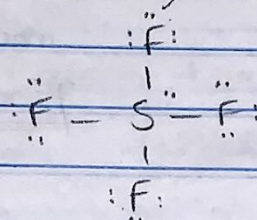


# QUI016 - EXERCÍCIOS - Módulo 2 (Aula 4)

1

1. a)  $SF_4 \rightarrow \sum e_{\text{v}} = 6 + (7 \times 4) = 34 \text{ (17 pares)}$

Átomo central: S

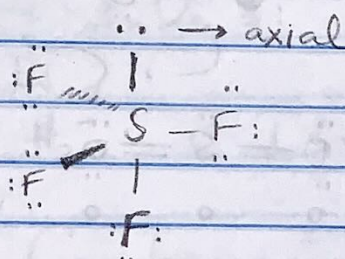


Octetos completos  
e cargas formais  
iguais a zero

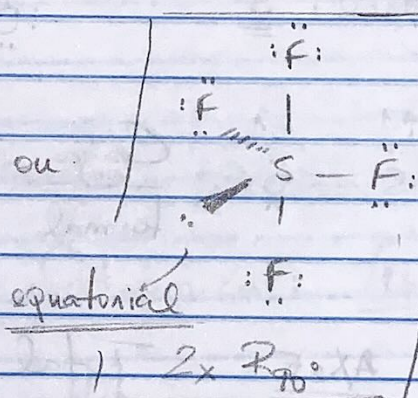
Nomenclatura: AX<sub>4</sub>E  
Total: 5 pares de  $e^-$

$\rightarrow$  Bipiramidal trigonal

Possibilidades:



ou



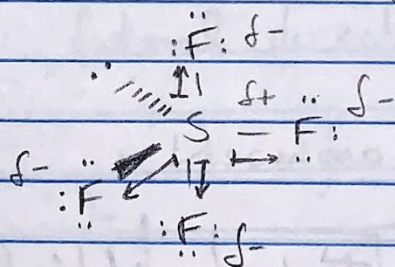
$3 \times 90^\circ$

$2 \times 180^\circ$

Gargorra

Estrutura mais  
estável, pois garante  
a maior separação  
entre o par não  
ligante e os ligantes

• Polaridade (partindo da estrutura mais estável):

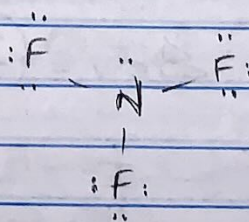


$$\mu_r \neq 0$$

$\rightarrow$  Molécula polari

b)  $NF_3 \rightarrow \sum e_{\text{v}} = 5 + (7 \times 3) = 26 \text{ (13 pares)}$

Átomo central: N



Octetos completos  
e cargas formais  
iguais a zero

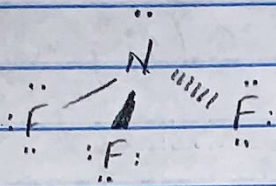
Nomenclatura: AX<sub>3</sub>E

Total: 4 pares de  $e^-$

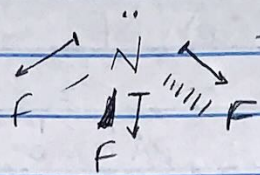


2

Geometria Eletrônica: tetraédrica



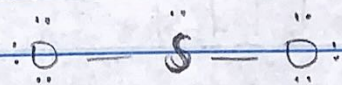
Geometria molecular: piramidal



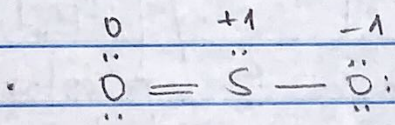
$\mu_r \neq 0$  Molécula polar

c)  $SO_2$   $\Sigma e_{iv} = 6 \times 3 = 18$  (9 pares)

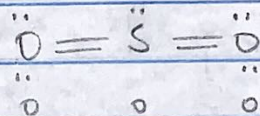
Átomo central: S



Octeto incompleto



Carga formal

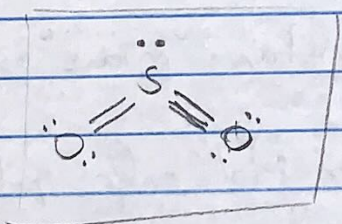


✓

Notação:  $AX_2E$

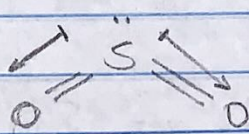
Total de pares: 3

Geometria eletrônica: trigonal planar



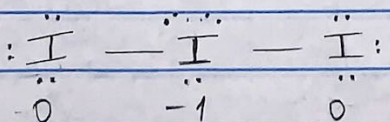
Geometria molecular: angular

Polaridade:



$\mu_r \neq 0$  Molécula polar

d)  $I_3^-$   $\Sigma e_{iv} = (7 \times 3) + 1 = 22e^-$  (11 pares)



Notação:  $AX_2E_3$

Total: 5 pares

Octetos OK

Carga formal OK

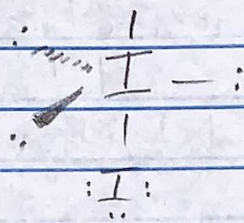
Geometria eletrônica:

Bipiramidal trigonal



MELHOR arranjo: todos os pares na equatorial, garantindo maior espaço e diminuindo a maior repulsão (par/par)

Geometria:  $\text{:}\ddot{\text{I}}\text{:}$  (geometria molecular: linear)

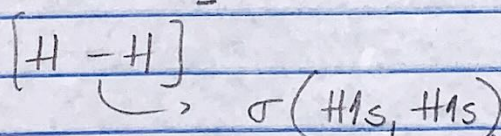


Molécula de átomos iguais:  
 $\vec{\mu}_r = \sum \vec{\mu}_i = 0$ . Apolan

→ Aula 5:

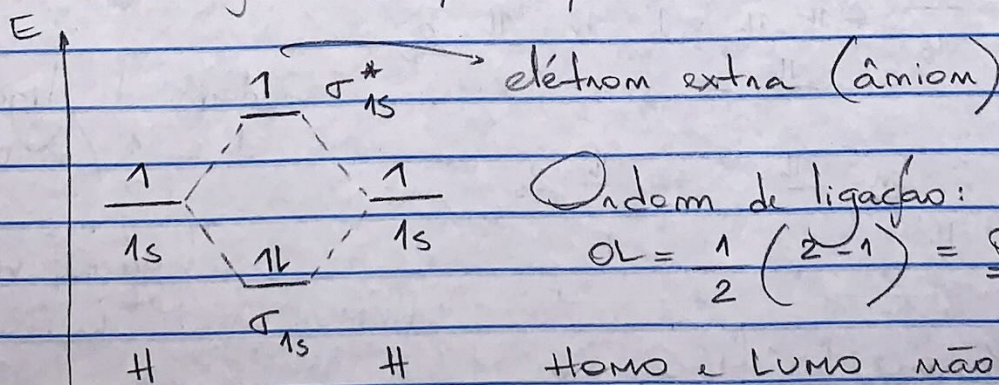
1. a)  $\text{H}_2^-$  : Descrição parcial pela TLV

Configuração Eletrônica:  $1s^1$



→ Não sofre hibridação e não faz sobreposição lateral de orbitais

• Descrição completa pela TOM



Ordem de ligação:

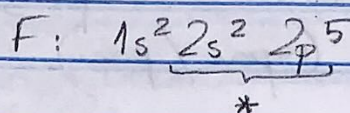
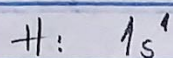
$$OL = \frac{1}{2} (2 - 1) = \underline{0.5}$$

HOMO e LUMO não se aplicam nesse caso.



4

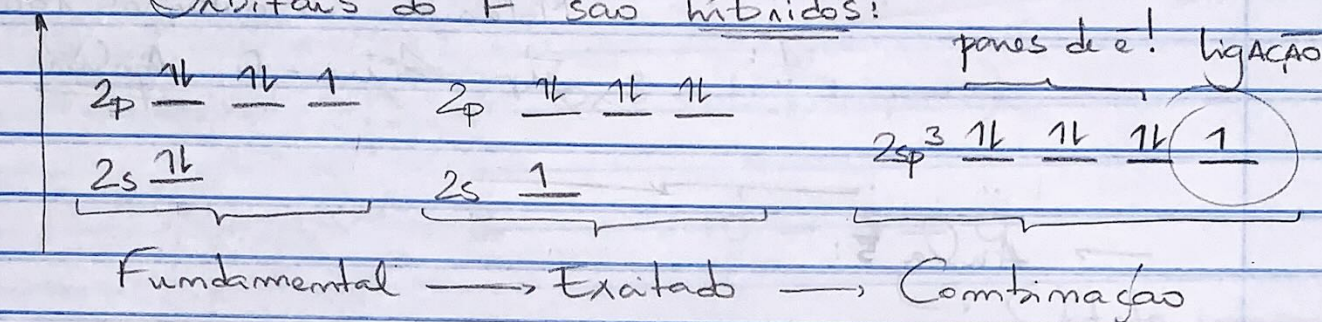
b) HF  $\rightarrow$  Descrição completa pela TLV



Lewis: H - F:

$\hookrightarrow$  Geometria eletrônica:  
tetraédrica!

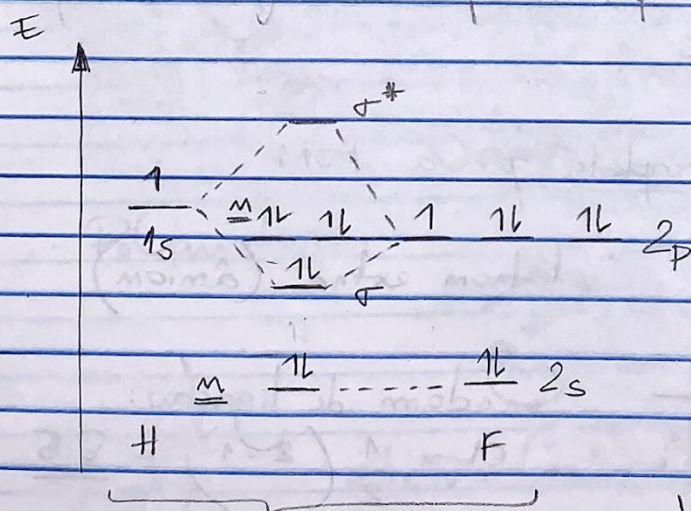
• Orbitais do F são híbridos:



$\Rightarrow$  hibridação  $sp^3$  garante geometria tetraédrica

$\therefore$  ligação HF: H - F  
 $\hookrightarrow \sigma(H1s, F2sp^3)$

• Descrição completa pela MO



3 orbitais não-ligantes

Ordem de ligação:  
 $d = \frac{1}{2}(2-0) = 1$

(ligação simples)

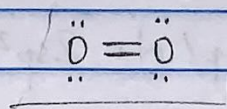
HOMO:  $\uparrow\downarrow$  LUMO:  $\sigma^*$

2 pares do flúor não têm simetria adequada para interagir com o 1s do hidrogênio



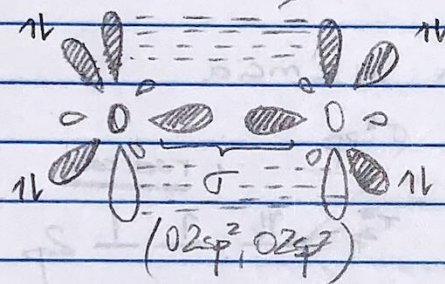
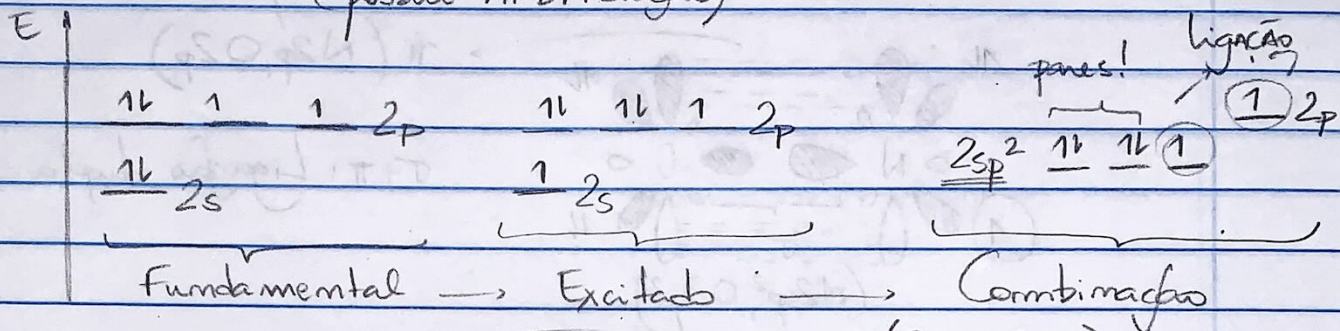
c)  $O_2 \rightarrow$  Descrição completa pela TLV, TOM

• Lewis:  $\sum e, v = 12$



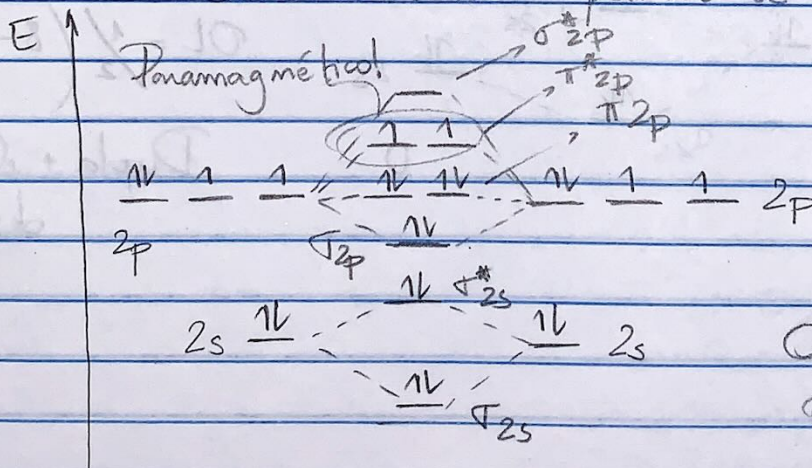
Geometria eletrônica: Trigonal p/ cada O

• TLV  $\rightarrow O: [He] 2s^2 2p^4$   
(possui hibridação)



$\pi (O_{2p}, O_{2p})$   
 $\sigma + \pi$ : Ligação dupla

• TOM: Considerando apenas os e de valência



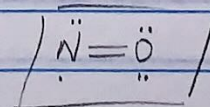
Não há pares  
não-ligantes!

Ordem de Ligação  
 $OL = \frac{1}{2} (8 - 4) = 2$

HOMO e LUMO: não se aplica

d)  $NO \rightarrow$  Descrição completa pela TLV

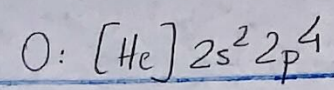
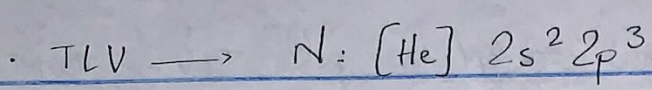
• Lewis:  $\sum e, v = 11$



Geometria eletrônica: Trigonal

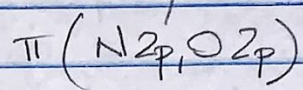
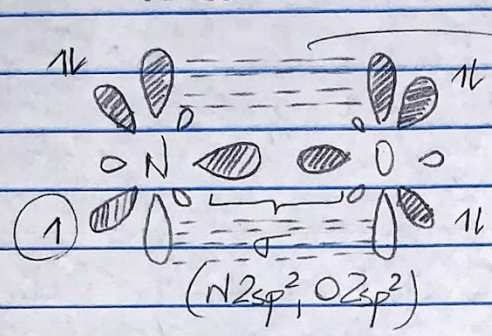
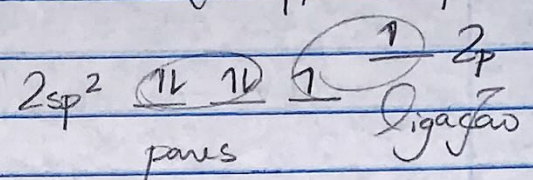
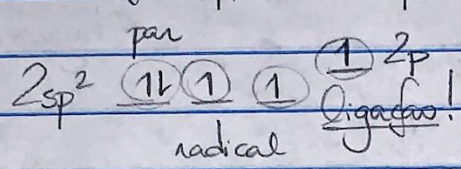


6



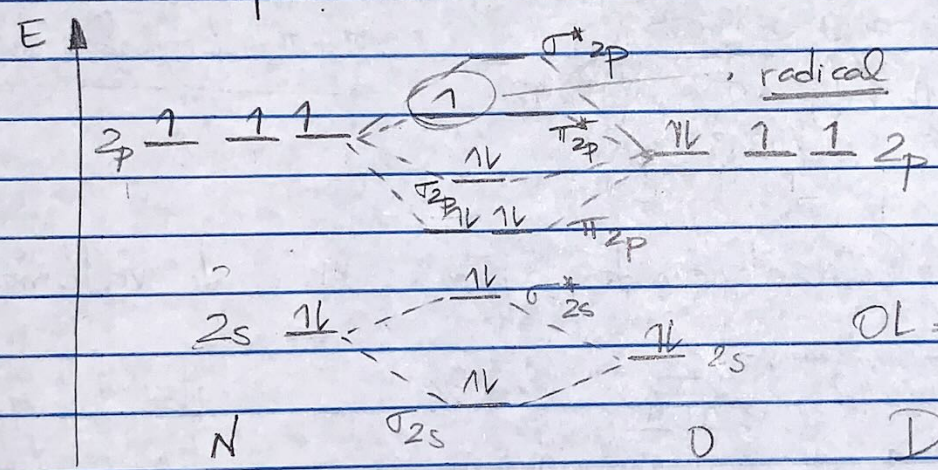
Hibridação p/N:  $2sp^2$

Hibridação p/O:  $2sp^2$



$\sigma + \pi$ : Ligação dupla

• TOM: Apenas e<sup>-</sup> de valência



Não há pares não-ligantes!

$$OL = \frac{1}{2} (8 - 3) = \underline{\underline{2.5}}$$

Dupla + elétron desemparelhado!