

## Answers to Exercise 2.1 Counting Subatomic Particles

1.

<b>symbol</b>	$^{96}\text{Ru}$	$^{135}\text{Ba}^{2+}$	$^{37}\text{Cl}^{-}$	$^{65}\text{Cu}^{2+}$	$^{66}\text{Zn}$
<b># protons</b>	44	56	17	29	30
<b># neutrons</b>	52	79	20	36	36
<b># electrons</b>	44	54	18	27	30
<b>overall charge</b>	0	+2	-1	+2	0

2.

(a)  $^{79}\text{Br}$   
 $^{77}\text{Se}$  has 34 protons and 43 neutrons  
 $^{79}\text{Br}$  has 35 protons and 44 neutrons

(b)  $^{40}\text{Ar}$   
 $^{40}\text{Ca}$  has 20 protons and 20 neutrons  
 $^{40}\text{Ar}$  has 18 protons and 22 neutrons

(c) neither  
 $^{31}\text{P}$  has 15 protons and 16 neutrons  
 $^{32}\text{S}$  has 16 protons and 16 neutrons

3. 197

*Look up the average atomic mass of gold on the periodic table. It is 196.97 u.*

*If there is only one isotope of gold, it must be  $^{197}\text{Au}$  (since 196.97 rounds to 197 and it is impossible for a mass number to be anything other than a whole number).*

4.

(a)  $^{187}\text{Re}$

Its atomic mass is closer to the average atomic mass of Re (186.207 u).

(b) How many protons, neutrons and electrons does a neutral atom of  $^{187}\text{Re}$  contain?

75 protons                      112 neutrons                      75 electrons