

# Chemistry References

## Common Positive Ions

Ion Symbol	Name of Ion	Ion Charge
H <sup>+</sup>	hydrogen	1+
Li <sup>+</sup>	lithium	1+
Na <sup>+</sup>	sodium	1+
K <sup>+</sup>	potassium	1+
Rb <sup>+</sup>	rubidium	1+
Cs <sup>+</sup>	cesium	1+
Be <sup>2+</sup>	beryllium	2+
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	magnesium	2+
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	calcium	2+
Sr <sup>2+</sup>	strontium	2+
Ba <sup>2+</sup>	barium	2+
B <sup>3+</sup>	boron	3+
Al <sup>3+</sup>	aluminum	3+

## Common Negative Ions

Ion Symbol	Name of Ion	Ion Charge
H <sup>-</sup>	hydride	1-
F <sup>-</sup>	fluoride	1-
Cl <sup>-</sup>	chloride	1-
Br <sup>-</sup>	bromide	1-
I <sup>-</sup>	iodide	1-
O <sup>2-</sup>	oxide	2-
S <sup>2-</sup>	sulfide	2-
Se <sup>2-</sup>	selenide	2-
Te <sup>2-</sup>	telluride	2-
N <sup>3-</sup>	nitride	3-
P <sup>3-</sup>	phosphide	3-
OH <sup>-</sup>	hydroxide	1-
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	nitrate	1-
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	carbonate	2-

## Numerical Prefixes Used for Molecular Compounds

Numerical Prefix	Number It Represents
mono-	1
di-	2
tri-	3
tetra-	4
penta-	5
hexa-	6
hepta-	7
octa-	8

Note: The prefix “mono” is used only for the second element in the name.

Note: When a prefix ending with a vowel (“o” or “a”) is used with oxygen, the vowel is dropped. For example, use “monoxide” not “monooxide” and “tetroxide” not “tetraoxide.”