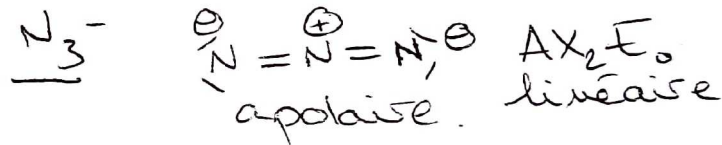
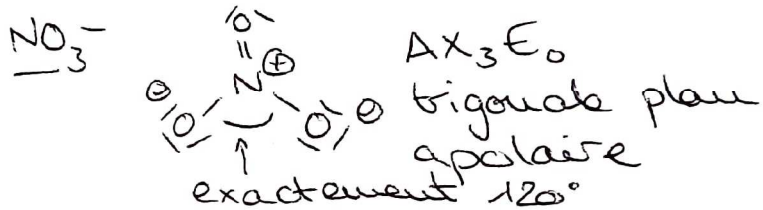
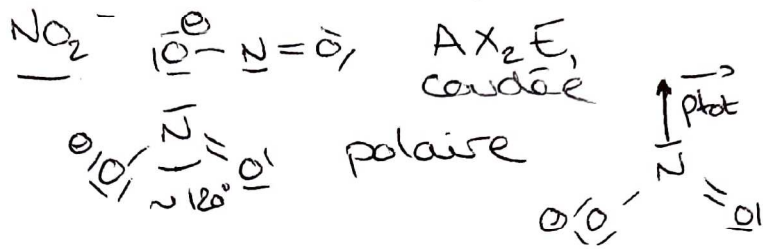
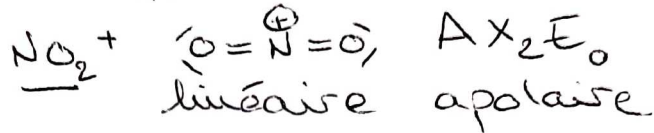
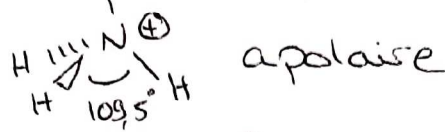
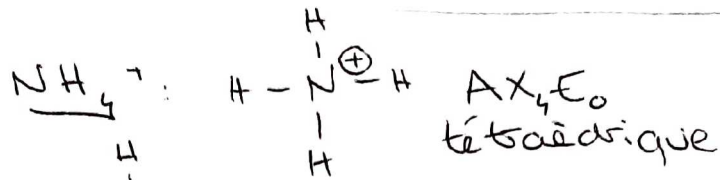
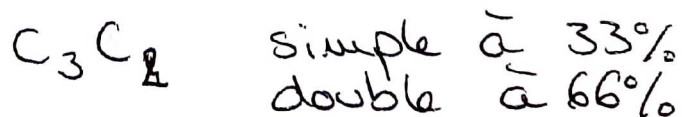
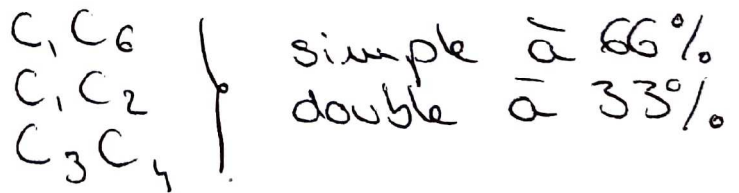
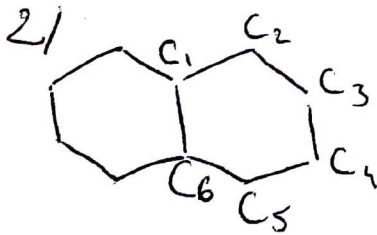
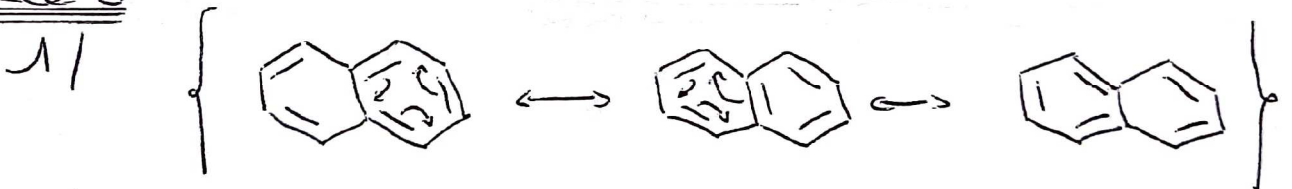


Exercice 5

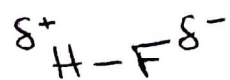


Exercice 6



donc la liaison C_2C_3 est plus courte

Exercice 7



$\mu = d_{\text{HF}} \times \delta \times e$

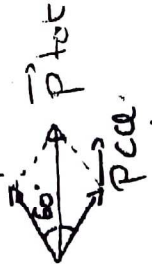
$\delta e = \frac{\mu}{d} = 7,18 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ C} \Rightarrow \delta = 0,449$

le pourcentage d'ionicité est donc de 44,9%

Exercice 8

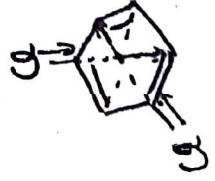


Remarque: $\chi_C = \chi_H$ donc les liaisons C-H ne sont pas polarisées

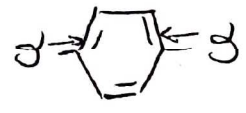


l'hexagone est constitué de 6 triangles équilatéraux d'angles 60°
Si on divise le losange en 4 triangles rectangles

on a $p_{tot} = 2 \times (p_{Ca} \times \cos \frac{60}{2}) = 1.7 p$



$p_{tot} = 2 \times (p_{Ca} \times \cos \frac{120}{2}) = 2$



est bien-sûr apolaire $\vec{p}_{tot} = \vec{0}$