

Ionic Radius

1. What happens to the size of an ion when a metal loses electrons and why? Explain with full sentences and draw an example.
2. What happens to the size of an ion when a nonmetal gains electrons and why? Explain with full sentences and draw an example.
3. Circle the elements from each pair below that have a SMALLER radius.
 - a. Cu vs. Cu^{3+}
 - b. I vs. I^{-}
 - c. O^{2-} vs. O
 - d. Ni vs. Ni^{4+}
 - e. Ni^{2+} vs. Ni^{4+}
 - f. Cl^{-} vs. Cl
 - g. Cl^{-} vs. Cl^{1+}
 - h. Rb vs. Rb^{1+}
 - i. Ra vs. Zr
 - j. P vs. S
 - k. Ca vs. Ca^{2+}
 - l. C^{4+} vs. C^{4-}
4. Based on their positions in the periodic table, list the following ions in order of increasing radius: K^{+} , Ca^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Si^{4+} . _____
5. List the following ions in order of increasing radius: Br^{-} , Li^{+} , Te^{2-} , Mg^{2+}

6. The ionic radii of the ions S^{2-} , Cl^{-} , and K^{+} are 184, 181, 138 pm respectively. Explain why these ions have different sizes even though they contain the same number of electrons.