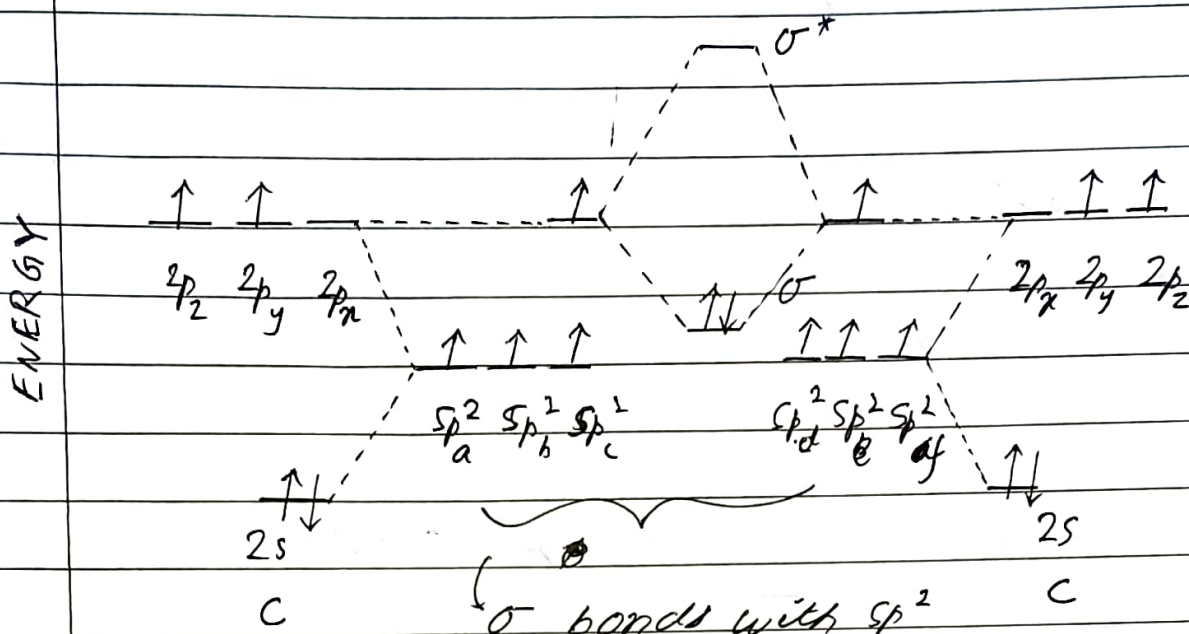


1. Unhybridized $2p$ -orbitals are used.

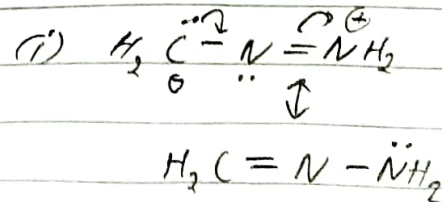
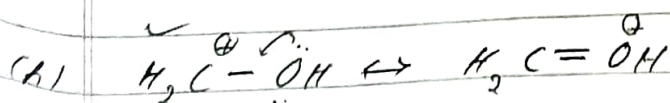
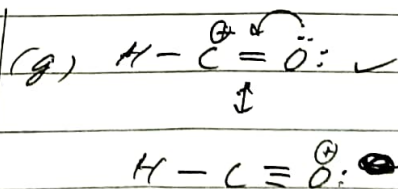
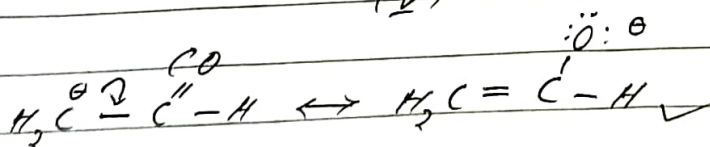
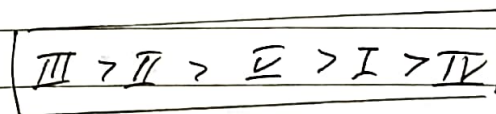
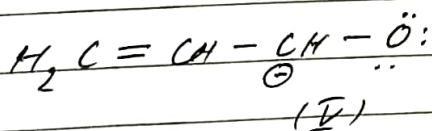
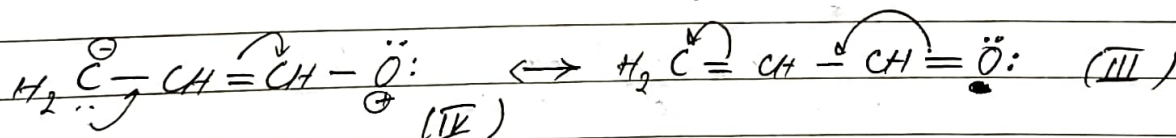
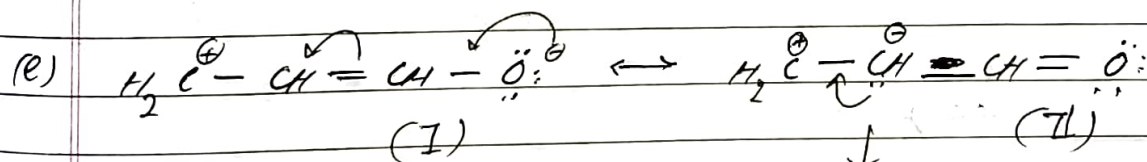
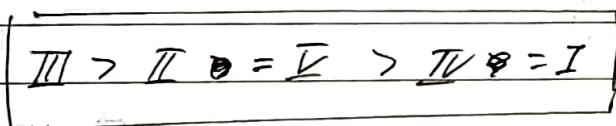
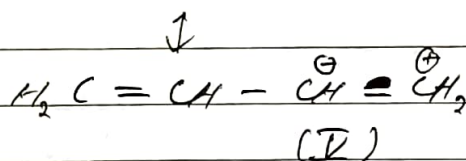
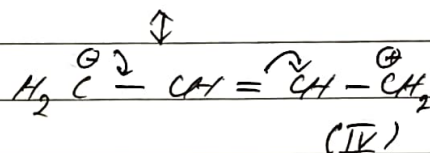
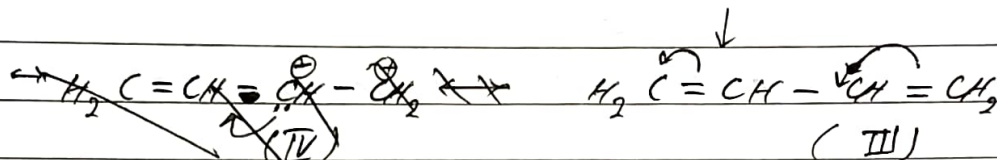
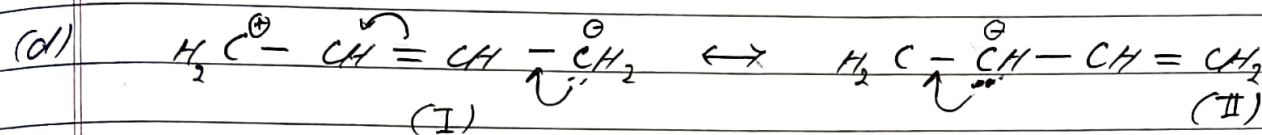
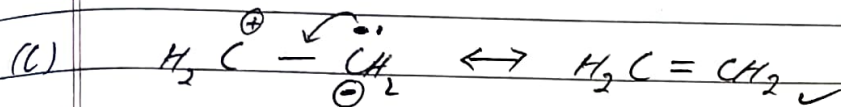
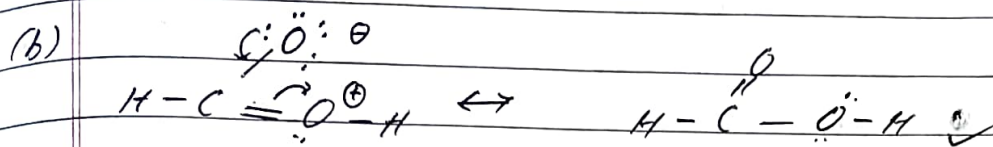
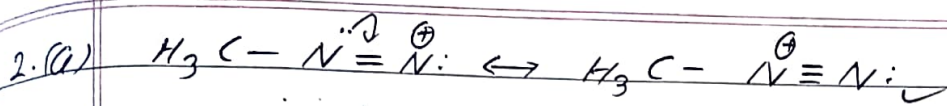


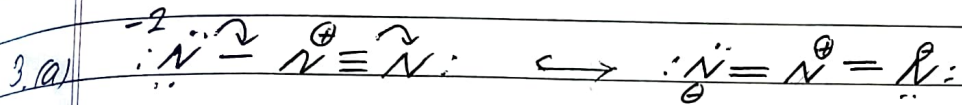
σ bonds with sp^2 of other carbon atoms, in the same plane.

C^*-C^* bond is weaker than a normal $C-C$ bond, because it has 0% s-character, while an sp^3-sp^3 bond has 25% s-character.

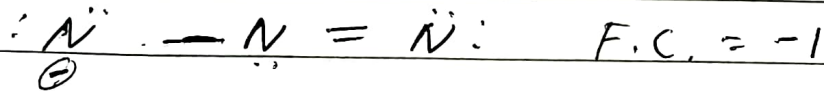
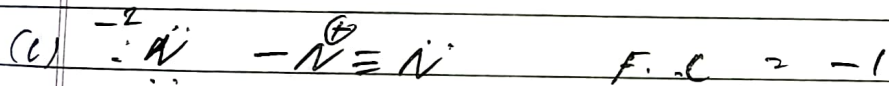
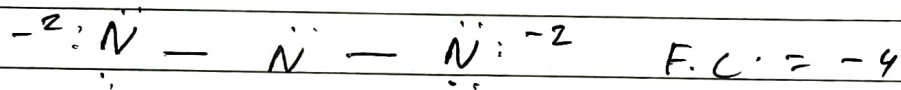
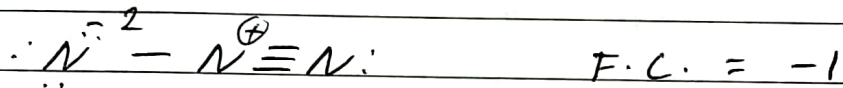
Bond strength \propto s character

Since the angle is specified as 120° , we assign a hybridisation of C^* as sp^2 , where the unhybridized p -orbitals of each C^* form a head-on overlap to generate a C^*-C^* σ bond.

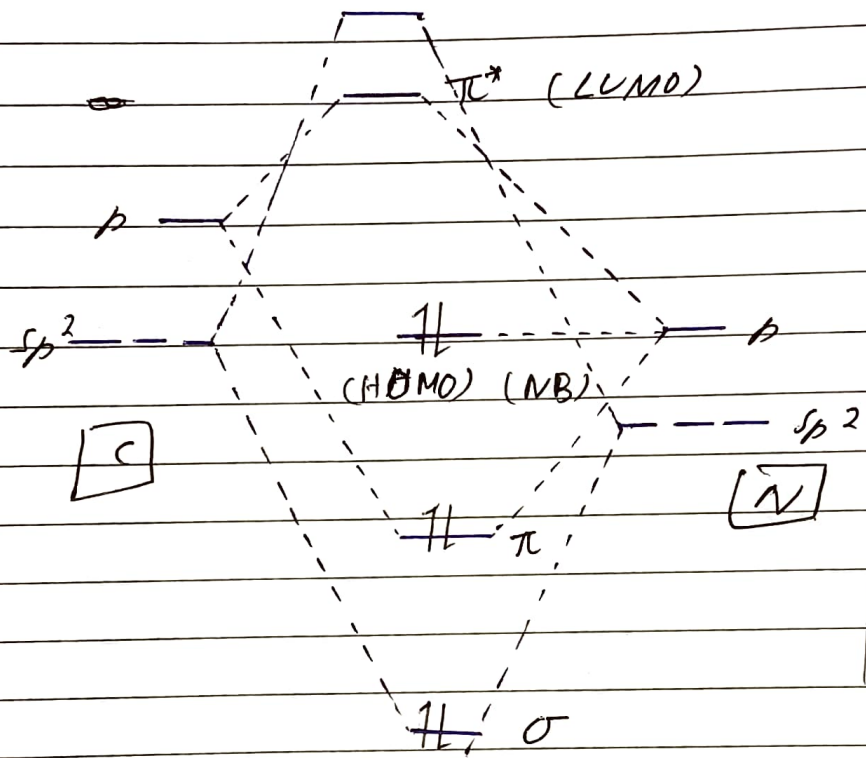




(b) NOT resonance structure.



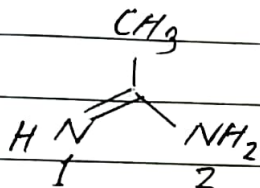
4. ②



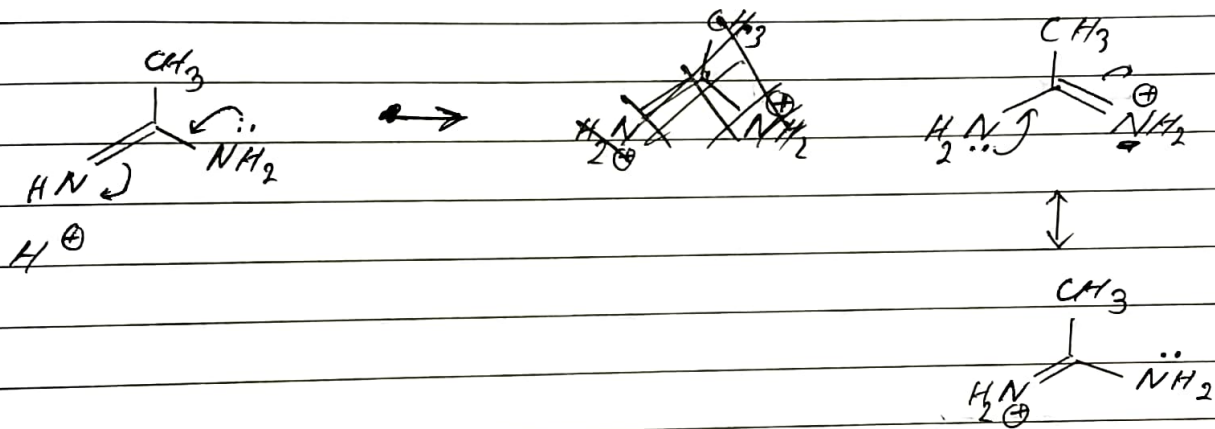
• The HOMO is the non-bonding MO ($2p$) on N. They are the most easily donated to proton.

The LUMO is the π^* which has more contribution from C. So H_2O attacks C.

⑤



N_1 and N_2 are both sp^2 hybridized since this is a planar molecule.



The protonation will take place at N_1 since lp on N_2 is delocalized. Resonance further increases e^- density on N_1 .