7.1: Ionic Bonding

Q7.1.1

Does a cation gain protons to form a positive charge or does it lose electrons?

S7.1.1

The protons in the nucleus do not change during normal chemical reactions. Only the outer electrons move. Positive charges form when electrons are lost.

Q7.1.2

Iron(III) sulfate \([\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3]\) is composed of \(\text{Fe}^{3+}\) and \(\text{SO}_4^{2-}\) ions. Explain why a sample of iron(III) sulfate is uncharged.

Q7.1.3

Which of the following atoms would be expected to form negative ions in binary ionic compounds and which would be expected to form positive ions: P, I, Mg, Cl, In, Cs, O, Pb, Co?

S7.1.3

P, I, Cl, and O would form anions because they are nonmetals. Mg, In, Cs, Pb, and Co would form cations because they are metals.

Q7.1.4

Which of the following atoms would be expected to form negative ions in binary ionic compounds and which would be expected to form positive ions: Br, Ca, Na, N, F, Al, Sn, S, Cd?
Q7.1.5

Predict the charge on the monatomic ions formed from the following atoms in binary ionic compounds:

a. P
b. Mg
c. Al
d. O
e. Cl
f. Cs

S7.1.5

P^{3-}; Mg^{2+}; Al^{3+}; O^{2-}; Cl^{-}; Cs^{+}

Q7.1.6

Predict the charge on the monatomic ions formed from the following atoms in binary ionic compounds:

0. I
1. Sr
2. K
3. N
4. S
5. In

S7.1.6

1. I^{-}
2. Sr^{2+}
3. K^{+}
4. N^{3-}
5. S^{2-}
6. In^{3+}

Q7.1.7

Write the electron configuration for each of the following ions:
S7.1.7

[Ar]4s²3d¹⁰4p⁶; [Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p⁶ 1s²[Kr]4d¹⁰; [He]2s²2p⁶; [Ar]3d¹⁰; 1s² (h) [He]2s²2p⁶ (i) [Kr]4d¹⁰5s² (j) [Ar]3d⁷ (k) [Ar]3d⁶, (l) [Ar]3d¹⁰4s²

Q7.1.8

Write the electron configuration for the monatomic ions formed from the following elements (which form the greatest concentration of monatomic ions in seawater):

0. Cl
1. Na
2. Mg
3. Ca
4. K
5. Br
6. Sr
7. (h) F

Q7.1.9

Write out the full electron configuration for each of the following atoms and for the monatomic ion found in binary ionic compounds containing the element:

a. Al
S7.1.9

\[\begin{align*}
1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^1; & \text{ Al}^{3+}: 1s^22s^22p^6; 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^5; 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^6; \\
1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^6; & \text{ Sr}^{2+}: 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^6; 1s^22s^1; \\
1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^3; & \text{ Li}^+: 1s^2; 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^3; 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^{10}4s^24p^6; 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^4; 1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^6
\end{align*}\]

Q7.1.10

From the labels of several commercial products, prepare a list of six ionic compounds in the products. For each compound, write the formula. (You may need to look up some formulas in a suitable reference.)

7.3: Covalent Bonding

Why is it incorrect to speak of a molecule of solid NaCl?

NaCl consists of discrete ions arranged in a crystal lattice, not covalently bonded molecules.

What information can you use to predict whether a bond between two atoms is covalent or ionic?

Predict which of the following compounds are ionic and which are covalent, based on the location of their constituent atoms in the periodic table:

1. Cl₂CO
2. MnO
3. NCl₃
4. CoBr₂
5. K₂S
6. CaF₂
7. (h) HI
8. (i) CaO
9. (j) IBr
10. (k) CO₂

Ionic: (b), (d), (e), (g), and (i); covalent: (a), (c), (f), (h), (j), and (k)

Explain the difference between a nonpolar covalent bond, a polar covalent bond, and an ionic bond.

From its position in the periodic table, determine which atom in each pair is more electronegative:

0. Br or Cl
1. N or O
2. S or O
3. P or S
4. Si or N
5. Ba or P
6. N or K

Cl; O; O; S; N; P; N

From its position in the periodic table, determine which atom in each pair is more electronegative:

0. N or P
1. N or Ge
2. S or F
3. Cl or S
4. H or C
5. Se or P
6. C or Si

From their positions in the periodic table, arrange the atoms in each of the following series in order of increasing electronegativity:

0. C, F, H, N, O
1. Br, Cl, F, H, I
2. F, H, O, P, S
3. Al, H, Na, O, P
4. Ba, H, N, O, As

H, C, N, O, F; H, I, Br, Cl, F; H, P, S, O, F; Na, Al, H, P, O; Ba, H, As, N, O

From their positions in the periodic table, arrange the atoms in each of the following series in order of increasing electronegativity:

0. As, H, N, P, Sb
1. Cl, H, P, S, Si
2. Br, Cl, Ge, H, Sr
3. Ca, H, K, N, Si
4. Cl, Cs, Ge, H, Sr

Which atoms can bond to sulfur so as to produce a positive partial charge on the sulfur atom?

N, O, F, and Cl

Which is the most polar bond?

0. C–C
1. C–H
2. N–H
3. O–H
4. Se–H

Identify the more polar bond in each of the following pairs of bonds:

0. HF or HCl
1. NO or CO
2. SH or OH
3. PCl or SCl
4. CH or NH
5. SO or PO
6. CN or NN

HF; CO; OH; PCl; NH; PO; CN

Which of the following molecules or ions contain polar bonds?

0. O$_3$
1. S$_8$
2. \(\text{O}_2^{2-}\)
3. \(\text{NO}_3^{-}\)
4. CO$_2$
5. H$_2$S
6. \(\text{BH}_4^{-}\)

7.4: Lewis Symbols and Structures
Write the Lewis symbols for each of the following ions:

a. As\(^{3-}\)
b. I\(^{-}\)
c. Be\(^{2+}\)
d. O\(^{2-}\)
e. Ga\(^{3+}\)
f. Li\(^{+}\)
g. N\(^{3-}\)
Q7.4.2

Many monatomic ions are found in seawater, including the ions formed from the following list of elements. Write the Lewis symbols for the monatomic ions formed from the following elements:

a. Cl  
b. Na  
c. Mg  
d. Ca  
e. K  
f. Br  
g. Sr  
h. F

Q7.4.3

Write the Lewis symbols of the ions in each of the following ionic compounds and the Lewis symbols of the atom from which they are formed:

0. MgS  
1. Al₂O₃  
2. GaCl₃  
3. K₂O  
4. Li₃N  
5. KF

(a)

\[ \text{Mg}^{2+} \quad \text{S}^{2-} \]

(b)
In the Lewis structures listed here, M and X represent various elements in the third period of the periodic table. Write the formula of each compound using the chemical symbols of each element:

(a) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{M}^{2+} \\
\text{X}
\end{array}
\] \[2^-\]

(b) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{K}^+ \\
\text{F}^-
\end{array}
\]
Write the Lewis structure for the diatomic molecule $P_2$, an unstable form of phosphorus found in high-temperature phosphorus vapor.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{P} = \text{P} \\
\end{array}
\]

Write Lewis structures for the following:

a. $H_2$

b. $HBr$

c. $PCl_3$

d. $SF_2$

e. $H_2CCH_2$

f. $HNNH$

g. $H_2CNH$

h. (h) NO$^-$

i. (i) $N_2$

j. (j) CO

k. (k) CN$^-$

Write Lewis structures for the following:

a. $O_2$

b. $H_2CO$
c. AsF₃
d. ClNO
e. SiCl₄
f. H₃O⁺
g. \(\text{NH}_4^+\)
h. (h) \(\text{BF}_4^-\)
i. (i) HCCH
j. (j) ClCN
k. (k) \(\text{C}_2^2+\)

(a)

\[
\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\icha
Write Lewis structures for the following:

0. ClF₃
1. PCl₅
2. BF₃
3. \(\text{SeCl}_3^+\)
4. Cl₂BBCl₂ (contains a B–B bond)

SeF₆:
Write Lewis structures for:

XeF₄:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{F} \\
\text{F-Xe-F} \\
\text{F} \\
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{SeCl}_3^+\):

\[
\left[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
\text{Se} \\
\text{Cl} \\
\end{array}\right]^+
\]

\(\text{Cl}_2\text{BBCl}_2\):

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
\text{B} \\
\text{Cl} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
\text{B} \\
\text{Cl} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
\text{B} \\
\text{Cl} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
\text{B} \\
\text{Cl} \\
\end{array}
\]
0. $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
1. $\text{Cl}_4^-$
2. $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$
3. HONO

Correct the following statement: “The bonds in solid PbCl$_2$ are ionic; the bond in a HCl molecule is covalent. Thus, all of the valence electrons in PbCl$_2$ are located on the Cl$^-$ ions, and all of the valence electrons in a HCl molecule are shared between the H and Cl atoms.”

Two valence electrons per Pb atom are transferred to Cl atoms; the resulting Pb$^{2+}$ ion has a 6$s^2$ valence shell configuration. Two of the valence electrons in the HCl molecule are shared, and the other six are located on the Cl atom as lone pairs of electrons.

Write Lewis structures for the following molecules or ions:

0. SbH$_3$
1. XeF$_2$
2. Se$_8$ (a cyclic molecule with a ring of eight Se atoms)

Methanol, H$_3$COH, is used as the fuel in some race cars. Ethanol, C$_2$H$_5$OH, is used extensively as motor fuel in Brazil. Both methanol and ethanol produce CO$_2$ and H$_2$O when they burn. Write the chemical equations for these combustion reactions using Lewis structures instead of chemical formulas.

\[
2 \text{H}_3\text{C}=\text{O} + 3 \text{O} = \text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{C}=\text{O} + 4 \text{H}_{\cdot\cdot}\]

\[
\text{H}_3\text{C}=\text{O} + 3 \text{O} = \text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{C}=\text{O} + 3 \text{H}_{\cdot\cdot}\]

Many planets in our solar system contain organic chemicals including methane (CH$_4$) and traces of ethylene (C$_2$H$_4$), ethane (C$_2$H$_6$), propyne (H$_3$CCCH), and diacetylene (HCCCCH). Write the Lewis structures for each of these molecules.

Carbon tetrachloride was formerly used in fire extinguishers for electrical fires. It is no longer used for this purpose because of the formation of the toxic gas phosgene, Cl$_2$CO. Write the Lewis structures for carbon tetrachloride and phosgene.
Identify the atoms that correspond to each of the following electron configurations. Then, write the Lewis symbol for the common ion formed from each atom:

0. $1s^22s^22p^5$
1. $1s^22s^22p^63s^2$
2. $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^64s^23d^{10}$
3. $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^64s^23d^{10}4p^4$
4. $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^64s^23d^{10}4p^1$

The arrangement of atoms in several biologically important molecules is given here. Complete the Lewis structures of these molecules by adding multiple bonds and lone pairs. Do not add any more atoms.

the amino acid serine:

urea:

pyruvic acid:
uracil:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} \\
\text{H} & \text{N} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{H} \\
\text{O} & \text{N} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{H} \\
& & & & \text{H}
\end{align*}
\]

carbonic acid:

(a)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} \\
\text{H} & \text{O} & \text{C} & \text{O} & \text{H}
\end{align*}
\]

(b)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} & \text{-H} \\
\text{H} & \text{C} & \text{H} \\
\text{H} & \text{N} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{O} & \text{H}
\end{align*}
\]
(c)

(d)

(e)
A compound with a molar mass of about 28 g/mol contains 85.7% carbon and 14.3% hydrogen by mass. Write the Lewis structure for a molecule of the compound.

A compound with a molar mass of about 42 g/mol contains 85.7% carbon and 14.3% hydrogen by mass. Write the Lewis structure for a molecule of the compound.

Two arrangements of atoms are possible for a compound with a molar mass of about 45 g/mol that contains 52.2% C, 13.1% H, and 34.7% O by mass. Write the Lewis structures for the two molecules.

How are single, double, and triple bonds similar? How do they differ?

Each bond includes a sharing of electrons between atoms. Two electrons are shared in a single bond; four electrons are shared in a double bond; and six electrons are shared in a triple bond.

7.5: Formal Charges and Resonance

Write resonance forms that describe the distribution of electrons in each of these molecules or ions.

0. selenium dioxide, OSeO
1. nitrate ion, \(\ce{NO3-}\)
2. nitric acid, HNO\(_3\) (N is bonded to an OH group and two O atoms)
3. benzene, \(\ce{C6H6}\):
Write resonance forms that describe the distribution of electrons in each of these molecules or ions.

0. sulfur dioxide, SO₂
1. carbonate ion, \( \text{CO}_3^{2-} \)
2. hydrogen carbonate ion, \( \text{HCO}_3^- \) (C is bonded to an OH group and two O atoms)
3. pyridine:

H-C-N-C-H

H-C-C-C-H

H

the formate ion:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{O} \\
\text{H-C-O} \\
- \\
\end{array}
\]

the allyl ion:
Write the resonance forms of ozone, O₃, the component of the upper atmosphere that protects the Earth from ultraviolet radiation.
Sodium nitrite, which has been used to preserve bacon and other meats, is an ionic compound. Write the resonance forms of the nitrite ion, \( \text{NO}_2^- \).

![Lewis structure of NO₂⁻]

In terms of the bonds present, explain why acetic acid, CH₃CO₂H, contains two distinct types of carbon-oxygen bonds, whereas the acetate ion, formed by loss of a hydrogen ion from acetic acid, only contains one type of carbon-oxygen bond. The skeleton structures of these species are shown:

![Skeleton structure of acetic acid and acetate ion]

Write the Lewis structures for the following, and include resonance structures where appropriate. Indicate which has the strongest carbon-oxygen bond.

0. CO₂
1. CO

(a)

\[
\overset{\cdot\cdot\cdot}{\cdot\cdot\cdot} = C = \overset{\cdot\cdot\cdot}{\cdot\cdot\cdot}
\]

(b)

\[
\overset{\cdot\cdot\cdot}{\cdot\cdot\cdot} = C = \overset{\cdot\cdot\cdot}{\cdot\cdot\cdot}
\]

CO has the strongest carbon-oxygen bond because there is a triple bond joining C and O. CO₂ has double bonds.

Toothpastes containing sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) and hydrogen peroxide are widely used. Write Lewis structures for the hydrogen carbonate ion and hydrogen peroxide molecule, with resonance forms where appropriate.

Determine the formal charge of each element in the following:

0. HCl
1. CF₄
2. PCl₃
Determine the formal charge of each element in the following:

0. \( \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \)
1. \( \text{SO}_4^{2-} \)
2. \( \text{NH}_3 \)
3. \( \text{O}_2^{2-} \)
4. \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \)

Calculate the formal charge of chlorine in the molecules \( \text{Cl}_2 \), \( \text{BeCl}_2 \), and \( \text{ClF}_5 \).

\( \text{Cl in Cl}_2: 0; \text{Cl in BeCl}_2: 0; \text{Cl in ClF}_5: 0 \)

Calculate the formal charge of each element in the following compounds and ions:

0. \( \text{F}_2\text{CO} \)
1. \( \text{NO}^- \)
2. \( \text{BF}_4^- \)
3. \( \text{SnCl}_3^- \)
4. \( \text{H}_2\text{CCH}_2 \)
5. \( \text{ClF}_3 \)
6. \( \text{SeF}_6 \)
7. (h) \( \text{PO}_4^{3-} \)

Draw all possible resonance structures for each of these compounds. Determine the formal charge on each atom in each of the resonance structures:

0. \( \text{O}_3 \)
1. \( \text{SO}_2 \)
2. \( \text{NO}_2^- \)
3. \( \text{NO}_3^- \)

;
Based on formal charge considerations, which of the following would likely be the correct arrangement of atoms in nitrosyl chloride: ClNO or ClON?

Based on formal charge considerations, which of the following would likely be the correct arrangement of atoms in hypohalous acid: HOCl or OCIH?

HOCl

Based on formal charge considerations, which of the following would likely be the correct arrangement of atoms in sulfur dioxide: OSO or SOO?

Draw the structure of hydroxylamine, H₃NO, and assign formal charges; look up the structure. Is the actual structure consistent with the formal charges?

The structure that gives zero formal charges is consistent with the actual structure:

Iodine forms a series of fluorides (listed here). Write Lewis structures for each of the four compounds and determine the formal charge of the iodine atom in each molecule:

0. IF
1. IF₃
2. IF₅
3. IF₇

Write the Lewis structure and chemical formula of the compound with a molar mass of about 70 g/mol that contains
19.7% nitrogen and 80.3% fluorine by mass, and determine the formal charge of the atoms in this compound.

\[ \text{NF}_3; \]

Which of the following structures would we expect for nitrous acid? Determine the formal charges:

\[ \text{H} - \overset{\text{O}}{\overset{\text{N}}{\overset{\text{O}}{\text{O}}}} \text{ or } \text{H} - \overset{\text{O}}{\overset{\text{N}}{\overset{\text{O}}{\text{O}}}} \]

Sulfuric acid is the industrial chemical produced in greatest quantity worldwide. About 90 billion pounds are produced each year in the United States alone. Write the Lewis structure for sulfuric acid, \( \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \), which has two oxygen atoms and two OH groups bonded to the sulfur.

7.6: Strengths of Ionic and Covalent Bonds

Which bond in each of the following pairs of bonds is the strongest?

0. C–C or \( \text{C} = \text{C} \)
1. C–N or \( \text{C} = \text{N} \)
2. \( \text{C} = \text{O} \) or \( \text{C} = \text{O} \)
3. H–F or H–Cl
4. C–H or O–H
5. C–N or C–O

Using the bond energies in Table, determine the approximate enthalpy change for each of the following reactions:

0. \(\text{H}_2(g) + \text{Br}_2(g) \rightarrow 2\text{HBr}(g)\)
1. \(\text{CH}_4(g) + \text{I}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{I}(g) + \text{HI}(g)\)
2. \(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(g) + 3\text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)\)

0. \(-114\) kJ;
1. 30 kJ;
2. (c) \(-1055\) kJ

Using the bond energies in Table, determine the approximate enthalpy change for each of the following reactions:

0. \(\text{Cl}_2(g) + 3\text{F}_2(g) \rightarrow 2\text{ClF}_3(g)\)
1. \(\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2(g) + \text{H}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{CCH}_3(g)\)
2. (c) \(2\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(g) + 7\text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2(g) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)\)

When a molecule can form two different structures, the structure with the stronger bonds is usually the more stable form. Use bond energies to predict the correct structure of the hydroxylamine molecule:

The greater bond energy is in the figure on the left. It is the more stable form.

How does the bond energy of HCl differ from the standard enthalpy of formation of HCl(g)?

Using the standard enthalpy of formation data in Appendix G, show how the standard enthalpy of formation of HCl(g) can be used to determine the bond energy.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{D}_{\text{HCl}} &= \Delta H^\circ_{298}\text{HCl} = \Delta H^\circ_{\text{f[HCl}(g)]} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{f[H}(g)]} + \Delta H^\circ_{\text{f[Cl}(g)]}\\
&= \text{-92.307} + 217.97 + 121.3\\
&= 431.6\text{ kJ}
\end{align*}
\]
Using the standard enthalpy of formation data in Appendix G, calculate the bond energy of the carbon-sulfur double bond in CS₂.

Using the standard enthalpy of formation data in Appendix G, determine which bond is stronger: the S–F bond in SF₄(g) or in SF₆(g)?

The S–F bond in SF₄ is stronger.

Using the standard enthalpy of formation data in Appendix G, determine which bond is stronger: the P–Cl bond in PCl₃(g) or in PCl₅(g)?

Complete the following Lewis structure by adding bonds (not atoms), and then indicate the longest bond:

```
H H
H C C C C C C C H
H H
H H
H C—C—C=C—C=C—C—H
H H
```

The C–C single bonds are longest.

Use the bond energy to calculate an approximate value of ΔH for the following reaction. Which is the more stable form of FNO₂?

```
: : 
O=N—O—O: → O=N—O—F:
```

Use principles of atomic structure to answer each of the following:

1. The radius of the Ca atom is 197 pm; the radius of the Ca²⁺ ion is 99 pm. Account for the difference.
2. The lattice energy of CaO(s) is −3460 kJ/mol; the lattice energy of K₂O is −2240 kJ/mol. Account for the difference.
3. Given these ionization values, explain the difference between Ca and K with regard to their first and second ionization energies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>First Ionization Energy (kJ/mol)</th>
<th>Second Ionization Energy (kJ/mol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>3050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>1140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first ionization energy of Mg is 738 kJ/mol and that of Al is 578 kJ/mol. Account for this difference.

When two electrons are removed from the valence shell, the Ca radius loses the outermost energy level and reverts to the lower $n = 3$ level, which is much smaller in radius. The $+2$ charge on calcium pulls the oxygen much closer compared with K, thereby increasing the lattice energy relative to a less charged ion. (c) Removal of the 4s electron in Ca requires more energy than removal of the 4s electron in K because of the stronger attraction of the nucleus and the extra energy required to break the pairing of the electrons. The second ionization energy for K requires that an electron be removed from a lower energy level, where the attraction is much stronger from the nucleus for the electron. In addition, energy is required to unpair two electrons in a full orbital. For Ca, the second ionization potential requires removing only a lone electron in the exposed outer energy level. In Al, the removed electron is relatively unprotected and unpaired in a p orbital. The higher energy for Mg mainly reflects the unpairing of the 2s electron.

The lattice energy of LiF is 1023 kJ/mol, and the Li–F distance is 200.8 pm. NaF crystallizes in the same structure as LiF but with a Na–F distance of 231 pm. Which of the following values most closely approximates the lattice energy of NaF: 510, 890, 1023, 1175, or 4090 kJ/mol? Explain your choice.

For which of the following substances is the least energy required to convert one mole of the solid into separate ions?

0. MgO
1. SrO
2. (c) KF
3. CsF
4. MgF₂

(d) The reaction of a metal, M, with a halogen, X₂, proceeds by an exothermic reaction as indicated by this equation: \( \text{M}(s) + \text{X}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{MX}_2(s) \). For each of the following, indicate which option will make the reaction more exothermic. Explain your answers.

0. a large radius vs. a small radius for $M^{+2}$
1. a high ionization energy vs. a low ionization energy for M
2. (c) an increasing bond energy for the halogen
3. a decreasing electron affinity for the halogen
4. an increasing size of the anion formed by the halogen

The lattice energy of LiF is 1023 kJ/mol, and the Li–F distance is 201 pm. MgO crystallizes in the same structure as LiF but with a Mg–O distance of 205 pm. Which of the following values most closely approximates the lattice energy of MgO:
256 kJ/mol, 512 kJ/mol, 1023 kJ/mol, 2046 kJ/mol, or 4008 kJ/mol? Explain your choice.

4008 kJ/mol; both ions in MgO have twice the charge of the ions in LiF; the bond length is very similar and both have the same structure; a quadrupling of the energy is expected based on the equation for lattice energy

Which compound in each of the following pairs has the larger lattice energy? Note: Mg$^{2+}$ and Li$^+$ have similar radii; O$^{2-}$ and F$^-$ have similar radii. Explain your choices.

0. MgO or MgSe
1. LiF or MgO
2. (c) Li$_2$O or LiCl
3. Li$_2$Se or MgO

Which compound in each of the following pairs has the larger lattice energy? Note: Ba$^{2+}$ and K$^+$ have similar radii; S$^{2-}$ and Cl$^-$ have similar radii. Explain your choices.

0. K$_2$O or Na$_2$O
1. K$_2$S or BaS
2. (c) KCl or BaS
3. BaS or BaCl$_2$

Na$_2$O; Na$^+$ has a smaller radius than K$^+$; BaS; Ba has a larger charge than K; (c) BaS; Ba and S have larger charges; BaS; S has a larger charge

Which of the following compounds requires the most energy to convert one mole of the solid into separate ions?

0. MgO
1. SrO
2. (c) KF
3. CsF
4. MgF$_2$

Which of the following compounds requires the most energy to convert one mole of the solid into separate ions?

0. K$_2$S
1. K$_2$O
2. (c) CaS
3. Cs$_2$S
4. CaO

(e)

The lattice energy of KF is 794 kJ/mol, and the interionic distance is 269 pm. The Na–F
distance in NaF, which has the same structure as KF, is 231 pm. Which of the following values is the closest approximation of the lattice energy of NaF: 682 kJ/mol, 794 kJ/mol, 924 kJ/mol, 1588 kJ/mol, or 3175 kJ/mol? Explain your answer.

7.7: Molecular Structure and Polarity

Explain why the HOH molecule is bent, whereas the HBeH molecule is linear.

The placement of the two sets of unpaired electrons in water forces the bonds to assume a tetrahedral arrangement, and the resulting HOH molecule is bent. The HBeH molecule (in which Be has only two electrons to bond with the two electrons from the hydrogens) must have the electron pairs as far from one another as possible and is therefore linear.

What feature of a Lewis structure can be used to tell if a molecule’s (or ion’s) electron-pair geometry and molecular structure will be identical?

Explain the difference between electron-pair geometry and molecular structure.

Space must be provided for each pair of electrons whether they are in a bond or are present as lone pairs. Electron-pair geometry considers the placement of all electrons. Molecular structure considers only the bonding-pair geometry.

Why is the H–N–H angle in NH₃ smaller than the H–C–H bond angle in CH₄? Why is the H–N–H angle in \(\text{NH}_4^+\) identical to the H–C–H bond angle in CH₄?

Explain how a molecule that contains polar bonds can be nonpolar.

As long as the polar bonds are compensated (for example, two identical atoms are found directly across the central atom from one another), the molecule can be nonpolar.

As a general rule, MXₙ molecules (where M represents a central atom and X represents terminal atoms; n = 2 – 5) are polar if there is one or more lone pairs of electrons on M. NH₃ (M = N, X = H, n = 3) is an example. There are two molecular structures with lone pairs that are exceptions to this rule. What are they?

Predict the electron pair geometry and the molecular structure of each of the following molecules or ions:

0. SF₆
1. PCl₅
2. \(\text{BeH}_2\)
3. \(\text{CH}_3^+\)

0. Both the electron geometry and the molecular structure are octahedral.
1. Both the electron geometry and the molecular structure are trigonal bipyramid.
2. (c) Both the electron geometry and the molecular structure are linear.
3. Both the electron geometry and the molecular structure are trigonal planar.

Identify the electron pair geometry and the molecular structure of each of the following molecules or ions:
What are the electron-pair geometry and the molecular structure of each of the following molecules or ions?

0. ClF5
1. \(\text{ICl}_3\)
2. \(\text{TeCl}_4^{2-}\)
3. PCl3
4. SeF4
5. \(\text{PH}_2^-\)

- electron-pair geometry: octahedral, molecular structure: square pyramidal
- electron-pair geometry: tetrahedral, molecular structure: bent
- (c) electron-pair geometry: octahedral, molecular structure: square planar
- electron-pair geometry: tetrahedral, molecular structure: trigonal pyramidal
- electron-pair geometry: tetrahedral, molecular structure: bent (109°)

Predict the electron pair geometry and the molecular structure of each of the following ions:

0. \(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\)
1. \(\text{PCl}_4^-\)
2. \(\text{SnCl}_3^-\)
3. \(\text{BrCl}_4^-\)
4. ICl3
5. XeF4
6. \(\text{SF}_2\)

Identify the electron pair geometry and the molecular structure of each of the following molecules:

0. \(\text{ClNO (N is the central atom)}\)
1. CS2
2. \(\text{Cl}_2\text{CO (C is the central atom)}\)
3. \(\text{Cl}_2\text{SO (S is the central atom)}\)
4. \(\text{SO}_2\text{F}_2 (S is the central atom)\)
5. XeO2F2 (Xe is the central atom)
6. \(\text{ClOF}_2^+ (\text{Cl is the central atom})\)

- electron-pair geometry: trigonal planar, molecular structure: bent (120°)
- electron-pair geometry: linear, molecular structure: linear
- (c) electron-pair geometry: trigonal planar, molecular structure: trigonal planar
- electron-pair geometry: linear.
tetrahedral, molecular structure: trigonal pyramidal; electron-pair geometry: tetrahedral, molecular structure: tetrahedral; electron-pair geometry: trigonal bipyramidal, molecular structure: seesaw; (g) electron-pair geometry: tetrahedral, molecular structure: trigonal pyramidal

Predict the electron pair geometry and the molecular structure of each of the following:

0. IOF₅ (I is the central atom)
1. POCI₃ (P is the central atom)
2. (c) Cl₂SeO (Se is the central atom)
3. CISO⁺ (S is the central atom)
4. F₂SO (S is the central atom)
5. \( \text{\ce{NO2-}} \)
6. (g) \( \text{\ce{SiO4^4-}} \)

Which of the following molecules and ions contain polar bonds? Which of these molecules and ions have dipole moments?

0. ClF₅
1. \( \text{\ce{ClO2-}} \)
2. (c) \( \text{\ce{TeCl4^2-}} \)
3. PCl₃
4. SeF₄
5. \( \text{\ce{PH2-}} \)
6. (g) XeF₂

All of these molecules and ions contain polar bonds. Only ClF₅, \( \text{\ce{ClO2-}} \), PCl₃, SeF₄, and \( \text{\ce{PH2-}} \) have dipole moments.

Which of the following molecules and ions in Exercise contain polar bonds? Which of these molecules and ions have dipole moments?

0. H₃O⁺
1. \( \text{\ce{PCI4-}} \)
2. (c) \( \text{\ce{SnCl3-}} \)
3. \( \text{\ce{BrCl4-}} \)
4. IC₃
5. XeF₄
6. (g) SF₂

Which of the following molecules have dipole moments?

0. CS₂
1. SeS₂ 
2. (c) CCl₂F₂ 
3. PCl₃ (P is the central atom) 
4. ClNO (N is the central atom) 

SeS₂, CCl₂F₂, PCl₃, and ClNO all have dipole moments. 

Identify the molecules with a dipole moment: 

0. SF₄ 
1. CF₄ 
2. (c) Cl₂CCBr₂ 
3. CH₃Cl 
4. H₂CO 

The molecule XF₃ has a dipole moment. Is X boron or phosphorus? 

P 

The molecule XCl₂ has a dipole moment. Is X beryllium or sulfur? 

Is the Cl₂BBCl₂ molecule polar or nonpolar? 

nonpolar 

There are three possible structures for PCl₂F₃ with phosphorus as the central atom. Draw them and discuss how measurements of dipole moments could help distinguish among them. 

Describe the molecular structure around the indicated atom or atoms: 

0. the sulfur atom in sulfuric acid, H₂SO₄ [(HO)₂SO₂] 
1. the chlorine atom in chloric acid, HClO₃ [HOCIO₂] 
2. (c) the oxygen atom in hydrogen peroxide, HOOH 
3. the nitrogen atom in nitric acid, HNO₃ [HONO₂] 
4. the oxygen atom in the OH group in nitric acid, HNO₃ [HONO₂] 
5. the central oxygen atom in the ozone molecule, O₃ 
6. (g) each of the carbon atoms in propyne, CH₃CCH 
7. (h) the carbon atom in Freon, CCl₂F₂ 
8. (i) each of the carbon atoms in allene, H₂CCCH₂ 

tetrahedral; trigonal pyramidal; (c) bent (109°); trigonal planar; bent (109°); bent (109°); (g) CH₃CCH tetrahedral, CH₃CCH linear; (h) tetrahedral; (i) H₂CCCH₂ linear; H₂CCCH₂ trigonal planar 

Draw the Lewis structures and predict the shape of each compound or ion:
0. CO₂
1. \( \ce{NO2^-} \)
2. (c) SO₃
3. \( \ce{SO3^2-} \)

A molecule with the formula AB₂, in which A and B represent different atoms, could have one of three different shapes. Sketch and name the three different shapes that this molecule might have. Give an example of a molecule or ion for each shape.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{B} & \quad \text{A} \quad \text{B} \quad \text{CO}_2, \text{linear} \\
\text{B} & \quad \text{A} \quad \text{B} \\
& \quad \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{bent with an approximately 109° angle} \\
\text{B} & \quad \text{A} \quad \text{B} \\
& \quad \text{SO}_2, \text{bent with an approximately 120° angle}
\end{align*}
\]

A molecule with the formula AB₃, in which A and B represent different atoms, could have one of three different shapes. Sketch and name the three different shapes that this molecule might have. Give an example of a molecule or ion that has each shape.

Draw the Lewis electron dot structures for these molecules, including resonance structures where appropriate:

0. \( \ce{CS3^2-} \)
1. CS₂
2. (c) CS

predict the molecular shapes for \( \ce{CS3^2-} \) and CS₂ and explain how you arrived at your predictions

(a)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{]} \\
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{]} \\
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{]} \\
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{]}
\end{align*}
\]

(b)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \\
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \\
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S} \\
\text{\[} & \quad \text{S} \quad \text{S}
\end{align*}
\]

(c)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{:} & \quad \text{C} \quad \text{S} \\
\text{:} & \quad \text{C} \quad \text{S}
\end{align*}
\]
\(\text{CS}_3^2\) includes three regions of electron density (all are bonds with no lone pairs); the shape is trigonal planar; CS\(_2\) has only two regions of electron density (all bonds with no lone pairs); the shape is linear.

What is the molecular structure of the stable form of FNO\(_2\)? (N is the central atom.)

A compound with a molar mass of about 42 g/mol contains 85.7% carbon and 14.3% hydrogen. What is its molecular structure?

The Lewis structure is made from three units, but the atoms must be rearranged:

```
H  H  H
\| \| \|
H—C—C≡C—H
\| \|
H
```

Use the simulation to perform the following exercises for a two-atom molecule:

0. Adjust the electronegativity value so the bond dipole is pointing toward B. Then determine what the electronegativity values must be to switch the dipole so that it points toward A.
1. With a partial positive charge on A, turn on the electric field and describe what happens.
2. (c) With a small partial negative charge on A, turn on the electric field and describe what happens.
3. Reset all, and then with a large partial negative charge on A, turn on the electric field and describe what happens.

Use the simulation to perform the following exercises for a real molecule. You may need to rotate the molecules in three dimensions to see certain dipoles.

0. Sketch the bond dipoles and molecular dipole (if any) for O\(_3\). Explain your observations.
1. Look at the bond dipoles for NH\(_3\). Use these dipoles to predict whether N or H is more electronegative.
2. (c) Predict whether there should be a molecular dipole for NH\(_3\) and, if so, in which direction it will point. Check the molecular dipole box to test your hypothesis.

The molecular dipole points away from the hydrogen atoms.

Use the Molecule Shape simulator to build a molecule. Starting with the central atom, click on the double bond to add one double bond. Then add one single bond and one lone pair. Rotate the molecule to observe the complete geometry. Name the electron group geometry and molecular structure and predict the bond angle. Then click the check boxes at the bottom and right of the simulator to check your answers.

Use the Molecule Shape simulator to explore real molecules. On the Real Molecules tab, select H\(_2\)O. Switch between the “real” and “model” modes. Explain the difference observed.
The structures are very similar. In the model mode, each electron group occupies the same amount of space, so the bond angle is shown as 109.5°. In the "real" mode, the lone pairs are larger, causing the hydrogens to be compressed. This leads to the smaller angle of 104.5°.

Use the Molecule Shape simulator to explore real molecules. On the Real Molecules tab, select “model” mode and $\text{S}_2\text{O}$. What is the model bond angle? Explain whether the “real” bond angle should be larger or smaller than the ideal model angle.