

## Hybrid Orbitals

HYBRID ORBITALS	NUMBER OF ORBITALS	ELECTRON DOMAIN GEOMETRY
sp	2	linear
sp <sup>2</sup>	3	trigonal planar
sp <sup>3</sup>	4	tetrahedral
sp <sup>3</sup> d	5	square planar
sp <sup>3</sup> d <sup>2</sup>	6	trigonal bipyramidal
sp <sup>3</sup> d <sup>3</sup>	7	octahedral

### EXERCISES

A. Consider the molecule BeH<sub>2</sub>.

- 1) Show the electronic structure of beryllium's valence shell. Use arrows to represent the electrons contained in each orbital.



- 2) How many covalent bonds does the Be atom form with the H atoms?  
 3) Therefore, the beryllium atom should provide half-filled orbitals.  
 4) This is accomplished by creating a pair of hybrids and placing electron(s) in each of them. Show this in the following diagram, using up arrows (↑) to represent beryllium's electrons. Label the orbitals:



- 5) Show the orbital diagram for the beryllium atom in the BeH<sub>2</sub> molecule, using down arrows (↓) to represent electrons from hydrogen:



- 6) What electron domain (ED) geometry does this molecule have?

B. Consider the molecule CH<sub>4</sub>.

- 1) Show the electronic structure of carbon's valence shell. Use arrows to represent the electrons contained in each orbital.

