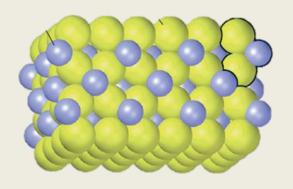
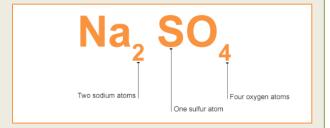
CHEMICAL NAMES # FORMULAS

SIGNIFICANCE OF A CHEMICAL FORMULA

Chemical formulas are important because they indicate the relative number of atoms of each kind of a chemical compound

- For an ionic compound: chemical formulas represents one formula unit
 - Formula unit: the simplest ratio of the compound's positive and negative ions
- For a molecule: the molecular formula gives the number of atoms of each element contained in a single molecule of the compound





MONATOMIC IONS

- Monatomic ion: ions formed from a single atom
 - o *Ex*: Na⁺, Mg²⁺, S²⁻

Naming monatomic ions:

- Cations (+):
 - Name of element + cation
 - Ex: K⁺ Potassium cation
 Mg²⁺ Magnesium cation
 Aluminum cation

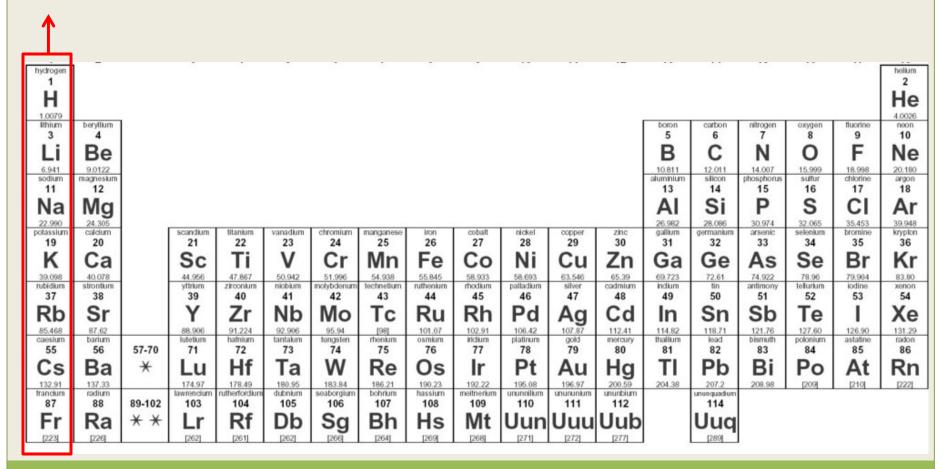
- <u>Anions (-)</u>:
 - O Base of element + -ide

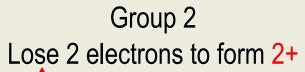
Ex: F- Fluoride
 N³⁻ Nitride
 Br- Bromide

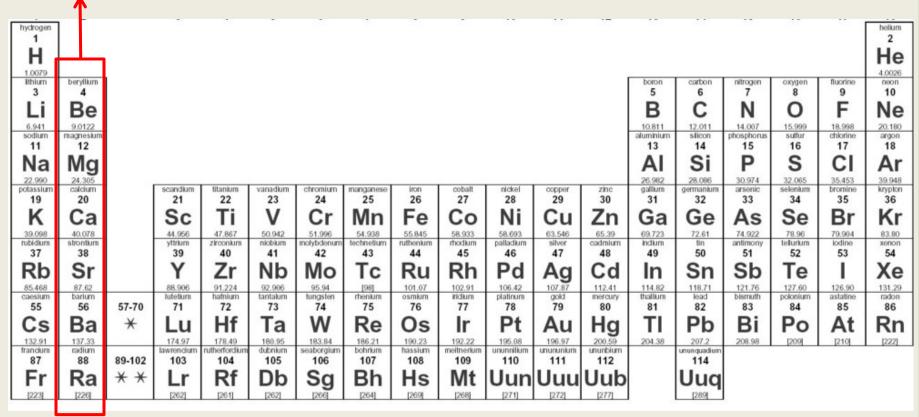
Oxidation numbers: the ions charges that atoms gain when they lose or gain their valence electrons; are the number of electrons they can lose or gain when bonding

hydrogen	60 - T			100		150		(37-3)		155	2.51		100	100	1551	555	552 8	helium
Ĥ																		He
																		241 147 247 242
1,0079 lithium	beryllium											1	boron	carbon	nitrogen	oxygen	fluorine	4.0026 neon
3	4												5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be												В	С	N	0	F	Ne
6.941	9.0122												10.811	12.011	14.007	15.999	18,998	20.180
sodium 11	magnesium 12												aluminium 13	sticon 14	phosphorus 15	sulfur 16	chlorine 17	argon 18
Na	Mg												AI	Si	P	S	CI	Ar
22,990	24.305												26.982	28.096	30.974	32.065	35,453	39,948
potassium	caldum		scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromium	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zine	gallium	germanium	arsenic	selenium	bromine	krypton
19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca		Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.098	40.078		44.956	47.867	50,942	51.996	54.938	55.845	58.933	58,693	63,546	65.39	69.723	72.61	74.922	78.96	79.904	83.80
rubidium 37	strontium 38		yttrium 39	zirconium 40	niobium 41	molybdenum 42	technetium 43	ruthenium 44	rhodium 45	palladium 46	silver 47	cadmium 48	indium 49	50	antimony 51	tellurium 52	iodine 53	xenon 54
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sr		Υ	Zr	Nb	Мо	7.5		Rh	Pd		Cd	-	Sn	Sb	Te	ï	Xe
Rb	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			933127755555			Тс	Ru		22.7 (2.20.2)	Ag	1000	In	A 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		120000000000000000000000000000000000000
85,468 caesium	87.62 barium		88.906 lutetium	91.224 hafnium	92.906 tantalum	95.94 tungsten	[98] rhenium	101.07 osmium	102.91 iridium	106.42 platinum	107.87 gold	112.41 mercury	114.82 thallium	118,71 lead	121.76 bismuth	127.60 polonium	126.90 astatine	131.29 radon
55	56	57-70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	*	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	ΤI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132.91	137.33		174.97	178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	208.98	[209]	[210]	[222]
francium 87	radium 88	89-102	lawrencium 103	rutherfordium 104	dubnium 105	seaborgium 106	107	hassium 108	meitnerium 109	ununnilium 110	unununium 111	ununbium 112		ununquadium 114				
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-53		0.000		533,030	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	A 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100000000									
Fr	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt		Uuu	auu		Uuq				
[223]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]	l,			

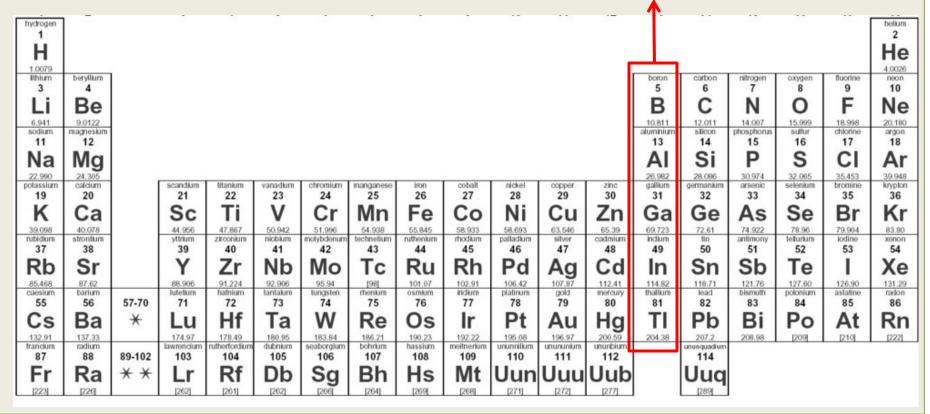
Group 1
Lose 1 electron to form 1+

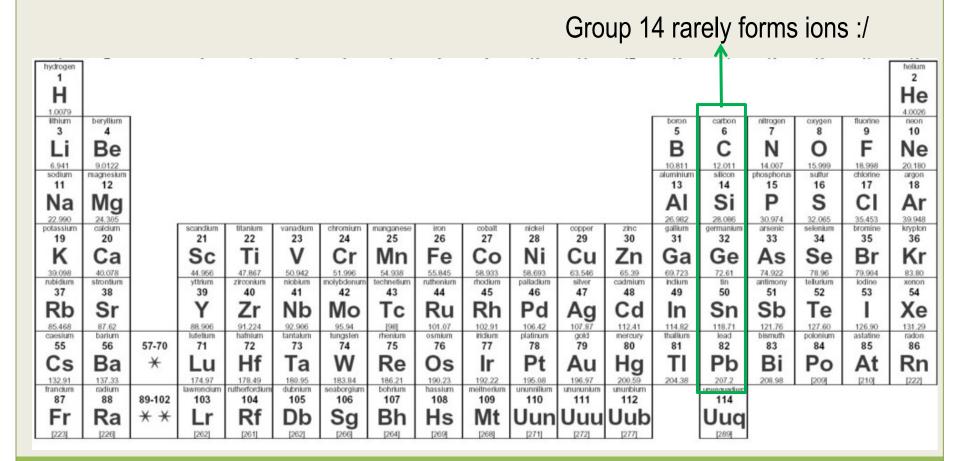




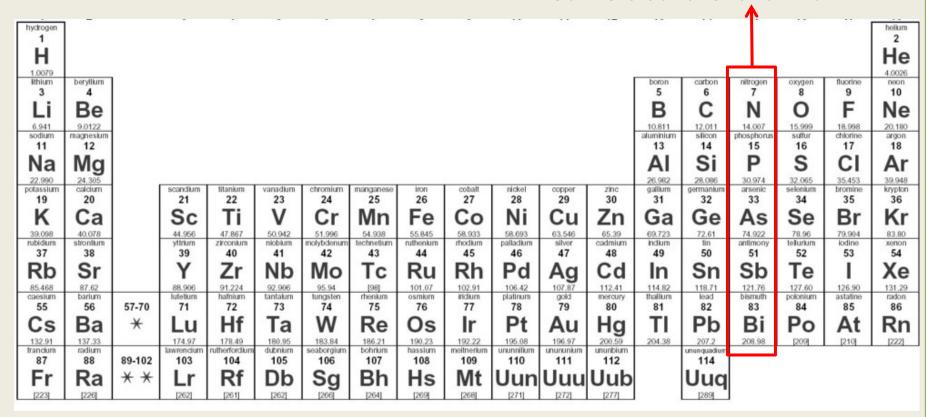




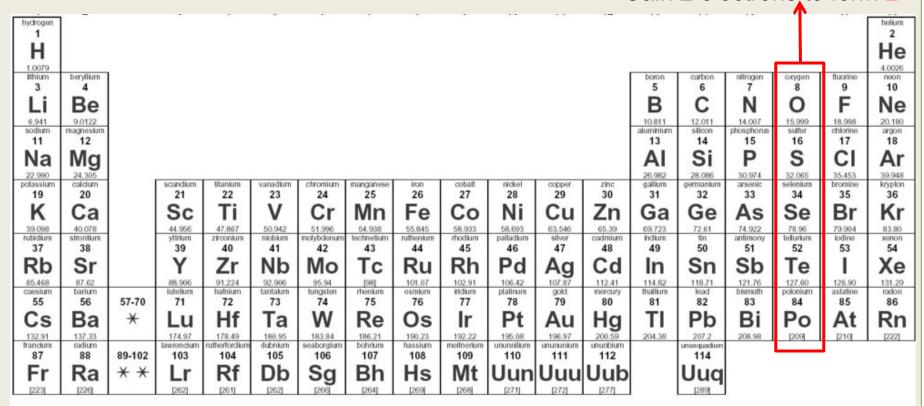




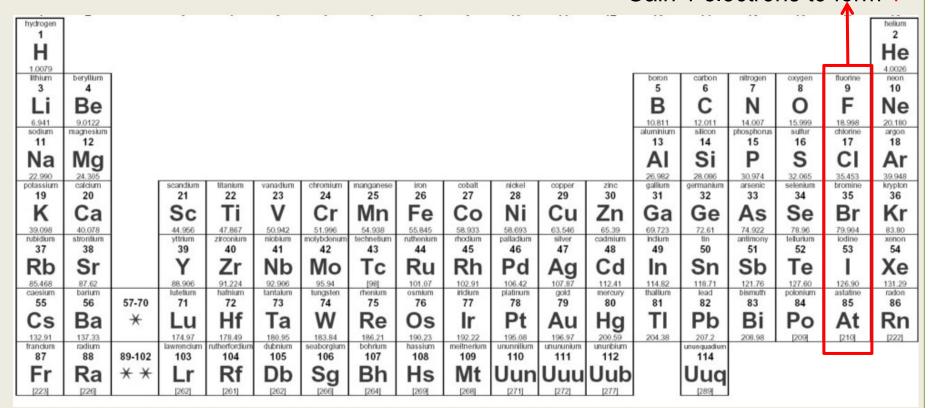
Group 15
Gain 3 electrons to form 3-



Group 16
Gain 2 electrons to form 2-



Group 17
Gain 1 electrons to form 1-



Groups 3-12 (Transition Metals) d-block elements form variable charges *Ex*:

hydrogen 1 H	- Copper can be Cu ⁺ or Cu ²⁺ - Iron can be Fe ²⁺ or Fe ³⁺									helium 2 He								
Ithlum 3 Li 6,941 sodium	Be 9,0122 magnesium	Doron Carbon nitrogen Oxygen fluorine neon									neon 10 Ne 20.180							
Na 22,990 potassium	Mg 24,305 calcium		scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromium	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zine	AI 26,982 gallium	Si 28.096 germanium	P 30.974 arsenic	S 32.065 selenium	CI 35,453 bromine	Ar 39,948 krypton
19 K 39,098	Ca 40.078		Sc 44.966	71 47.867	23 V 50.942	Cr 51,996	Mn 54.938	Fe	Co 58.933	28 Ni 58.693	Cu	Zn	31 Ga 69.723	32 Ge	33 As 74.922	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79,904	36 Kr 83.80
77 Rb	strontium 38 Sr 87.62		yttrium 39 Y 88,906	2irconium 40 Zr 91,224	Nb 92,906	Mo 95,94	TC	Ru 101,07	45 Rh	Pd 106.42	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb 121.76	52 Te	53 126.90	Xe 131,29
caesium 55 Cs	barium 56 Ba	57-70 X	lutetium 71 Lu	hafnium 72 Hf	tantalum 73 Ta	tungsten 74	rhenium 75 Re	osmium 76 Os	iridium 77	platinum 78 Pt	gold 79 Au	mercury 80 Hg	thallium 81	Pb	bismuth 83 Bi	Polonium 84 Po	astatine 85 At	radon 86 Rn
francium 87	137.33 radium 88 Ra	89-102 X X	174.97 lawrencium 103	178.49 rutherfordium 104 Rf	180.95 dubnium 105 Db	seaborgium 106 Sg	186.21 bohrium 107 Bh	190.23 hassium 108 Hs	192.22 meitnerium 109	195.08 ununnilium 110 Uun	196.97 unununium 111 Uuu	200.59 ununbium 112 Uub	204.38	ununquadium 114 Uuq	208,98	[209]	[210]	[222]
[223]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]	,			

BINARY IONIC COMPOUNDS

Binary compounds: compounds composed of two different elements

- For ionic compounds...
 - The total # of positive charges and negative charges must be equal

WRITING IONIC COMPOUND FORMULAS

Rules for writing formulas for ionic compounds:

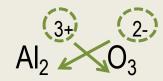
- Write the symbols & charges for the ions (cations first)
- Cross over the charges as subscripts
- 3 Check to make sure the charges are equal

Ex: Aluminum Oxide

Write the symbols for the ions (cations first)

$$AI^{3+}$$
 O^{2-}

Cross over the charges as subscripts



3. Check to make sure the charges are equal

$$2 \times (+3) = +6$$
 $3 \times (-2) = -6$

- Write the formulas for the binary ionic compounds formed between the following elements:
 - Potassium and iodine
 - $\times KI$
 - Magnesium and chlorine
 - \times MgCl₂
 - Sodium and sulfur
 - \times Na₂S

NAMING BINARY IONIC COMPOUNDS

- Involves combining the names of cations and anions
- Rules for naming ionic compounds:
 - 1) Name the cation first: full name of cation
 - 2 Name anion last: base of anion + -ide
 - \circ Ex: Al₂O₃
 - × Al = aluminum
 - \times O = oxygen \rightarrow oxide
 - ★ Aluminum oxide

- Name the binary ionic compounds indicated by the following formulas:
 - AgCl
 - Silver chloride
 - o ZnO
 - o CaBr₂
 - Calcium bromide



- Use the Stock System of nomenclature for compounds with transitional metals
 - Roman numerals represents charges in parentheses

<u>Ex</u>: CuCl₂ <u>Hint</u>: undo the crisscross to determine cation charge!
 Copper(II) chloride

- Give the names for the following ionic compounds:
 - o CuBr₂
 - o PbCl₂
 - ★ Lead(II) chloride
 - \circ Fe₂O₃

COMPOUNDS CONTAINING POLYATOMIC IONS

- Polyatomic ions are mostly anions (except NH₄⁺)
 - Most are oxyanions
 - <u>■ Oxyanion</u>: polyatomic ions that contain oxygen
 - Most common anions have –ate endings (Ex: ClO₃- chlorate)



- Use parentheses if more than one polyatomic ion is present
 - \times Ex: Al₂(SO₄)₃
- Rules for naming compounds with polyatomic ions:
 - Same as naming for regular ionic compounds except:
 - Name polyatomic ion as one unit
 - \circ Ex: AgNO₃ = silver nitrate

- Name the following binary compounds:
 - o Na₂CO₃
 - Sodium carbonate
 - O Ag₃PO₄
 - Silver phosphate
 - \circ Fe(NO₃)₃

- Sample for writing formulas for compounds with polyatomic ions:
 - <u>Ex</u>: Aluminum hydroxide

```
Al^{3+} + (OH)^{-} Use crisscross method! Al(OH)_3
```

You Try!

- Give the formula for the following ionic compounds:
 - Barium hydroxide
 - \times Ba(OH)₂
 - Copper(II) nitrate
 - \times Cu(NO₃)₂

BINARY MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

- Prefixes used to note how many atoms in a compound
 - 1. mono-
- 6. hexa-

2. di-

7. hepta-

3. tri-

8. octa-

4. tetra-

- 9. nona-
- 5. penta-
- 10. deca-

- Rules for naming molecular compounds:
 - 1 Less-electronegative element is given first
 - First element only gets a prefix if it has more than one
 - 3 Second element is named by combining...
 - A prefix indicating the number of atoms
 - The root name of the second element
 - The ending -ide
 - The <u>o</u> or <u>a</u> at the end of a prefix is usually dropped when the word following the prefix begins with another vowel

The Molecular Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen

Formula	Prefix-System Name
N_2O	Dinitrogen monoxide
NO	Nitrogen monoxide
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
N_2O_3	Dinitrogen trioxide
N_2O_4	Dinitrogen tetroxide
N_2O_5	Dinitrogen pentoxide

Name the following molecular compounds:

- \circ SO₃
- o ICl₃
 - ▼ lodine trichloride
- o PBr₅
 - ▼ Phosphorus pentabromide

Write the formulas for the following molecular compounds

- Carbon tetraiodide
 - \times Cl₄
- Phosphorus trichloride
 - × PCI₃
- Oxygen difluoride
 - \times OF₂