

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Blk: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Science 9**  
**Names and Formulas of Ionic Compounds Continued**

Steps for writing formulas of **ionic compounds with multivalent metals and polyatomic ions:**

Steps	Example 1: Iron (III) hydroxide
1. Identify each <b><u>ion</u></b> and its appropriate <b><u>charge</u></b> -Brackets show our charge on the multivalent metal ion. -Use polyatomic ion chart to identify charge on polyatomic ion	<b><u>Iron (III) = Fe<sup>3+</sup></u></b>  <b><u>Hydroxide = OH<sup>1-</sup></u></b>
2. Drop the <b><u>(+) and (-)</u></b> from the ion charge and <b><u>CRISS-CROSS</u></b> the numbers, writing them as subscripts (or use ratio method)	<b><u>Fe<sup>3+</sup></u></b> <b><u>OH<sup>1-</sup></u></b>  Fe(OH) <sub>3</sub>
3. Write the Final formula	<b><u>Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub></u></b>
4. (if possible) Remember to <b><u>Reduce</u></b> subscripts: divide both subscripts by highest common factor	For example: Calcium dichromate Ca <sup>2+</sup> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup>  CaCr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>
5. Remember: <b><u>Drop any 1's</u></b> from the final formula	<b><u>Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub></u></b>

Example 2: Ammonium carbonate

1. Ammonium = NH<sub>4</sub><sup>1+</sup> and Carbonate = CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>

2. NH<sub>4</sub><sup>1+</sup>      CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>

3. (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

Example 3: Iron (III) nitrate

1. Iron (III) = Fe<sup>3+</sup> and nitrate = NO<sub>3</sub><sup>1-</sup>

2. Fe<sup>3+</sup>                      NO<sub>3</sub><sup>1-</sup>

3. Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

**Now do Practice Problems page 91 #2 a – j**

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**Science 9**  
**Names and Formulas of Ionic Compounds Continued**

Steps for writing formulas of \_\_\_\_\_

Steps	Example 1: Iron (III) hydroxide
1. Identify each _____ and its appropriate _____  -Brackets show our charge on the multivalent metal ion. -Use polyatomic ion chart to identify charge on polyatomic ion	
2. Drop the <b>(+)</b> and <b>(-)</b> from the ion charge and _____ the numbers, writing them as subscripts (or use ratio method)	
3. Write the formula	
4. (if possible) Remember to _____ subscripts: divide both subscripts by highest common factor	
5. Remember: _____ from the final formula	

Example 2: Ammonium carbonate

- 1.
- 2.

3.

Example 3: Iron (III) nitrate

- 1.
- 2.

3.

**Now do Practice Problems page 91 #2 a – j**