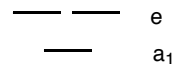
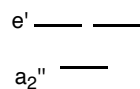


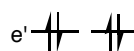
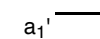
1. (10 pts.) Explain how water can act as both a Brønsted-Lowry base and a Brønsted-Lowry acid. In the explanation provide examples of water acting in both ways. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_
2. (10 pts.) Explain why  $\text{HClO}_4$  is a stronger acid than  $\text{HClO}_2$ . In your explanation, remember to consider the structure of the conjugate bases. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
3. (10 pts.) In the gas phase, triethylamine is attracts  $\text{H}^+$  more strongly than diethylamine. On the other hand, in aqueous solution the diethylamine more strongly attracts  $\text{H}^+$ . Explain these observations.

4. The following questions refer to the hypothetical formation of a Lewis acid-base adduct between ammonia and borane ( $\text{BH}_3$ ).

a. (3 pts.) In the reaction of  $\text{BH}_3$  and ammonia to form  $\text{H}_3\text{NBH}_3$ , which molecule acts as the Lewis base?



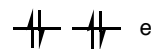
b. (3 pts.) In the reaction of  $\text{BH}_3$  and  $\text{H}_3\text{N}$  to form  $\text{H}_3\text{NBH}_3$ , which molecule acts as the Lewis acid?



c. (4 pts.) Circle and label (with acronyms) the MO's that participate in the formation of the acid-base adduct.



$\text{BH}_3$



d. (4 pts.) Draw the new MO's that form when the adduct forms. Ignore all MO's not directly involved in adduct formation.



$\text{NH}_3$

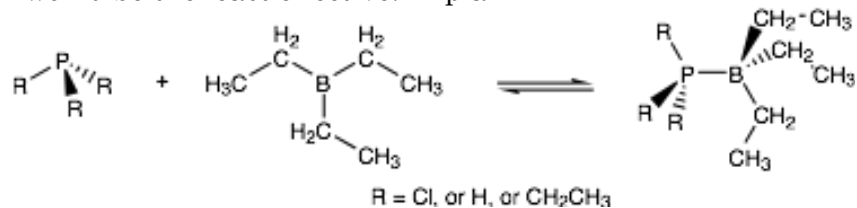
e. (4 pts.) If the only available orbital on  $\text{BH}_3$  is higher in energy than the filled orbital on the ammonia, why do the two molecules form a Lewis acid-base adduct?

5. a. (8 pts.) Draw a reaction that shows how strongly positive metal ions like  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  cause  $\text{H}^+$  to form when the metal ions are added to water.

b. (4 pts.) Is the metal acting as a Lewis acid or a Lewis base.

6. a. (5 pts.) Which of the phosphines below would be most effective at forming a Lewis acid-base adduct with triethylborane. Explain

b. (5 pts.) Which would be the least effective. Explain



7. (10 pts.) AgI is not soluble in water; however, AgF is moderately soluble in water. Explain.

8. a. (8 pts.) Determine the oxidation numbers for the transition metals in the following coordination complexes, and

b. (8 pts.) Draw a three dimensional representation of the structures for the compounds with octahedral coordination complexes.

