

## Answers to the Problems

1. a)

i)  $\text{K}_3[\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]$

Co is in +3 oxidation state, there are 6 electrons in the d orbital and coordination number is 6.

ii)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{CoF}_4]$

Co is in +2 oxidation state, there are 7 electrons in the d orbital and coordination number is 4

iii) diamagnetic  $[\text{NiCl}_2\{\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\}_2]$

Ni is in +2 oxidation state, there are 8 electrons in the d orbital and coordination number is 4

iv) *cis*- $[\text{CrCl}_2(\text{bipy})_2]\text{Cl}$

Cr is in +3 oxidation state, there are 3 electrons in the d orbital and coordination number is 6

v)  $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{SO}_4$

Mn is in +2 oxidation state, there are 5 electrons in the d orbital and coordination number is 6

b)

i) Can exhibit optical isomerism

ii) Does NOT show isomerism

iii) The known square planar complexes with this formula are *trans*- and *cis*- forms are theoretically possible.

iv) The *cis*- form can exhibit optical isomerism and there is a possibility of a *trans*- form as well

v) Does NOT show isomerism.

2.

i)  $\text{K}[\text{Cr}(\text{oxal})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  - Both geometric (*cis*-, *trans*-) and optical isomers can exist.

ii)  $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]\text{Cl}_3$  - Two optical isomers can exist.

iii)  $[\text{CoCl}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Br}$  - A total of 10 isomers are possible. There are geometric, ionisation and linkage isomers possible.

iv)  $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$  - Geometric (*cis*-, *trans*-) isomers can exist.

3.  $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$  uses the 4s, 4p and two 4d orbitals to give  $sp^3d^2$  hybridization, whereas  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  uses two 3d, 4s and 4p orbitals to give  $d^2sp^3$  hybridization. Valence bond theory does not provide the rationale for using higher energy orbitals in case of  $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$ .

4.  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  is a low-spin complex, whereas  $[\text{Fe}(\text{NCS})_6]^{3-}$  is a high-spin complex. Iron is in +3 oxidation state in both the complexes.

5.

i)  $[\text{VCl}_6]^{3-}$  has a  $d^2$  metal ion.  $\text{CFSE} = 0.8 \Delta_o$

ii)  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bipy})_3]^{3+}$  has a  $d^5$  metal ion. Being from the second row of transition metals it forms a low-spin complex with a reasonably strong ligand such as bipy.  $\text{CFSE} = 2.0 \Delta_o$

iii)  $[\text{PtBr}_6]^{2-}$  has a  $d^6$  metal ion. It should be a low-spin octahedral complex.  $\text{CFSE} = 2.4 \Delta_o$

iv)  $[\text{Ti}(\text{en})_3]^{2+}$  has a  $d^2$  metal ion.  $\text{CFSE} = 0.8 \Delta_o$