

FALL 2003
2nd MIDTERM

(Total number of pages = 8)

(Total points = 50)

(Total time = 50 mins)

****Carefully remove last page which is your Periodic Table.****

YOUR DISCUSSION SECTION or YOUR TA's NAME

WRITE IN PEN (Show all your work on this paper.)

Constants and Formulas

Planck constant, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

Avogadro constant, $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Rydberg constant, $R = 3.29 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$

Gas constant, $R = 8.314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

Mass of electron, $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Speed of light, $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

$0^\circ\text{C} = 273.15 \text{ K}$

$1\text{L} = 1 \text{ dm}^3$

$1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$

$\pi = 3.14$

$E = h \nu$

$E = pc$

$E_n = \frac{h^2 n^2}{8 m L^2}$

$p = mv$

$E_n = - \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$

$c = \lambda \nu$

$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_A + \text{LOG} \frac{[\text{A}^-]_{\text{INITIAL SALT}}}{[\text{AH}]_{\text{INITIAL ACID}}}$

$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

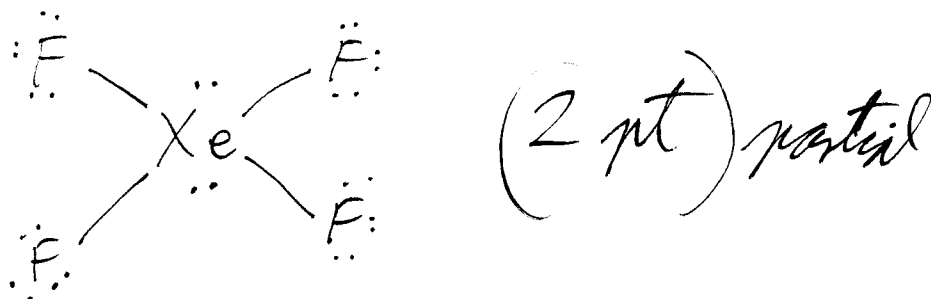
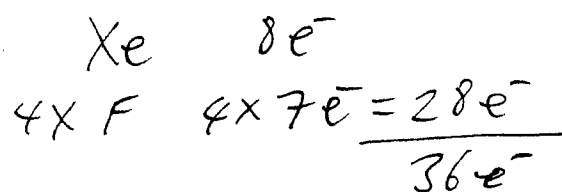
$\Delta p \times \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$

Solution to $AX^2 + BX + C = 0$

is $X = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$

Q1A. What is the shape of XeF₄ ?

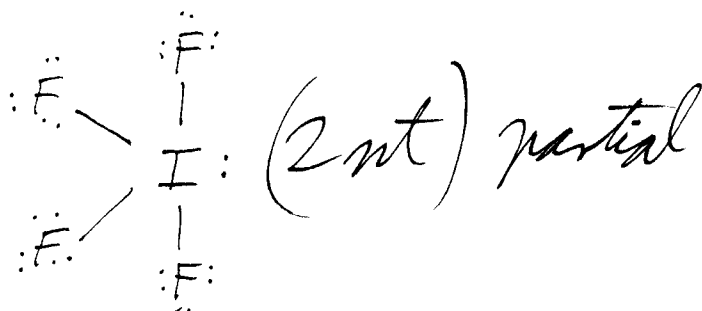
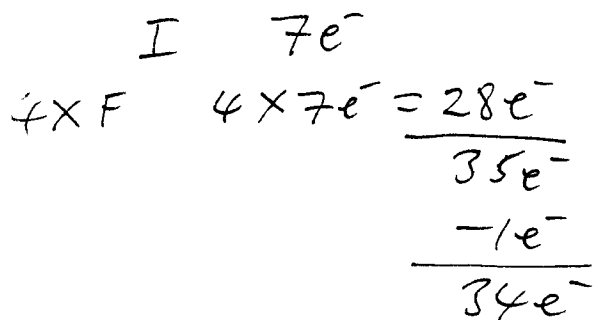
(4pt)



square planar (4 pt)

Q1B. What is the shape of IF₄⁺ ?

(4pt)



seesaw (4 pt)

Q3A. The hybrid orbitals used by the underlined atoms in $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, from left to right, respectively, are (4pt)

(2pt) sp^3 and sp^3 (2pt)

Q3B. The experimental observation that B_2 has two unpaired electrons indicates that, in molecular orbital ideas, (Circle your answer) (2pt)

the $2p_B$ orbitals lie above the $2p_\sigma$ orbital in energy.

the $2p_\pi$ orbitals lie below the $2p_\sigma$ orbital in energy.

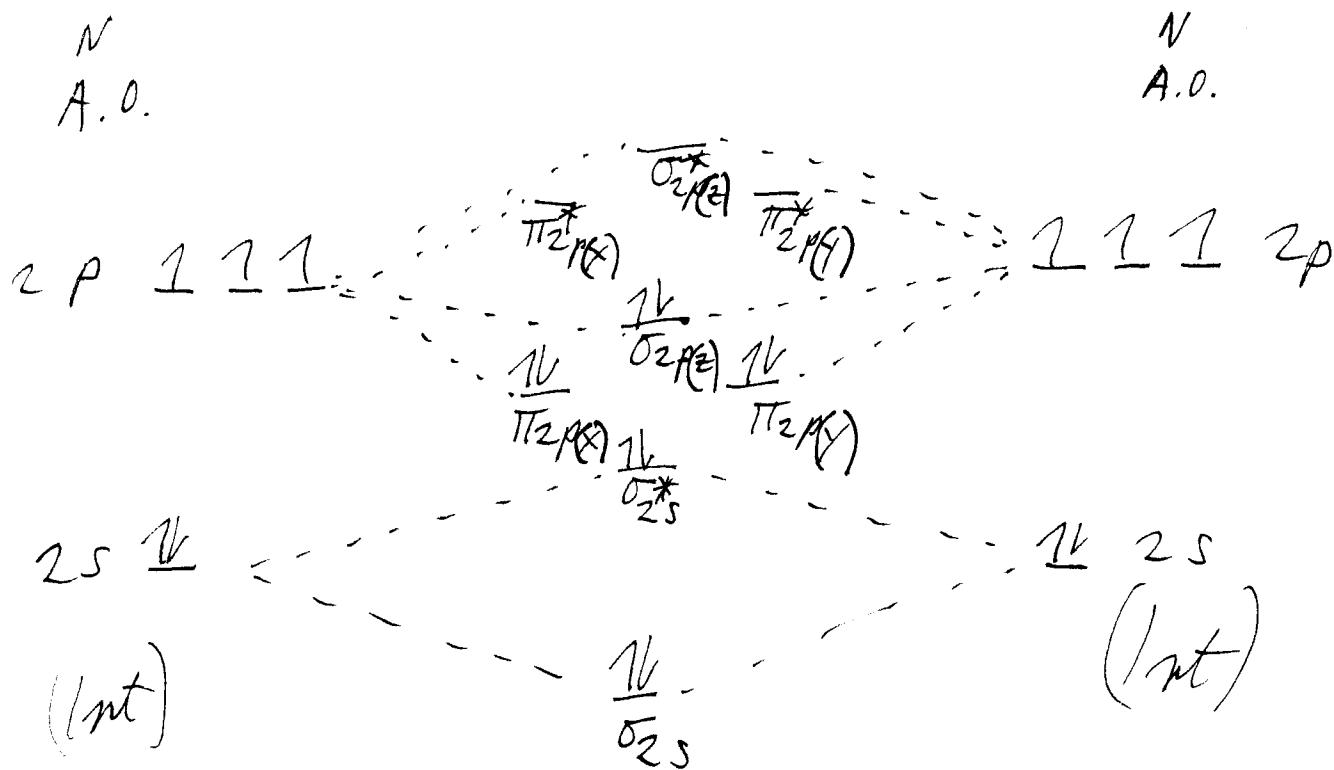
the $2p_\pi^*$ orbitals lie below the $2p_\sigma^*$ orbital in energy.

the $2p_\pi$ orbitals are nonbonding.

the $2p_\pi^*$ orbitals lie above the $2p_\sigma^*$ orbital in energy.

the $2p_\pi$ orbitals lie below the $2p_\sigma$ orbital in energy.

Q3C. Draw the molecular orbital energy-level diagram for N_2 and label the energy levels according to what type of orbitals they are made from, whether or not they are σ or π orbitals, and whether they are bonding or antibonding. (8pt)



2 pt for correct position of MOs electrons.
 1 pt for correct σ label.
 1 pt for correct π label.
 1 pt for correct label of bonding MO.
 1 pt for correct label of anti-bonding MO.

Q4A. The metalloproteins hemoglobin and vitamin B₁₂ contain the metals _____ and _____, respectively. (2pt)

iron and cobalt, respectively.

1 pt 1 pt

Q4B. Oxygen is stored in mammalian tissue in which type of molecule? (2pt)

myoglobin

Q4C. Which transition metal is part of the electron-transfer molecules called cytochromes in the respiratory chain? (2pt)

iron

Q4D. What is the oxidation number of cobalt in $[\text{CoCl}(\text{NH}_3)_5]\text{Cl}_2$? (2pt)

+3

Q4E. What is the formula for potassium hexacyanoferrate(II)? (2pt)

$\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
1 pt 1 pt

Q5A. How many geometric isomers are possible for the complex $[\text{Co}(\text{en})(\text{OH}_2)\text{Cl}_3]$? (2pt)

2 (2 pt)

Q5B. How many different isomers of all types are possible for the complex ion $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{NH}_3)_4]^+$? (3pt)

6 (3 pt)

$\text{Co}-\text{NCS}$
or
 $\text{Co}-\text{SCN}$
or
cis/trans

Q5C. Which of the following complexes is chiral? (3pt)

trans- $[\text{Co}(\text{ox})_2(\text{OH}_2)_2]^-$ trans- $[\text{Co}(\text{ox})_2(\text{OH}_2)(\text{NH}_3)]^{3+}$
 $[\text{Co}(\text{ox})_3]^{3-}$ cis- $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{OH}_2)_2]^{3+}$
 $[\text{Ru}(\text{OH}_2)_3\text{Cl}_3]$

$[\text{Co}(\text{ox})_3]^{3-}$
(3 pt)

Q5D. Name one property that enantiomers have? (2pt)

They rotate plane-polarized light in opposite directions. (2 pt)

or

Their structures are not superimposable.

8 (2 pt)