

Ionic Charges of Representative Elements							
1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	0
H <sup>+</sup>						H <sup>-</sup>	
Li <sup>+</sup>	Be <sup>2+</sup>		N <sup>3-</sup>	O <sup>2-</sup>	F <sup>-</sup>		
Na <sup>+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Al <sup>3+</sup>	P <sup>3-</sup>	S <sup>2-</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>		
K <sup>+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>			Se <sup>2-</sup>	Br <sup>-</sup>		
Rb <sup>+</sup>	Sr <sup>2+</sup>				I <sup>-</sup>		
Cs <sup>+</sup>	Ba <sup>2+</sup>						

### Binary

Prefixes Used in Naming Molecular Compounds

Prefix	Number
mono-	1
di-	2
tri-	3
tetra-	4
penta-	5
hexa-	6
hepta-	7
octa-	8
nona-	9
deca-	10

Formulas and Names of Common Metal Ions with More than One Ionic Charge

Formula	Stock name	Classical name
Cu <sup>1+</sup>	Copper(I) ion	Cuprous ion
Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Copper(II) ion	Cupric ion
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Iron(II) ion	Ferrous ion
Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Iron(III) ion	Ferric ion
*Hg <sup>2+</sup>	Mercury(I) ion	Mercurous ion
Hg <sup>2+</sup>	Mercury(II) ion	Mercuric ion
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	Lead(II) ion	Plumbous ion
Pb <sup>4+</sup>	Lead(IV) ion	Plumbic ion
Sn <sup>2+</sup>	Tin(II) ion	Stannous ion
Sn <sup>4+</sup>	Tin(IV) ion	Stannic ion
Cr <sup>2+</sup>	Chromium(II) ion	Chromous ion
Cr <sup>3+</sup>	Chromium(III) ion	Chromic ion
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	Manganese(II) ion	Manganous ion
Mn <sup>3+</sup>	Manganese(III) ion	Manganic ion
Co <sup>2+</sup>	Cobalt(II) ion	Cobaltous ion
Co <sup>3+</sup>	Cobalt(III) ion	Cobaltic ion

\* diatomic

Also: Ag<sup>+</sup> and Zn<sup>2+</sup>

Common Polyatomic Ions					
1- charge		2- charge		3- charge	
Formula	Name	Formula	Name	Formula	Name
H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Dihydrogen phosphate	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Hydrogen phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	Phosphate
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Acetate	C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Oxalate	PO <sub>3</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	Phosphite
HSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Hydrogen sulfite (bisulfite)	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Sulfite		
HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Hydrogen sulfate (bisulfate)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Sulfate		
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Hydrogen carbonate (bicarbonate)	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Carbonate		
NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrite	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Peroxide		
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate	CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Chromate		
CN <sup>-</sup>	Cyanide				
OH <sup>-</sup>	Hydroxide	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Dichromate		
MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Permanganate	SiO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Silicate		
ClO <sup>-</sup>	Hypochlorite				
ClO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Chlorite				
ClO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Chlorate				
ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Perchlorate				

The formula for the acetate ion can also be written as CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup> or as CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>