REDOX AND ELECTROCHEMISTRY

Cite nees or y. I O'Lin WOTO.I.I

Name ____

Date Period

Finding the Exidation State

Study the rules for assigning oxidation numbers and examine the sample problem below. Then determine the unknown oxidation state in each example.

RULES FOR ASSIGNING OXIDATION NUMBERS

- 1. Oxidation numbers for atoms that are free elements are always zero
- 2. The oxidation numbers of ions are the same as the charge on the ion
- 3. Some elements have only one oxidation state
 - a. group 1 metals always form 1+ ions and always have a +1 oxidation state
 - group 2 metals always form 2+ ions and always have a +2 oxidation state
- 4. Some elements usually have a particular oxidation state
 - a. oxygen has a -2 oxidation state except in peroxides where it is -1 and in compounds with fluorine (OF₂) where it is +2
 - b. hydrogen has a +1 oxidation state except in hydrides with group 1 and group 2 metals
- 5. the sum of the oxidation numbers
 - a. in a compound it is always zero
 - b. in a polyatomic ion it is equal to the charge on the ion

Sample Problem Find the oxidation state of the elements in K₂Cr₂O₇.

Element	K	Cr	О	
Subscript	2	2	7	TOTAL
Oxidation state	+1	?	-2	
Sum of oxidation states	+2	??	-14	0

- [a] potassium is a group one metal; its oxidation state is always +1
- **[b]** oxygen usually has an oxidation state of -2
- [c] the sum of oxidation states of each element is the product of the subscript and the oxidation state
- **[d]** find the sum of the oxidation states of chromium (??) by setting the sum of all the oxidation states to zero

$$(+2) + ?? + (-14) = 0$$

?? $= +12$

[f] find the oxidation state of chromium (?) by dividing the sum (+12) by the subscript (2)

$$+12 \div 2 = +6$$

7. Sulfur in
$$MgS_2O_3$$

8. Nitrogen in
$$Zn(NO_2)_2$$