

# INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - 1<sup>ST</sup> HOURLY EXAM

October 6, 1997

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Give the correct electron configuration for the following atoms and ions. [30 pts]

- A.)  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
B.) Te \_\_\_\_\_  
C.)  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
D.) Mo \_\_\_\_\_  
E.)  $\text{As}^{3-}$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. For the following molecules and ions, [50 pts]

- i) Write the correct Lewis structure showing all formal charges  
ii) Sketch and identify the correct molecular geometry. Determine all "idealized" bond angles  
iii) Determine the idealized hybridization of all sigma bonding orbitals on the central atom  
iv) Determine the correct point group of the idealized molecular geometry

A.)  $\text{OCN}^-$

B.)  $\text{SeF}_4$

C.)  $\text{PCl}_4^+$

D.)  $\text{SiF}_6^{2-}$

3. The square planar molecule,  $\text{XeF}_4$ , belongs to the point group  $D_{4h}$ . A character table is given below.

$D_{4h}$	$E$	$2C_4$	$C_2$	$2C'_2$	$2C''_2$	$i$	$2S_4$	$\sigma_h$	$2\sigma_v$	$2\sigma_d$		
$A_{1g}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$R_z$	$x^2 + y^2, z^2$
$A_{2g}$	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1		$x^2 - y^2$
$B_{1g}$	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1		$xy$
$B_{2g}$	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1		$(xz, yz)$
$E_g$	2	0	-2	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	$(R_x, R_y)$	
$A_{1u}$	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	$z$	
$A_{2u}$	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1		
$B_{1u}$	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1		
$B_{2u}$	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1		
$E_u$	2	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	2	0	0	$(x, y)$	

- a) Sketch the structure of  $\text{XeF}_4$  and show all symmetry elements associated with the molecule (including improper axes) [15 pts]

- b) What is the order of the group  $D_{4h}$ ? [5 pts]

- c) Determine which irreducible representation each of the following atomic orbitals on xenon belong. [10 pts]

s \_\_\_\_\_  
 $p_x$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $p_y$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $p_z$  \_\_\_\_\_

$d_{xy}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $d_{xz}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $d_{yz}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $d_{z^2}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $d_{x^2-y^2}$  \_\_\_\_\_

d) The four sigma bonding orbitals from fluorine form three symmetry adapted linear combinations (SALC's):  $A_{1g}$ ,  $B_{1g}$ , and  $E_u$ . Draw a qualitative molecular orbital diagram showing the interaction of fluorine SALC's with the xenon atomic orbitals. (Hint: If more than one atomic orbital on xenon can interact with any particular fluorine SALC, then the order of preference is  $s > p > d$ .) [15 pts]

4. The following questions pertain to periodic properties of the elements. [35 pts]

A) The atom or ion with the smallest radius. ( $K^+$ ,  $S^{2-}$ , Ar,  $Cl^-$ ) \_\_\_\_\_

B) The atom or ion with the greatest ionization potential. (P, Cl, N, O) \_\_\_\_\_

C) The atom or ion with the greatest electron affinity. (P, Cl, N, O) \_\_\_\_\_

D) The most electronegative element. \_\_\_\_\_

E) The element with the greatest  $Z_{eff}$ . (Si, Ge, Sn, Pb) \_\_\_\_\_

F) The element with the greatest bond strength with hydrogen (N, P, As, Sb) \_\_\_\_\_

G) The element with the greatest bond strength to fluorine (N, P, As, Sb) \_\_\_\_\_

5. The following questions pertain to the trigonal bipyramid geometry.

A.) Electronegative substituents prefer apical positions in the trigonal bipyramid geometry. Explain why this is the case. [20 pts]

B.) Trigonal bipyramidal molecules such as  $\text{PF}_5$  and  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  commonly display non-rigid stereochemistry. Using  $\text{PF}_5$  as an example, a) explain what is meant by non-rigid stereochemistry and b) show the mechanism (Berry pseudorotation) by which  $\text{PF}_5$  exhibits non-rigid stereochemical behavior. [20 pts]