

To facilitate your reading and thinking about inorganic chemistry—both in class and in lab—it is important to have command of the notation we use to identify elements and ions. You should be familiar with the chemical symbols and names of the following elements, the common charges of the following monatomic ions, and the formulas, names, and charges of the following polyatomic ions.

### Elements to Be Familiar With

aluminum (Al)	chlorine (Cl)	iron (Fe)	nickel (Ni)	silver (Ag)
antimony (Sb)	chromium (Cr)	krypton (Kr)	oxygen (O)	sodium (Na)
argon (Ar)	cobalt (Co)	lanthanum (La)	phosphorous (P)	strontium (Sr)
arsenic (As)	copper (Cu)	lead (Pb)	platinum (Pt)	sulfur (S)
barium (Ba)	fluorine (F)	lithium (Li)	plutonium (Pu)	tellurium (Te)
bismuth (Bi)	gallium (Ga)	mercury (Hg)	potassium (K)	tin (Sn)
boron (B)	germanium (Ge)	magnesium (Mg)	radon (Rn)	titanium (Ti)
bromine (Br)	gold (Au)	manganese (Mn)	rubidium (Rb)	uranium (U)
carbon (C)	hydrogen (H)	molybdenum (Mo)	Scandium (Sc)	vanadium (V)
cadmium (Cd)	helium (He)	Neon (Ne)	selenium (Se)	xenon (Xe)
calcium (Ca)	iodine (I)	nitrogen (N)	silicon (Si)	zinc (Zn)
cesium (Cs)				

### Monatomic Cations and Anions to Be Familiar With

hydrogen H <sup>+</sup> , H <sup>-</sup>	lithium Li <sup>+</sup>	potassium K <sup>+</sup>
titanium Ti <sup>2+</sup> , Ti <sup>3+</sup>	manganese Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>3+</sup>	2+
bromine Br <sup>-</sup>	silver Ag <sup>+</sup>	iodine I <sup>-</sup>
mercury Hg <sup>2+</sup>	oxygen O <sup>2-</sup>	sulfur S <sup>2-</sup>
calcium Ca <sup>2+</sup>	vanadium V <sup>2+</sup> , V <sup>3+</sup>	iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup>
copper Cu <sup>+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup>	rubidium Rb <sup>+</sup>	cadmium Cd <sup>2+</sup>
cesium Cs <sup>+</sup>	lead Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>4+</sup>	fluorine F <sup>-</sup>
chlorine Cl <sup>-</sup>	scandium Sc <sup>3+</sup>	chromium Cr <sup>2+</sup> , Cr <sup>3+</sup>
cobalt Co <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>3+</sup>	zinc Zn <sup>2+</sup>	strontium Sr <sup>2+</sup>
tin Sn <sup>2+</sup> , Sn <sup>4+</sup>	barium Ba <sup>2+</sup>	bismuth Bi <sup>3+</sup> , Bi <sup>5+</sup>

### Polytatomic Cations and Anions to Be Familiar With

ammonium NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	hydronium H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	mercury (I) Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup>
carbonate CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	hydrogen carbonate HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	perchlorate ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>
chlorate ClO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	chlorite ClO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	hypochlorite ClO <sup>-</sup>
chromate CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	dichromate Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	cyanide CN <sup>-</sup>
hydroxide OH <sup>-</sup>	iodate IO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	permanganate MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>
nitrate NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	nitrite NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	peroxide O <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>
phosphate PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	hydrogen phosphate HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	dihydrogen phosphate H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>
sulfate SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	hydrogen sulfate HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	sulfite SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>
hydrogen sulfite HSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	thiocyanate SCN <sup>-</sup>	thiosulfate S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>