

SET 6**EXERCISE 1**

1/ Write the Lewis electron structures of the following molecules and ions:

BeCl₂; HCN; O₃; H₂O; CO₂; NH₃; BH₃; PCl₃; SO₂; PCl₅; SO₃; SF₆; HNO₃; H₂SO₄; H₃PO₄; NO; CO; NH₄⁺; SO₄²⁻; PO₄³⁻; BrF₃; BrO₃⁻; BrO₄⁻; XeF₂; HClO₄; ClO₂; ClO⁻;

2/ Which molecules do not obey the octet rule (only for the central atom)?

3/ Explain why PCl₅ exists while NCl₅ does not exist.

4/ The molecule POCl₃ exists and is stable. Using the electronic configurations of P and O, explain how the P-O bond is formed and specify its nature.

Given: ⁸O; ⁷N; ⁴Be; ⁵B; ¹¹Na; ⁶C; ¹⁵P; ¹⁶S; ⁹F; ¹⁷Cl; ³⁵Br; ³³As; ⁵⁴Xe.

EXERCISE 2

1/ Using VSEPR theory, give the electron-pair arrangement and the molecular geometry for each species in Exercise 1.

Also write the AXE formula for each species.

2/ Compare the bond angles in the following molecules and explain your answer.

a/ CO₂ and SO₂

b/ H₂O, NH₃, and CH₄.

c/ NH₃, PH₃, and AsH₃.

d/ NH₃ and NF₃.

3/ Assign to each molecule the bond angle that corresponds to it.

Given:

(180°, 119°)

(109.5°; 104.5°; 107.3°)

(93.3°; 107.3°; 91.8°)

(102.3°; 107.3°)

EXERCISE 3

We consider the molecules and ions from Exercise 1.

Determine the hybridization of the central atom for each molecule and ion

EXERCISE 4

The experimental dipole moments and internuclear distances of the hydrogen halides are given below

| | HF | HCl | HBr | HI |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| μ (Debye D) | 1.94 | 1.08 | 0.80 | 0.40 |
| D (\AA) | 0.93 | 1.28 | 1.42 | 1.61 |

1/ Determine the partial charge "q" carried by each atom.

2/ Calculate the percentage ionic character of each molecule.

3/ Was the trend predictable?

EXERCISE 5

The dipole moment of the H_2S molecule is 0.95 D, and the dipole moment of the S–H bond is 0.67 D.

1/ Calculate the value of the H–S–H bond angle.

2/ The bond length of H–S is 1.3 \AA .

3/ Calculate the partial charges carried by sulfur and hydrogen.

4/ Calculate the ionic percentage of the S–H bond.

EXERCISE 47

The dipole moment of the C–Cl bond is 1.7 D.

Calculate the dipole moments of the three following molecules (the dipole moments of the C–H and C–C bonds are practically zero):

Form A – Form B – Form C (structures shown in the figure)

