

1 Give the full electron configuration of the following atoms and ions.

а	Co atom	1s <sup>2</sup> 2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>6</sup> 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 4s <sup>2</sup> 3d <sup>7</sup>	(1)
b	Co <sup>2+</sup> ion	1s <sup>2</sup> 2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>6</sup> 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 3d <sup>7</sup>	(1)

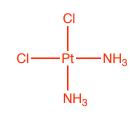
- 2 The complex [Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>] exists as two stereoisomers.
  - a What are stereoisomers?

same structural formula but different arrangement of atoms in space

**b** Draw the cis stereoisomer, name its shape, ligand-Pt-ligand bond angles, give its co-ordination number and oxidation state of the platinum.

Name of shape = square planar ligand-Pt-ligand bond angles = 90° Co-ordination number = 4

Oxidation state of Pt = +2



(5)

(2)

(1)

**3** a A complex absorbs visible light at 582 nm. Calculate the energy gap between the d orbitals in J. [Planck's constant is  $6.63 \times 10^{-34}$  Js and the velocity of light is  $3.00 \times 10^8$  ms<sup>-1</sup>]

 $\Delta E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.00 \times 10^8}{582 \times 10^{-9}} = 3.42 \times 10^{-19} J$ (3)

**b** Calculate the energy gap between the d orbitals in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>. [the Avogadro constant (*L*) is  $6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]

$$\Delta E = 3.42 \times 10^{-19} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} = 2.06 \times 10^5 \text{ J mol}^{-1} = 206 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$