

1) Um parâmetro para caracterizar a ligação é a diferença de eletronegatividade.

A regra diz que se a diferença de eletronegatividade for maior ou igual a 2,0, a ligação é iônica.

a) $O_2 \Rightarrow$ diferença de eletronegatividade = zero
ligação covalente

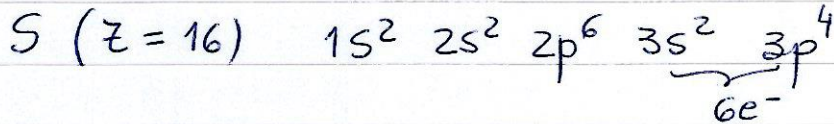
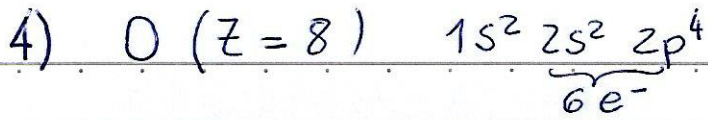
b) $CaCl_2 \Rightarrow$ eletronegatividade \Rightarrow $Ca = 1,0$
 $Cl = 3,0$ } $\Delta = 2,0$
ligação iônica

c) $HCl \Rightarrow$ eletronegatividade \Rightarrow $H = 2,1$ } $\Delta = 0,9$
 $Cl = 3,0$ }
ligação covalente

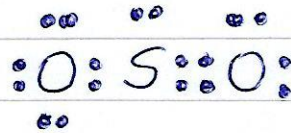
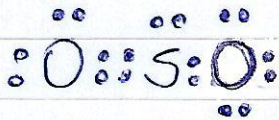
d) $CaO \Rightarrow$ eletronegatividade \Rightarrow $Ca = 1,0$ } $\Delta = 2,5$
 $O = 3,5$ }
ligação iônica

2) Quanto maior a energia de rede do composto, mais estável é o composto. Portanto, MgO é mais estável que $MgCl_2$.

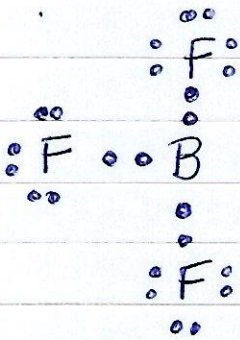
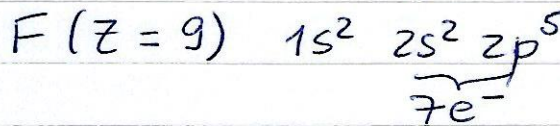
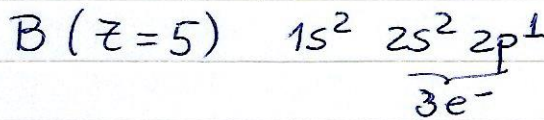
3) Após dissolver em água, poderia medir a condutividade iônica. Somente compostos iônicos apresentam condutividade iônica.



No átomo de S 6e⁻ e em cada átomo de O 6e⁻, portanto, 18e⁻

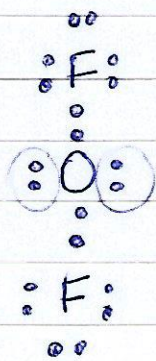
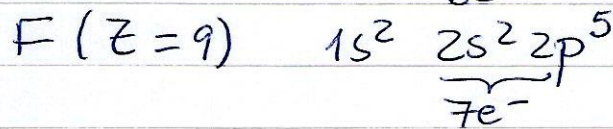
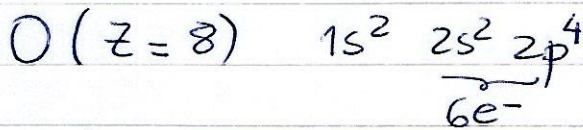


5) a) BF₃

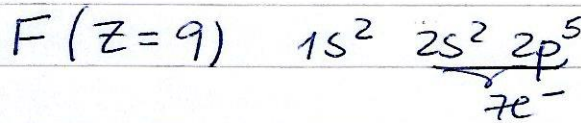
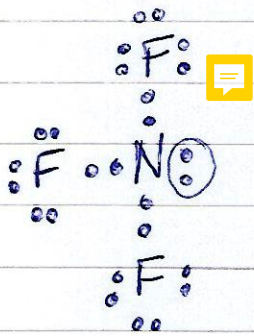
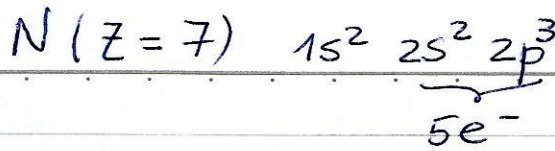


B é o átomo central e apresenta octeto incompleto com 6e⁻ compartilhados

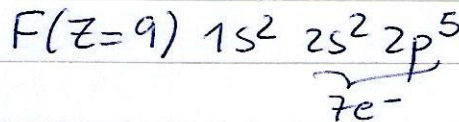
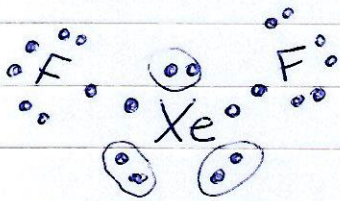
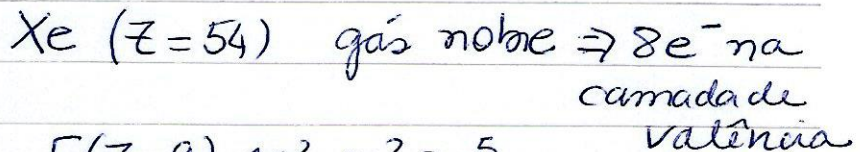
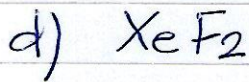
⇒ b) OF₂



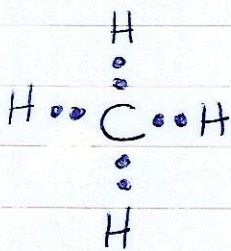
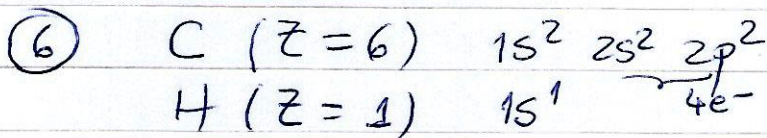
O é o átomo central e apresenta 2 pares de elétrons isolados (circulados)



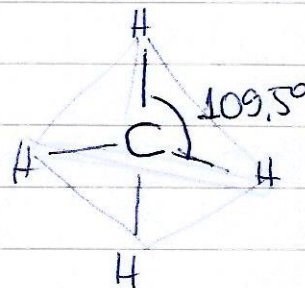
N é o átomo central e apresenta 1 par de e^- isolados



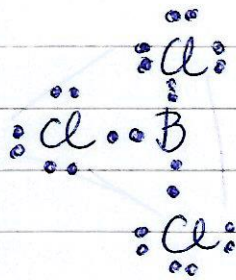
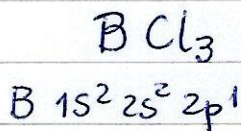
Xe é o átomo central, apresenta octeto expandido e 3 pares de elétrons isolados.



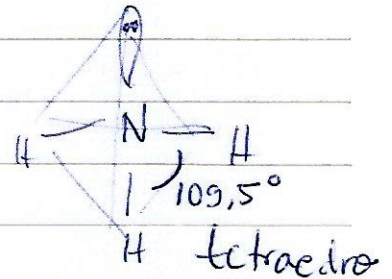
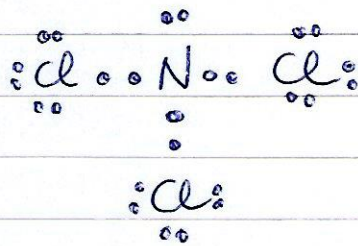
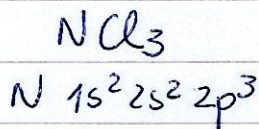
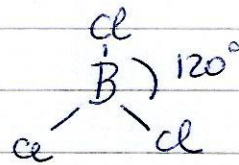
tetraédrico



7) Alternativa (b) é a correta

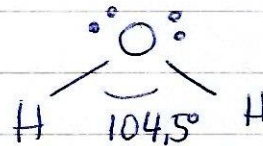
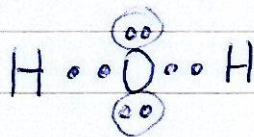


planar

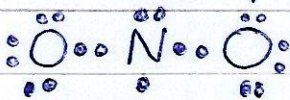
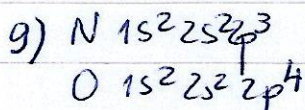


Na geometria tetraédrica o par de e^- isolado está mais afastado por causa da repulsão.

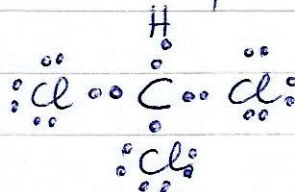
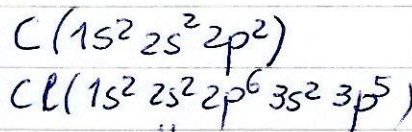
8) Alternativa (a) é a correta.



2 pares de e^- isolados



não obedece
(octeto incompleto)

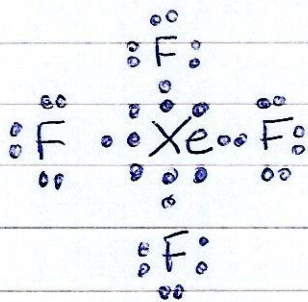


obedece

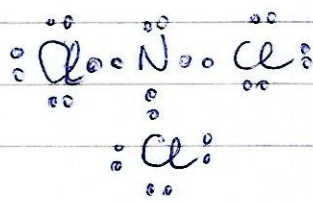
9) XeF₄

Xe gás nobre

F 1s² 2s² 2p⁵



NCl₃

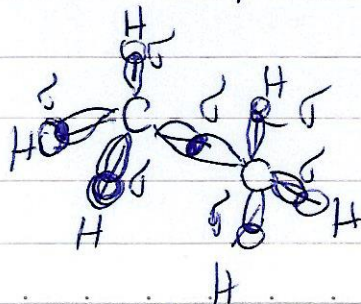
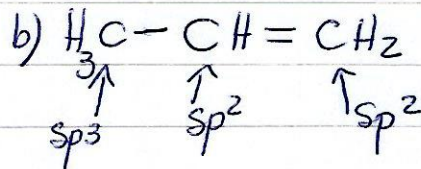
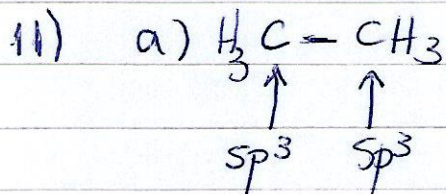
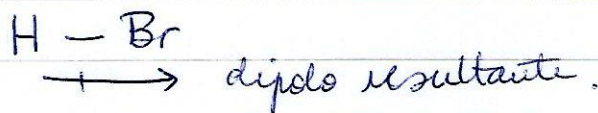
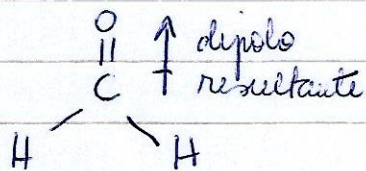


obedece

não obedece

(octeto-expandido)

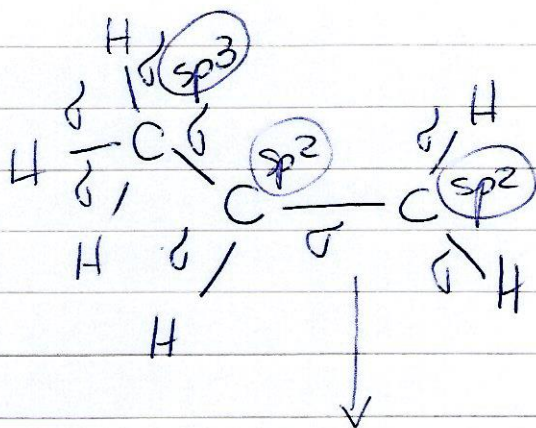
10) Somente a molécula de tetrafluoretileno tem momento dipolar resultante = a zero, pois a molécula é simétrica e contém quatro ligantes iguais em eletronegatividade.



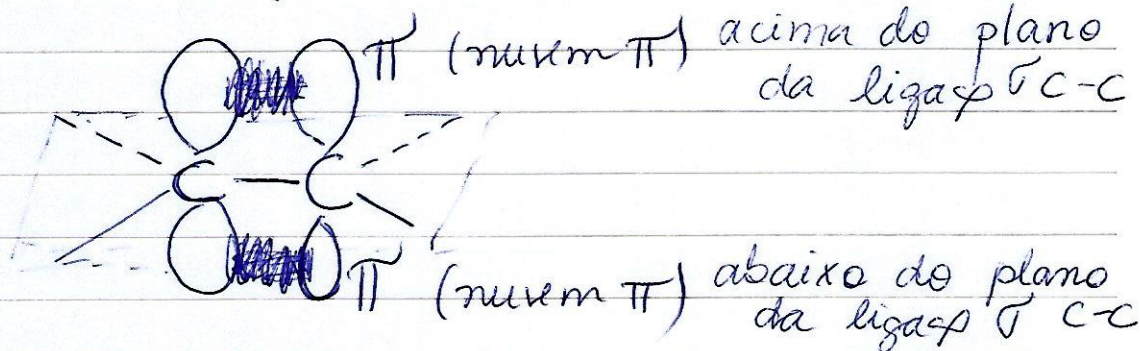
7 ligações σ (simples)

próxima página

11) Continuação.



⇒ As ligações σ (simples) entre os orbitais híbridos



ligação π resulta da sobreposição dos orbitais $2p_z$

