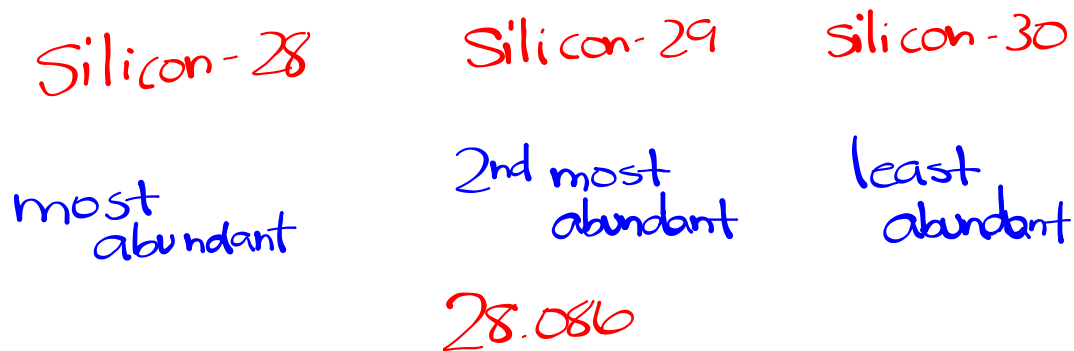
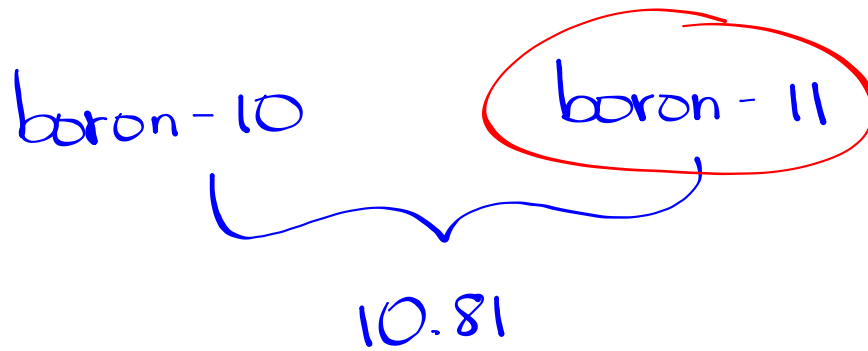


Warm Up

$$p^+ + n = \text{mass\#} \quad p^+ = e^-$$

Isotope	protons	neutrons	electrons
copper - 64	29	35	29
Chromium - 53	24	29	24
sulfur - 33	16	17	16
Calcium - 41	20	21	20
gold - 108	79	29	79



$$62.93(0.692) + 64.93(0.308)$$

$$= \boxed{63.55}$$

Homework #17-24

Homework - Isotopes Worksheet

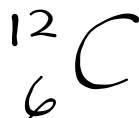
Isotope Name	Atomic Number	Mass Number	Symbol	# of Protons	# of Neutrons
carbon - 14			$^{14}_6\text{C}$		
hydrogen - 2					
lawrencium - 257					

What is an isotope?

Carbon-14



Carbon-12



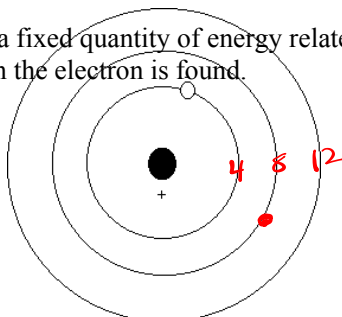
Homework

Isotope worksheet

p. 119 #30-33

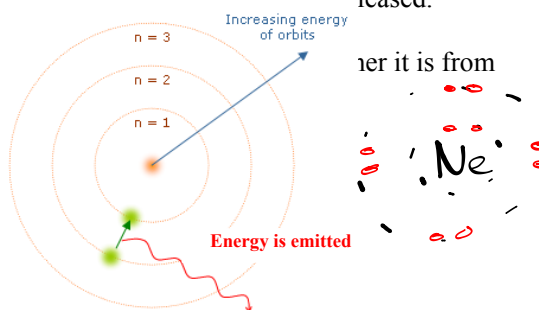
Bohr Theory

1. Each electron has a fixed quantity of energy related to the circular orbit in which the electron is found.



2. Electrons cannot exist between orbits, but they can move to unfilled orbits if a quantum of energy is absorbed or released.

3. The higher the energy level, the further it is from the nucleus.



4. The maximum number of electrons in the first three energy levels is 2, 8, and 18.

5. An atom with a maximum number of electrons in its outermost energy level (filled) is stable and therefore unreactive.

GROUPS occur in the Periodic Table because:

elements with the same number of electrons in the outer shell have similar chemical properties.

PERIODS occur in the Periodic Table as one shell becomes filled and electrons have to move to a new shell (energy level)

valence electrons - electrons in the highest energy level.

⇒ for representative elements, the number of valence electrons is equal to the last digit of the group number

<http://www.webelements.com/>

Noble Gases (Group 18) are not reactive since their outer energy level is filled and therefore they do not need to gain or lose electrons to other atoms (atoms always try to gain or lose electrons to reach a complete stable outer energy level)