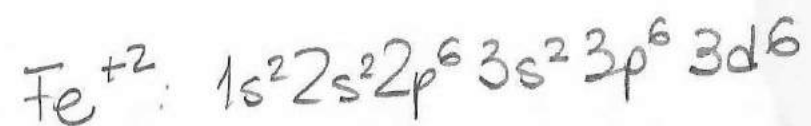


- prótons = 82
- elétrons =  $82 - 2 = 80$
- nêutrons =  $207 - 82 = 125$

QUÍMICA

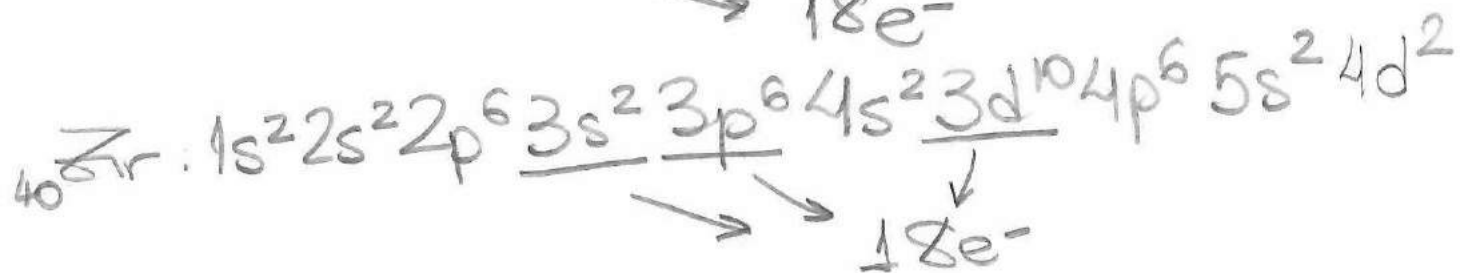
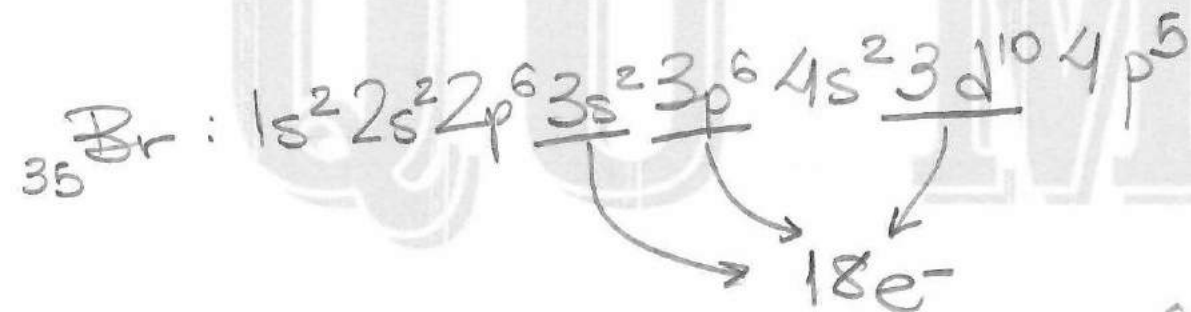
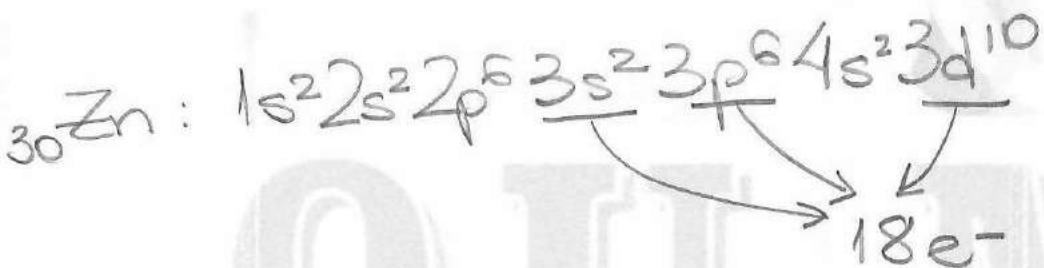
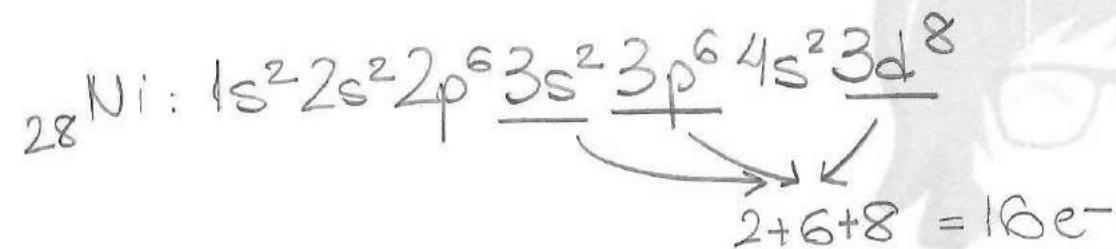
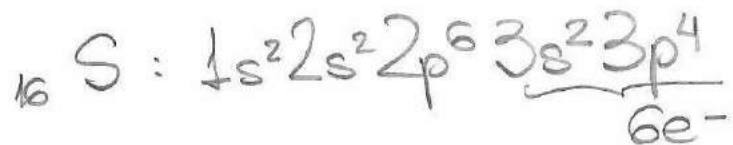
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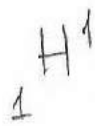
Os elétrons perdidos são os da última camada ( $4s^2$ )



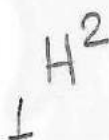
QUÍMICA

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hidrogênio  
comum

- $p = 1$
- $e = 1$
- $N = 0$

hidrogênio  
deutério

- $p = 1$
- $e = 1$
- $N = 1$

neutrons

QUÍMICA

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Ap. a - aula 04

mdp

p. 75

ex: 05

**BIO**  
**EXATAS**

$${}_{19}K^{39}$$

- $p = 19$
- $N = 39 - 19 = 20$
- $e = 19$

$${}_{19}K^{41}$$

- $p = 19$
- $N = 41 - 19 = 22$
- $e = 19$

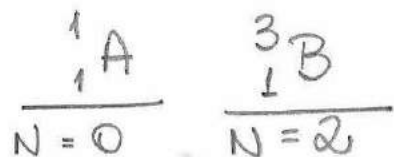
QUIMICA  
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01) F, seus n° atômicos são diferentes

02) V, já que



04) V, já que



08) F, seria 7



16) V, já que possuem 2 nêutrons



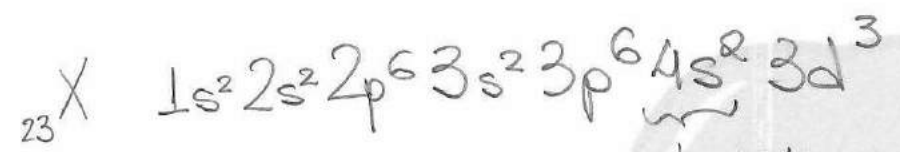
${}_{26}\text{Fe}$ :

distribuição em ordem energética:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$

distribuição em ordem geométrica:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^6 4s^2$

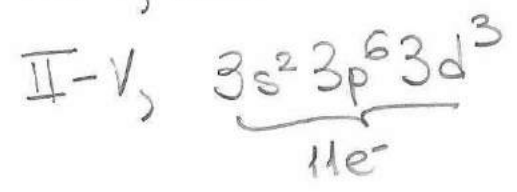
camada de valência:  $4s^2$

QUÍMICA  
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última camada } camada de valência = 2e<sup>-</sup>

I-F, não 2e<sup>-</sup>



III-F  
3d<sup>3</sup>

n = nível = 3  
l = subnível = 2  
m = orbital  
s = spin = -1/2

→ 0

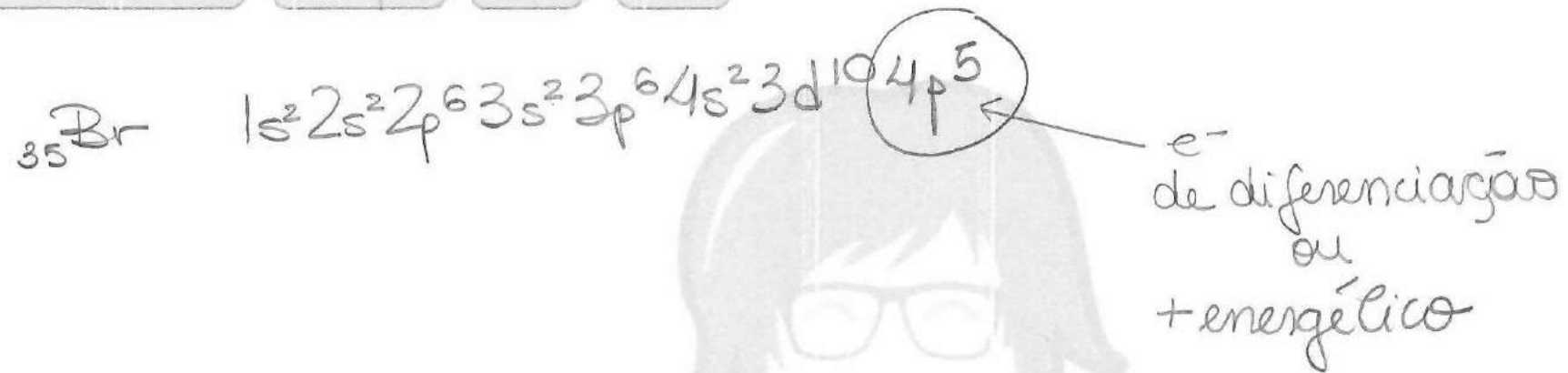
-2	-1	0	+1	+2
1	1	1		

\* Geralmente a "ida" do spin é -1/2

IV-V







$n = \text{nível } 4 //$   
 $l = \text{subnível } 1 //$   
 $m = \text{orbital } 0 //$   
 $s = \text{spin } +1/2$

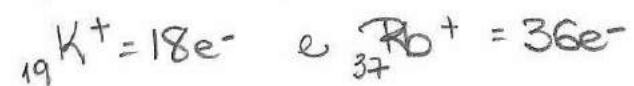
$\rightarrow s(0) \quad p(1) \quad d(2) \quad f(3)$   
 $\rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline -1 & 0 & +1 \\ \hline \end{array}$   
 $\rightarrow \text{último } e^-$

$$l = -1/2$$

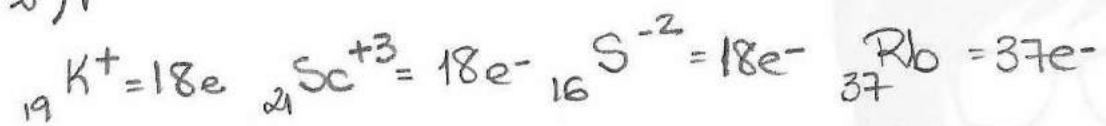
$$l = +1/2$$

QUÍMICA

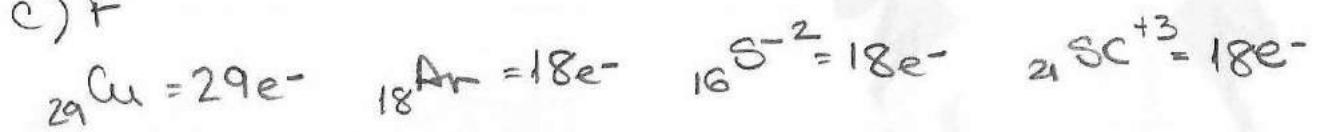
a) F



b) F

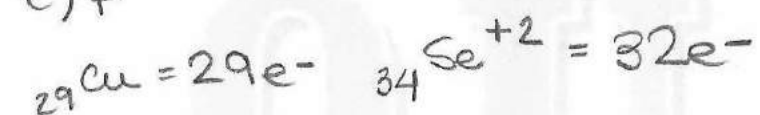


c) F



d) V

e) F



Ap. 01 - aula 04

ATN

p. 75

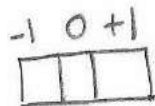
ex: 04

**BIO**  
**EXATAS**

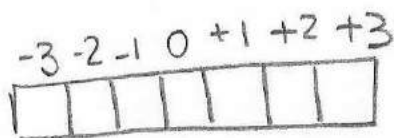
01) V, pois o nível 2 pode ser 2s ou 2p

02) V

04) V



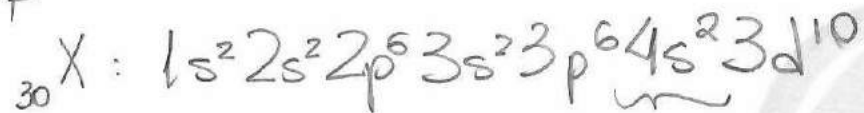
08) V



16) F, só pode ser zero o valor de m

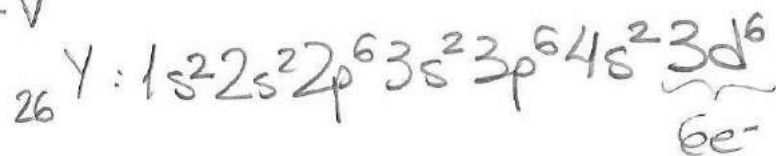
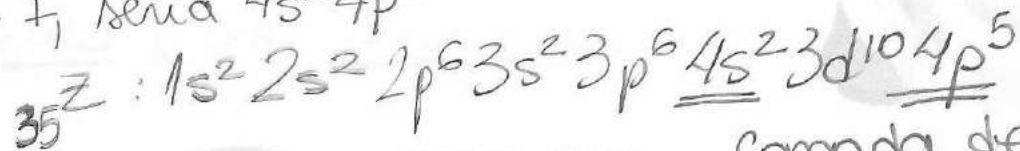
**QUÍMICA**  
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I - F



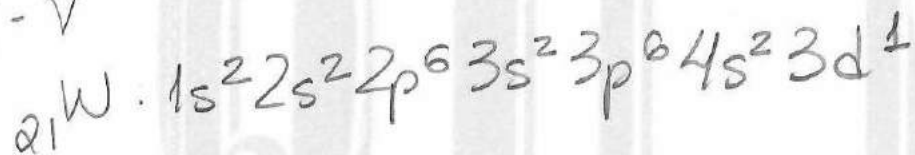
↓  
comoda de valência: 2e<sup>-</sup>

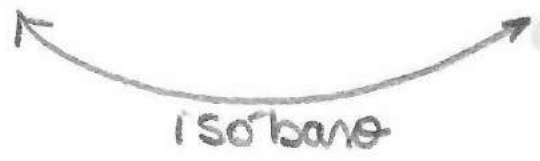
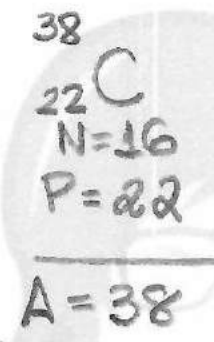
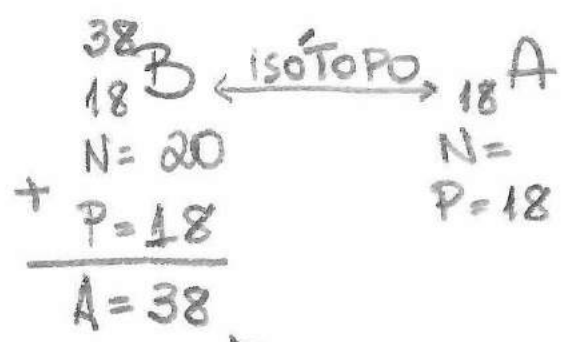
II - V

III - F, seria 4s<sup>2</sup>4p<sup>5</sup>

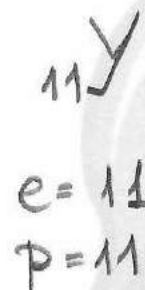
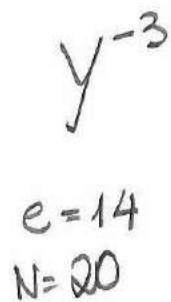
comoda de  
valência

IV - V





QUÍMICA



neutro  $p = e^-$

logo  ${}_{11}^{31}Y$

QUÍMICA



- a) F, possuem o mesmo nº atômico
- b) V
- c) F, é a soma de prótons + nêutrons
- d) F,  $p > e^-$
- e) F, é o nº de prótons, e não de  $e^-$

# QUÍMICA

a) F,  $p \neq e^-$  ele está CATION +2

b) F, ânion -2

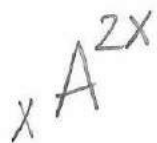
c) V, pois possuem o mesmo  $n^\circ e^-$

d) F, é neutro  $n^\circ p = n^\circ e^-$



QUÍMICA  
Luana Matsunaga



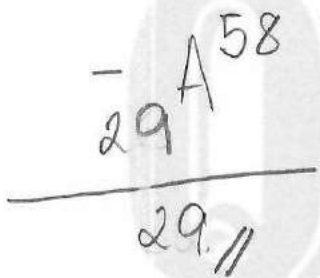


Se é móbaro:

$$2x = 58$$

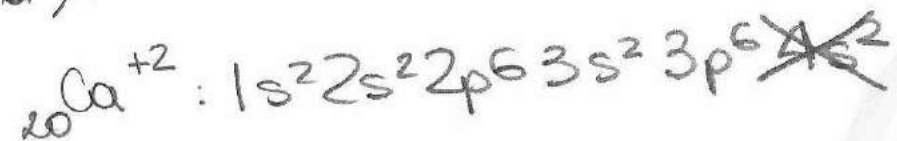
$$x = 29$$

Substituindo x:

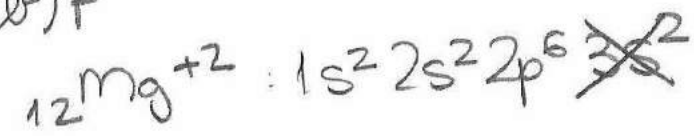


QUÍMICA

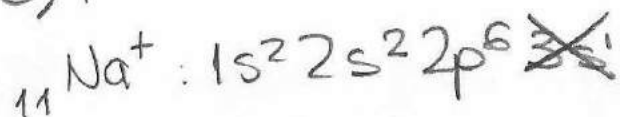
a) F



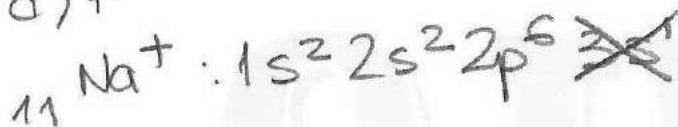
b) F



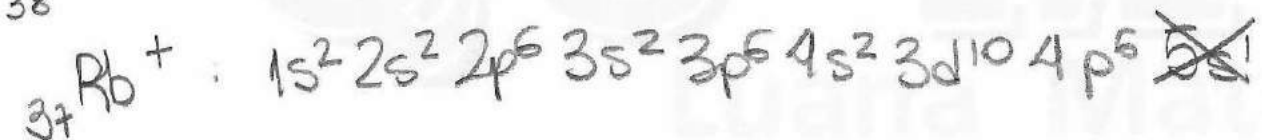
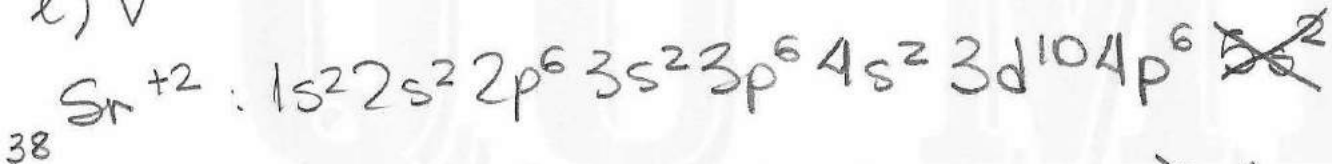
c) F

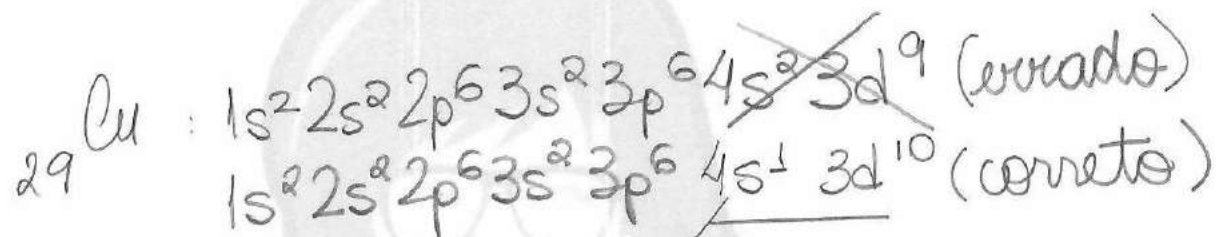


d) F



e) V





distribuição  
anômala

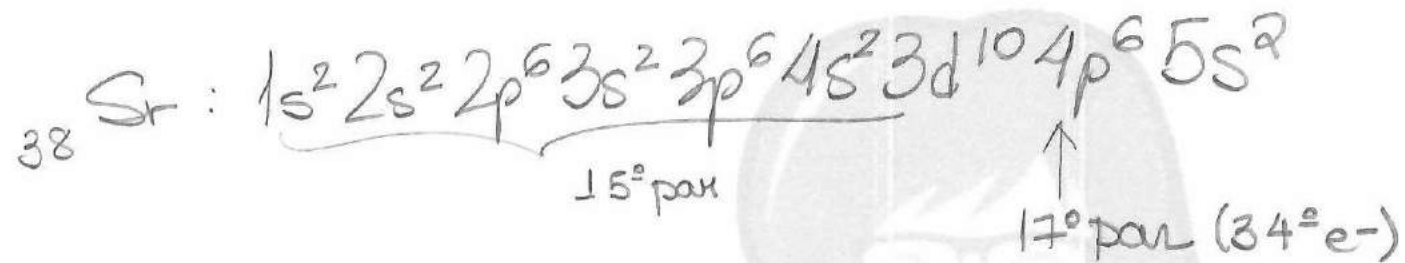
camada

de

valência

} = 1e<sup>-</sup>

QUÍMICA



$$n = \text{nível} = 4$$

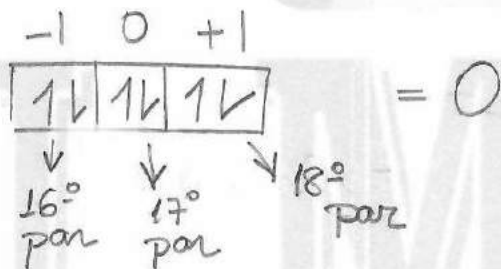
$$l = \text{subnível} = 1$$

$m = \text{orbital}$

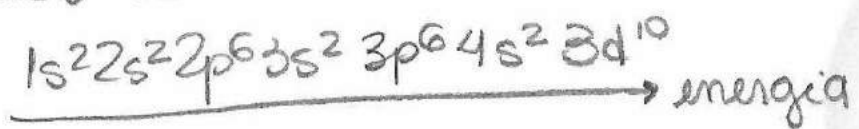
$$s = \text{spin} = +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$e$$

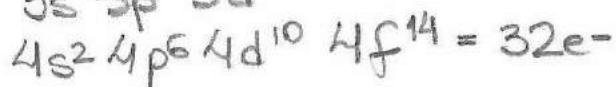
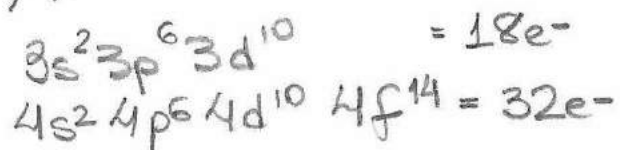
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$



I) F, não necessariamente, pois o subnível 3d é mais energético que o 4s



II) V



III) F, é a menos energética, mas ela comporta no máximo 2e-

QUÍMICA

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s	p	d	f
0	1	2	3

a energia de um subnível é dada pela soma entre  $\ell$ :

$n^\circ$  quântico primário +  $n^\circ$  quântico secundário

$$4d \downarrow \\ 4 + 2 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$4f \downarrow \\ 4 + 3 = \underline{\underline{7}}$$

$$5p \downarrow \\ 5 + 1 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$6s \downarrow \\ 6 + 0 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$4d > 5p > 6s > 4f$$

em caso de empate,  
o maior nível vence!

01- F, são  $+ ou - \frac{1}{2}$

02- F, ele indica o orbital e a sua disposição espacial

04- F, pois indica a comoda de  $e^-$

08- V

16- V, pois este orbital tem a forma de uma esfera

QUÍMICA

01) F, podem ser convertidos em energia ( $E = mc^2$ )

02) F

04) F, ele torna-se um CÁTION

08) V

16) V

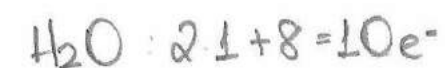
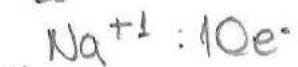
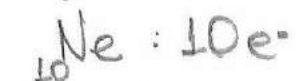


QUÍMICA  
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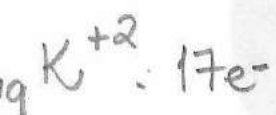
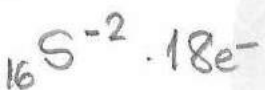




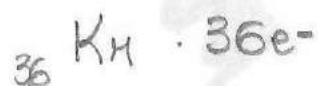
a) V



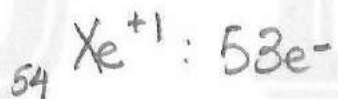
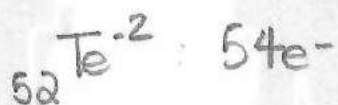
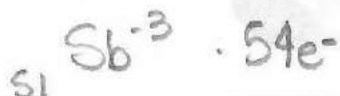
b) F



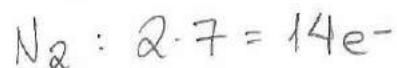
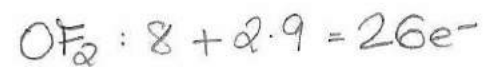
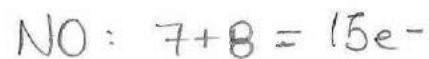
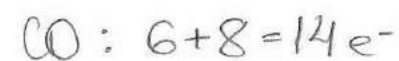
c) F -2

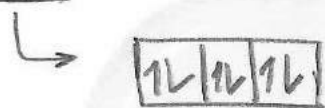
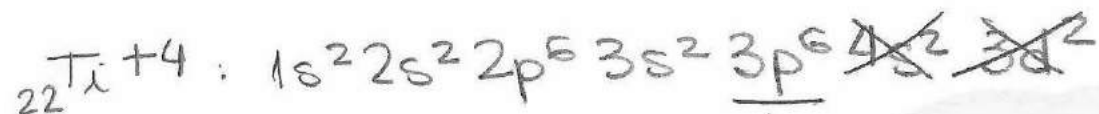


d) F

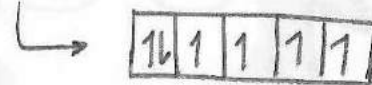
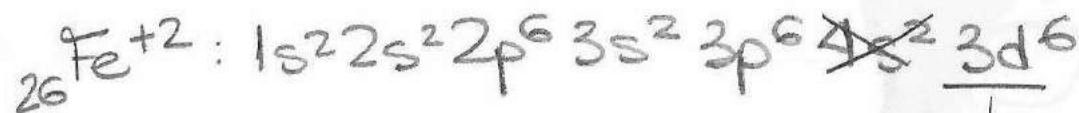


e) F

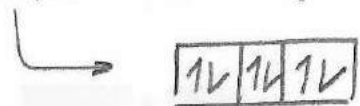
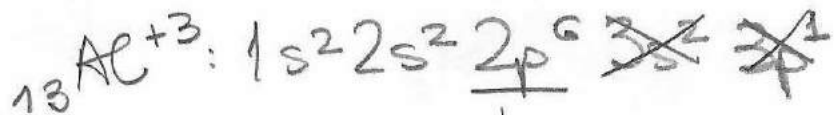




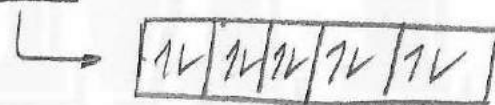
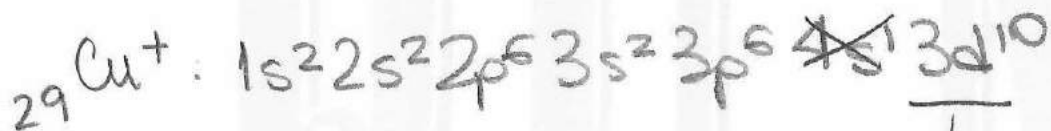
Diamagnético



param e- desemparelhados

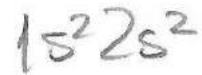


Diamagnético



Diamagnético

A



B



- a) F, é a configuração fundamental, sem receber energia
- b) F, é a excitada
- c) F, para ocorrer a excitação do elétron de 2s para 2p, é necessário receber energia
- d) V
- e) F, apenas recebimento de energia

(F)

(F) SÃO propriedades físicas

(V)

(V)

A → prop. físicas  
Z → prop. químicas

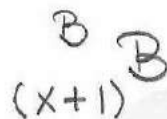


**QUÍMICA**

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$$\text{nêutron} = A - X$$



$$\text{nêutron} = B - (X+1)$$



$$\text{nêutron} = C - (X+2)$$

\* Núcleon des carregado = nêutron (sem carga)

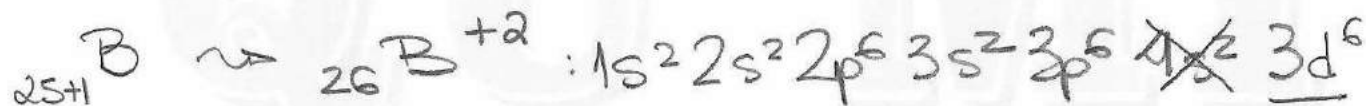
$$\text{ISÓTONOS (A e C)} = A - X = C - (X+2) \leadsto A - C = 2$$

$$\text{MASSAS} = A + B + C = 166$$

$$A - X + B - (X+1) + C - (X+2) = 88 \leadsto \underbrace{A + B + C}_{166} - 3X = 91$$

$$-3X = -166 + 91$$

$$X = 25$$



-2	-1	0	+1	+2
1	1	1	1	1

$$n = 3$$

$$l = 2$$

$$m = -2$$

$$s = +1/2$$

- I) V
- II)  $\neq$  os elementos de transição interna terminam a sua distribuição em f, e o de transição externa em d.
- III) V
- IV)  $\neq$  seriam os spins ordenados que justificam o ferromagnetismo.
- V)  $\neq$  o spin é fracionário

# QUÍMICA

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I) V,  $3s^2 + 3p^6 + 3d^3 = 11e^-$

II) F, não  $2e^- (4s^2)$

III) V

IV) F

$4s^2$

$n = 4$

$l = 0$

$m = 0$

$s = +1/2$

$\frac{0}{1V}$



- a) V, as variedades isotópicas aparecem em todos os alótopos
- b) F, todos os átomos de ferro tem mesmo n° atômico 26.
- c) F, os isótopos de ferro podem formar qual quer alótopo
- d) F
- e) F

QUÍMICA

Luana Matsunaga

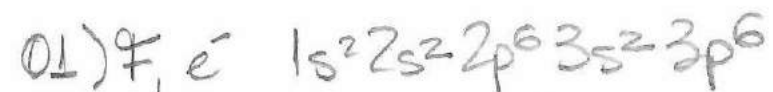


Ap. 01 - aula 04

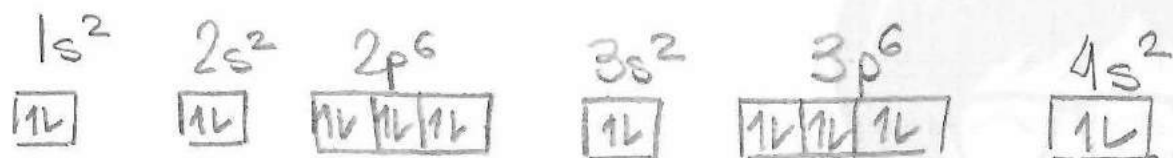
N.C.

p. 9

ex: 15



02)  $F$ , no estado neutro todos os  $e^-$  são emparelhados



04) V

08) V

$4s^2$

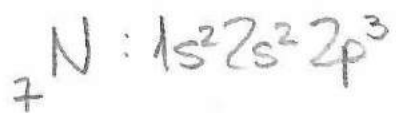
$$n = 4$$

$$l = 0$$

$$m = 0$$

$s = +\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$  para cada  $e^-$

- 01) V  
02) V, todo orbital pode ter no máximo 2e-  
04) V, Princípio da incerteza  
08) F, Princípio de exclusão de Pauli  
16) F,



# QUÍMICA

QUÍMICA - MESTRADO

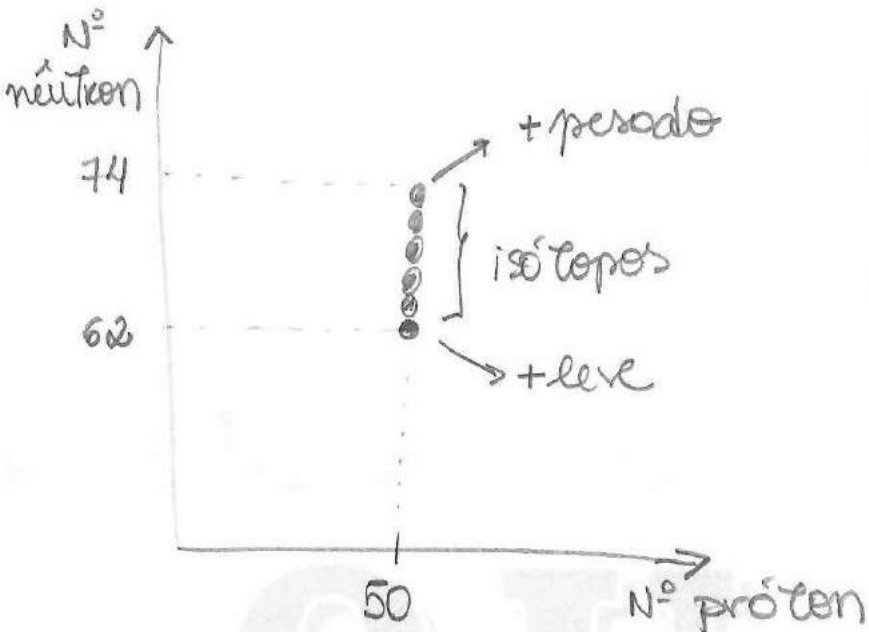
$H_2O$ 

↓

	<u>H</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>O</u>				
}	1	1	16	}	3	3	16
	1	1	17		3	3	17
	1	1	18		3	3	18
}	1	2	16				
	1	2	17				
	1	2	18				
}	1	3	16				
	1	3	17				
	1	3	18				
}	2	2	16				
	2	2	17				
	2	2	18				
}	2	3	16				
	2	3	17				
	2	3	18				

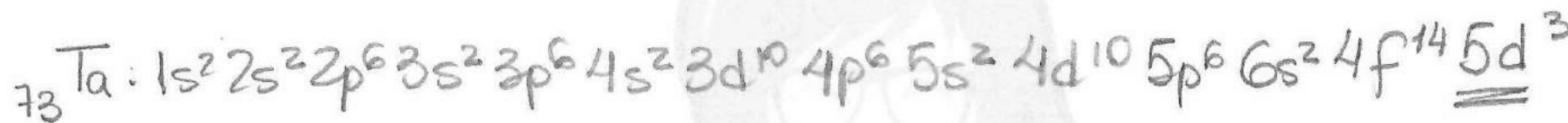
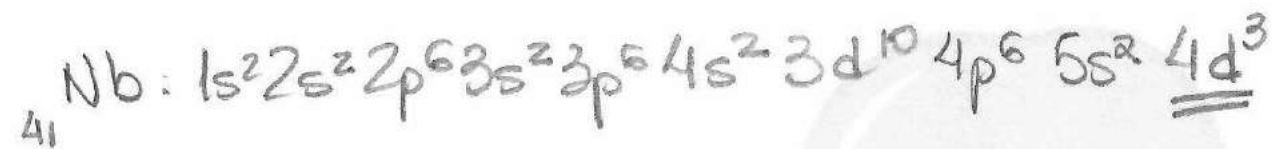
18 possibilidades

\* não leve em consideração as linhas diagonais ou a curva  $Z = N$



$\left. \begin{array}{l} + \text{leve} \\ 50 \text{ P} \\ 62 \text{ N} \end{array} \right\} \text{diferença de } 12 \text{ N}$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} + \text{período} \\ 50 \text{ P} \\ 74 \text{ N} \end{array} \right\} \text{diferença de } 24 \text{ N}$

\* Todos os isótopos possuem nêutrons mais.



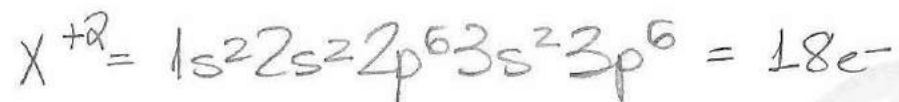
} grupo

5

ou

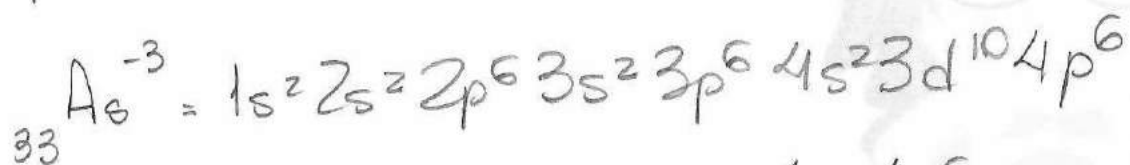
5B

- a) F, Nb não possui
- b) F, são de transição externa
- c) V, elementos de mesmo grupo possuem propriedades semelhantes
- d) F, seria 5 e 6
- e) F



X perde  $2e^-$  para se transformar em  $X^{+2}$ , logo ele possui  $20e^-$

X possui  $20e^-$ .



o último nível possui:  $4s^2 4p^6$

QUÍMICA

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Ap. 01 - aula 04

Abertas

p. 80

ex: 02

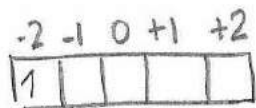
*	s	p	d	f
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
0	1	2	3	

$n = 5 \rightarrow 5$

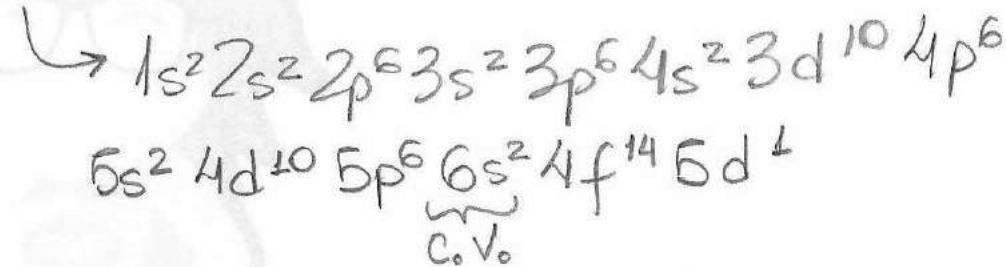
$l = 2 \rightarrow 5d$

$m = -2 \rightarrow$

$\Delta = -1/2 \rightarrow \text{"ida"}$



$\rightarrow 5d^1$



$\hookrightarrow n^\circ \text{atômico} = 71 //$

$\hookrightarrow \text{grupo } 3 //$

$\hookrightarrow e\text{-valência} = 2e //$

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$71 + 3 + 2 = 76 //$