- 1. (5%) The ionization energy of an excited hydrogen atom,  $H^*(2s^1)$ , is equal to that of  $H^*(2p^1)$ . However, the first ionization of  $H^*(1S^12s^1)$  is greater than that of  $H^*(1s^12p^1)$ . Explain.
- 2. (9%) When an atom of helium absorbs a photon to form the excited configuration of 1s<sup>1</sup>2s<sup>1</sup> (He\*), a weak bond forms to give the diatomic molecule, He-He. Construct a molecular-orbital description of the bonding in this molecule.
- 3. (10%) Construct a Walsh diagram correlating the orbitals of a trigonal planar  $XH_3$  ( $D_{3h}$ ) molecule with those of a trigonal pyramidal  $XH_3$  ( $C_{3v}$ ) molecule.
- 4. (6%) (a) Discuss the relation between Pauling's scale of electronegativity of atom and valence bond theory. (b) Based on the definition of Pauling's electronegativity, how can one establish the electronegativity of all the element in the periodic table.
- 5. (10%) Consider the trigonal prismatic six-coordinate  $ML_6$  complex with  $D_{3h}$  symmetry. Under the influence of ligand field, divide the d orbitals of the metal into sets of defined symmetry type assuming that the ligands are at the same angle relative to the xy plane as in a tetrahedral complex.
- 6. (6%) The diatomic cations,  $Br_2^+$  and  $I_2^+$ , are both known.  $Br_2^+$  is red while  $I_2^+$  is bright blue. (a) What electronic transition is probably responsible for absorption in these ions? (3%) (b) Which ion has the more closely spaced HOMO and LUMO? (3%)
- 7. (9%) Choose and explain: (a) Larger bond angle:  $NO_2$  or  $O_3$ ; (b) Lower boiling point:  $H_2S$  or  $OF_2$ ; and (c) Larger  $K_a$  value:  $K_a$  for the aqueous  $Fe^{3+}$  ion or  $K_a$  for the aqueous  $Al^{3+}$  ion.
- 8. (6%) Give the spin-only magnetic moment, and the crystal field stabilization energy (CFSE) of the following complexes: (a)  $FeF_6^{3-}$ , (b)  $Mn(CN)_6^{3-}$  and (c)  $CoCl_4^{2-}$ .

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- 9. (8%) In each of the following pairs of transition states, which would you expect to be more intense and why? (a)  ${}^{3}A_{2g}$  to  ${}^{3}T_{2g}$  in NiCl<sub>6</sub><sup>4</sup>- or  ${}^{3}T_{1}$  to  ${}^{3}T_{2}$  in NiCl<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>- and (b) The most intense d-d band in CoCl<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>- or the most intense d-d band in MnCl<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>-.
- 10. (12%) Describe in detail the bonding in the following compounds: (a)  $(SN)_x$  (a "one-dimensional" conductor), (b)  $B_{12}H_{12}^{2-}$  (a regular icosahedron with 20 equilateral triangles forming the faces), and (c)  $Re_2Cl_8^{2-}$  (eclipsed conformation; 75Re).
- 11. (9%) Chromate ion,  $CrO_4^{2-}$ , has Td symmetry. Using the group theory method, predict the possible hybridization schemes for the chromate atom in  $CrO_4^{2-}$ . Which of these schemes would you expect to be most likely? Explain.

D <sub>3h</sub>	E	2C <sub>2</sub>	3 3C <sub>2</sub>	σ <sub>h</sub>	283	3 <sub>v</sub>		
A <sub>1</sub> '	1	1	1	1	1	1		$x^2 + y^2, z^2$
A <sub>2</sub> '	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1	R <sub>z</sub>	
E,	2	- 1	0	2	- 1	0	(x, y)	$(x^2 - y^2, xy)$
A <sub>1</sub> "	1	1	1	- 1	- 1	- 1		
A <sub>2</sub> "	1	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1	Z	
E4	2	- 1	0	- 2	1	0	(R <sub>x</sub> , R <sub>y</sub> )	(xz, yz)

T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C,	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S	4 <sup>6σ</sup> d		
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1		$x^2 + y^2 + Z^2$
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	- 1	- 1		
E	2	- 1	2	0	0		$(2z^2 - x^2 - y^2, x^2 - y^2)$
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	- 1	1	- 1		
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	- 1	- 1	1	(x, y, z)	(xy, xz, yz)

C <sub>3v</sub>	E	2C <sub>3</sub> 3σ <sub>v</sub>		
Α <sub>1</sub>	1	1 1	z	$x^2 + y^2, z^2$
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1 -1	R <sub>z</sub>	
E <sub>2</sub>	2	-1 0	(x, y)(R <sub>x</sub> , R <sub>v</sub> )	$(x^2 - y^2, xy)(xz, yz)$

## 國立成功大學引學年度化學研究修試(無機化學 試題)第3頁

12. (10%) Classify the following reactions into (I) Ligand Association (LA), (II) Ligand Dissociation (LD), (III) Oxidative Addition (OA), (IV) Reductive Elimination (RE), and (V) Migratory Insertion (MI): For example,  $HRh(PPh_3)_3 \rightarrow HRh(PPh_3)_2 + PPh_3$  Answer: LD

- (a)  $CH_3$ - $Co(CO)_4 \rightarrow CH_3(CO)Co(CO)_3$
- (b)  $CH_3(CO)Co(CO)_3 + H_2 \rightarrow CH_3(CO)Co(H)_2(CO)_3$
- (c)  $CH_3(CO)Co(H)_2(CO)_3 \rightarrow CH_3(CO)H + HCo(CO)_3$
- (d)  $CH_3Co(H_2C=CH_2)(CO)_3 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2Co(CO)_3$
- (e)  $(\eta C_5H_5)(OC)_3Mo-Mo(CO)_3(\eta C_5H_5) + H_2 \rightarrow 2 (\eta C_5H_5)(OC)_3MoH$