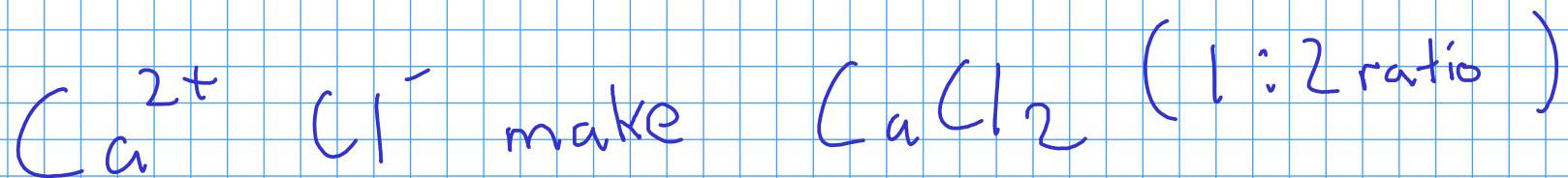
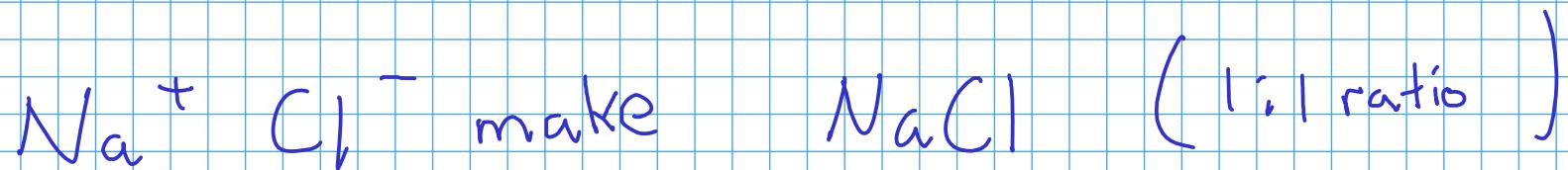


IONIC FORMULAS

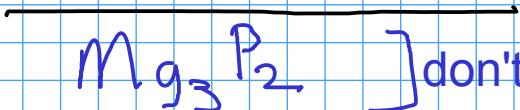
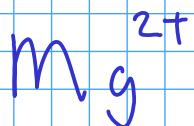
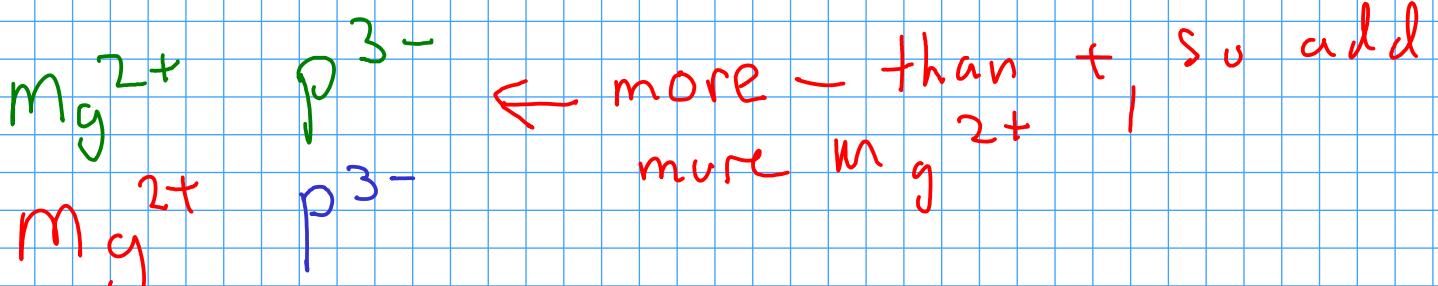
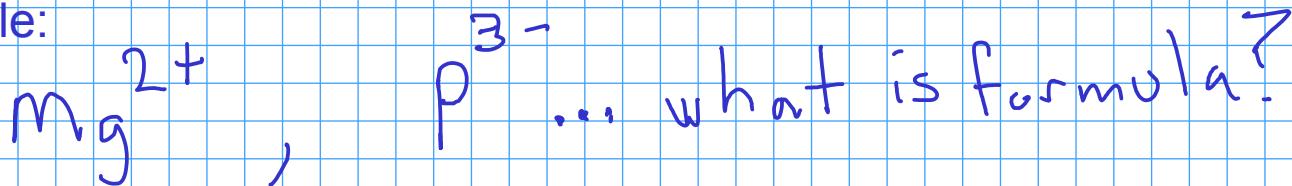
- since there are no "molecules", an ionic formula cannot describe how many and what kinds of atoms are in a molecule!
- all ionic compounds are observed to be (overall) electrically neutral, so the IONS they contain must be present in such a way that the charges BALANCE EACH OTHER
- an ionic formula gives the SMALLEST WHOLE NUMBER RATIO OF CATION TO ANION in the ionic compound



WRITING AN IONIC FORMULA

- if you know the ions that make up a compound, all you need to do is find the smallest ratio of cation to anion the compound needs to have an overall charge of zero

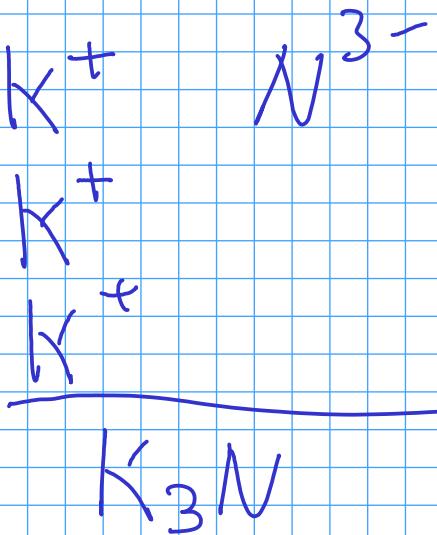
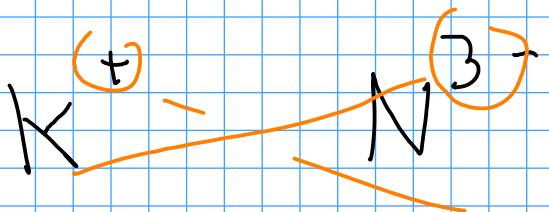
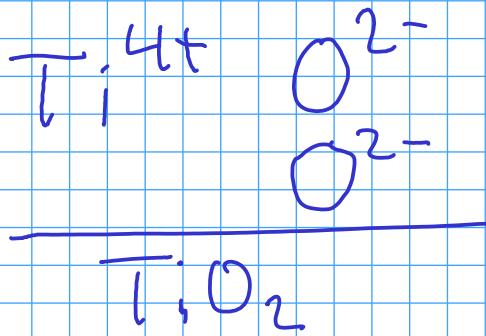
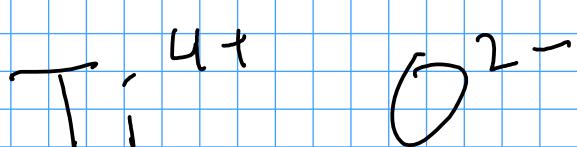
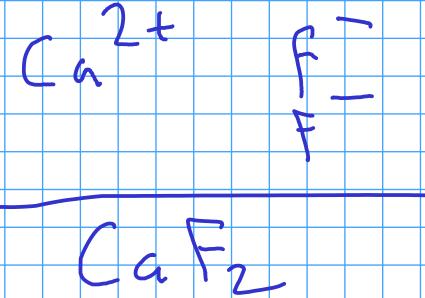
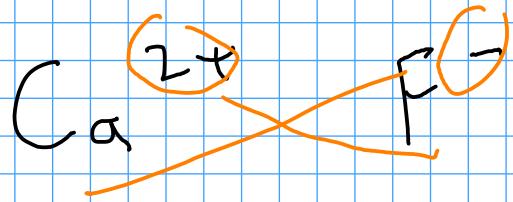
Example:



]} don't write charges on COMPLETE compound

Ionic formulas are ALWAYS written with the cation first, and the anion second!

More examples:



PREDICTING CHARGES

- how do you figure out the charge that an element might take when it becomes an ion?
- for many main group elements, you can predict the charge using the periodic table!

IA																	VIIIA				
H	IIA															He					
Li	Be																				
Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe				
Cs	Ba	La*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn				
Fr	Ra	Ac*	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	* "inner" transition metals go here												

Elements in group VIIIA - the "noble gases" - do not form ions!

Many OTHER main-group elements form either anions or cations that have the same overall number of electrons as the NEAREST (in terms of atomic number) noble gas!

PREDICTING CHARGE

numerals

IA														VIIIA				
H	IIA													He				
Li	Be													10				
Na	Mg	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIIB		IB	IIB	AI	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar			
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	36 Kr	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
Cs	Ba	*	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt										

* "inner" transition metals go here

Aluminum (Al): At atomic number 13, it is three electrons away from neon (Ne), and 5 electrons away from argon (Ar). Prediction: Aluminum will lose three electrons to form the cation Al^{3+}

Bromine (Br): At atomic number 35, bromine is one electron away from krypton (Kr). Prediction: Bromine will gain one electron to form the anion Br^-

Strontium (Sr): At atomic number 38, strontium is two electrons away from krypton. Prediction: Strontium will lose two electrons to form the cation Sr^{2+}

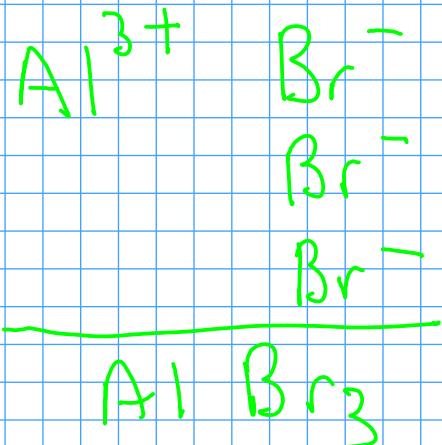
EXAMPLES

IA														VIIIA			
H	IIA													He			
Li	Be																
Na	Mg	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIB	VIIIB	IB	IIB	III	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA			
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	* La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	* Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt									

* "inner" transition metals go here

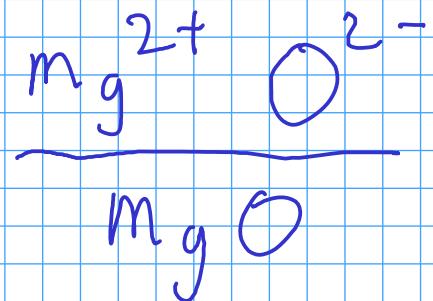
Find the formulas of:

- (1) an ionic compound containing Al and Br
- (2) an ionic compound containing Mg and O
- (3) an ionic compound containing S and K



Find the formula of:

* an ionic compound containing Al and Br



Find the formula of:

* an ionic compound containing Mg and O

Find the formula of:

* an ionic compound containing S and K

