

Homework Assignment
Hill-Petrucci
Page 331 # 1-11,21,22,23,25,27

- Orbitals that possess electrons with the same quantity of energy are said to be degenerate.
B & C
- B & C for Hydrogen
Only C for all other atoms.
Since Hydrogen only possesses electrons in levels 1 & 2 in the ground state, all orbitals in the 3rd energy level would be empty and would be considered degenerate until occupied by an electron.
- Spins must be in the same direction before being paired so the bottom diagram best represents carbon.
- a. Fluorine b. Copper c. Nitrogen d. Sodium e. Iron
- a. s b. p c. d d. f
- Li, Na, K have one valence electron in their electron configuration
Be, Mg, Ca have two valence electrons in their electron configuration
- a. 4,2 b. 8,2 c. 7,2 d. 3,10 e. 2,10
- In the first period, there is only s
In the third period, there is S & P so a change of 8 electrons occurs across the row.
In the fifth period, there is S, P & D so a change of 18 electrons occurs across the row.
In the seventh period, there is S, P, D & F so a change of 32 electrons occurs across the row.
- The atomic number for argon is 18 and for potassium 19.
- 6 electrons
3-dimensional dumbbell-shaped
3 orbitals (p_x, p_y, p_z)
- c-Fe and e-Pt
- a. One pair has parallel spins
b. There are 3 electrons in one 2p orbital
c. The spins of the unpaired electrons in the 2p orbital should all be the same
- a. The 2s electrons have the same spin
b. There are 3 electrons in one of the 2p orbitals
c. The unpaired 3p electrons do not have the same spin.
- a. The 3s must fill before any electron goes into the 3p.
b. The 4s fills before the 3d
c. The 2d does not exist.
- a. 2s can only have two electrons. 2p is lower in energy than 3s
b. 2p can only have 6 electrons
c. There is no 2d
- a. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$
b. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$
c. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$
d. $1s^2 2s^2$
e. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$
f. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$
g. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$
h. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$
i. $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^1$

