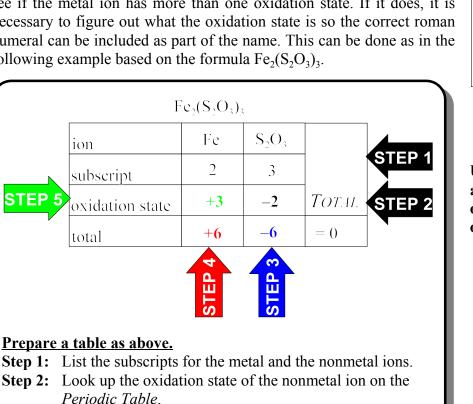
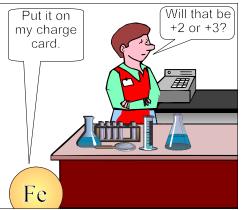
Date

## Determining the Charge on a Metal Jon

Univalent metal ions, those with only one oxidation state, are named exactly the same as the element (Ba is named barium, and  $Ba^{+2}$  is also named barium), but polyvalent metal ions, those with multiple oxidation states, include a roman numeral in the name to indicate the oxidation state (Cu<sup>+1</sup> is called copper I, while Cu<sup>+2</sup> is called copper II). In order to name a compound, therefore, it is necessary to check on the *Periodic Table* to see if the metal ion has more than one oxidation state. If it does, it is necessary to figure out what the oxidation state is so the correct roman numeral can be included as part of the name. This can be done as in the following example based on the formula Fe<sub>2</sub>(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.



- **Step 3:** Multiply the oxidation state of the nonmetal by its subscript to get the total charge.
- **Step 4:** Determine the total charge of the metal ions by calculating the number which, when added to the total charge of the nonmetal ion, gives the compound a total charge of zero.
- **Step 5:** Divide the total charge of the metal ions by the subscript of the metal to get the oxidation state.



Period

When ions go shopping

Using the procedures described above and to the left, determine the oxidation states of the metals in each of the compounds listed below.

1.	BaCl <sub>2</sub>
2.	PbO <sub>2</sub>
3.	MnCl <sub>7</sub>
4.	Cr <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
5.	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
6.	Sn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>4</sub>
7.	Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
8.	Cu <sub>2</sub> S
9.	FeO
10.	Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>