

1. 다음의 point group은? (20)

- (a) azide ion (N_3^-) (b) cyclohexane (boat form) (c) cyclohexane (chair form) (d) $[\text{NiCl}_4]^-$

2. 다음의 point group을 갖는 분자또는 이온의 예를 하나씩 들고 symmetry element들을 그려보아라. (30)

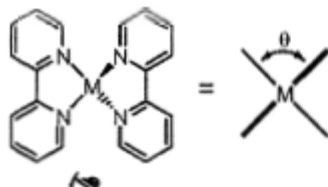
- (a) D_{3h} (b) C_{2v} (d) C_3

3. 다음 combination과 같은 operation은? (20)

- (b) $S_3 \times S_3$ (b) $S_3 \times \sigma_h$ (c) $S_3 \times \sigma_v$
(d) $\sigma_v \times S_3$

4. 다음의 point group은? (20)

- (a) $\theta = 90^\circ$ (b) $\theta = 70^\circ$



5. $\text{cis-}[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{3+}$ 와 $\text{trans-}[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{3+}$ 에서 (40)

- (a) Co(III)의 s, p_x , p_y , p_z , $d_{x^2-y^2}$, d_{z^2} , d_{xy} , d_{xz} , d_{yz} orbital 들의 symmetry type은 (수소무시)?
(b) 왜 어떤 orbital은 g, 어떤 orbital은 u 아래 첨자를 가지고 있는지 설명하여라.
(c) degenerate되어 있는 orbital들은?

6. 기체 상태의 Benzene의 vibrational spectroscopy 실험을 하면 ring-breathing mode가 992cm^{-1} 정도의 진동 에너지를



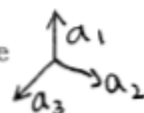
quiz

가지고 있음을 알 수 있다. 다음은 ring-breathing mode를 그림으로 나타낸 것이다.

- (a) Benzene 의 point group은?
(b) ring-breathing mode에 대한 symmetry type을 결정하여라.
(c) 위의 vibrational spectroscopy는 Raman이었을까? IR이었을까?

7. 혼성오비탈(hybrid)의 형성을 Group Theory로 예측할 수 있다. 다음은 BCl_3 에서 Boron(B) 원자에 hybrid가 형성되는 과정이다.

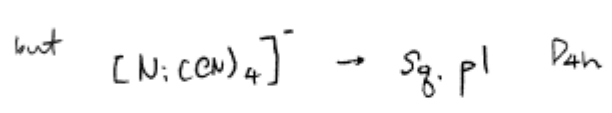
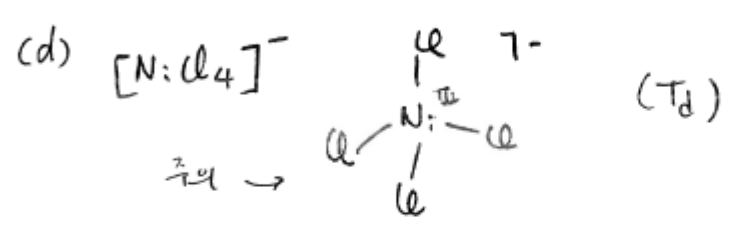
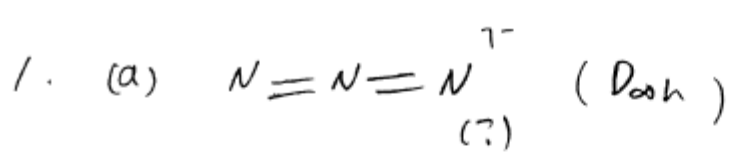
- (a) BCl_3 의 point group을 써라.
(b) 옆의 그림은 trigonal planar bond를 나타내는 세 벡터의 세트 (a set of three vectors)이다.



위 벡터 세트는 BCl_3 의 point group의 reducible representation를 만드는 basis로 사용될 수 있다. 위 벡터 세트에 대한 BCl_3 의 point group의 symmetry operation을 matrix 형태로 적어라.

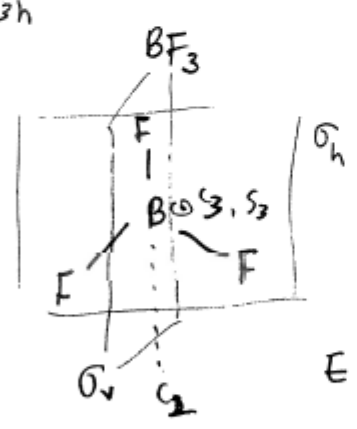
- (c) 각 operation에 대한 character를 적어라.
(e) (c)의 character 값들을 갖는 reducible representation을 Γ_1 이라고 하자. Γ_1 은 어떠한 irreducible representation (symmetry type) 들의 합으로 이루어져 있는가?
(f) (e)에서 얻은 각 irreducible representation에 속하는 Boron의 원자오비탈들을 적어라.
(g) 따라서 reducible representation (Γ_1) 속하는 Boron의 원자오비탈들은 어떤 것들일까?
(h) (g)로부터 어떠한 hybrid가 형성되었을까 예측해 보아라.

Ex 201.

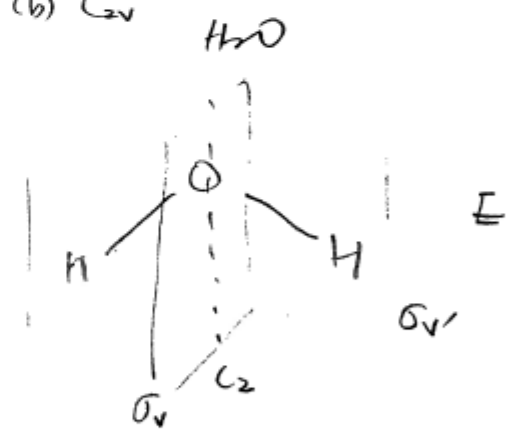


2.

(a) D_{3h}

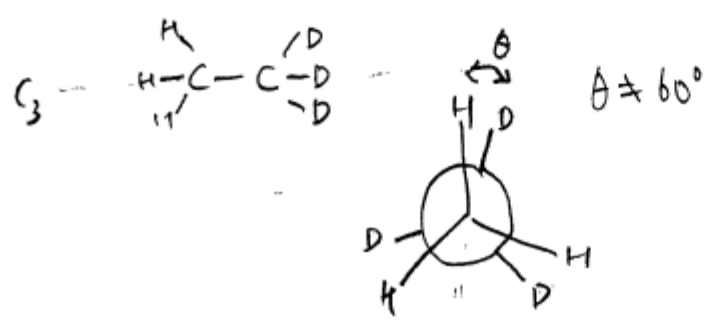


(b) C_{2v}



(c) C₃

H₃CCD₃ with same dihedral angle



3.

(a) $S_3 \times S_3 = C_3^2$

(b) $S_3 \times C_n = C_3$

(c) $S_3 \times C_v = C_2$

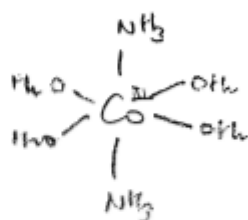
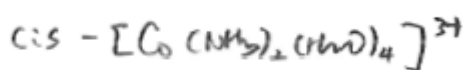
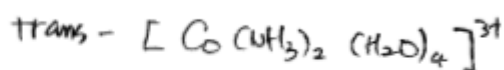
(d) $C_v \times S_3 = C_2$

4.

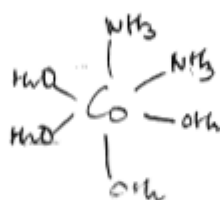
(a) D_{2d}

(b) D_2

5.



D_{4h}



C_{2v}

(a) $S (A_g)$

$P_x, P_y (E_u), P_z (A_{2u})$

$d_{z^2} (A_g), d_{x^2-y^2} (B_g)$

$d_{xy} (B_g),$

$d_{xz}, d_{yz} (E_g)$

$S (A_1)$

$P_x (B_1), P_y (B_2), P_z (A_1)$

$d_{z^2} (A_1), d_{x^2-y^2} (A_1)$

$d_{xy} (A_2), d_{yz} (B_2), d_{xz} (B_1)$

(b)

D_{4h} or C_{2h} inversion operation of center symmetric

하위 g (비상. 짝수), antisymmetric (비상. 홀수) u.

$\downarrow$
s, d orbitals

$\downarrow$
p-orbitals

(c)

$D_{4h} : P_x, P_y \leftarrow d_{xz}, d_{yz}$

$C_{2v} : \text{other}$

6.

(a) D_{6h}

(b)



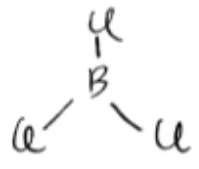
D_{6h}	E	$2C_6$	$3C_3$	C_2	$3C_2'$	$3C_2''$	i	$2S_6$	$2S_6^5$	$6C_2$	$3C_2'$	$3C_2''$
Γ	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

$$\therefore \Gamma = \underline{A_1}$$

(c) Raman (Raman active, IR inactive)

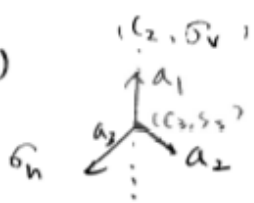
7

(a)



D_{3h}

(b)



$$E \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_3 \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_3 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_3 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_h \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_3 \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_3 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_v \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_3 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c)

D_{3h}	E	$2C_3$	$3C_2$	σ_h	$2S_3$	$3\sigma_v$
Γ_1	3	0	1	3	0	1

$$(e) \quad \Gamma_1 = A_1' + E'$$

$$(f) \quad A_1' : s, \quad E'' : p_x, p_y$$

$$(g) \quad 2s, 2p_x, 2p_y$$

$$(h) \quad sp^2$$

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