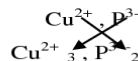


### The criss-cross method of balancing charge!

Ionic compound formulas must contain the fewest number of ions that “balance” out positive and negative charge (the same amount of each). The “criss-cross” method is one way of writing the formulas properly. The formula for ionic compounds is called a “formula unit.”

1. Write symbols and charges of ions.
2. Crisscross:  
The cation charge becomes the anion subscript  
The anion charge becomes the cation subscript
3. Clean up format for final answer
  - do NOT write ionic charges
  - reduce subscripts to lowest ratio
  - do NOT write the subscript “1”



Use the criss-cross method to write formula units for these ionic compounds  
(2 examples are done for you)

	$\text{Cl}^-$	$\text{O}^{2-}$	$\text{P}^{3-}$	$\text{S}^{2-}$
$\text{Na}^+$	$\text{NaCl}$	$\text{Na}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Na}_3\text{P}$	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}$
$\text{K}^+$	$\text{KCl}$	$\text{K}_2\text{O}$	$\text{K}_3\text{P}$	$\text{K}_2\text{S}$
$\text{Ba}^{2+}$	$\text{BaCl}_2$	$\text{BaO}$	$\text{Ba}_3\text{P}_2$	$\text{BaS}$
$\text{Fe}^{2+}$	$\text{FeCl}_2$	$\text{FeO}$	$\text{Fe}_3\text{P}_2$	$\text{FeS}$
$\text{Cr}^{3+}$	$\text{CrCl}_3$	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{CrP}$	$\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_3$
$\text{Li}^+$	$\text{LiCl}$	$\text{Li}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Li}_3\text{P}$	$\text{Li}_2\text{S}$
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	$\text{MgCl}_2$	$\text{MgO}$	$\text{Mg}_3\text{P}_2$	$\text{MgS}$
$\text{Al}^{3+}$	$\text{AlCl}_3$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{AlP}$	$\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3$
$\text{Ga}^{3+}$	$\text{GaCl}_3$	$\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{GaP}$	$\text{Ga}_2\text{S}_3$
$\text{Sn}^{2+}$	$\text{SnCl}_2$	$\text{SnO}$	$\text{Sn}_3\text{P}_2$	$\text{SnS}$
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	$\text{CaCl}_2$	$\text{CaO}$	$\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2$	$\text{CaS}$