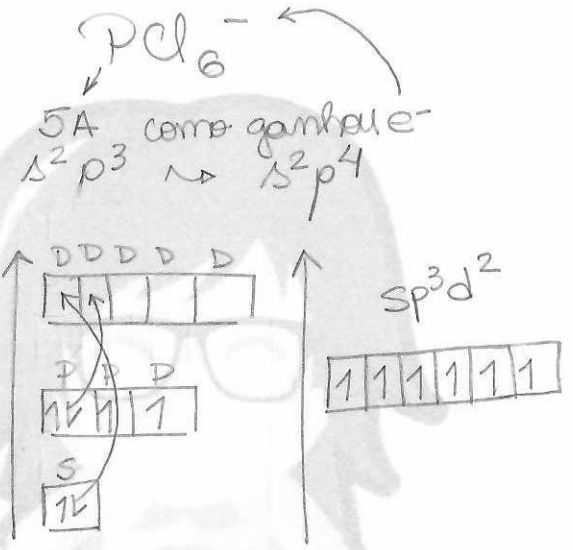
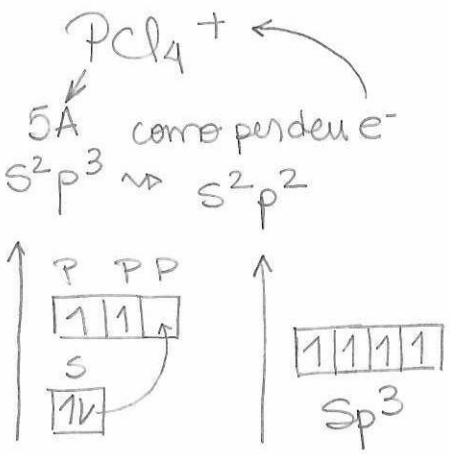
7A

Tem 7e- C.V.

mas como é cation +1

Tem apenas 6e- C.V. →





Soma: 4
 sp^3



Soma: 6
 $sp^3 d^2$



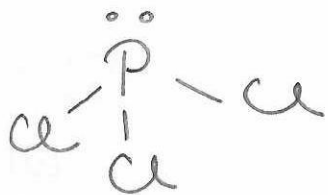
Soma: 5
 $sp^3 d$

a) V, 6 ligações $\times 2e^-$ cada = $12e^-$

b) F, pois tem 4 ligações $\times 2e^-$ cada = $8e^-$ (octeto)

c) V, 5 ligações $\times 2e^-$ cada = $10e^-$

d) V, pois há e^- nestes orbitais

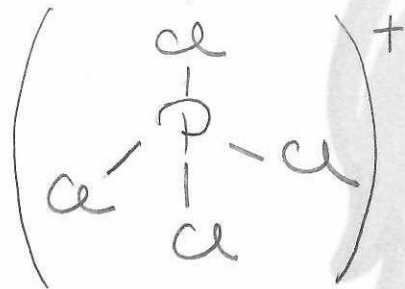


piramidal

SOMA: $3+1=4$

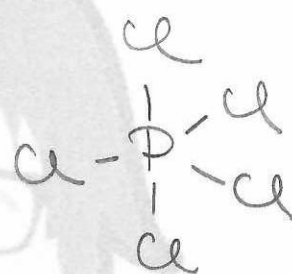


↳ fica com 4 e- C.V.



tetraédrico

SOMA: 4

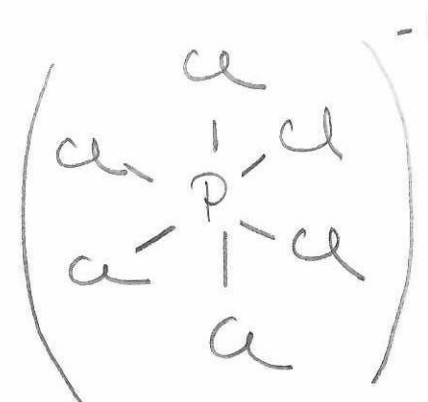


Bipirâmide Trigonal

SOMA: 5



↳ fica com 6 e- C.V.



octaédrico

SOMA: 6



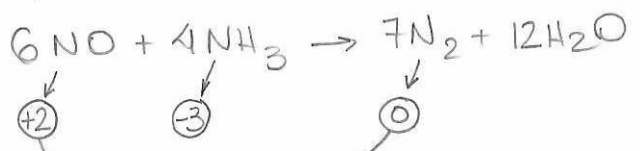
QUÍMICA

Luana Matsunaga

I - F, SÃO 2NH₃

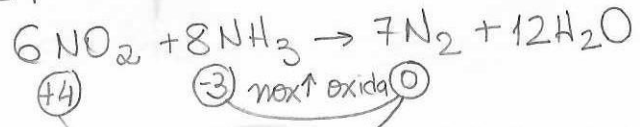


II - V



nox ↓ Reduz, Recebe e⁻
 $\Delta e^- = \text{nox}_f - \text{nox}_i$
 $\Delta e^- = 0 - 2 = \underline{2e^-}$

III - F



nox ↓ Reduz

IV - V,

N₂ → Tem 2 átomos (diatômica)

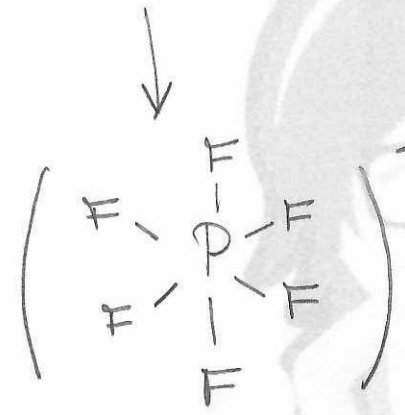
N≡N ~> como e⁻ linear
 e sp



QUÍMICA



sp^3d

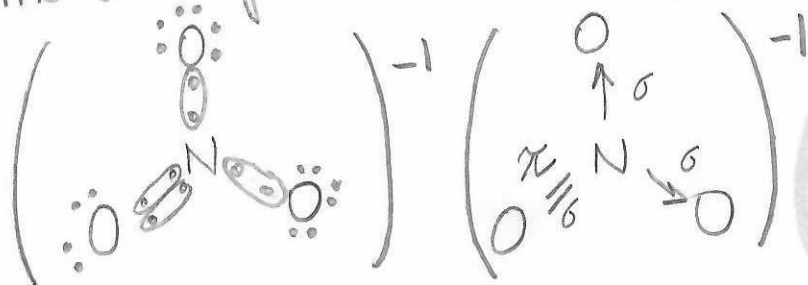


sp^3d^2

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como o N ganhou $1e^-$ NO_3^-



a) F, seria sp^2

b) V

c) F, existe 1π

d) F, contribui igualmente

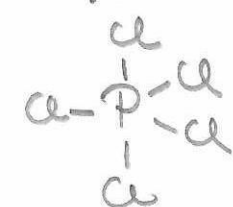


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01) F


 sp^3d : Bipirâmide trigonal

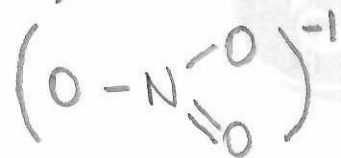
02) V


 sp^3 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Geometria (ligantes)} : \text{pirâmidal} \\ \text{arranjo (ligantes + nuvem)} : \text{tetraédrica} \end{array} \right.$

04) V


 sp^3d : em T

08) V

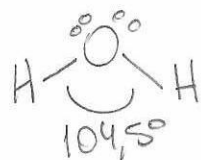

 sp^2 : trigonal plana

16) V



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I) F, seria sp^3

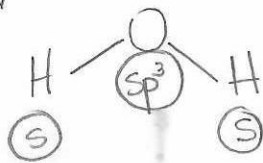


Soma: $2 + 2 = 4$
 sp^3

II) F, suas ligações são polares (átomos diferentes)



III) V



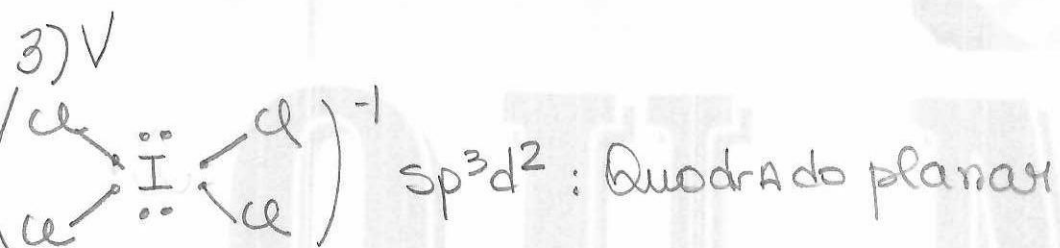
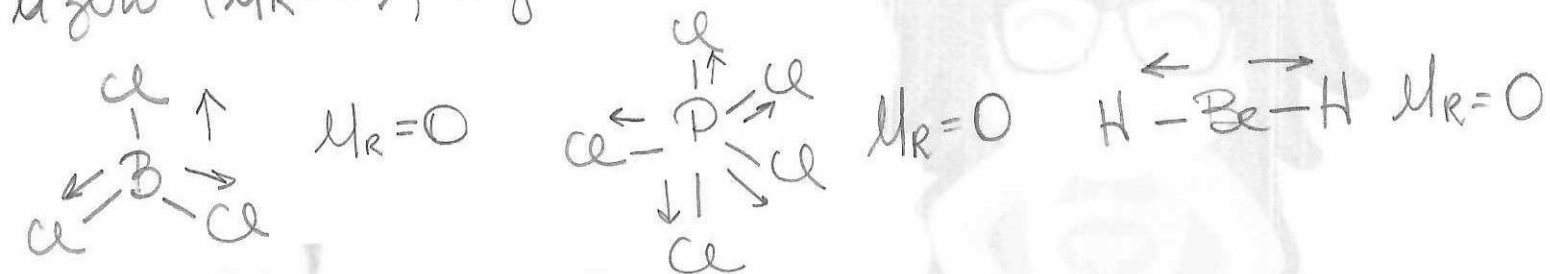
QUÍMICA

Luana Matsunaga



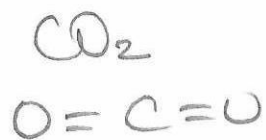
1) F, é a fusão de orbitais que ocorre em orbitais de um átomo, para explicar suas ligações.

2) F, as ligações são polares (átomos diferentes), mas a soma vetorial é igual a zero ($\mu_R = 0$), logo as moléculas são apolares.



4) V, pois é uma ligação tripla

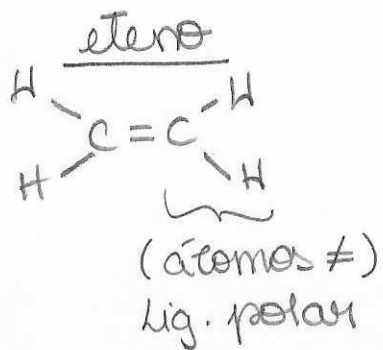
Tamanho
 $\rightarrow > \equiv$



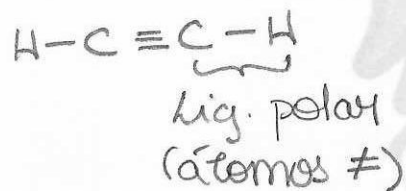
01) F



02) V



etino

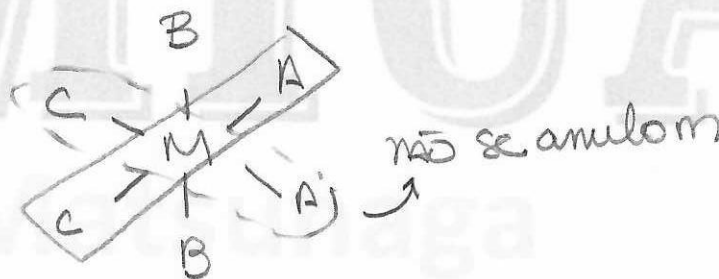
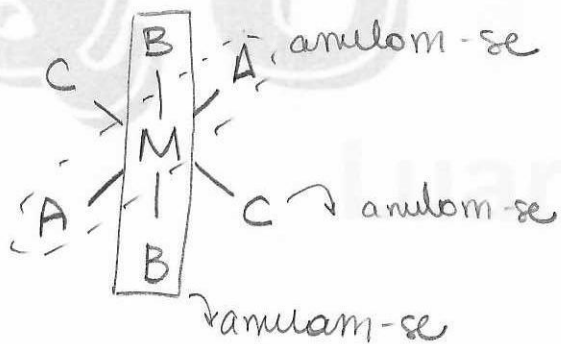


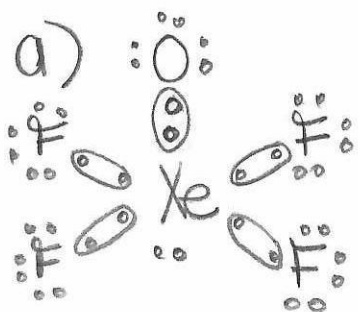
Compostos hidrocarbonetos, a molécula final é apolar

04) F
 apenas o CCl_4 é apolar, as demais são polares

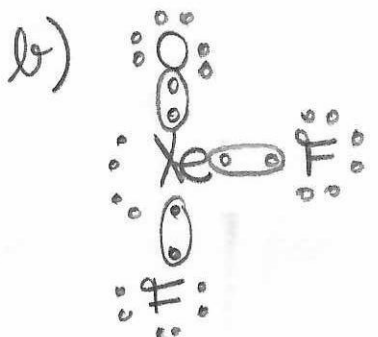
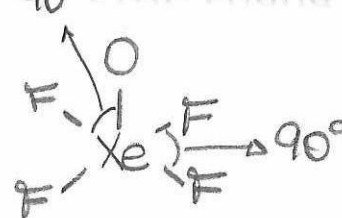
08) F, os ligantes precisam ser iguais

16) V

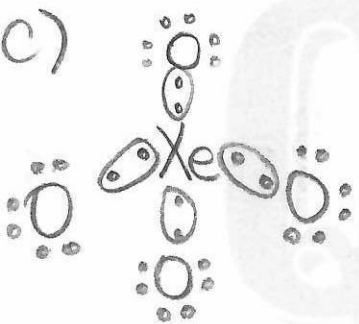
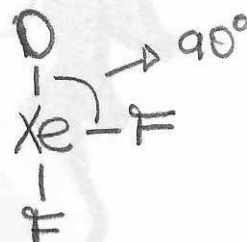




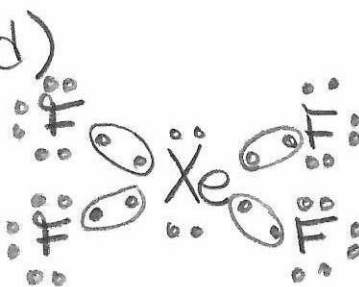
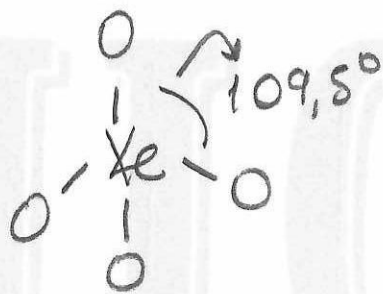
$\leadsto sp^3d^2 \rightarrow$ pirâmide de base quadrada



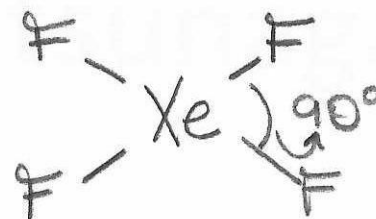
$\leadsto sp^3d \rightarrow$ em T



$\leadsto sp^3 \rightarrow$ Tetraédrica



$\leadsto sp^3d^2 \rightarrow$ Quadrado planar



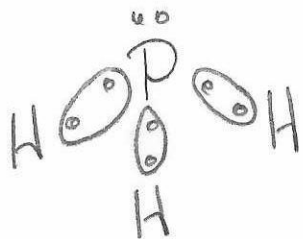
Ap. 01 - aula 08

Albertas

p. 146

ex: 02

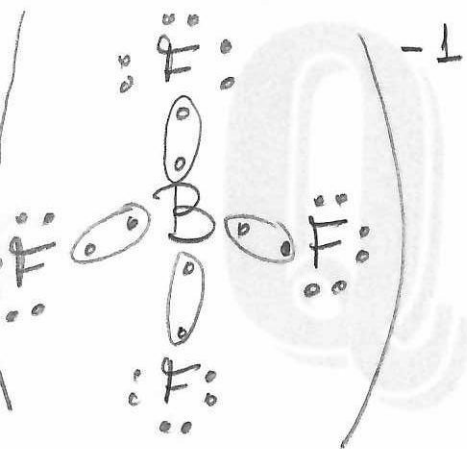
P = 5A
B = 3A



sp^3

piramidal

O B é da família 3A, como está na forma de ânion -1 , ele terá 4e- na C.V.



sp^3

tetraédrico

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B = 3A

P = 5A

Al = 3A

F = 7A

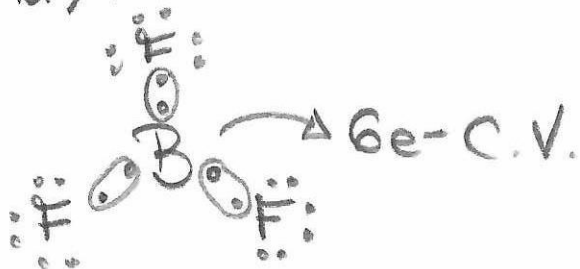
Cl = 7A

I = 7A

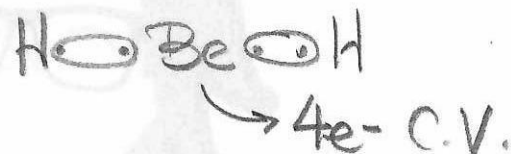
N = 5A

Be = 2A

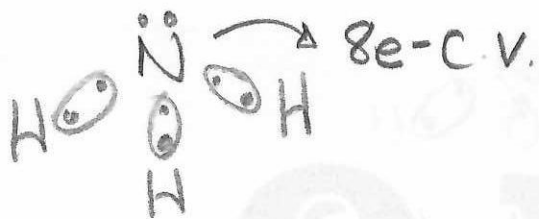
a) F



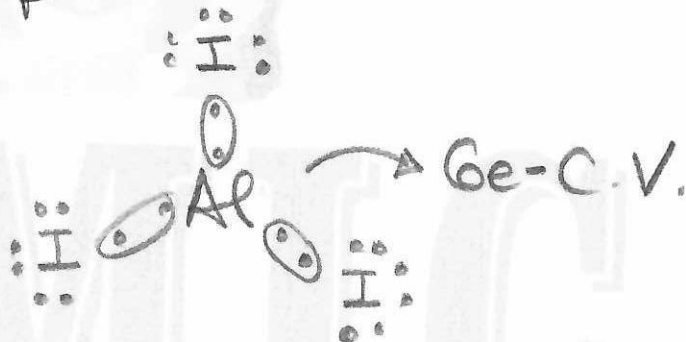
d) F



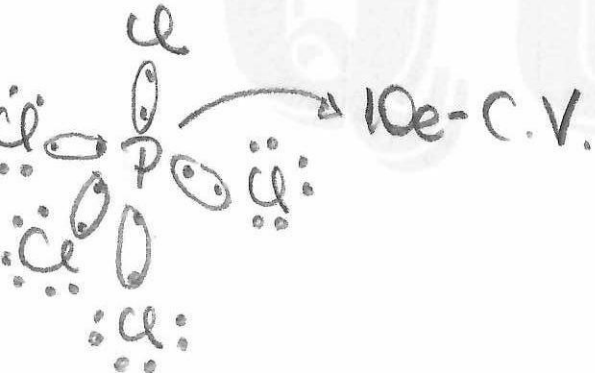
b) F

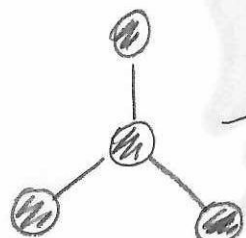


e) F

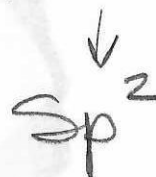


c) V





Trigonal plana

* a ligação π foi omitida

* grafeno = conduz corrente elétrica