AP WORKSHEET: Electronic Configuration Summary

 Give full <u>and</u> abbreviated (noble gas core method) electronic configurations for the following. (8)

(a) Br	FULL	
	NOBLE GAS CORE	
(b) Cr	FULL	
	NOBLE GAS CORE	
(c) Fe	FULL	
	NOBLE GAS CORE	
(d) S ²⁻	FULL	
	NOBLE GAS CORE	
For each o	f the following sets of orb	itals, indicate which orbital is higher in energy. (4)

(a) 1s, 2s

2.

- (b) 2p, 3p
- (c) 4s, 3d_{yz}
- (d) 3p_x, 3p_y, 3p_z
- 3. Indicate the block (s, p or d) in which each of the following elements found. (5)

BLOCK

- (a) Sc _____
- (b) P _____
- (c) Fr _____
- (d) Ni _____
- (e) As _____
- An <u>atom</u> has two electrons with principal quantum number (n) = 1, eight electrons with principal quantum number (n) = 2 and seven electrons with principal quantum number (n) = 3. From these data, supply the following values (if insufficient information is given, say so).
 - (a) The mass number. (2)
 - (b) The atomic number. (1)
 - (c) The electron configuration. (2) _____

5.	Identify	the element from the electron configurations of atoms shown below. (3))

(a) [Ne] $3s^2 3p^2$

7.

- (b) [Ar] $4s^2 3d^7$
- (c) [Xe] $6s^2$
- 6. Give the symbol of the atom or ion represented by the following sets of atomic numbers and electronic configurations. (4)

	Atomic #	Electronic Configuration	Symbol of Atom or Ion	
(a)	8	1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁴		
(b)	11	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$		
(C)	14	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$		
(d)	22	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^2$		
Give the electron configurations for the following transition metal ions. (3)				
	2.			

- (a) Sc³⁺
- (b) Cr²⁺
- (c) Ni³⁺
- 8. Consider the element Scandium, atomic # 21.
 - (a) If the electronic configuration of the element were constructed "from scratch", into which orbital (and into which shell) would the final electron be placed? (1) _____
 - (b) When scandium forms an ion with a charge of +1, from which orbital (and from which shell) would the electron be removed? (1) _____
- 9. Of the following species (Sc, Ca^{2+} , Cl, S^{2-} , Ti^{3+}), which are isoelectronic? (1)
- 10. Identify the element that is composed of atoms where the **last** electron; (5)

(a)	Enters and fills the 4s sub-shell	<u> </u>
(b)	Enters but does not fill the 4s sub-shell	
(c)	Is the first to enter the 2p sub-shell	
(d)	Is the penultimate to enter the 4p sub-shell	
(e)	Is the second to enter the 4d sub-shell	

11. Write the full electronic configuration for argon. (1) 12. Identify two positive and two negative ions that are isoelectronic with argon. (4) (a) Two Positive ions (b) Two Negative ions 13. Using the electrons in boxes notation complete the electronic configurations of the following elements. (3) 4s 1s 2s 2p 3s 3d Зр 4p Element 1s 2s 2p 3s Зр 3d 4s 4p Element 1s 2s 2p 3s 3d 3p 4s 4p Element /n

- 14. State the number of <u>unpaired</u> electrons in each of the electronic configurations in question 13. (3)
 - # of unpaired electrons
 - (a) V _____
 - (b) Ar _____
 - (c) Zn _____
- 15. Write three **possible sets** of quantum numbers for the highest energy electrons in the aluminum atom. (3)

	n	L	mı	m _s
Electron # 11				
Electron # 12				
Electron # 13				

16. Calculate the wavelength of the energy released when an electron in a hydrogen atom falls back to the first shell after being promoted to the fourth shell. (4)

 $R_{H} = 2.178 \text{ x } 10^{-18} \text{ J}, h = 6.626 \text{ x } 10^{-34} \text{ J sec}, c = 3.00 \text{ x } 10^{8} \text{ m sec}^{-1}$

17. How would you expect the magnitude of the energy released in a similar process (4th shell → 1st shell transition) in question 16 to vary for a He⁺ ion? Explain your answer. (2)

18. Which atomic theory is violated by the following sets of quantum numbers representing beryllium's outer shell electrons? Explain your answer. (2)

n	I	mı	m _s
2	0	0	+ 1/2
2	0	0	+ 1/2

19. Identify the following atoms as either paramagnetic or diamagnetic. (3)

- (a) Ga _____
- (b) Cr _____
- (c) Ni _____