## Chemguide - questions

## COMPLEX IONS - SHAPES

1. What shapes are the following ions? In each case, name the shape, and draw a diagram showing the shape. Make clear what sort of bonding is involved.
a) $\left[\mathrm{AlF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$
b) $\left[\mathrm{CuCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
c) $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
d) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
2. a) Cisplatin is an anticancer drug with the formula $\operatorname{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$. Draw the structure for cisplatin and name its shape.
b) Cisplatin has a geometric isomer. Draw the structure of that as well and name its shape.
3. Octahedral complexes involving bidentate ligands such as 1,2-diaminoethane or ethanedioate (oxalate) ions have optical isomers. A simplified diagram of one such complex of a metal M (omitting the charge on the ion and concentrating on the important bits of the ligands - the lone pairs) looks like this:

a) Redraw this structure, and then draw its optical isomer.
b)Why do these structures have optical isomers?
