Naming of chemical compounds

1011: atom or group of atoms that

Cations: positively charged ion e.g. Bazt, NHyt

Auton: negatively choryed ion e.g. Cl-, Co32-

Heydrogen: H+ Crommon) or H- (hydride)

Ackali Metals: lose le ->
form +1 jous

Group 2A: lose 2e to form 2+ ions

Aluminum: lose 3e to form Al 3+ Group 74: gains le to form 1-ions

Group 6A: gains 2e to form 2-ions

Nand P: gain 3e-to form N3-, P3-

Type I metals:
one kind of charge

-alkali metals, alkaline earth, metals

aluminum, silver, zinc, cadminum:

naming: name of element

+"iou"

Type I metals:

more than one kind of charged ion:

Example Fe2+ / Fe3+

naming: name of element + charge as roman numbes + "ion"

Fe 2+: iron I ion

Fe3+ : iron 111 ion

Mono Aboncie anions Suffix "ide" is substituted for the ending of the name

ce : cheorine chloride

Naming of binory compounds

Type I:

Nace: soctium chloride

MgO: magnesium oxide

Al203: aluminum oxide

Type ! :

Fellz: iron II chloride

Fe C13: iron III chloride

Naming of binary covalent compounds

- between two non-metals

- Her element farther left in the periodic table is noither hirst Ex.: SFG

- name of first element remains unclanged
- Suffixe "ide" replaces the ending of second element
- use prefixes to indicate the number of each kind; mono is omitted for first element SF6: sulfur hexallouride

CO: carbonmono xide

Polyalouic lous

- iouic: follow same rules as with binary compounds
- metal/cation written first
- if Type I metal, show charge in paraultieses as no moun numeral
- polyatomic ion is ther named or written

Amon

- ide chloride, Cecyanide, CN

- ate chlorate, Clogperchlorate, Cloysulfate, Soy2-

-ite chlonk, clozhypochlonk, closulhk, sozz-

Acid

hydro__ic acid

HCe: hydrochloric
acid

HCN: hydrocyanic
acid

___ ic acid chloric acid, Haoz perchloric acid, Haoy sulfunc acid Hosoy

- ous acid chlorous acid HCLO2 hypochlorous acid HCOO Sulfurous acid HSO3