## Exercise 2.1 <br> Counting Subatomic Particles

1. Complete the table below (one column per isotope):

| symbol | ${ }^{96} \mathrm{Ru}$ | ${ }^{135} \mathrm{Ba}^{2+}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# protons |  |  |  | 29 |  |
| \# neutrons |  |  | 20 | 36 | 36 |
| \# electrons |  |  | 18 |  | 30 |
| overall charge |  |  | -1 | +2 | 0 |

2. For each of the following pairs of atoms, indicate which (if either) has more neutrons.
(a) ${ }^{77} \mathrm{Se}$ or ${ }^{79} \mathrm{Br}$
(b) ${ }^{40} \mathrm{Ca}$ or ${ }^{40} \mathrm{Ar}$
(c) ${ }^{31} \mathrm{P}$ or ${ }^{32} \mathrm{~S}$
3. There is one naturally occurring isotope of gold (Au). What is its mass number?
4. 

(a) Rhenium (Re) has two naturally occurring isotopes: ${ }^{185} \mathrm{Re}$ and ${ }^{187} \mathrm{Re}$ with isotopic masses of 184.95 u and 186.96 u respectively. Which of these two isotopes has the higher natural abundance? Explain your choice.
(b) How many protons, neutrons and electrons does a neutral atom of ${ }^{187} \mathrm{Re}$ contain?
$\qquad$ protons $\qquad$ neutrons $\qquad$ electrons

