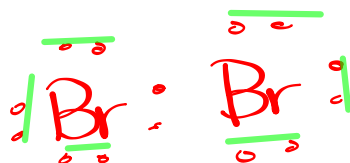


# Worksheet 8.2

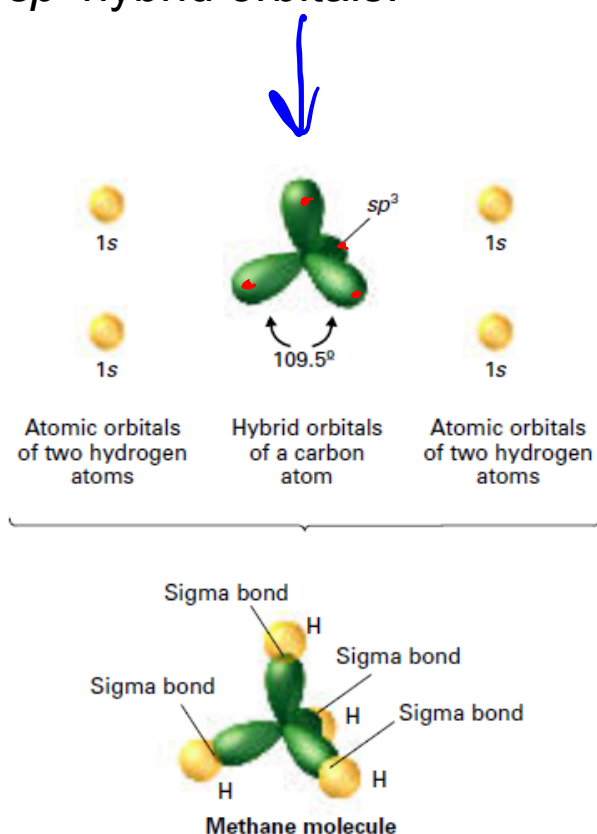


## Hybridization Involving Single Bonds

In **hybridization**, atomic orbitals mix to form the same total number of equivalent hybrid orbitals.

Ex.  $\text{CH}_4$

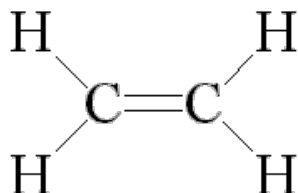
The one  $2s$  orbital and three  $2p$  orbitals of a carbon atom mix to form four  $sp^3$  hybrid orbitals.





## Hybridization Involving Double Bonds

Ex.  $C_2H_4$

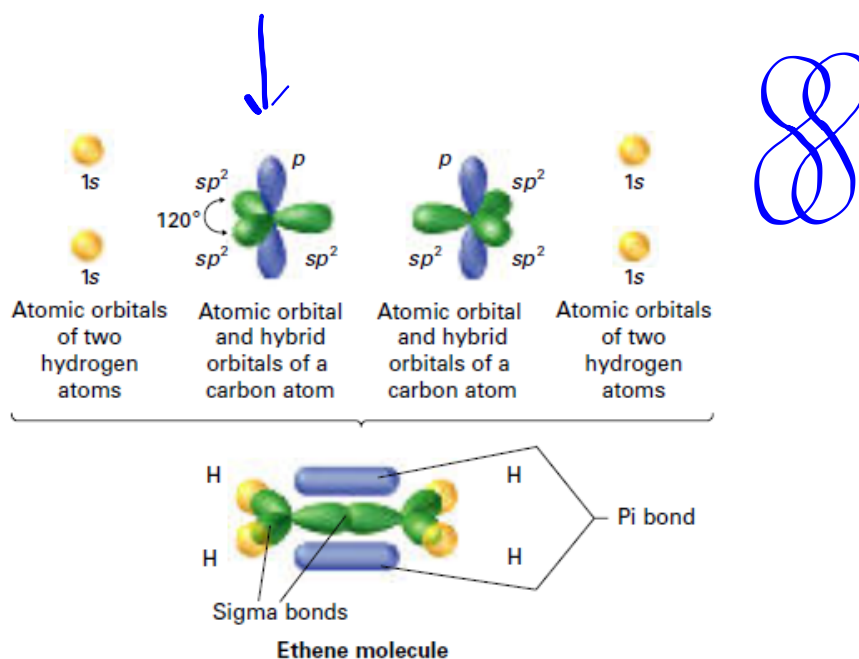


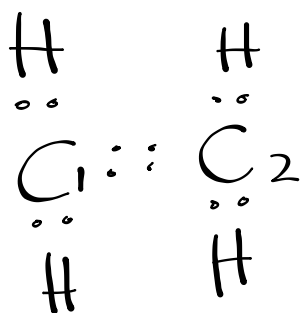
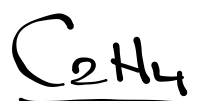
The one  $2s$  orbital and two  $2p$  orbitals of each carbon atom mix to form three  $sp^2$  hybrid orbitals.

Two of the  $sp^2$  orbitals overlap with the  $1s$  hydrogen orbital to form carbon-hydrogen sigma bonds.

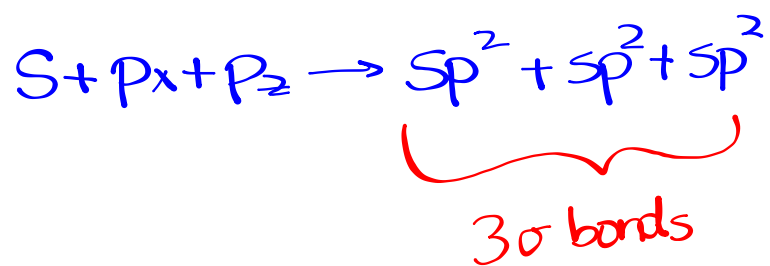
The third  $sp^2$  orbital overlaps with an  $sp^2$  orbital from the other carbon to form a carbon-carbon sigma bond.

The non-bonding  $2p$  orbitals overlap side-by-side to form a carbon-carbon pi bond.





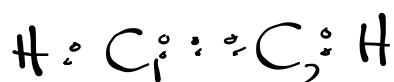
$C_1 \rightarrow$  bonds to 3 atoms



$P_y \rightarrow \pi$  bond  
(leftover)

## Hybridization Involving Triple Bonds

Ex.  $C_2H_2$



$C_1 \rightarrow$  bonds to 2 atoms



2  $\sigma$  bonds

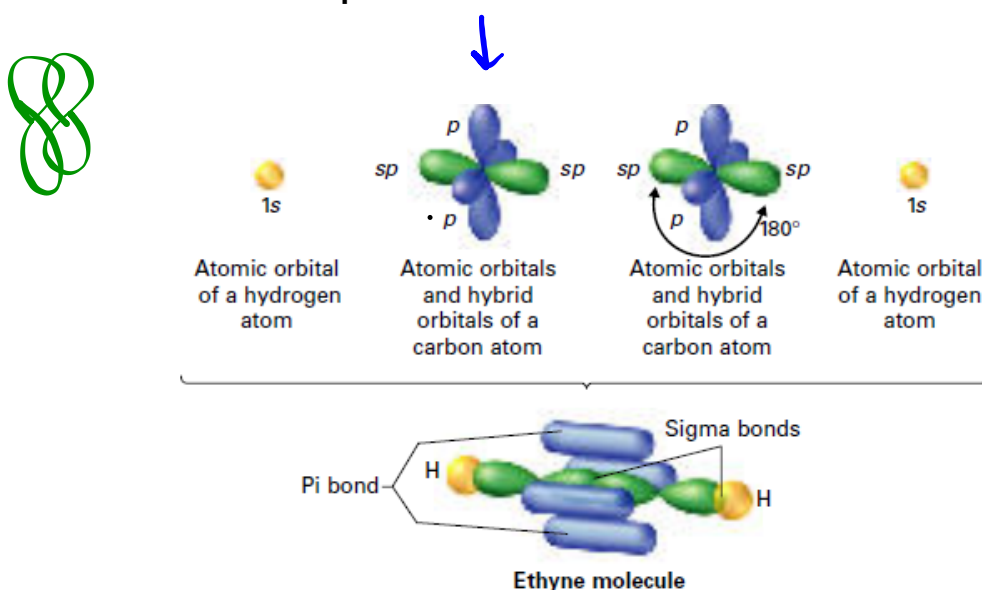
$p_x, p_y \rightarrow$  2  $\pi$  bonds

The one  $2s$  orbital and one  $2p$  orbitals of each carbon atom mix to form two  $sp$  hybrid orbitals for each carbon.

One of the  $sp$  orbitals overlap with the  $1s$  hydrogen orbital to form carbon-hydrogen sigma bonds.

The second  $sp$  orbital overlaps with the  $sp$  orbital from the other carbon to form a carbon-carbon sigma bond.

The non-bonding  $2p$  orbitals overlap side-by-side to form two carbon-carbon pi bonds.



# Homework

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