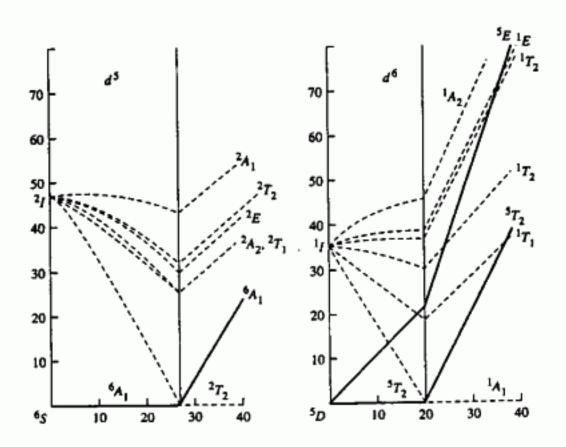
## 九十一學年度<u>化學</u>系(所)<u>化學、應用化學</u>組碩士班研究生招生考試 科目\_無機化學及有機化學\_科號\_0602,0702\_共\_3\_\_頁第\_1\_頁 <u>\*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答</u>

- Write down the chemical formula of the following inorganic compounds (a) chromic acid (b) sodium thiosulfate (c) potassium hexacyanoferrate(II) (d) trivinylborane (e) methylphosphane. (5%)
- What hapiticities are possible for the interaction of each of the following ligands with a single d-block metal atom such as cobalt? (a) ethylene (b) cyclopentadienyl (c) toluene (d) cyclooctatetraene (e) ethylene diamine. (5%)
- 3. The absorption spectrum of [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3+</sup> has a very weak band in the red and two moderate intensity bands in the visible to near UV. How should these transitions be assigned? Moreover, explain why [FeF<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> is colorless whereas is [CoF<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> colorless but exhibits only a single band in the visible region, you may consult with the simplified Tanabe-Sugano Diagrams attached below: (5%)



- 4. Nano-materials have gradually become a very important research area in Inorganic chemistry. What is the definition of nano-materials? Describe the characteristics of two nano materials, including their physical shapes, potential applications and the possible methods of preparation. (5%)
- 5. Na[(η<sup>5</sup>-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Fe(CO)<sub>2</sub>] reacts with ClCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>3</sub> to give A, a monomeric and diamagnetic substance of stoichiometry C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>FeO<sub>2</sub>S having two strong IR bands at 1980 and 1940 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Heating of A gives B, a monomeric, diamagnetic substance having strogn IR bands at 1920 and 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Identify A and B and explain your reasoning concisely. (5%)

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- Explain the following terms and give some illustrative examples. (6%)
  - a) Hydrate isomerism
  - b) Ionization isomerism
  - c) Linkage isomerism
- Write down all isomers of octahedral Ma<sub>3</sub>bed complex and indicate the number of stereoisomers. ( M: metal ion; a, b, c, and d are monodentate ligands) (6%)
- The diatomic cations Br<sub>2</sub> and I<sub>2</sub> are known. (7%)
  - a) Sketch the molecular orbital energy level diagram of the valence electrons for these ions.
  - b) What is the bond order of these cations.
  - c) Br<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> is red and I<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> blue. What electronic transition is most likely for absorption in these ions? Which ion has the more closely spaced HOMO and LUMO?
- a) List the following acids in order of acid strength when reacting with NH<sub>3</sub>. (6%)
  B(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, B(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>: 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl), B(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, BF<sub>3</sub>.
  - b) List the following bases in order of base strength when reacting with BF<sub>3</sub>. Pyridine, 2-methylpyridine, 3-t-butylpyridine, 2,6-dimethylpyridine.
- Write down the major products and specify the stereochemistry where appropriate (30%)

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11. Propose a mechanism for the following reactions. (10%)

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{c} O & 1. H_2 NNH_2 \\ \hline & 2. KOH, \Delta \end{array}$$

- Use molecular orbital model to explain why the [2+2] cycloaddition of two ethylene is thermally forbidden, but photochemically allowed. (6%)
- 13. Classify each compound as aromatic, antiaromatic, or nonaromatic. (4%)