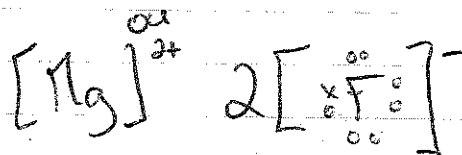
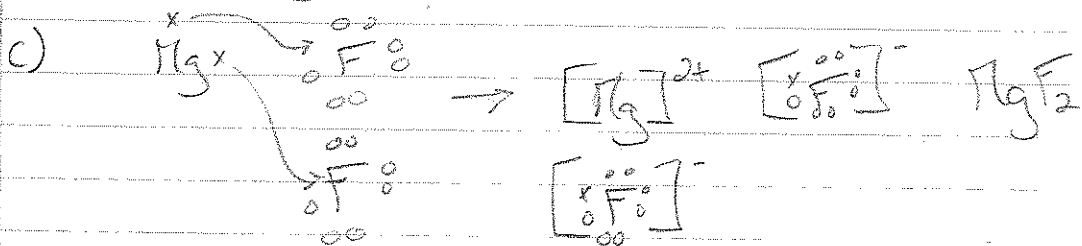
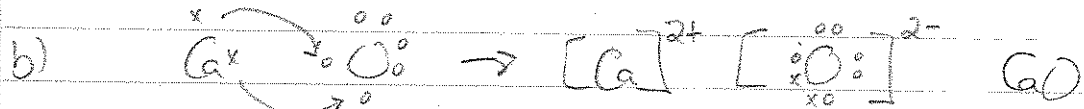
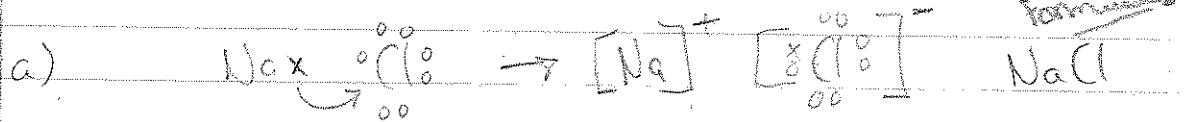
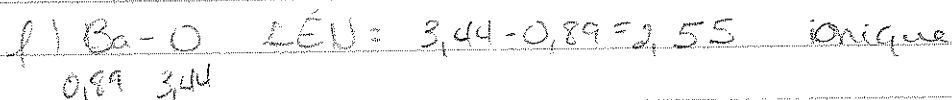
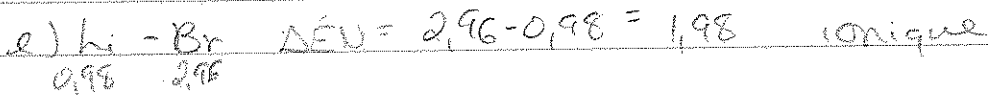
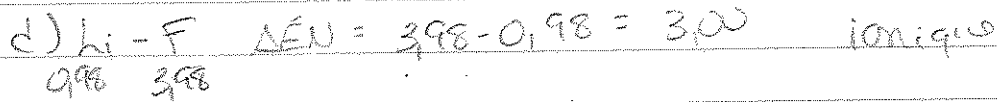
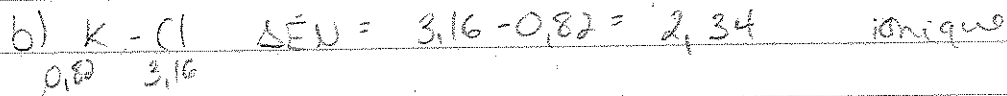
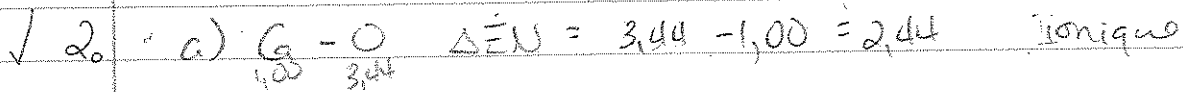
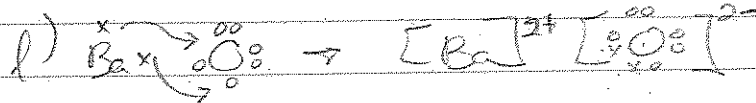
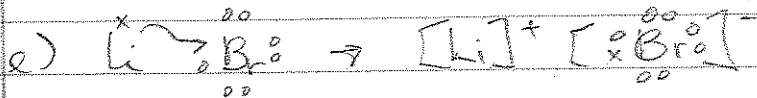
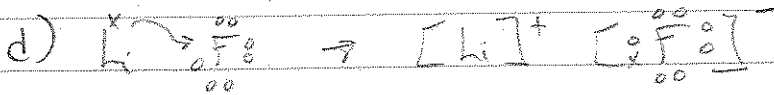
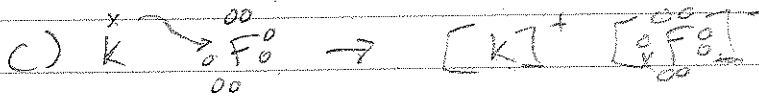


Exemples → liaisons ioniques





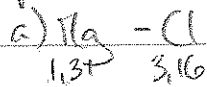
Corr. en classe



p 78

Corr p 109

#4



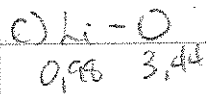
$$\Delta EN = 3,16 - 1,31 = 1,85$$

ionique



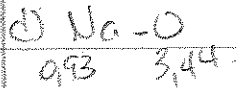
$$\Delta EN = 3,16 - 1,00 = 2,16$$

ionique



$$\Delta EN = 3,44 - 0,98 = 2,46$$

ionique



$$\Delta EN = 3,44 - 0,93 = 2,51$$

ionique



$$\Delta EN = 2,58 - 0,82 = 1,76$$

ionique

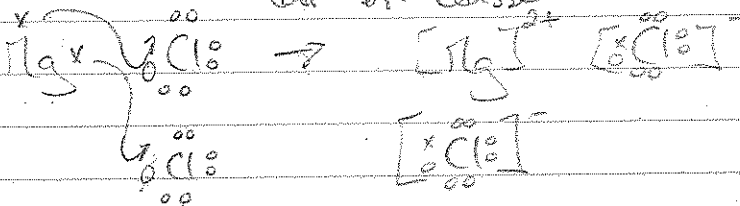


$$\Delta EN = 2,96 - 2,55 = 0,41$$

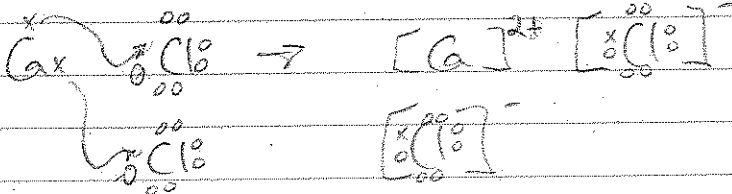
ionique

#5

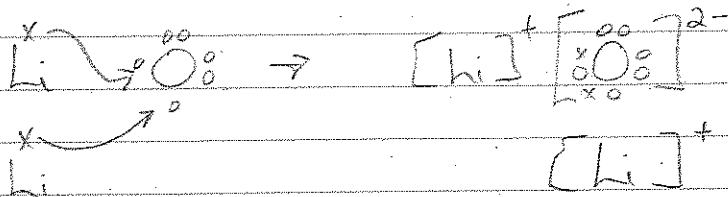
a)



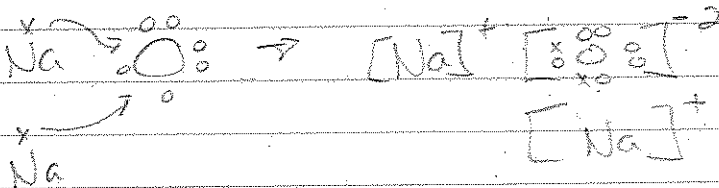
b)



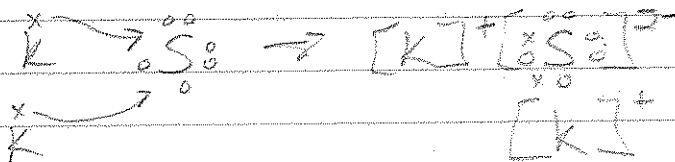
c)

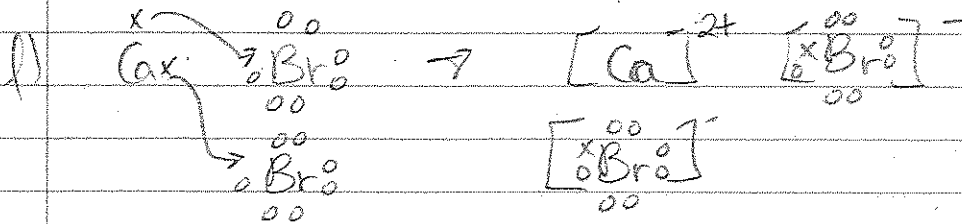


d)



e)





p.84

Correction en classe

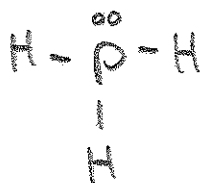
6. a) Le cristal formé de cations et d'anions est très solide puisque les charges opposées s'attirent de façon optimale.
- b) Il n'est pas pratique de fabriquer des outils à l'aide de composés ioniques.

Bien que solide, il peuvent finir par casser car ils ne sont pas malléables comme les métaux.

De plus, ils sont pour la plupart soluble dans l'eau, alors, attention à la pluie ou à l'humidité et ensuite aux éclairs puisque les composés ioniques sont conducteurs en solution aqueuse.

Exemples liaisons covalentes non-polaires

diapo #17



diapo #18



p. 81

Grp p. 109 → et en classe

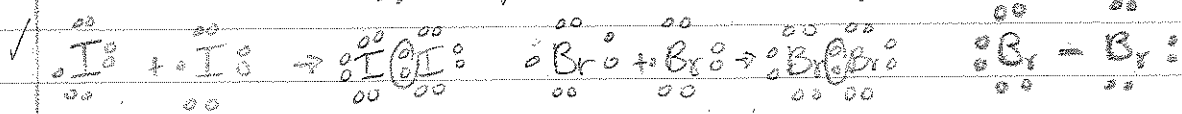
6:10

6. a) I

I<sub>2</sub>

b) Br

Br<sub>2</sub>

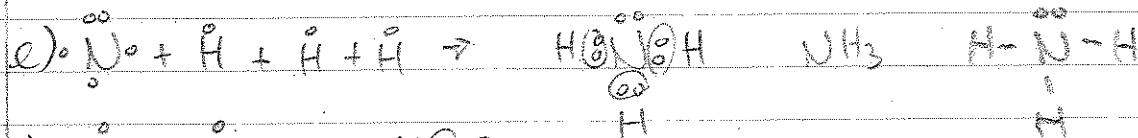
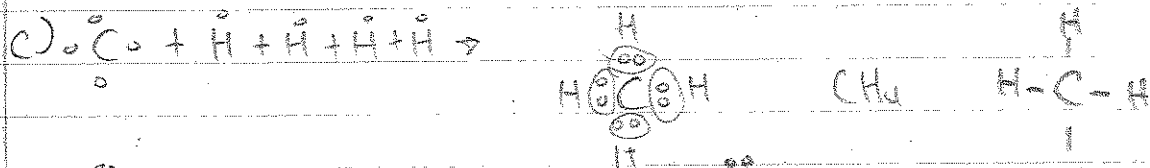


c) H

H<sub>2</sub>

d) F

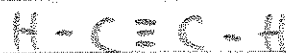
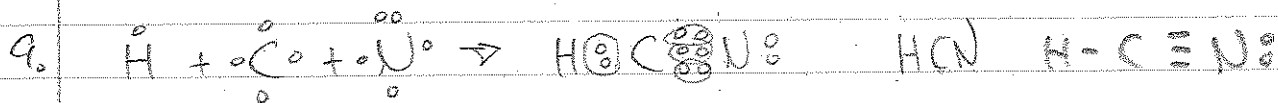
F<sub>2</sub>



p. 82

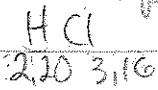


$$\Delta EN = 2,58 - 2,55 = 0,03$$

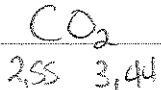
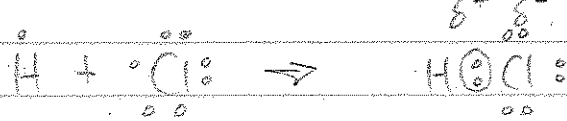


Exemples → liaisons covalentes polaires

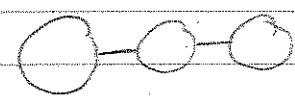
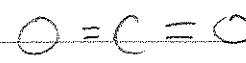
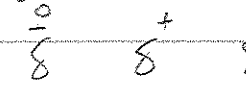
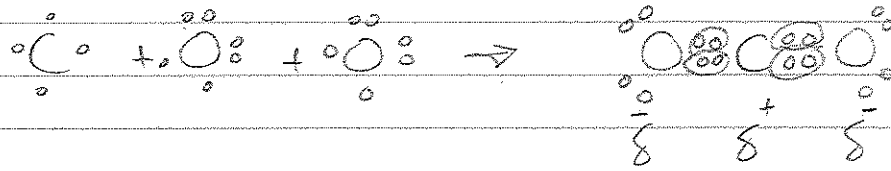
diapo #26



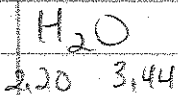
$\Delta EN = 3,16 - 2,20 = 0,96$  liaison covalente polaire



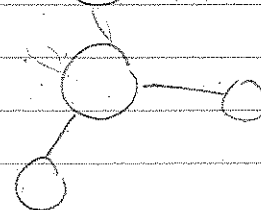
$\Delta EN = 3,44 - 2,55 = 0,89 \rightarrow$  liaison covalente polaire



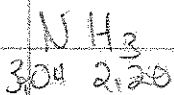
→ molécule non-polaire



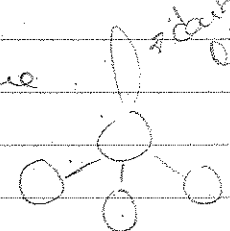
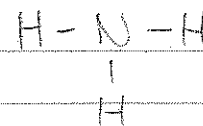
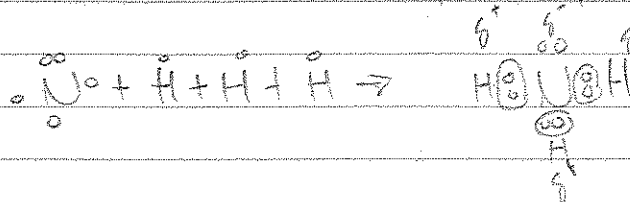
$\Delta EN = 3,44 - 2,20 = 1,24 \rightarrow$  covalente polaire



molécule polaire



$\Delta EN = 3,04 - 2,20 = 0,84 \rightarrow$  covalente polaire



polaire

→ doublet libre

Montage

Exercices → liaison cov polaire Cov p. 09

p. 86

11. a) C-F  
 ✓ Cov. polaire
- b) O-N  
 ✓ Cov. non-polaire
- c) Cl-Cl  
 ✓ Covalente non-polaire
- d) Cu-O  
 ✓ 1,9 3,44  
 $3,44 - 1,9 = 1,54$   
 Cov. polaire
- e) Si-H  
 ✓ 1,9 2,20  
 $2,20 - 1,9 = 0,3$   
 Covalente non-polaire
- f) Na-F  
 ✓ ionique
- g) Fe-O  
 ✓ 1,83 3,44  
 $3,44 - 1,83 = 1,61$   
 Cov. polaire
- h) Mn-O  
 ✓ 1,55 3,44  
 $3,44 - 1,55 = 1,89$   
 Ionique

12. c) C-F  
 ✓  $\delta^+$   $\delta^-$
- d) Cu-O  
 ✓  $\delta^+$   $\delta^-$
- g) Fe-O  
 ✓  $\delta^+$   $\delta^-$

13. a) H-Cl  
 ✓ ③  
 2,20 3,16  
 $\Delta EN = 3,16 - 2,20 = 0,96$
- b) C-Cl  
 ✓ ②  
 2,55 3,16  
 $\Delta EN = 3,16 - 2,55 = 0,61$
- c) O-O  
 ✓ ①  
 Cov. pure
- d) N-O  
 ✓ ②  
 3,04 3,44  
 $\Delta EN = 0,40$
- e) Na-Cl  
 ✓ ④  
 Ionique

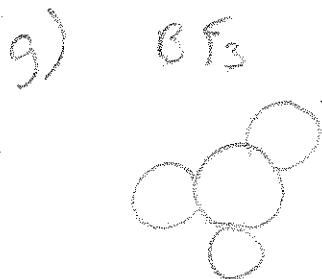
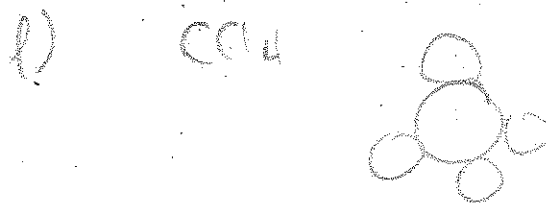
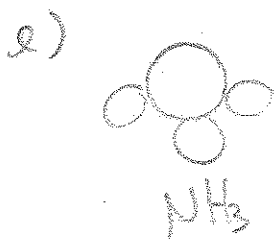
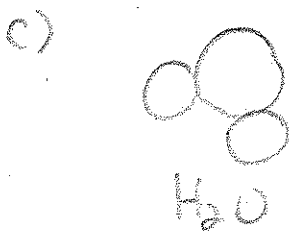
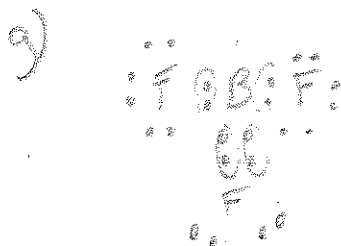
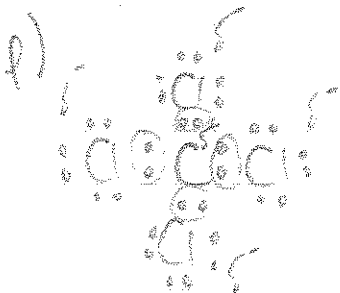
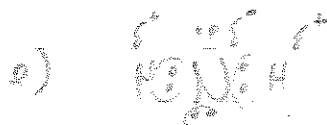
- f) Cl-Cl  
 ✓ ④  
 Ionique
- g) P-O  
 ✓ ③  
 2,19 3,44  
 $\Delta EN = 3,44 - 2,19 = 1,25$
- h) N-N  
 ✓ ①  
 Cov. pure

Erreurs  
 du  
 manuel

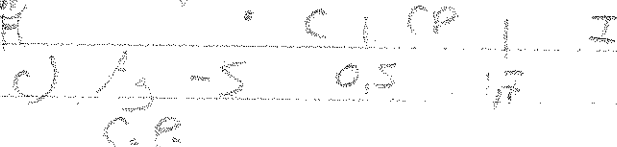
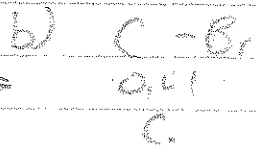
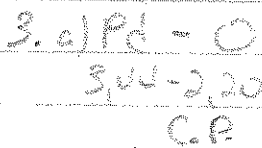
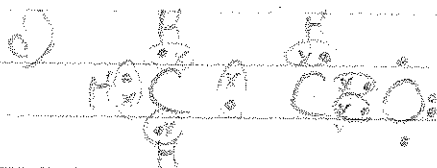
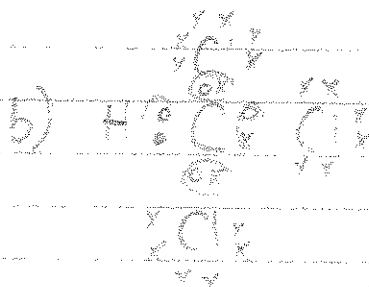
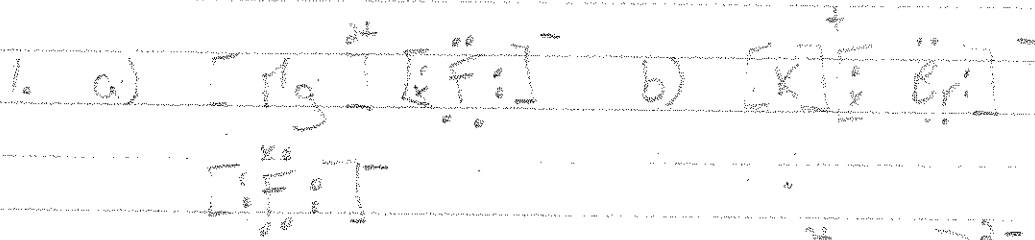


R 92 \*123

0,5 CP 17



1. a)



4. Au fur et à mesure l'électronegativité augmente de gauche à droite dans le tableau.

5. La liaison covalente se passe entre quelques atomes. La liaison métallique partage les électrons avec une multitude d'atomes.

6. a) les anions et les cations forment un réseau cristallin solide.

b) les composés ioniques sont très solubles.

	1.94	0.95	1.7
a) B-F	I 1,94	2. d)	$\text{Si}^{\delta+}-\text{O}^{\delta-}$
b) C-H	C 0,35	e)	$\text{S}^{\delta+}-\text{O}^{\delta-}$
c) Na-Cl	I 2,23	f)	$\text{C}^{\delta+}-\text{Cl}^{\delta-}$
d) Si-O	CP 1,54		
e) S-O	CP 0,86		
f) C-Cl	CP 0,61		

3. les liaisons polaires, peuvent s'éliminer par symétrie.



4. a) O-F (1) b) 5
- H-Br (2)
- H-O (3) (4) C-F
- K-Br (4) (3) C-O
- (2) C-Br
- (1) C-H

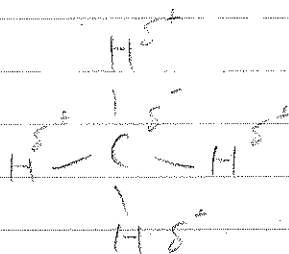
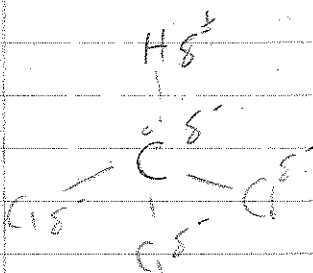
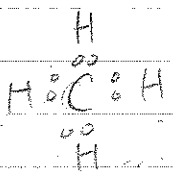
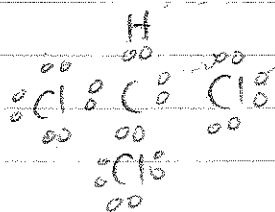
p. 94 liaisons intermoléculaires Cor. en classe

Point d'ébullition

G.  $\text{CHCl}_3$  } même  
forme  
 $\text{CH}_4$

$62^\circ\text{C}$

$-164^\circ\text{C}$



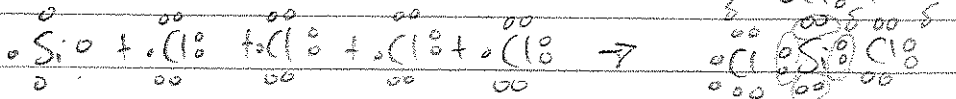
molécule  
polaire.

molécule  
non-polaire

Le  $\text{CH}_4$  est une molécule non-polaire alors il ne subit pas autant les forces de van der Waals que le  $\text{CHCl}_3$  qui est une molécule polaire. Ainsi, son point de fusion est beaucoup moindre puisqu'il faut moins d'énergie pour briser ces liaisons.

Cor. en classe

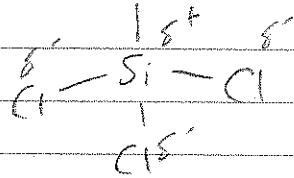
7. a) SiCl<sub>4</sub>



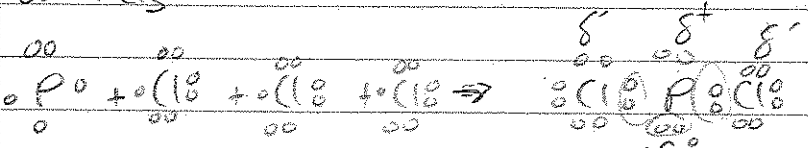
$\Delta EN = 3,16 - 1,9 = 1,26$

Cor. polaire

la molécule n'est pas polaire.



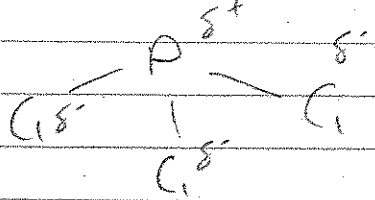
b) PCl<sub>3</sub>



$\Delta EN = 3,16 - 2,19 = 0,97$

Cor. polaire

la molécule est polaire

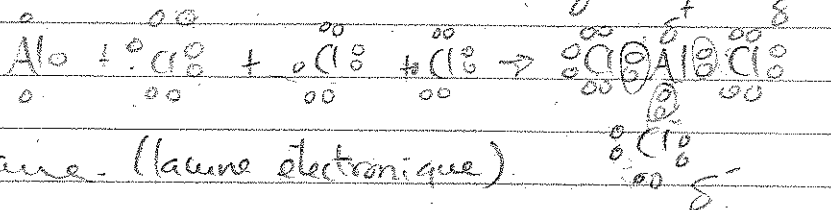


c) AlCl<sub>3</sub>

$\Delta EN = 3,16 - 1,61 = 1,55$

Cor. polaire

? la molécule sera polaire. (lacune électronique)



8: Si l'eau était non polaire, elle ne serait pas liquide à la température ambiante. la vie sur terre serait différente

