

Polyatomic ions (Radicals)

2 or more non-metals which form a covalent bond, but also form a charge.

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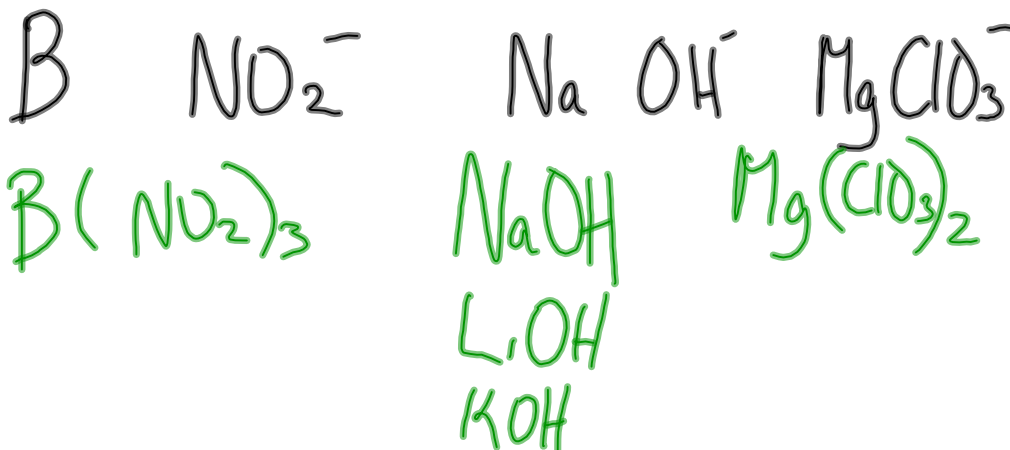


Bonding and naming metals with polyatomic ions.

Bonding: use x-over rule between metal and PI

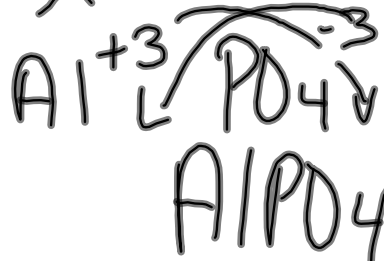
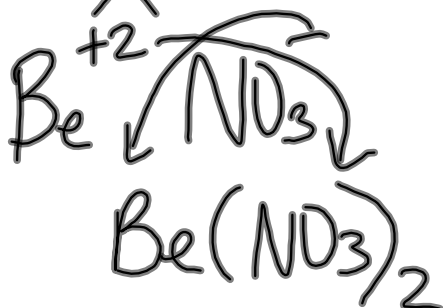
Naming: name 1st element, name PI

example	x-over rule	name
Ca and CO_3^{2-}	Ca^{+2} and CO_3^{2-} → CaCO_3	calcium carbonate
Ca and NO_3^-	Ca^{+2} and NO_3^- → $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	calcium nitrate
Ca and PO_4^{3-}	Ca^{+2} and PO_4^{3-} → $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$	calcium phosphate
Al and OH^-	Al^{+3} and OH^- → $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$	aluminum hydroxide
Al and CO_3^{2-}	Al^{+3} and CO_3^{2-} → $\text{Al}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$	aluminum carbonate



Determining if bond is possible

Ex 1: $\text{Be}_3(\text{NO}_3)_2$ charge is NO_3^- Ex 2: $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ charge is PO_4^{3-}



Sample question:

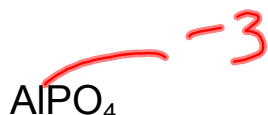
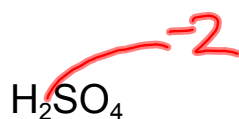
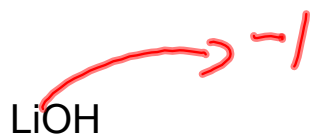
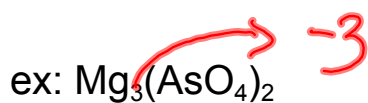
The charge for nitrite is NO_2^- , choose the answer which shows correct bonds.

- 1- $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ✓ $\text{Ca}^{2+} \text{NO}_2^- = \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2$
 2- $\text{Al}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3$ ✗ $\text{Al}^{+3} \text{NO}_2^- = \text{Al}(\text{NO}_2)_3$
 3- KNO_2 ✓ $\text{K}^+ \text{NO}_2^- = \text{KNO}_2$

A) 1 and 2 **B) 1 and 3** C) 2 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Determining charge of radical

Use atom number the metal has after x-over rule is done.



Write all the possible bonds that the following atoms and radicals can form.

Na

Al

CO_3^{2-}

NO_3^-

Vocabulary:

cation= metal

anion= radical

