## HW 11 CHEM 362

Due: December 3, 2019

1. What is the difference between a hydrate and a clathrate?

- 2. a) When an H bond is symbolized as X—H ---Y, what do the solid and dashed lines mean? Which distance is shorter?
  - b) Which H bond would you expect to be stronger and why?

3. Give the product(s) for the following reactions

a. 
$$N_2 + 3 H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Fe catalyst}}$$

b. 
$$Cu_2S + 2 O_2 \rightarrow$$

c. 
$$C_4H_9Li + CH_3I \rightarrow$$

d. 
$$KCl + Na \rightarrow$$

e. 
$$6\text{Li} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow$$

f. Be(s) + 
$$H_2O \rightarrow$$

g. 
$$CO_2(aq) + OH-(aq) \rightarrow$$

h. 
$$NH_3(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow$$

- 4. Water has several interesting properties that are needed for life as we know it. Three of these were discussed in class. List them and *briefly* mention why each is needed for life.
- 5. Rank the following ions in terms of their hydration enthalpy, and explain why

6. Why are Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> important physiologically?

- 7. Draw the structure of
  - i) a crown ether
  - ii) a cryptate.

Be sure to give the correct name for the structures you drew

- 8. Do the alkaline earth cations form many complexes? Which cations tend to do so and what are the best ligands (complexing agents)?
- 9. Explain the roles of CO and CO<sub>2</sub> in the environment. Be as complete as possible in your response. (ie. How are they formed? What physiological and/or environmental effects do they have?)
- 10. Use MO theory to compare and contrast the bonding in CO, N<sub>2</sub>, CN<sup>-</sup> and NO<sup>+</sup>. Why does N<sub>2</sub> form complexes with metals much less than CO? (this is review but is being re-emphasized in this section)