

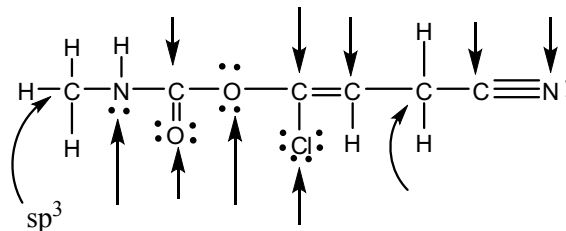
Part A: sp^3 Orbitals & Sigma (σ) Bonds

- 1) Why are sp^3 (and sp^2 & sp) orbitals all called *hybrid* orbitals?
- 2) How many orbitals are combined to form sp^3 hybrid orbitals? What orbitals are they?
- 3) How many sp^3 orbitals does an sp^3 hybridized atom have? ____ What is the bond angle between them? ____
- 4) What is a sigma bond?

Part B: sp^2 & sp Orbitals; Pi (π) bonds

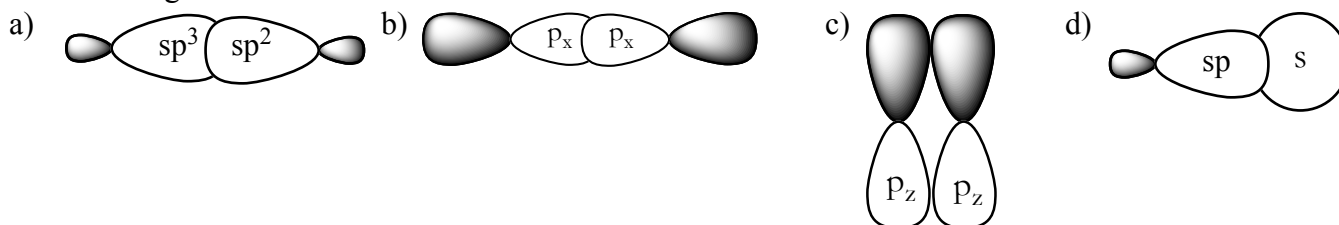
- 5) How many orbitals are combined to form sp^2 hybrid orbitals? What orbitals are they?
- 6) How many sp^2 orbitals does an sp^2 hybridized atom have? ____ What is the bond angle between them? ____
- 7) How many orbitals are combined to form sp hybrid orbitals? What orbitals are they?
- 8) How many sp orbitals does an sp hybridized atom have? ____ What is the bond angle between them? ____
- 9) If the overall shape is tetrahedral, there are (4, 3, 2) regions of e⁻s. Therefore, the orbitals are (**sp^3** , **sp^2** , **sp**) hybridized.
- 10) If the overall shape is trigonal planar, there are (4, 3, 2) regions of e⁻s. Therefore, the orbitals are (**sp^3** , **sp^2** , **sp**) hybridized.
- 11) If the overall shape is linear, there are (4, 3, 2) regions of e⁻s. Therefore, the orbitals are (**sp^3** , **sp^2** , **sp**) hybridized.

- 12) Label the hybridization (sp^3 , sp^2 or sp) of all elements except for hydrogen in the molecule to the right.
(The first atom is done for you.)



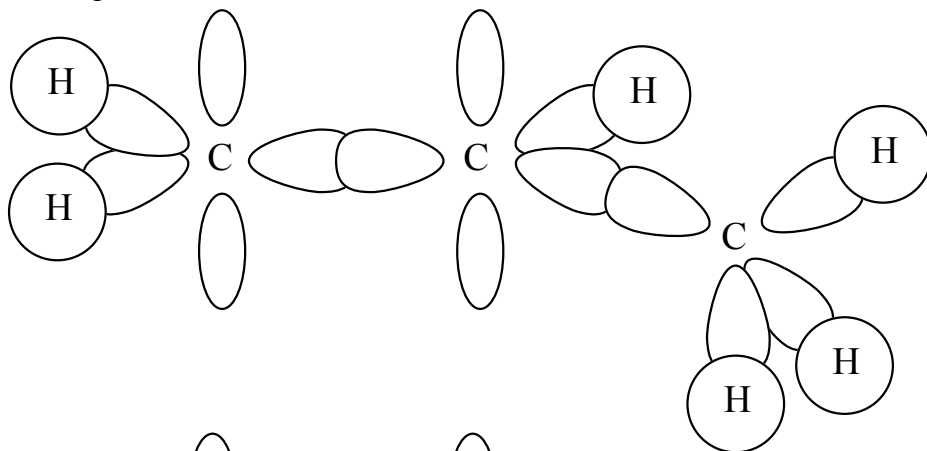
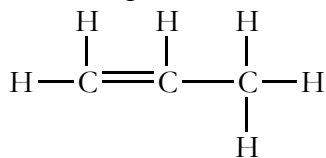
- 13) What is a pi bond?

- 14) When any two orbitals overlap and make a covalent bond, the orbitals either overlap as a sigma bond (σ) or as a pi bond (π). Describe which type of bond (σ , or π) is being represented by the orbital overlaps in the following situations:

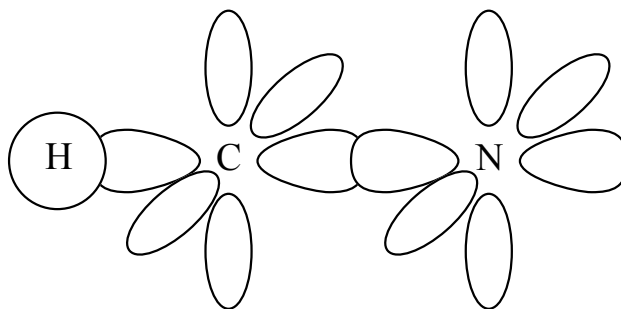


15) Label all of the orbitals (s, p, sp^3 , sp^2 , or sp) in these orbital diagrams, show all electrons, and label all bonds as sigma (σ) or pi (π). It may be helpful to label the Lewis structures as in #9.

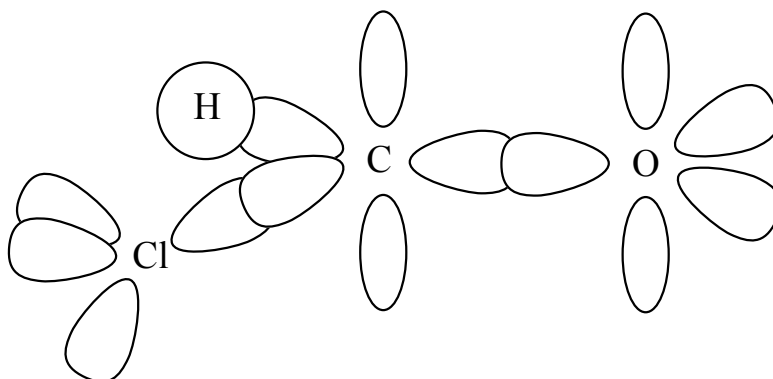
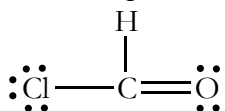
a) Orbital representation of



b) Orbital representation of
 $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}:$



c) Orbital representation of



d) Orbital representation of

