

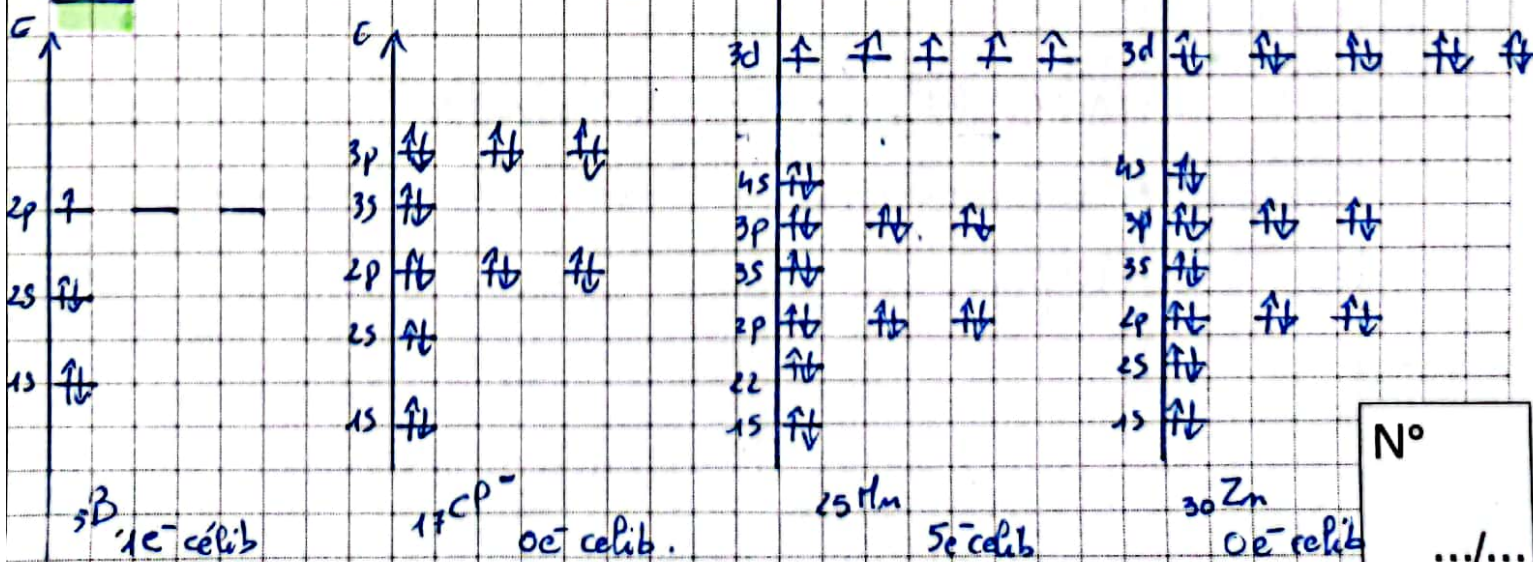
• Uniquement s'il s'agit d'un examen.

Application d'indice du coursEx 1

1. possible $\rightarrow 4s$
2. impossible $l \leq n-1$
3. impossible $n \geq 1$
4. impossible $l \geq m \geq -l$

Ex 2 e^- de cœur e^- de valence

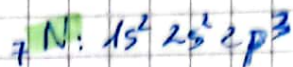
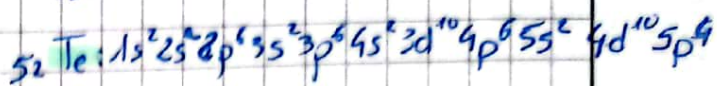
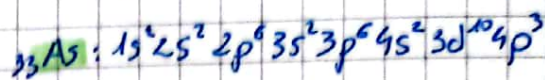
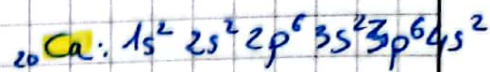
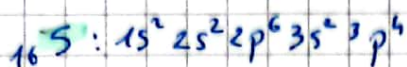
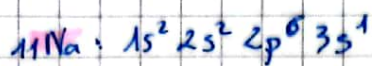
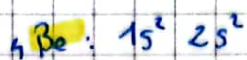
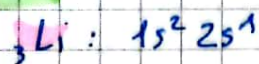
1. $2N : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$
2. $8O : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$
3. $15P : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$
4. $23V : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^3$
5. $23V^{4+} : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$
6. $27Co : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^7$
7. $27Co^{2+} : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^7$
8. $40Zn : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10}$
9. $40Zn^{2+} : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 4d^{10}$
10. $55I : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^5$
11. $55I^- : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6$
12. $63Eu : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 6s^2 4f^7$

Ex 3.

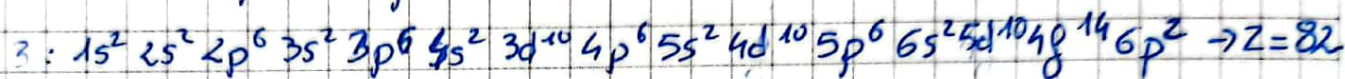
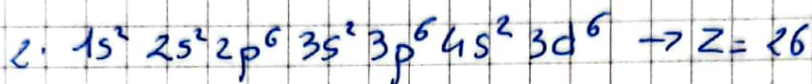
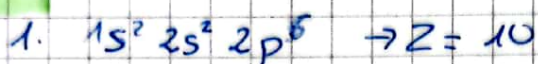
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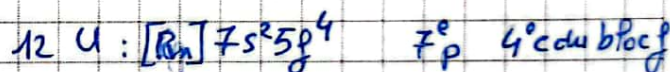
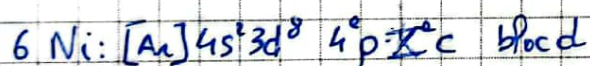
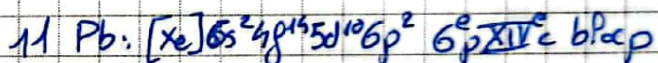
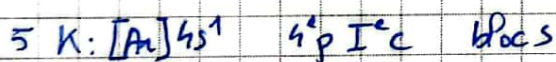
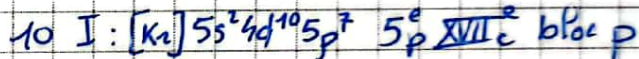
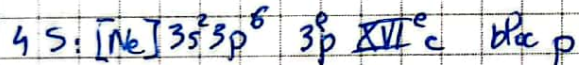
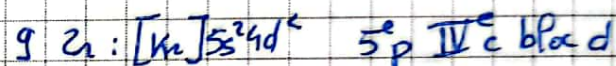
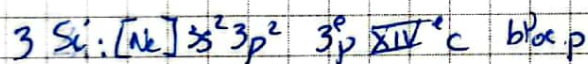
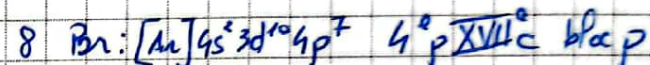
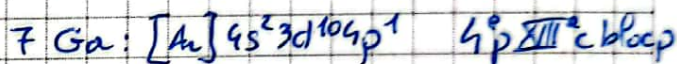
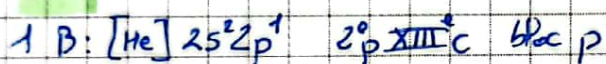
Ex 4



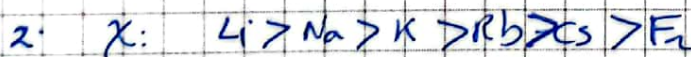
Ex 5



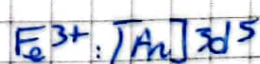
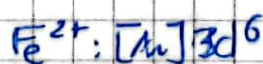
Ex 6



Ex 7



Ex 8



↓ moins d'e⁻ donc ↓ de moins en moins d'écrantage

140 pm

76 pm

64 pm

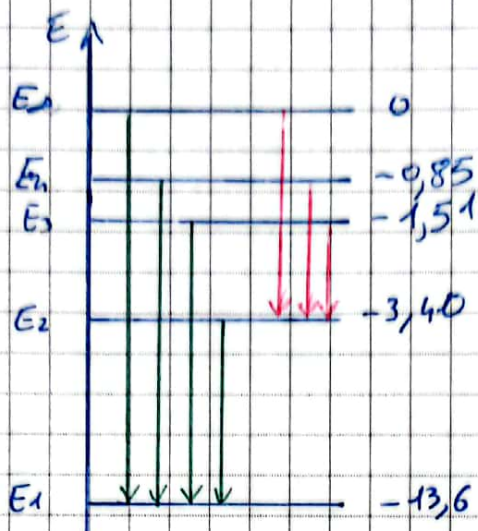
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S'entraîner

Ex 1.

1.



2. $\Delta E = E_0 - E_1 = 13,6 \text{ eV} = 2,18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

$E_1 = \Delta E \times dA = 1,31 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

3. Lyman en vert
Balmer en rouge

4. $\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$ $\lambda_{\max} \Leftrightarrow \Delta E_{\min}$

$\Rightarrow$ Lyman $\lambda_{\max} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E_{2 \rightarrow 1}} = 122 \text{ nm}$

$\Rightarrow$ Balmer $\lambda_{\max} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E_{3 \rightarrow 2}} = 658 \text{ nm}$

5. $\Delta \lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta(\Delta E)}$ or qd $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\Delta(\Delta E) \uparrow$ donc $\Delta \lambda \downarrow \Rightarrow$ les raies se rapprochent.

6. $\Delta E_{\max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{\min}} = 6,06 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J} = 0,38 \text{ eV} \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{-13,6}{0,38}} = 6$

7. $E_5 = -0,54$ $E_6 = -0,38$ $E_7 = -0,28$ $E_8 = -0,21$

$\lambda_{4 \rightarrow 3} = 1875 \text{ nm}$

$\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 3} = 1282 \text{ nm}$

$\rightarrow$ 1 raie de Paschen dans le domaine de Brackett

8. $\lambda_{\text{brack}} = \frac{hc}{E_m - E_n} < 1875 \text{ nm}$

$\Rightarrow m \geq 8$

N°

Ex 2

1. Be^+ non Li^{2+} ou

2. C^{5+}

3. $E(\text{eV})$

$$E_7 = -1,10$$

$$E_6 = -1,51$$

$$E_5 = -3,18$$

$$E_4 = -3,4$$

$$E_3 = -6,04$$

$$E_2 = -13,6$$

$$E_1 = -54,4$$

ne rien
écrire
dans

la
partie
barrée

4. $E_I = 54,4 \text{ eV} = 8,70 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

5. I est de + en + lié car $E_I \uparrow$ avec Z

Ex 3

1. Pa b avec $3p^8$, les e^- avec Pa $\hat{m}$ config (m, p, m_p, m_s)

2. c'est Pa config c avec e^- célibataires

3. Pa config a où $3p$ et $3d$ sont pleines

4. $c < a < d$ états excités

5. $\text{Ni}^{2+}: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^8$

Ex 4

1. Les sous couches se remplissent par valeurs $n+l$ croissantes

2. $\text{Cr}: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^4$

$\text{Mo}: [\text{Kr}] 5s^2 4d^4$

$\text{Ag}: [\text{Kr}] 5s^2 4d^9$

$\text{Au}: [\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^9$

3. $\text{Cr}: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^5$

$\text{Mo}: [\text{Kr}] 5s^1 4d^5$

$\text{Ag}: [\text{Kr}] 5s^1 4d^{10}$

$\text{Au}: [\text{Xe}] 6s^1 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$

4. $\text{Gd}: [\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^7 5d^1$ au lieu de $[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^8$

N°

.../...

PC: CM1

Exercices - Corrigé

(2)

* Uniquement s'il s'agit d'un examen.

Ex 5

$$1. \begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x \times 63 + y \times 65 = 63,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= 0,75 \\ y &= 0,25 \end{aligned}$$

2. structure de Xe + $4s^1$ et $3d^{10}$ pas structure attendue mais couche d + stable si pleine

Ex 6

1. V: $[Ar] 4s^2 3d^3$ Co: $[Ar] 4s^2 3d^7$ As: $[Ar] 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^3$

2. As $\rightarrow (4, 1, -1; 1/2); (4, 1, 0, 1/2); (4, 1, 1, 1/2)$

3. $V^{3+}: [Ar] 4s^2$ ou $V^{5+}: [Ar]$

Ex 7

1. Tc: $[Kr] 5s^2 4d^5 \Rightarrow 38 e^-$ de cœur $7 e^-$ de valence

2. 5^e p 5^e colonne du bloc d

3. $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 4d \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ 5s \uparrow \downarrow \end{array} \Rightarrow S_{tot} = 2,5$

4. état 1: $4d \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow -$

état 2: $\begin{array}{c} 5p \uparrow \\ 4d \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow - \\ 5s \uparrow \downarrow \end{array}$

5. Mn: $[Ar] 4s^2 3d^5 \rightarrow Z = 25$

6. Re: $[Xe] 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^5 \rightarrow Z = 75$

Ex 8

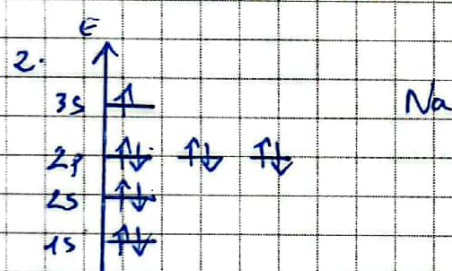
1. 1^{re} colonne, 0 au dessus de S
2. O^{2-} S^{2-}
3. $r_1 \rightarrow O^{2-}$ $r_2 \rightarrow S^{2-}$

Ex 9

1. K^+ ; Ca^{2+} ; Sc^{3+} ; S^{2-} ; Cl^-
2. $S^{2-} > Cl^- > K^+ > Ca^{2+} > Sc^{3+}$ pour r
car ts ont même e^- mais noyaux différents
plus le noyau est chargé, plus il y a contraction

Ex 10

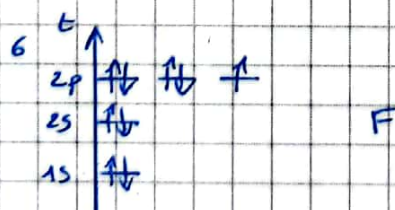
1. Li: $1s^2 2s^1$ Na: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$
 $\hookrightarrow 2 e^-$ cœur $\hookrightarrow 8 e^-$ cœur
 $1 e^-$ valence $1 e^-$ valence



3. $r_{Na} > r_{Li}$ car $Z^*_{Na} > Z^*_{Li} \rightarrow e^-$ célib plus écarté

4. $3s$ peuvent céder facile^{ment} un électron

5. F: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$ Cl: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$
 $\hookrightarrow 2 e^-$ cœur $\hookrightarrow 10 e^-$ cœur
 $F e^-$ valence $7 e^-$ valence



7. $r_{Cl} > r_F$

8. $3p$ peuvent capter facile^{ment} un électron

9. $X_F > X_{Cl} \rightarrow +$ oxydant

10. $Na_{(s)} + \frac{1}{2} Cl_{2(g)} = NaCl_{(s)}$

Appendix

Ex 1

$$\Delta E_{\text{eff}} = \Delta E_{\text{ion}} + \Delta E_c$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E_{\text{ion}} &= \Delta E_{\text{uv}} - \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\ &= \frac{R_c}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\ &= -2,25 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \\ &= -14,1 \text{ eV}\end{aligned}$$

Ex 2

1. def Hydro(n):

$$r_{\text{clarm}} = 13,6 / n^2$$

2.	121,9 nm	102,8 nm	97,50 nm	95,22 nm	94,02 nm
	93,31 nm	92,86 nm	92,54 nm	92,33 nm	92,17 nm
	92,04 nm	91,95 nm	91,87 nm	91,81 nm	91,77 nm

3. UV

4.

Ex3

ne rien
écrire
dans

la
partie
barrée

1. AP: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^1$

$1s \rightarrow \sigma_s = 0,30 \rightarrow Z^* = 13 - 0,30 = 12,7$

$2s, 2p \rightarrow \sigma_s = 2 \times \sigma_{1s \rightarrow 2s} + 7 \times \sigma_{2s \rightarrow 2p} = 2 \times 0,85 + 7 \times 0,35 = 4,15$
 $\Rightarrow Z^* = 8,85$

$3s, 3p \rightarrow \sigma_s = 2 \times \sigma_{1s \rightarrow 3s} + 8 \times \sigma_{2s \rightarrow 3p} + 2 \times \sigma_{3s \rightarrow 3p} = 2 \times 1 + 8 \times 0,85 + 2 \times 0,35 = 9,5$
 $\Rightarrow Z^* = 3,5$

2. $E_i = -13,6 \left(\frac{Z^*}{n_i} \right)^2$ $E_1 = -2194 \text{ eV}$ $E_2 = -266,3 \text{ eV}$ $E_3 = -18,51 \text{ eV}$

$E_{\text{tot}} = -2574 \text{ eV} = 2E_1 + 8E_2 + 3E_3$

3. $E_I = E(\text{AP}^+) - E(\text{AP})$ avec les calculs similaires $E(\text{AP}^+) = -6500 \text{ eV}$
 $\Rightarrow E_I = 13 \text{ eV} \gg 5,98$ mais AP^+ très stable car les couches pleines

4. $E_I(\text{Hg}) > E_I(\text{AP})$ car $\text{AP}^+ \oplus$ stable mais states ne distingue pas les e^- d'une même couche (2s/2p par ex)

Ex4

1. $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ $0 \leq p \leq n-1$ $-p \leq m_l \leq p$ $m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

2. $2e^-$ par (n, p)

3. $n=1 \rightarrow 1$ niveau 1s
 $n=2 \rightarrow 2$ niveaux 2s 2p
 $n=3 \rightarrow 3$ niveaux 3s 3p 3d
 $n=4 \rightarrow 4$ " 4s 4p 4d 4f

4. 1s-2s-2p-3s-3p-4s-3d-4p

5.

1e						2e
3e	4e					5e 6e
7e	8e					9e 10e
11e	12e	13e	14e	15e	16e	

6. 2e, 6e, 10e, 16e

7. He: [2e] 2s² (2) Ne: [6] 3s² 3p¹ (3) Ar: [10e] 4s¹ (1)
Kr: [10e] 4s² 3d² (2) Xe: [10e] 4s² 3d² 4p² (4)

8. Ils perdent facilement 1e⁻ $\rightarrow$ réducteurs

9. Règle du quadruplet.

N°

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