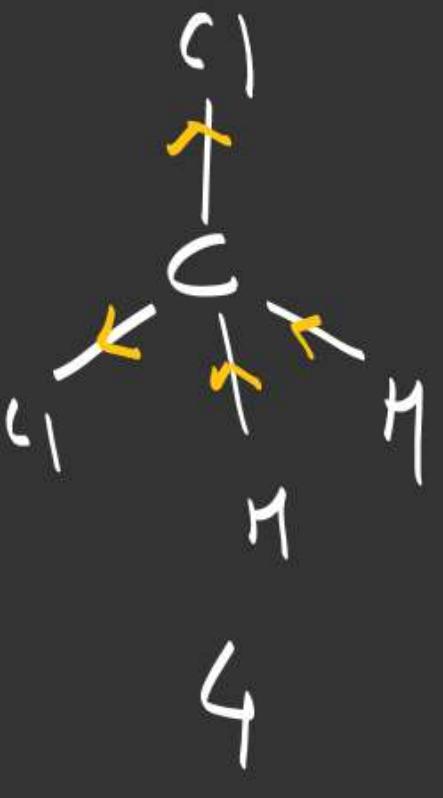
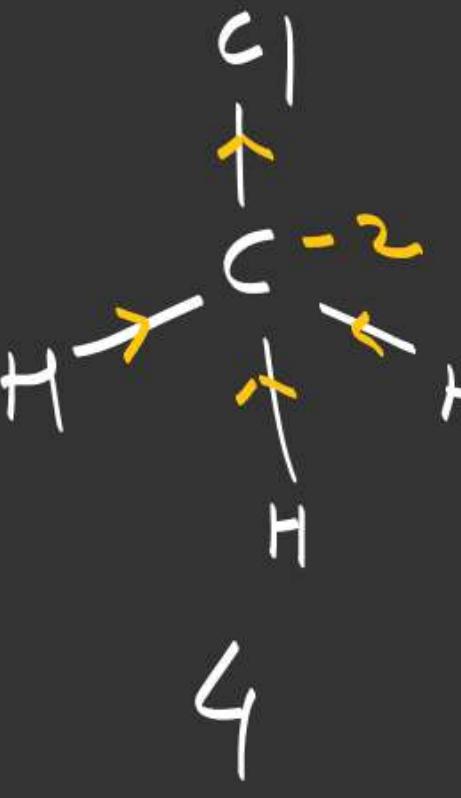
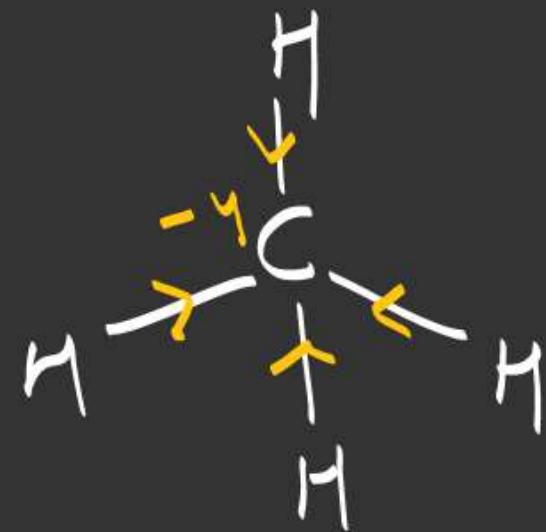


Covalency
number of covalent bond.
depends on no of covalent bond.
Can not zero, negative
fraction

oxidation state
permanent formal charge
does not depends on number
of bond
can be zero, neg. and fractional.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 2.1 \\
 C &= 2.5 \\
 Cl &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$



Corateny = 4

Oxidation state -4

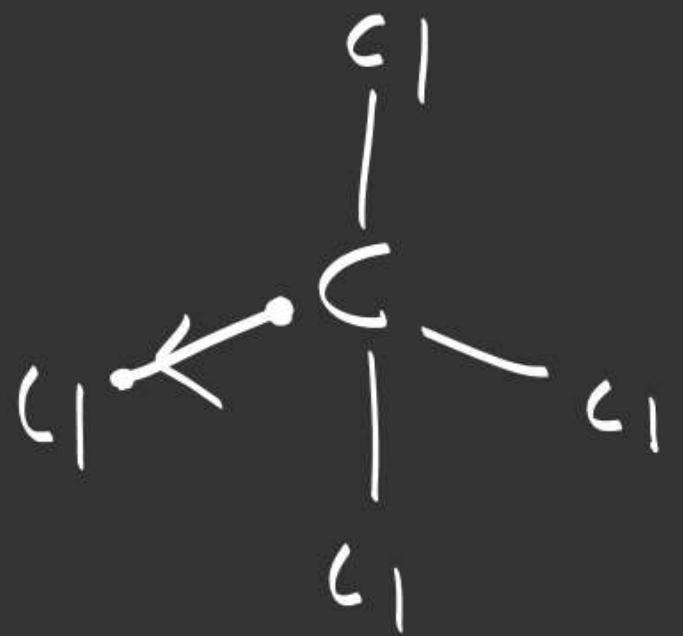
-2

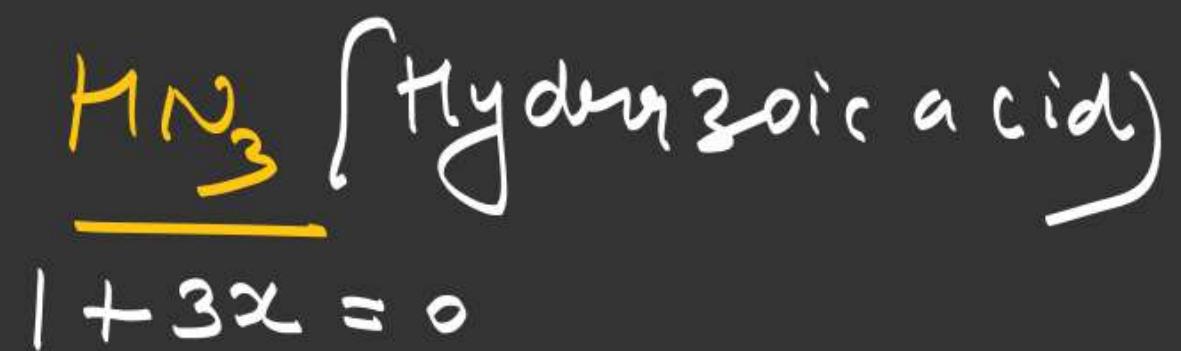
0

+2

+4

$$C = 2.5$$
$$C_1 = 3$$

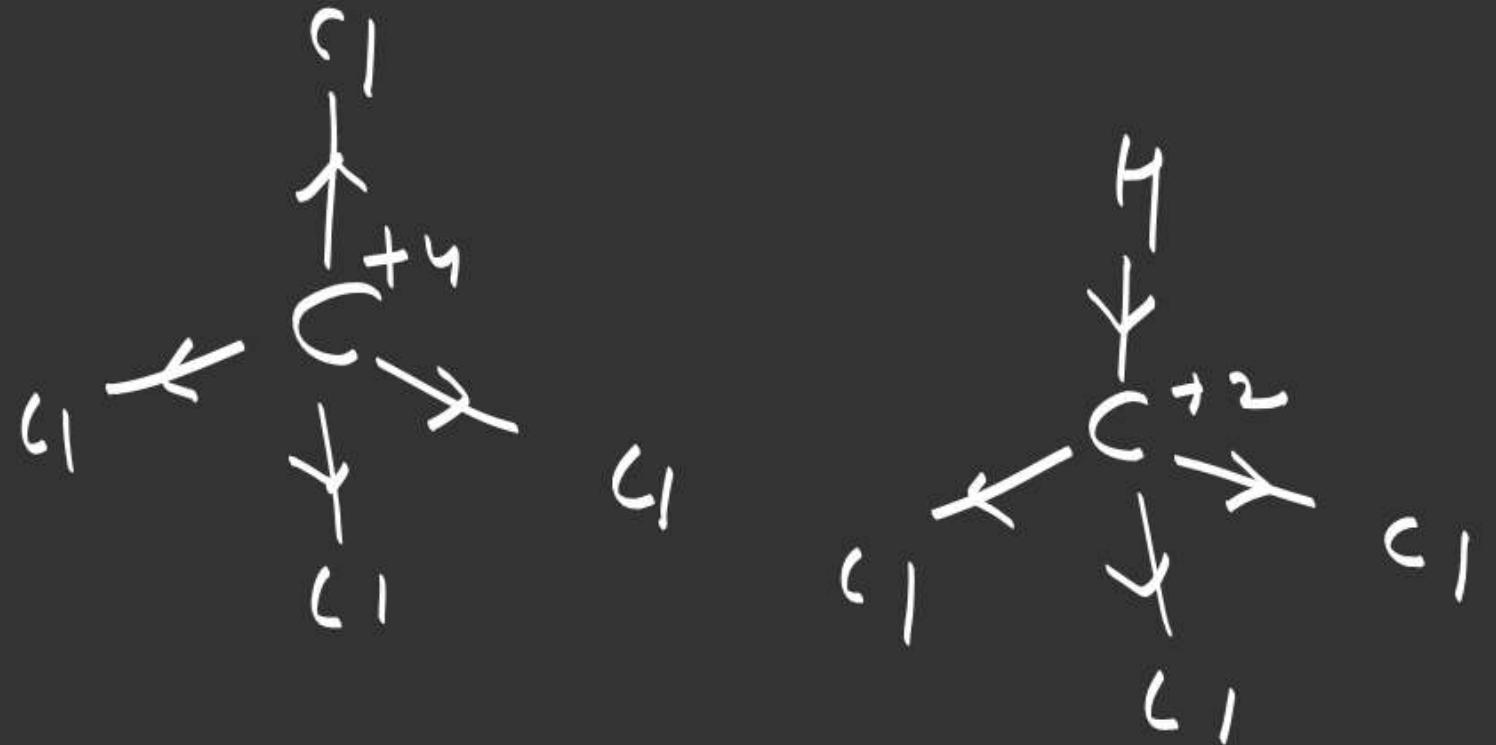




$$1 + 3x = 0$$

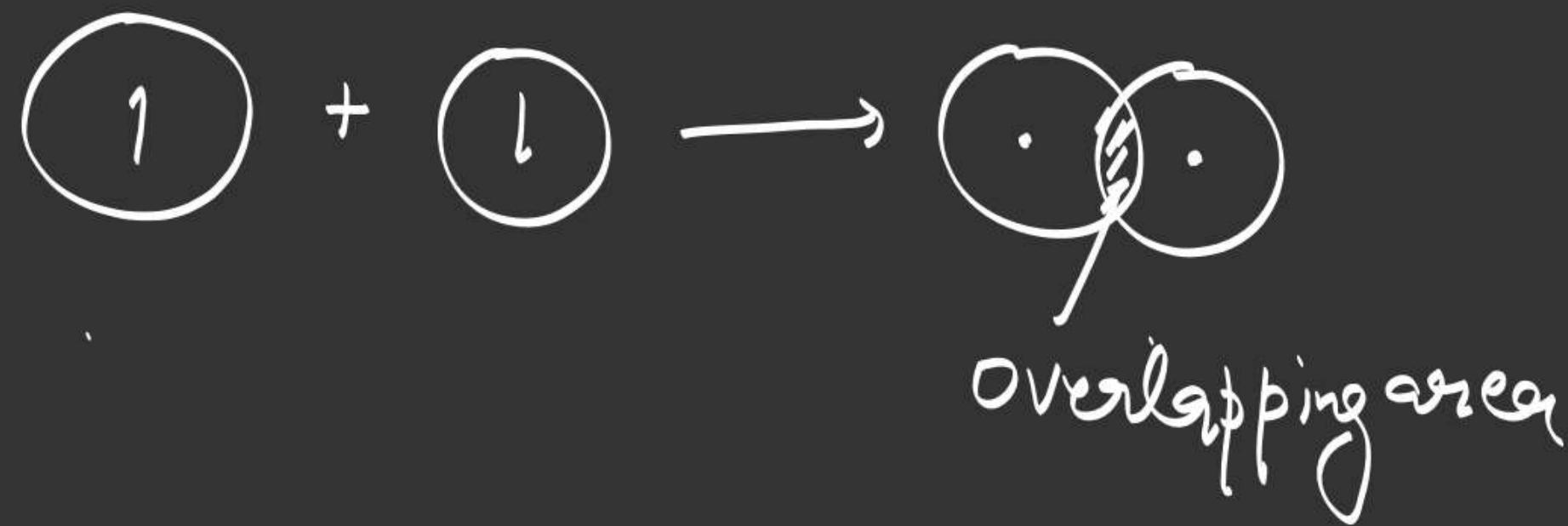
$$3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}$$



V.B.T (Valency bond theory)

V.B.T explains covalent bond formation through overlapping



one which of the following option
does not show overlapping

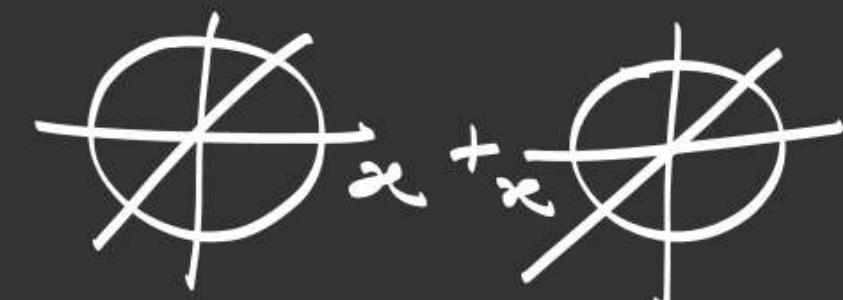


~~④~~ all

type of overlapping

① axial (Head on)

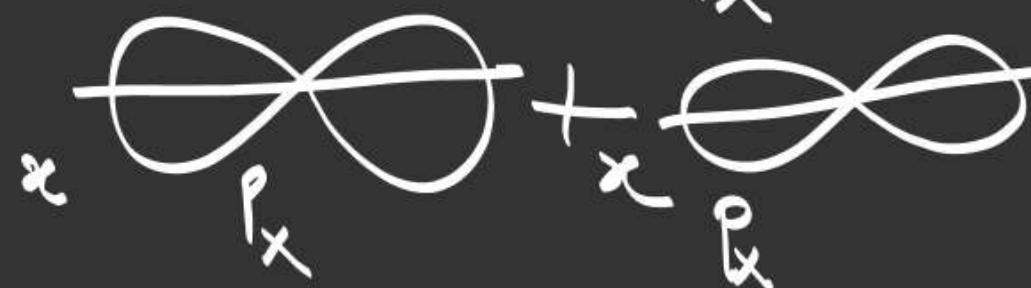
② sideways [collateral]

(a) axial (Head on) [σ - bond]if α is internuclear axis

s-s overlapping



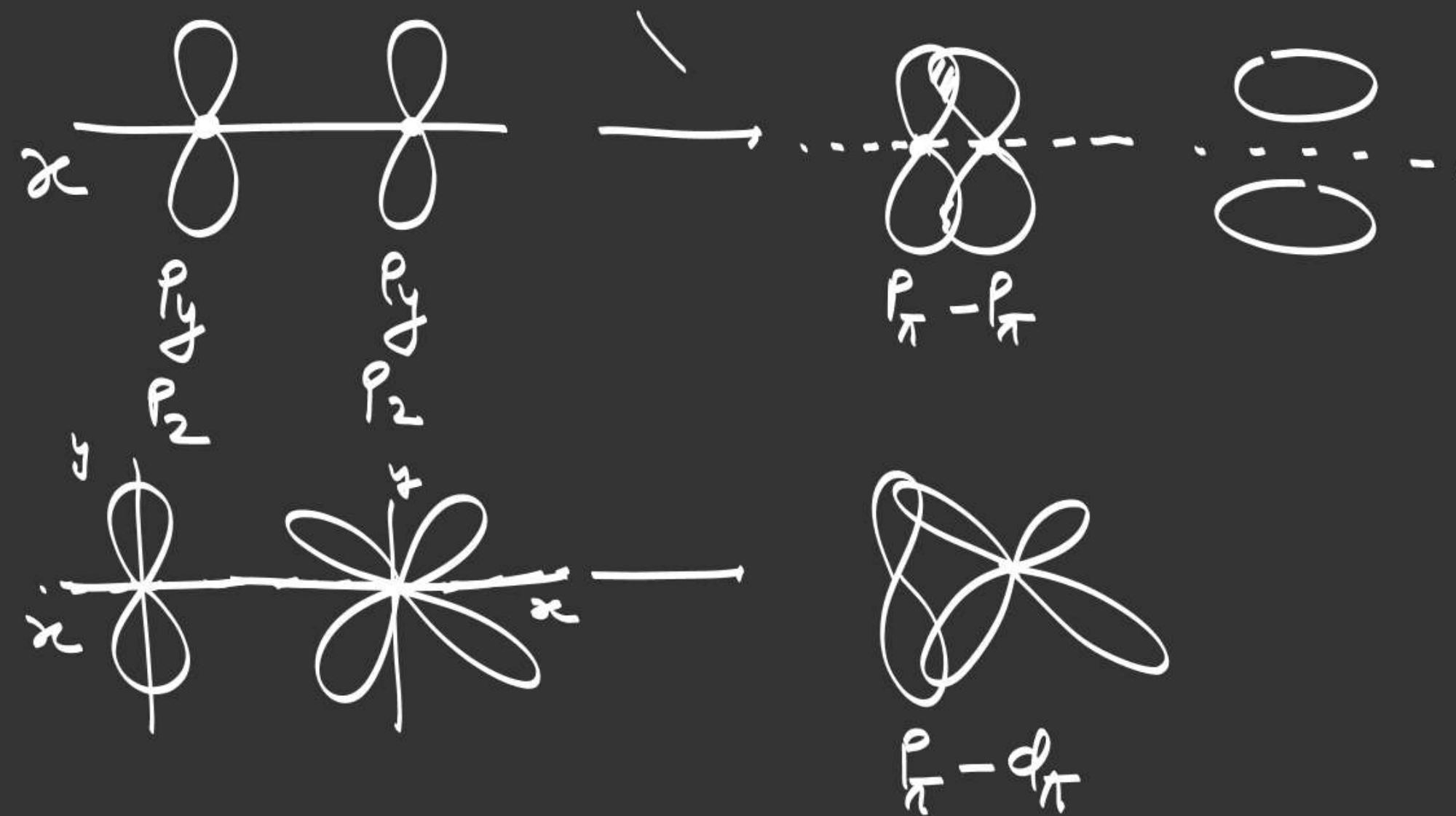
s-p overlapping



p-p overlapping

Sideways

If x is internuclear axis



if \underline{x} is internuclear axis

If y is internuclear

$$s+s = \sigma$$

$$s+p_y = \sigma$$

$$p_y + p_y = \sigma$$

$$p_x + p_x = \pi$$

$$p_z + p_z = \pi$$

$$s+s = \sigma$$

$$s+p_x = \sigma$$

$$p_x + p_x = \sigma$$

$$p_y + p_y = \pi$$

$$p_z + p_z = \pi$$

$$d_{xy} + p_y = \pi$$



if \underline{z} is internuclear axis

$$s+s = \sigma$$

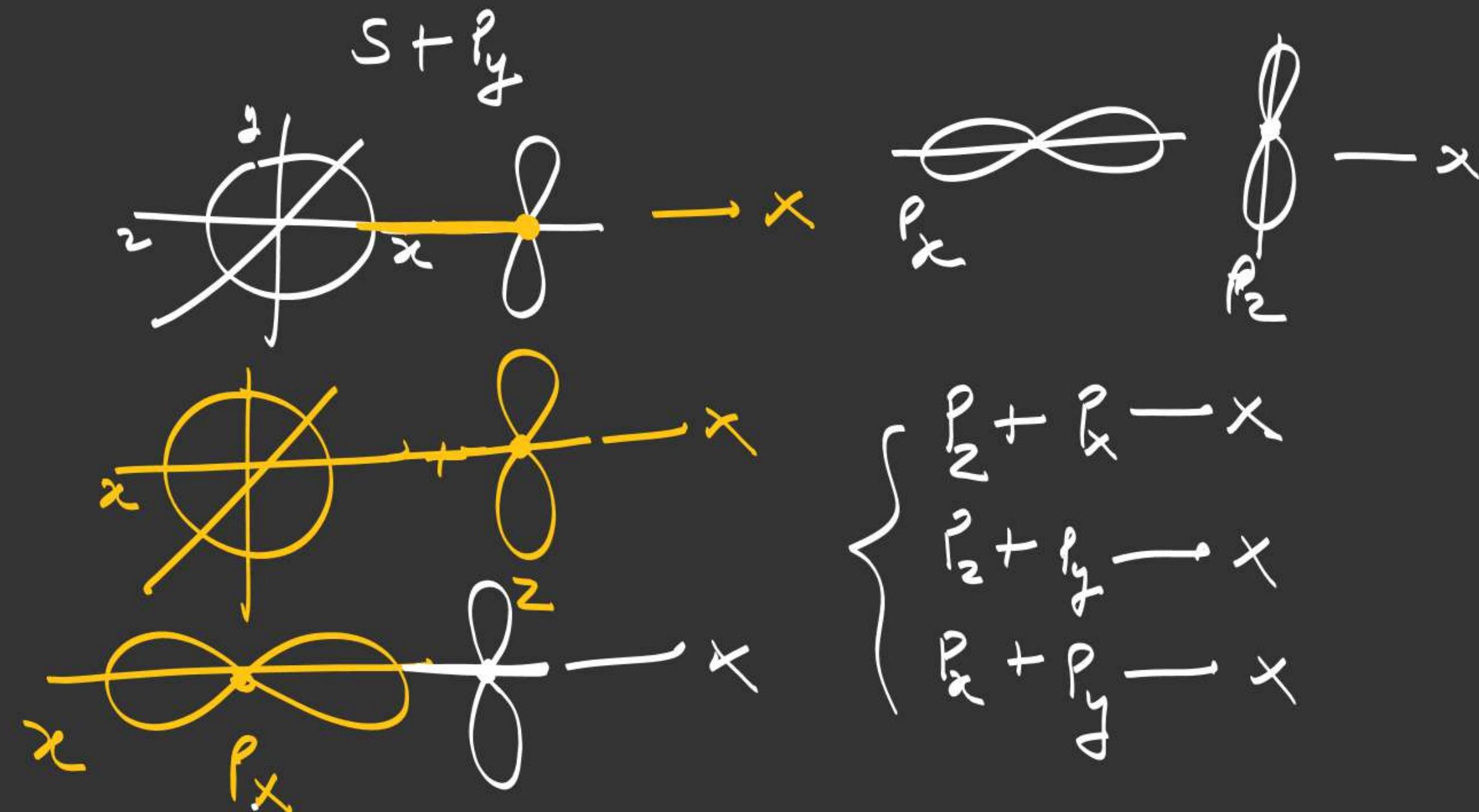
$$s+p_z = \sigma$$

$$p_z + p_z = \sigma$$

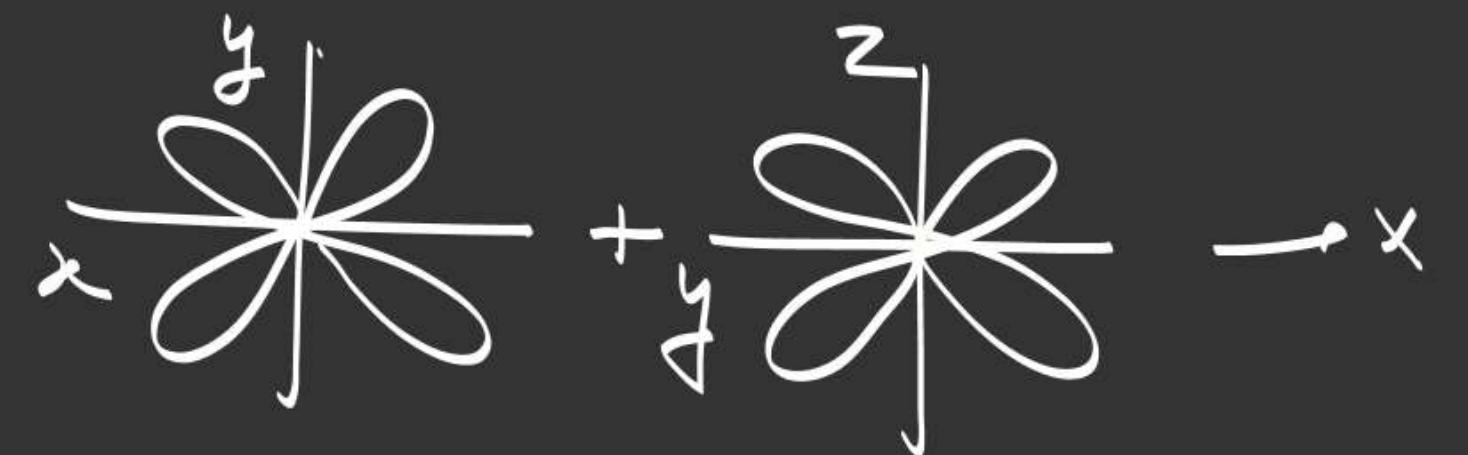
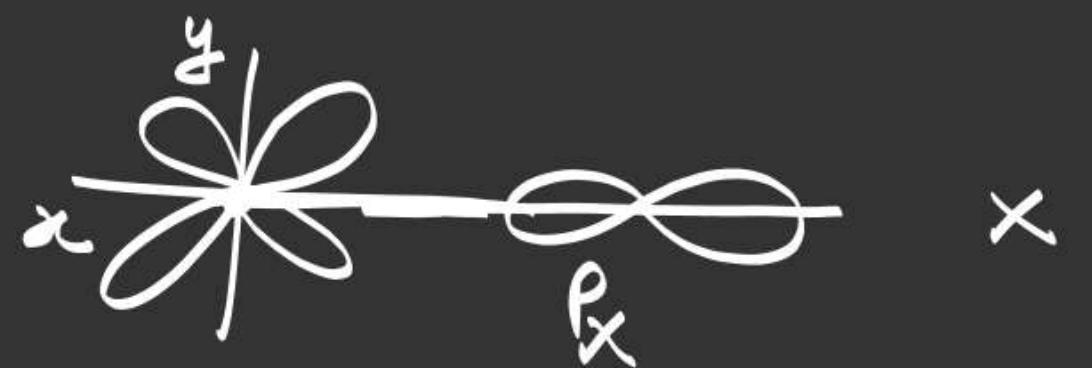
$$p_x + p_x = \pi$$

$$p_y + p_y = \pi$$

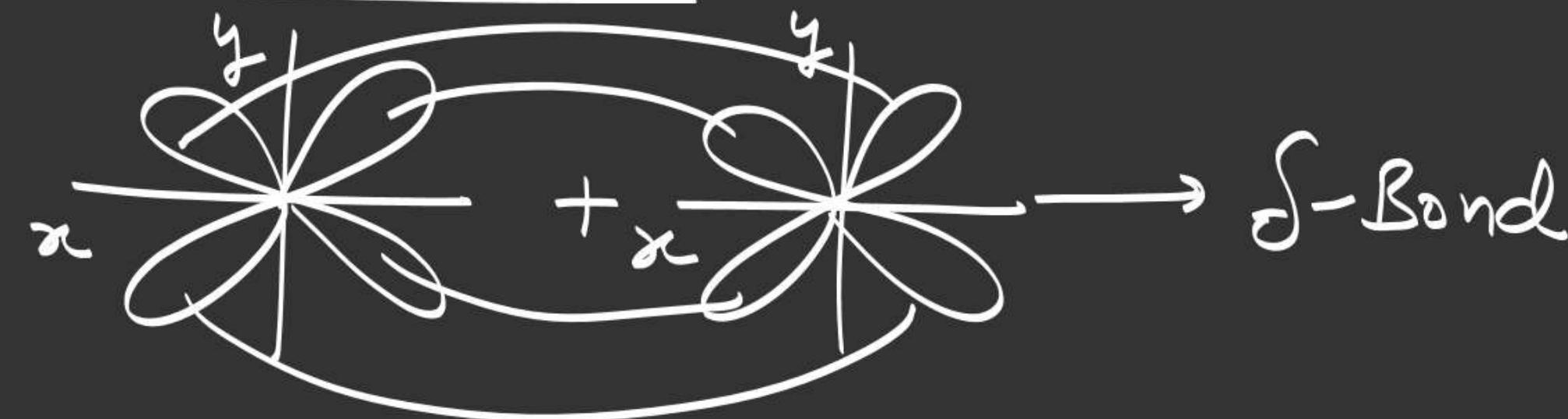
if x is inner nuclear axis



If α is internuclear axis

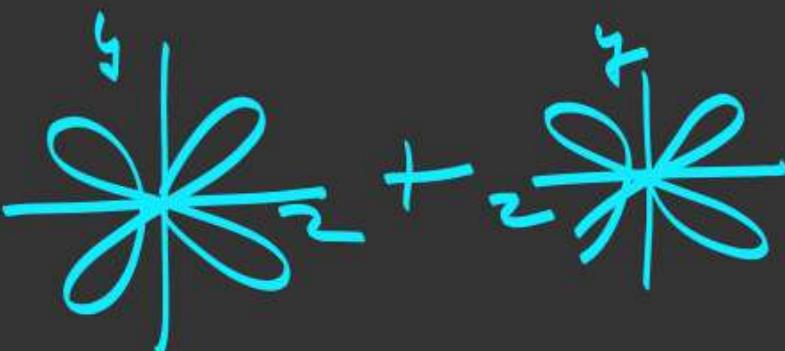


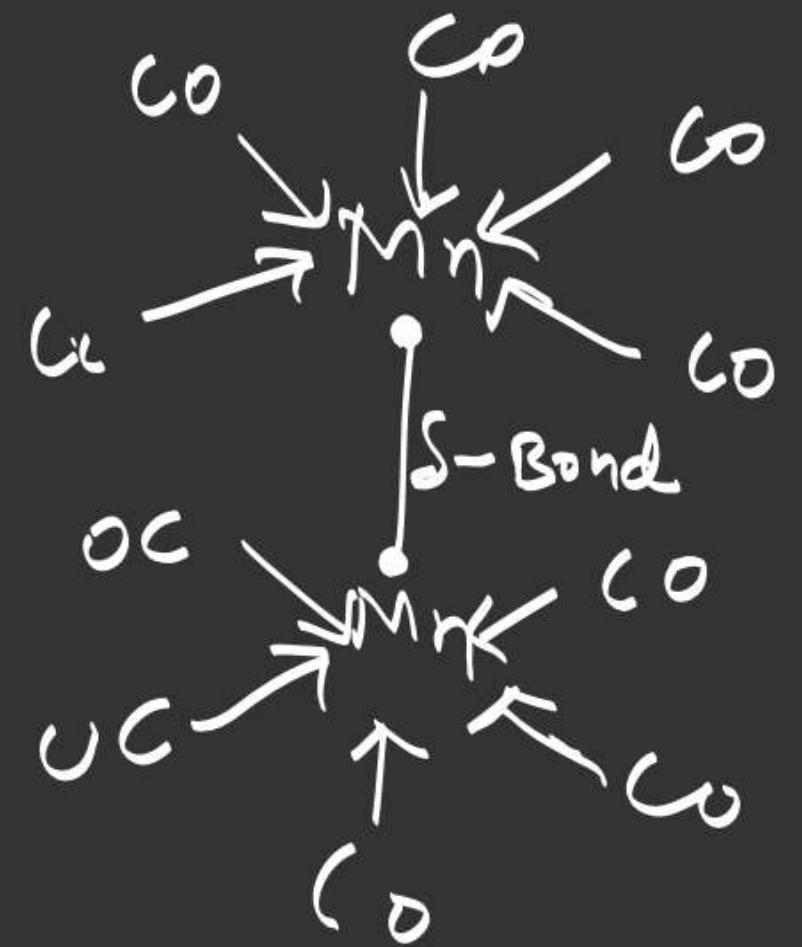
δ -Bond (four lobe interaction)
if z is internuclear axis



When all four lobes involve in bonding
they formed bond known as δ -bond.
all d-orbitals can form δ -bond except d_{z^2} because
it has only two lobes

If z is internuclear axis





Nishant Jindal

if inter nucleic

