

# Exame Recurso

④

$$8O (1s^2)(2s^2 2p^4)$$

$$S = (5 \times 0,35) + (2 \times 0,85) = 3,45$$

$$Z_{ef} = 8 - 3,45 = 4,55$$

$$7N (1s^2)(2s^2 2p^3)$$

$$S = (4 \times 0,35) + (2 \times 0,85) = 3,1$$

$$Z_{ef} = 7 - 3,1 = 3,9$$

$$r \propto \frac{n^2}{Z_{ef}}$$

$$r_O \propto \frac{2^2}{4,55} = 0,88$$

$$r_N \propto \frac{2^2}{3,9} = 1,03$$

$$r_O < r_N$$

$$E_i \propto \frac{Z_{ef}^2}{n^2}$$

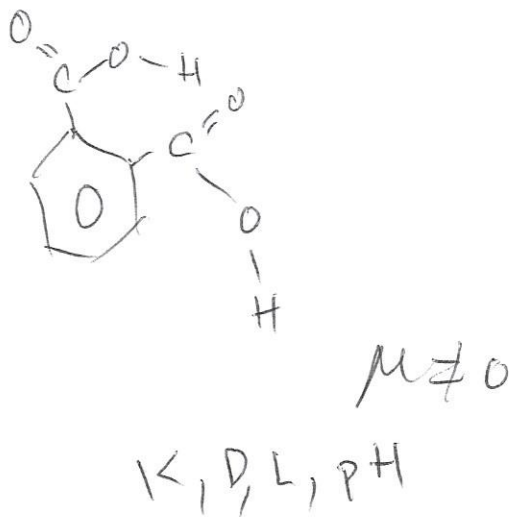
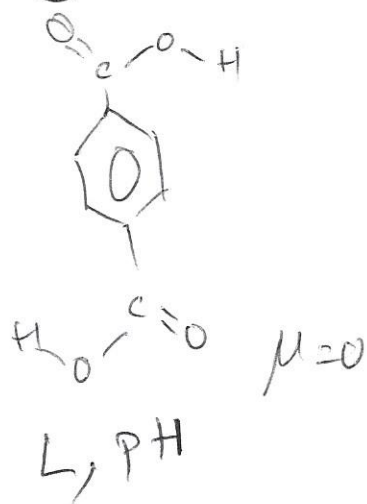
$$E_{iO} \propto \frac{4,55^2}{4} = 5,18$$

$$E_{iN} \propto \frac{3,9^2}{4} = 3,80$$

Logo deveria ser  $E_{iO} > E_{iN}$   
 mas como no O há dois elétrons na mesma orbital p estes repelem-se e a  $E_i$  diminui



3 (a)



(b) Porque em A as PH são intramoleculares e em B são intermoleculares, ~~Logo em A~~, para além de não ter interações de Debye e Keelson. Logo a energia das forças intermoleculares em A é menor do que em B.

4 (a) Cr, Mo

	Cr	Mo	
1) <del>2007</del>	124,9	<del>136,3</del>	9,1% ✓
2) Estruturas	ccc	ccc	✓
3) nº e valências	6	6	Não
4) X semelhantes	1,66	2,16	

Não ~~podem~~ podem formar ligas em toda a gama de estabilidade mas podem formar numa gama elevada

4 b

$$\Pi_0 - [k] 4d^5 s^1$$

$$C_d - [k] 4d^{10} s^2$$

$$S_m - [k] 4d^{10} s^2 s_p^2$$

$\Pi_0$  - 6e valencia  $\rightarrow$  6Ne - 3N preclusos

$C_d$  = 12e valencia  $\rightarrow$  12Ne - 3N + 3N\* preclusos

$S_m$  = 14e valencia  $\rightarrow$  14Ne - 3N + 4N\* preclusos



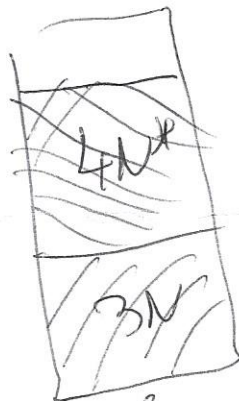
$\Pi_0$

$$G_0 = 3N$$



$C_d$

$$G_0 = 3N - 3N^* = 0$$



$S_m$

$$G_0 = 3N - 4N^* = -N$$

$G_0 \uparrow$   $P_{fusos} \uparrow$   
 seg  $P_{fusos}$   $M_0 > P_f C_d > P_f S_m$

5  
CsCl

$$d = \frac{M_A \text{Cs} + M_A \text{Cl}}{N_A}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\left(2 (r_c + r_a) / \sqrt{3}\right)^3}$$

$$\text{CCC} = 1 + 8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 2$$

$$r_c = \text{Cs}^+ = 181 \text{ pm}$$

$$r_a = \text{Cl}^- = 181 \text{ pm}$$

$$M_A \text{Cs} = 132,905$$

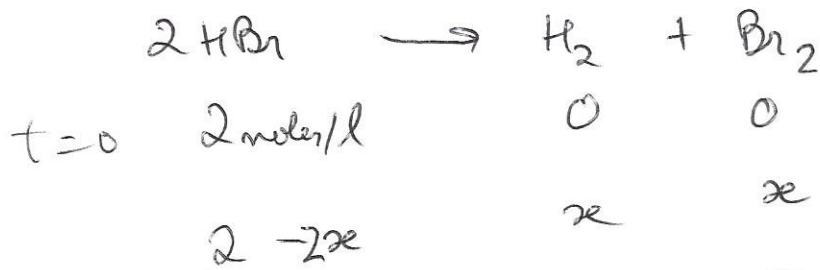
$$M_A \text{Cl} = 35,453$$

$$d = \frac{132,905 + 35,453}{6,022 \times 10^{23}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\left[2 (181 \times 10^{-10} + 181 \times 10^{-10}) / \sqrt{3}\right]^3}$$

$$= \frac{2,796 \times 10^{-22}}{\left(7,24 \times 10^{-8} / \sqrt{3}\right)^3} = \frac{1}{\left(4,180 \times 10^{-8}\right)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7,304 \times 10^{-23}} = 3,828 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

6a)



$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{H}_2} P_{\text{Br}_2}}{(P_{\text{HBr}})^2} = \frac{C_{\text{H}_2} C_{\text{Br}_2}}{(C_{\text{HBr}})^2} \frac{(RT)^2}{(RT)^2} = K_c$$

$$P = \frac{n}{V} RT = C RT$$

$$K_c = K_p = 6,13 \times 10^{-7} = \frac{x^2}{2-2x} \approx \frac{x^2}{2}$$

porque  
 $K_c$  muito pequeno  
 logo Equilibrio está  
 deslocado p/ esquerda  
 e perman. - re  
 pouco produtos  
 $2x \ll 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 &= 2 \times 6,13 \times 10^{-7} \\
 &= 1,107 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

Conformação

$$\frac{1,107 \times 10^{-3}}{2} \times 100 = 5,5\% < 15\%$$

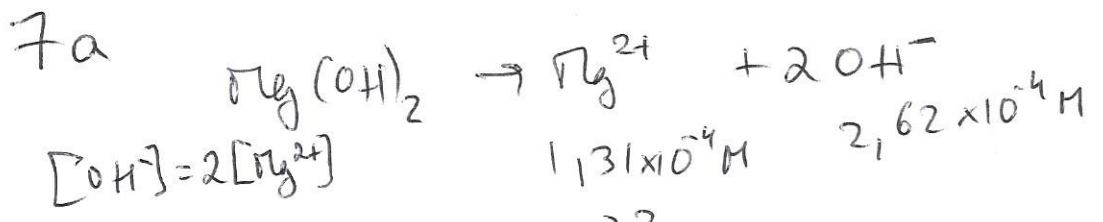
No equilibrio

$$[\text{Br}_2] = [\text{H}_2] = 1,107 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{HBr}] = 2 - 2x = 1,998 \text{ M}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta G &= -RT \ln K_p \\
 &= -8,314 \times 1000 \ln 6,13 \times 10^{-7} = 118931 \text{ J/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

7a



$$[\text{OH}^-] = 2[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$$

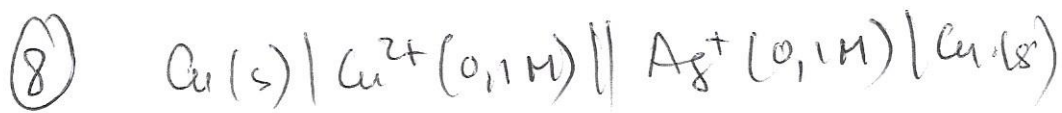
$$1,31 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$2,62 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$K_s = [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{OH}^-]^2$$
$$= 1,31 \times 10^{-4} \times (2,62 \times 10^{-4})^2 = 8,992 \times 10^{-12}$$

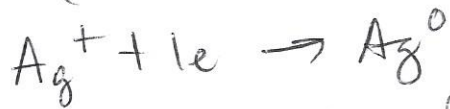
$$\text{b) } \text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-] = -\log(2,62 \times 10^{-4}) = 3,58$$



~~$\Delta E = \Delta E^0 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{0,1}{(0,1)^2}$~~

a) Cátodo (maior potencial de redução) Ag



Ânodo (menor potencial de redução) Cu



R. Global



b)

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^0 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$

$$= 0,46 - \frac{0,059}{2} \log \frac{0,1}{(0,1)^2}$$

$$= 0,46 - \frac{0,059}{2} = 0,4305 \text{ V}$$

c)

$$- E^0_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} > E^0_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}}$$

Ag não reduz-se  
e o Cu oxida-se

$$- E^0_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} > E^0_{\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}}$$

Ag reduz-se  
e Fe oxida-se



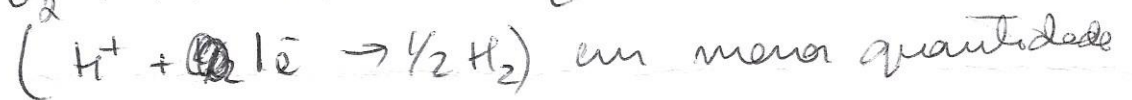
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A protecção catódica por potencial imposto consiste em impor uma ~~potencial~~ sobretensão exterior para que o potencial de corrosão fique abaixo do potencial do metal a proteger.

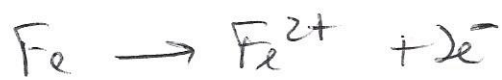
Aplica-se ligando o metal a proteger ao pólo negativo de uma bateria e o metal a sacrificar como ânodo (ou um eléctrodo inerte) ao pólo positivo.

### Reacções

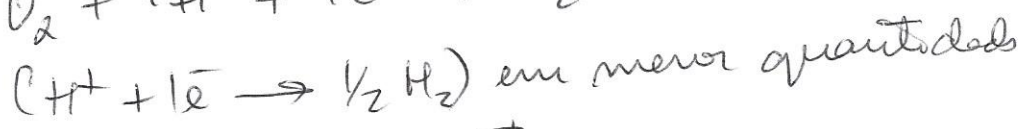
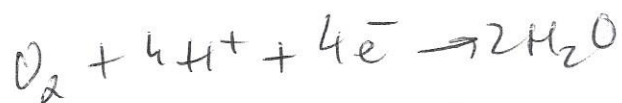
(a) No Fe ligado ao pólo negativo



No Fe ligado ao pólo positivo



(b) No Fe ligado ao pólo negativo



No eléctrodo de grafite

