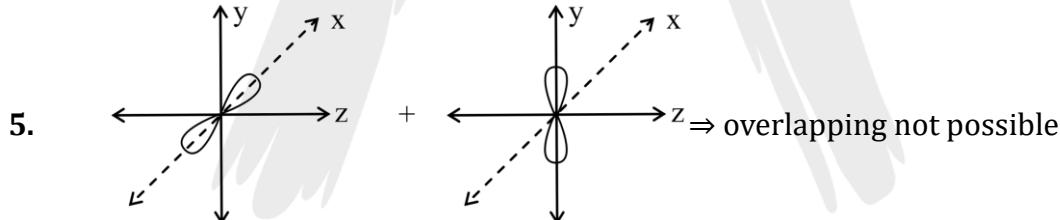


**DPP-02****SOLUTIONS**

**Link to View Video Solution:** [Click Here](#)

1. Orbitals                      Type of bond (on y-axis)
  - (A)  $p_z + p_z$  -       $\pi$ -bond
  - (B)  $p_x + p_x$  -       $\pi$ -bond
  - (C)  $p_x + p_y$  -      No bond formation
  
2. According to V.B.T. maximum 3-bonds ( $1\sigma$  &  $2\pi$ ) can be formed between two atoms.
  
3. Orbitals                      Type of bond
  - (A)  $3d + 2p$  -       $\pi$ -bond
  - (B)  $2p + 3p$  -       $\sigma$  or  $\pi$
  - (C)  $2p + 2p$  -       $\sigma$  or  $\pi$
  - (D)  $3p + 1s$  -       $\sigma$  only
  
4.  $N \equiv N$                        $:C \rightleftharpoons O:$ 

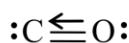
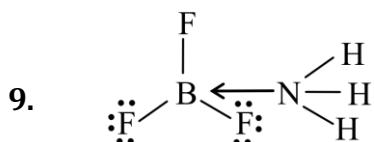
$\sigma = 1$	$\sigma = 1$
$\pi = 2$	$\pi = 2$
$\sigma/\pi = 1/2$	$\sigma/\pi = 1/2$



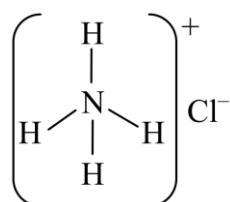
6.  $\sigma$ -bond is stronger
7. s-orbital cannot form  $\pi$ -bond
8. Due to larger bond length, the bond dissociation energy of  $H_2Te$  is very low. Hence it is least thermally stable.



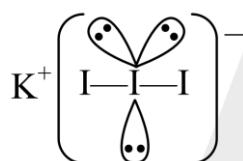
Link to View Video Solution: [Click Here](#)



- $\sigma$ -covalent bond present
- coordinate bond present
- 3 lone pair present on F-atom
- $\sigma$ -covalent bond present
- $\pi$ -bond present
- coordinate bond present



- $\sigma$ -covalent bond present
- ionic bond present
- coordinate bond present



- $\sigma$  covalent bond present
- ionic bond present
- coordinate bond present
- 3lp present on I-atom

10. Overlapping
- (i)  $p_z + p_z$
  - (ii)  $p_x + p_x$
  - (iii)  $p_x + p_y$
  - (iv)  $s + p_z$
  - (v)  $p_y + p_y$

- Type of bond (on x-axis)
- $\pi$ -bond
  - $\sigma$ -bond
  - No bond formation
  - No bond formation
  - $\pi$ -bond