

Coordinate Covalent Bond

Ionic Bond

How can you theoretically determine what type of bond is forming?



Lewis Structures

Valence electrons

Straight Forward Structures



Structures Containing Multiple Bonds



Complex Shapes/ Different Rules/ Ring Structures



VSEPR

Type	Picture	Shape	Example	Type	Picture	Shape	Example
A ₂ and AB ₂		Linear	H ₂ / CO ₂	AB ₄ E		Irregular tetrahedral (sea saw)	SF ₄
AB ₃		Triangular	BCl ₃	AB ₃ E ₂		T-shaped	ClF ₃
AB ₂ E		Angular or Bent	PbI ₂	AB ₂ E ₃		Linear	XeF ₂
AB ₄		Tetrahedral	CH ₄	AB ₆		Octahedral	SF ₆
AB ₃ E		Triangular pyramidal	NH ₃	AB ₅ E		Square pyramidal	ClF ₅
AB ₂ E ₂		Angular or Bent	H ₂ O	AB ₄ E ₂		Square planar	XeF ₄
AB ₅		Triangular bipyramidal	PCl ₅	AB ₇		Pentagonal bipyramidal	IF ₇

Resonance

What is resonance?



Isomers

What is an isomer?

Draw the three Lewis Structures for $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$

What are cis and trans structures?

Free Radicals

Draw the Lewis Structure for NO_2 Why does it dimerize?

Lewis Acids and Bases

Formal Charge

How do you calculate formal charge?

Draw three Lewis Structures for the sulfate ion. Calculate the formal charge on sulfur for each.

Polarity

How can we distinguish between a polar bond and a polar molecule

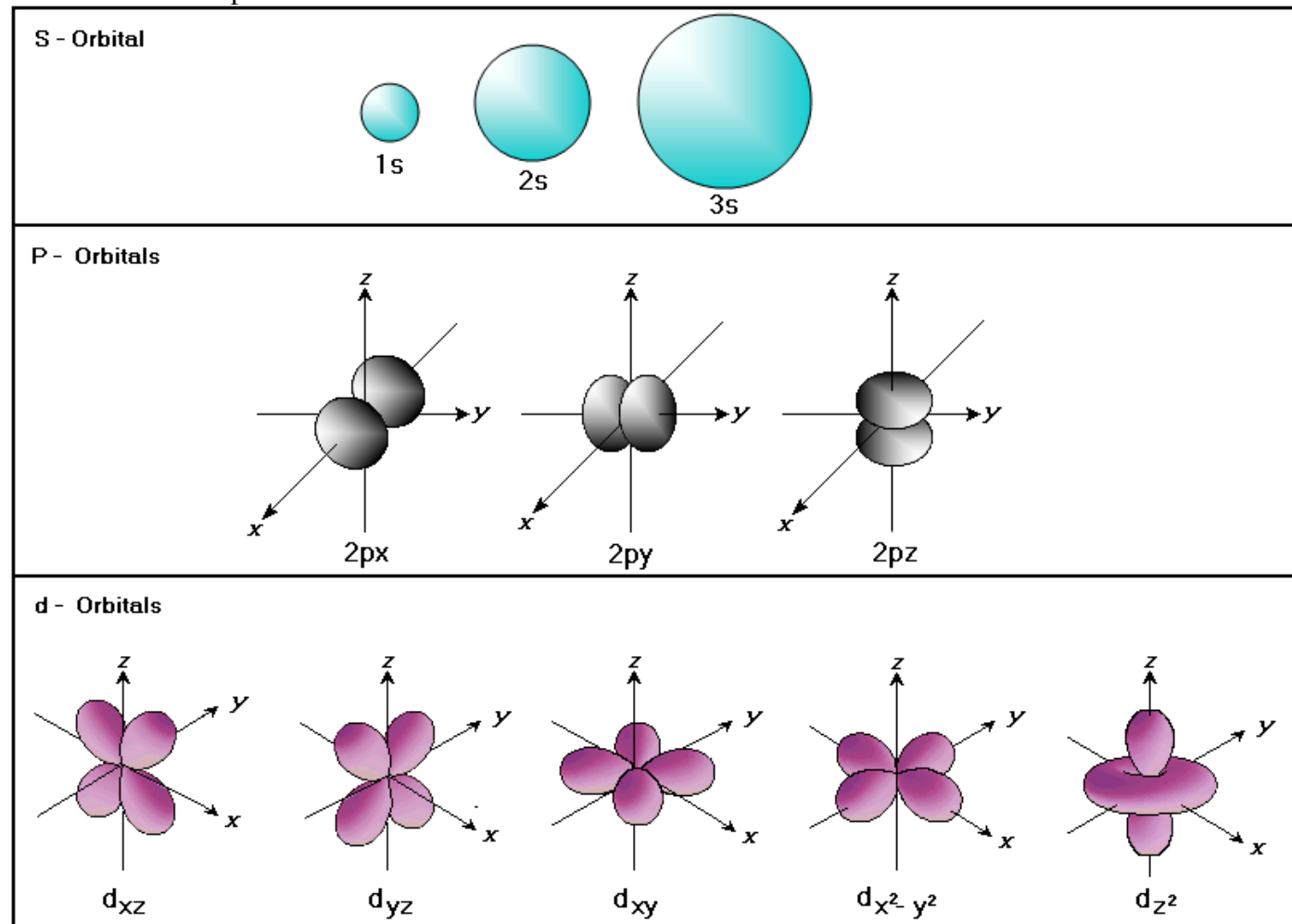
Dipole moments



How does symmetry effect a dipole moment?

Why Hybridize?

Remember the shapes of the orbitals:



sp^3 Hybridization

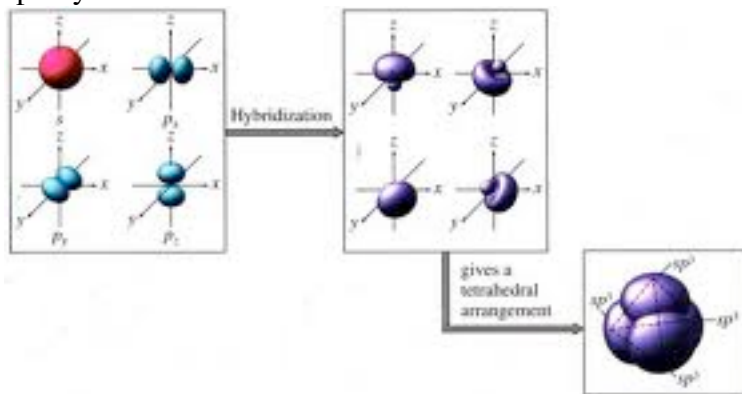


Figure 9.3
The formation of sp^3 hybrid orbitals

Steven S. Zumdahl, Chemistry, Third Edition, © 1999 by © C. Heath and Company

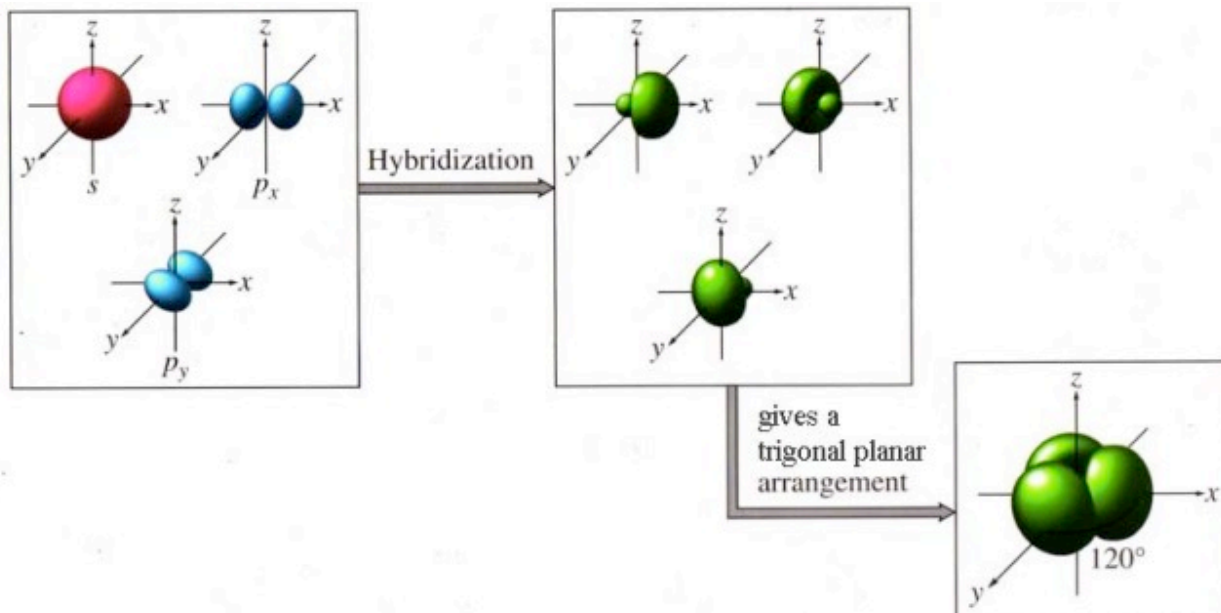
sp^2 Hybridization

Figure 9.8

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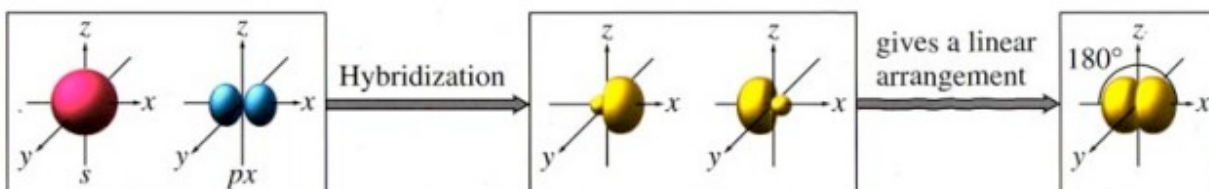
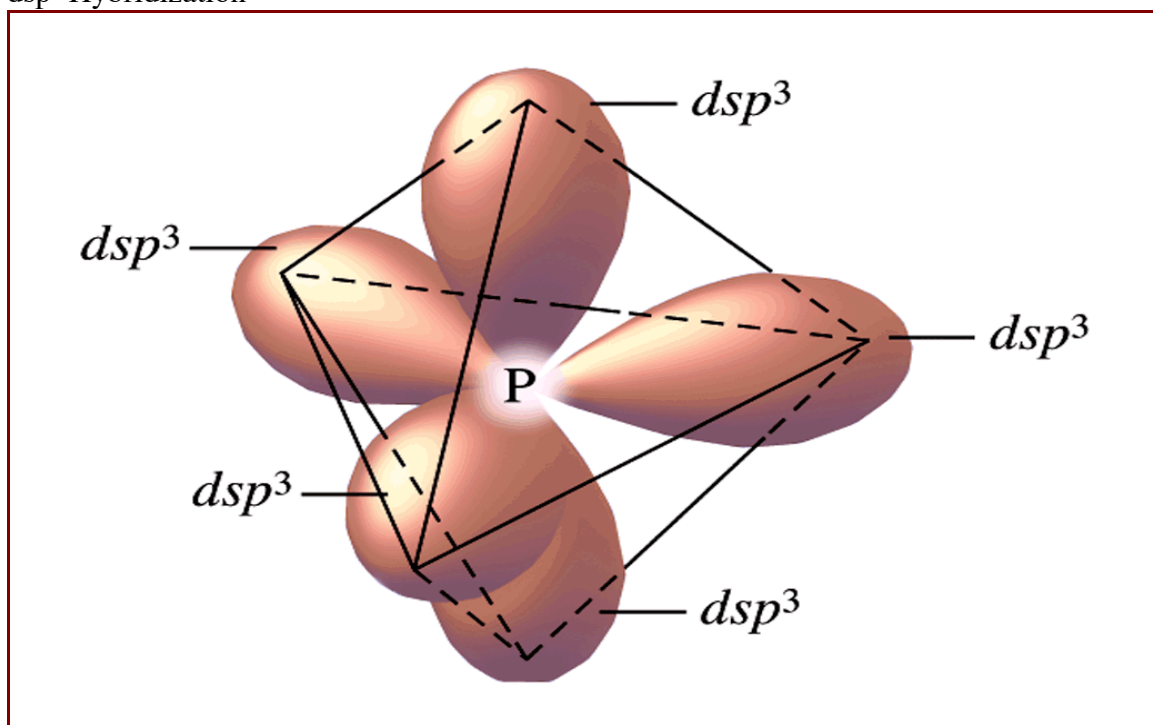
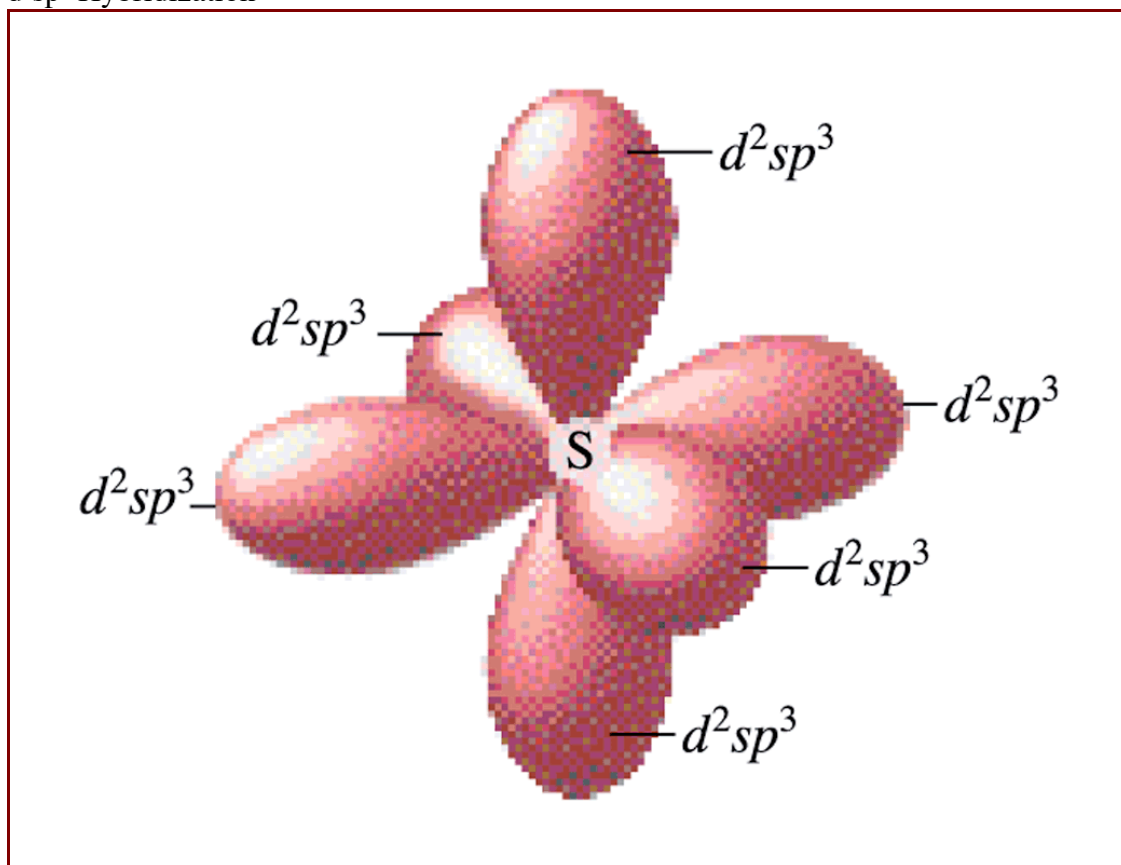
 sp Hybridization

Figure 9.14

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dsp^3 Hybridization d^2sp^3 Hybridization

How do we determine the Hybrid Orbital Number?

Number of things attached to the central atom	Hybrid Orbital Number	Geometry around the central atom	Hybridization

Delocalized Electron Model

Benzene as predicted by Hybrid Orbital Model

Benzene as predicted by Molecular Orbital Model

Some Cool Molecules

1. For each of the following molecules or ions:
 - a. Identify the central atom (or atoms)
 - b. Draw the Lewis structure, and find from that the number of sigma bonds and the number of unshared pairs on the central atom.
 - c. Identify the hybridization on the central atom.
 - d. Determine the geometry of the atoms and lone pairs.
 - e. Does the molecule have a dipole moment or other unusual features?



1999

Answer the following questions using principles of chemical bonding and molecular structure.

(a) Consider the carbon dioxide molecule, CO_2 , and the carbonate ion, CO_3^{2-} .

(i) Draw the complete Lewis electron-dot structure for each species.

(ii) Account for the fact that the carbon-oxygen bond length in CO_3^{2-} is greater than the carbon-oxygen bond length in CO_2 .

(b) Consider the molecules CF_4 and SF_4 .

(i) Draw the complete Lewis electron-dot structure for each molecule.

(ii) In terms of molecular geometry, account for the fact that the CF_4 molecule is nonpolar, whereas the SF_4 molecule is polar.

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(a) Draw a Lewis electron-dot structure for each of the molecules above and identify the shape of each.

(b) Use the valence shell electron-pair repulsion (VSEPR) model to explain the geometry of each of these molecules.