Warm Up

Name the following compounds:

Molecular Compounds

MOLECULAR THEORY -nonmetal atoms share electrons in a **covalent bond** to attain a maximum number of valence electrons (complete outer shell) rather than gaining electrons from metal atoms.

Ex. CO₂

Molecular elements- although the chemical formula of metals are frequently shown alone as a single atom (Na), nonmetals frequently form diatomic molecules.

Ex. H₂, N₂, O₂, F₂, Cl₂, Br₂, I₂

Also: O_3 , P_4 , S_8

Naming Binary molecular compounds

As outlined by IUPAC rules, some molecular compounds signify the number of atoms in the molecular formula by using the same prefixes as hydrates.

Ex. CS₂ Carbon di sulfide

La diffuorine monoxide 50

see Table 9.4 p. 269

The prefix system is usually not used for hydrogen molecular compounds

Ex. water - H₂O

TONIC BONDS

metal/honmetals

give upe-/gain e-s

+/
attraction

Li |s²2s¹
F |s²2s²2p⁵
Lit F

COVALENT BONDS

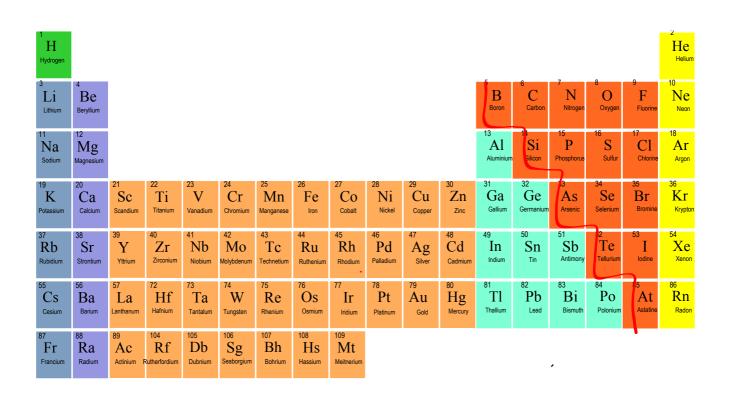
nonmetal | normetal s

F 132522p5

C1 152252p6353p5

Share

p. 270 #20-25



Cerium P	Pr Pr	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Tb	Dy Dysprosium	Ho Holmium	Erbium	Tm	Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium
90 Th	91 Pa Protactinium	92 U Uranium	Np Neptunium	Plutonium	95 Am Americium	96 Cm Curium	97 Bk Berkelium	98 Cf Californium	99 Es Einsteinium	100 Fm	101 Md Mendelevium	No Nobelium	103 Lr Lawrencium