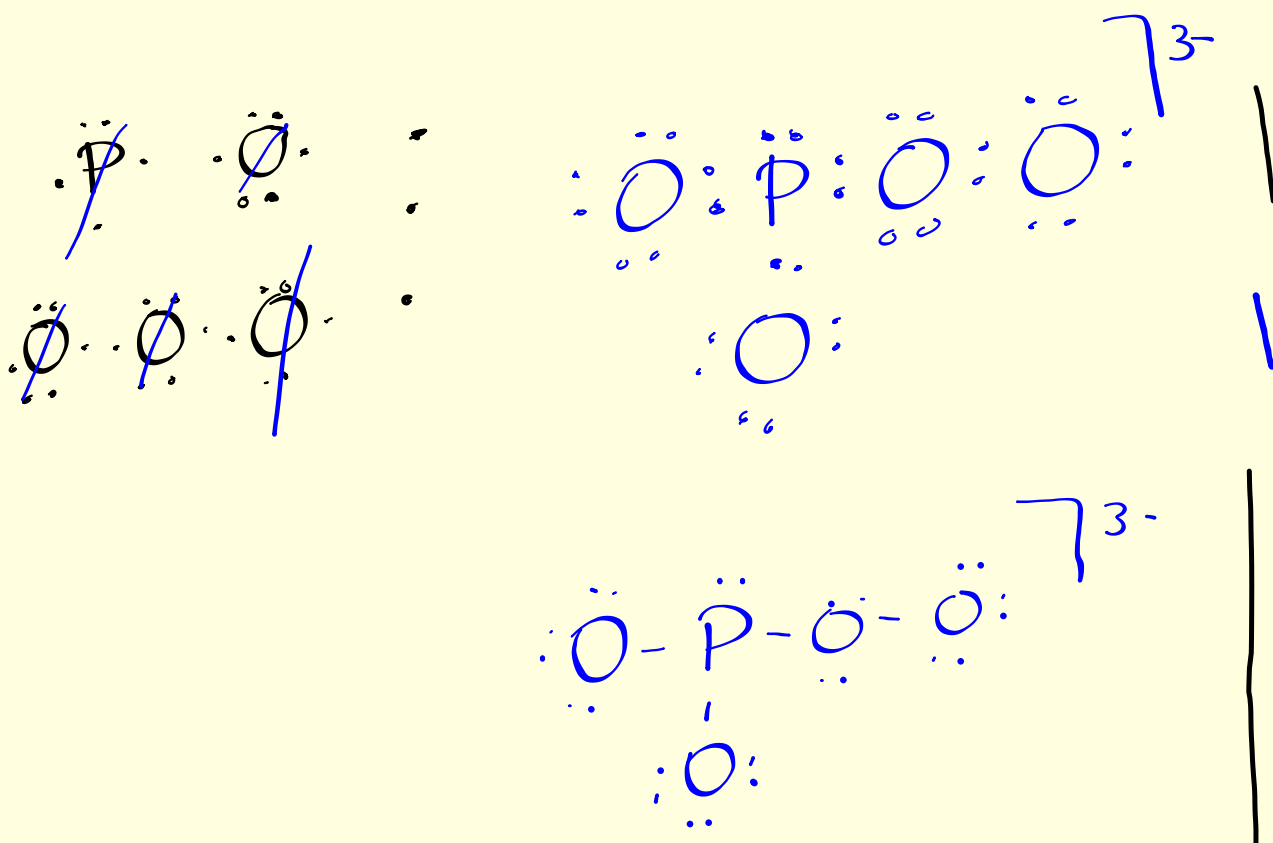
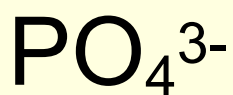
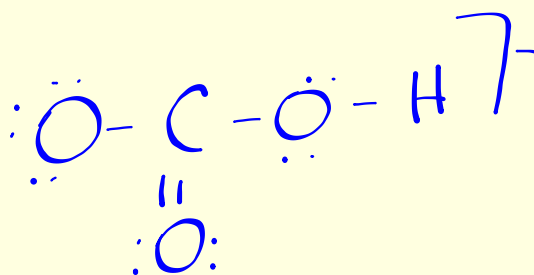
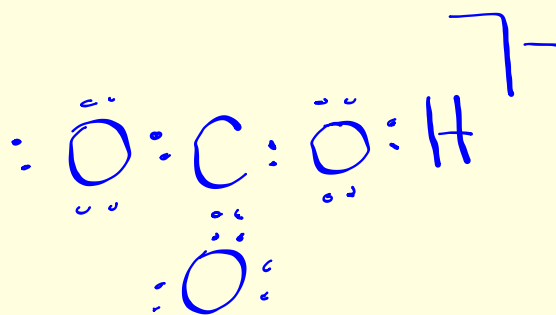
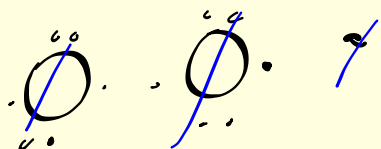
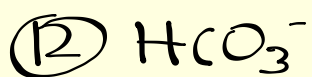


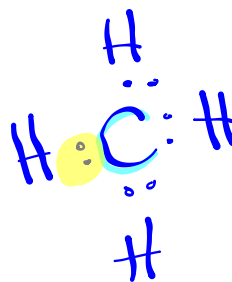
Warm Up

Draw an electron dot structure and structural diagram for the following:

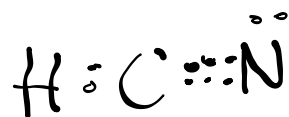


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Worksheet





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Molecular Orbitals

When two atoms share electrons to form a molecule, their atomic orbitals combine to produce molecular orbitals.

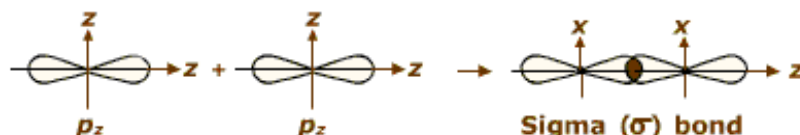
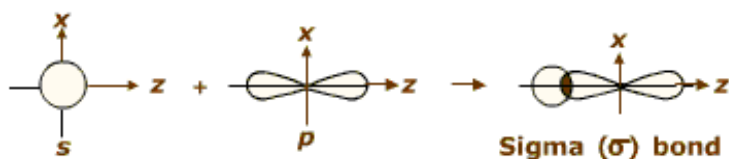
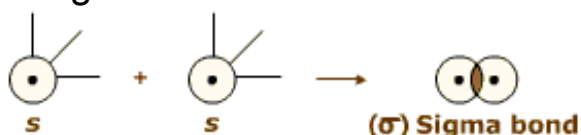
When the orbital is filled with two electrons, it is called a **bonding orbital**.



Sigma bond

Bond that forms when two atomic orbitals overlap **head-on**.

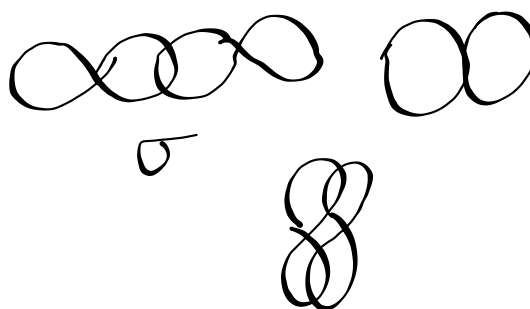
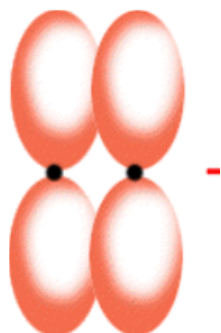
-strong bond

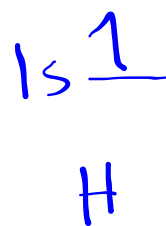
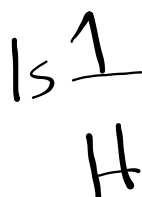


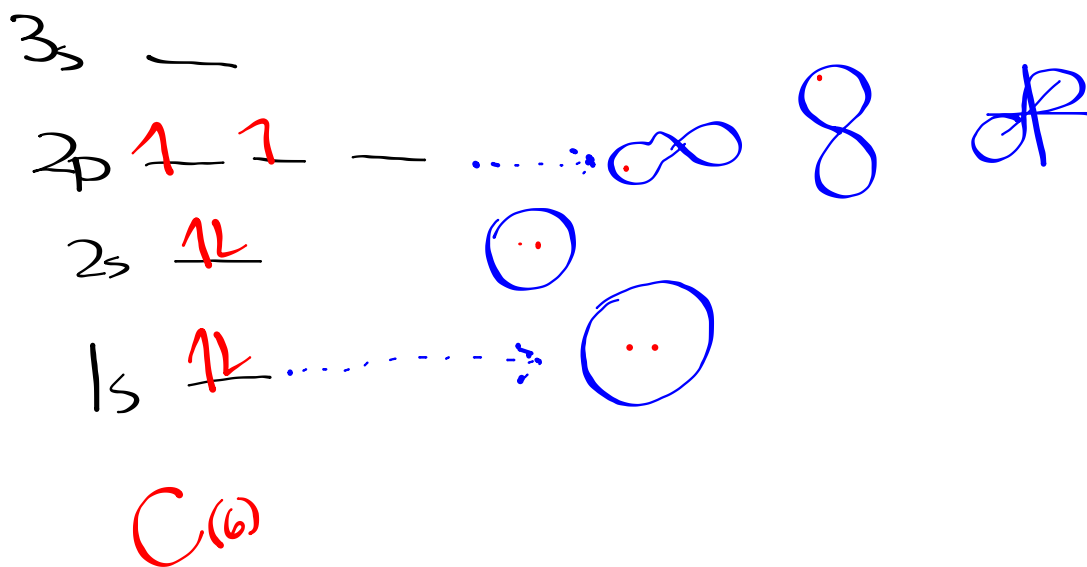
Pi bond (π)

Bond that forms when two atomic orbitals overlap **side-by-side**.

-orbitals overlap less than in sigma bonds, thus the bonds are **weaker** than sigma bonds.





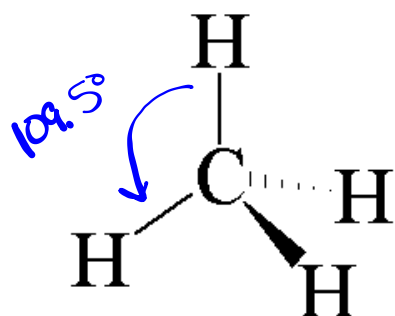


VSEPR Theory

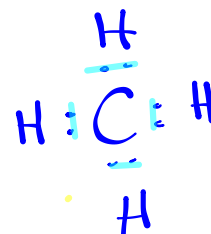
Valence-Shell Electron-Pair Repulsion Theory

Repulsion between electron pairs causes molecular shapes to adjust so that the valence-electron pairs are as far apart as possible.

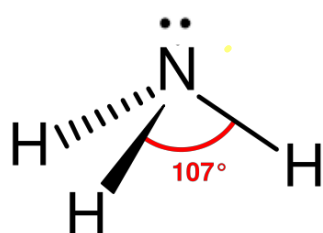
Ex. CH_4



tetrahedral angle (109.5)



Ex. NH_3



Lone pairs (unshared pairs) also affect the shapes of molecules.

