

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COMMON POLYATOMIC IONS**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>FORMULA</b>	<b>CHARGE</b>
Acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> COO	-1
Ammonium	NH <sub>4</sub>	+1
Arsenate	AsO <sub>4</sub>	-3
Bromate	BrO <sub>3</sub>	-1
Carbonate	CO <sub>3</sub>	-2
Cyanide	CN	-1
Chlorate	ClO <sub>3</sub>	-1
Chlorite	ClO <sub>2</sub>	-1
Chromate	CrO <sub>4</sub>	-2
Dichromate	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	-2
Dihydrogen phosphate	H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	-1
Ethanoate	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-1
Hydrogen carbonate	HCO <sub>3</sub>	-1
Hydrogen phosphate	HPO <sub>4</sub>	-2
Hydrogen sulfate	HSO <sub>4</sub>	-1
Hydrogen sulfite	HSO <sub>3</sub>	-1
Hydroxide	OH	-1
Hypochlorite	ClO	-1
Nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub>	-1
Nitrite	NO <sub>2</sub>	-1
Oxalate	C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	-2
Perchlorate	ClO <sub>4</sub>	-1
Permanganate	MnO <sub>4</sub>	-1
Peroxide	O <sub>2</sub>	-2
Phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub>	-3
Phosphite	PO <sub>3</sub>	-3
Silicate	SiO <sub>3</sub>	-2
Sulfate	SO <sub>4</sub>	-2
Sulfite	SO <sub>3</sub>	-2

**Diatomic Molecules**

If you see these names in a chemical formula, you would write their diatomic symbol ( X<sub>2</sub>)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Symbol</b>
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>
Nitrogen	N <sub>2</sub>
Oxygen	O <sub>2</sub>
Fluorine	F <sub>2</sub>
Chlorine	Cl <sub>2</sub>
Bromine	Br <sub>2</sub>
Iodine	I <sub>2</sub>
Astatine	At <sub>2</sub>

**Prefixes Used in Naming Binary Molecular Compounds**

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Number</b>
mono-	1
di-	2
tri-	3
tetra-	4
penta-	5
hexa-	6
hepta-	7
octa-	8
nona-	9
deca-	10

**Naming Common Acids**

<b>Anion ending</b>	<b>Acid Name</b>
-ide	hydro-(stem)- ic acid
-ate	(stem)-ic acid
-ite	(stem)-ous acid

**Binary Ionic Compounds:** Cation (charge) anion  
Roman ends in -ide  
Numeral

**CHAPTER 10**1. **GRAMS TO MOLES**

Basic Formula:

$$(\textit{given}) \text{ grams} \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\star \text{ grams}} \quad (\star = \text{entire molar mass})$$

2. **MOLES TO GRAMS**

Basic Formula:

$$(\textit{given}) \text{ moles} \cdot \frac{\star \text{ grams}}{\text{mol}} \quad (\star = \text{entire molar mass})$$

**Mol to volume (L)**

$$\textit{given} \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{22.4 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mol}}$$

3. **ATOMS TO MOLES**

Basic Formula:

$$(\textit{given}) \text{ atoms} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mole}}{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}$$

**Volume (L) to mol**

$$\textit{given} \text{ L} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22.4 \text{ L}}$$

**Standard Molar Volume**

$$1 \text{ mol} = 22.4 \text{ Liters}$$

4. **MOLES TO ATOMS**

Basic Formula:

$$(\textit{given}) \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{1 \text{ mol}}$$

5. **GRAMS TO ATOMS**

Basic Formula:

$$(\textit{given}) \text{ grams} \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{\star \text{ grams}} \cdot \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{1 \text{ mol}} \quad (\star = \text{entire molar mass})$$

6. **ATOMS TO GRAMS**

Basic Formula:

$$(\textit{given}) \text{ atoms} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}} \cdot \frac{\star \text{ grams}}{\text{mol}} \quad (\star = \text{entire molar mass})$$