SOFTWARE & TECH

Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems

PUBLISHED
November 25, 2026

REFERENCE
#1795581537734013

Introduction: Why Molecular Orbital Theory Matters

For many students of chemistry, **Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems** represent the bridge between abstract concepts and true mastery. Molecular Orbital (MO) theory is one of the most powerful frameworks for understanding chemical bonding, yet it can feel overwhelming when first encountered. The key to unlocking its utility lies in consistent, deliberate practice. This article provides a carefully structured set of practice problems, ranging from beginner to advanced, complete with explanations and strategies to help you build confidence and competence. Whether you are preparing for an exam or simply deepening your understanding, working through these problems will solidify your grasp of bond order, magnetic properties, and molecular stability.

Understanding the Core Concepts of Molecular Orbital Theory

Before diving into problems, it is helpful to briefly revisit the foundational principles. In MO theory, atomic orbitals from different atoms combine to form molecular orbitals that belong to the entire molecule. These molecular orbitals are described as bonding (lower energy), antibonding (higher energy), or nonbonding. Electrons fill these orbitals according to the Aufbau principle, Hund's rule, and the Pauli exclusion principle, just as they do in atomic orbitals.

Key terms to keep in mind when solving **Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems** include **bond order**, which indicates bond strength and is calculated as (number of bonding electrons - number of antibonding electrons) / 2; **paramagnetism** and **diamagnetism**, which relate to unpaired electrons; and the distinction between homonuclear diatomics (same atoms) and heteronuclear diatomics (different atoms). A strong command of these concepts is necessary before tackling more complex scenarios.

Why Practice Problems Are Essential for Mastering MOT

Reading about MO theory and watching demonstrations can only take you so far. Active problem-solving forces you to apply rules, make predictions, and correct misunderstandings. **Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems** help you internalize the energy ordering of orbitals for different periods, understand how to handle heteronuclear cases, and develop intuition about bond order and magnetism. Each problem you solve reinforces neural pathways that make recall faster and more accurate during exams or research. Moreover, working through a variety of problems exposes you to edge cases and exceptions that deepen your overall understanding.

Beginner-Level Practice Problems

If you are new to MO theory, start here. These problems focus on homonuclear diatomic molecules from the

second period and emphasize the basic mechanics of filling molecular orbitals and calculating bond order.

Problem 1: Construct the MO Diagram for H ,

Hydrogen is the simplest case and an excellent starting point. Two hydrogen atoms, each with one 1s orbital, combine to form one sigma bonding orbital (<3 2’ æB öæR 6–vÖ çF–&öæF–ær ÷&&—F Â ƒÃ*1s).

Task: Draw the MO diagram for H ,, fill in the electrons, and calculate the bond order. Is H , paramagnetic or diamagnetic?

Solution: The two electrons occupy the <3 0 bonding orbital. Bond order = (2 - 0) / 2 = 1. There are no unpaired electrons, so H , is diamagnetic. This problem reinforces that a single bond in MO theory corresponds to a bond order of 1 and that filling occurs from lowest energy upward.

Problem 2: Predict the Stability of He ,

Helium atoms have two electrons each. When two He atoms approach, the four electrons must occupy the <3 0 and <2£ 2 ÷&&—F Ç0.

Task: Determine the bond order for He , and explain whether the molecule is stable under normal conditions.

Solution: Two electrons go into <3 0 and two into <2£ 0. Bond order = (2 - 2) / 2 = 0. A bond order of zero indicates no net bonding, so He , is not stable as a diatomic molecule in the gas phase. This classic problem illustrates why noble gases do not form diatomic molecules under ambient conditions and highlights the importance of antibonding orbitals.

Intermediate Practice Problems

Once you are comfortable with simple cases, move to problems that involve degenerate orbitals, Hund's rule, and magnetic properties.

Problem 3: Explain the Paramagnetism of O ,

Oxygen is one of the most famous examples in MO theory because it is paramagnetic, a fact that valence bond theory could not easily explain.

Task: Using the MO diagram for O , (consider the ordering of <3' and < ' orbitals), show the electron configuration and explain why O , is paramagnetic. Calculate the bond order.

Solution: For O ,, the < ' ÷&&—F Ç2 &R Æðwer in energy than the <3' ÷&&—F Âà The 12 valence electrons fill as follows <3';"Â Ã*2s², <3' "Â À2p t, < £' "à According to Hund's rule, the two electrons in the < £' ÷&&—F Ç2 ö67W y separate orbita with parallel spins, giving two unpaired electrons. Bond order = (8 - 4) / 2 = 2. The presence of two unpaired electrons explains the paramagnetism of O ,. This is one of the most illuminating**Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems** because it demonstrates the predictive power of MO theory over simpler models.

Problem 4: Compare N , and N , z

Nitrogen and its cation provide insight into how removing an electron affects bond strength and magnetic properties.

Task: Write the electron configuration for N , and N , z. Calculate the bond order for each and predict which has the stronger bond. Determine whether each is paramagnetic or diamagnetic.

Solution:N , has 10 valence electrons: <3';"À <2£';"À < ' BÀ <3' "à Bond order = (8 - 2) / 2 = 3. All electrons are paired, so N , is diamagnetic. For N , z, remove one electron from the highest occupied orbital, which is the <3' orbital. This gives: <3';"À <2£';"À < ' BÀ <3' ’à Bond order = (7 - 2) / 2 = 2.5. The bond order is lower, so the bond in N , z is weaker tha in N ,. N , z has one unpaired electron and is therefore paramagnetic. This problem teaches that bond order can be

fractional and that removing a bonding electron reduces bond strength.

Advanced Practice Problems

These problems stretch your understanding by introducing heteronuclear diatomics and more complex electron configurations.

Problem 5: Construct the MO Diagram for Carbon Monoxide (CO)

CO is a heteronuclear diatomic, meaning the two atoms are different. The atomic orbitals of carbon and oxygen have different energies, which affects the MO diagram.

Task: Sketch the MO diagram for CO, accounting for the fact that oxygen is more electronegative than carbon. Determine the bond order and explain why CO is a strong ligand in coordination chemistry.

Solution: Because oxygen is more electronegative, its atomic orbitals are lower in energy than those of carbon. The 10 valence electrons fill the molecular orbitals in an order similar to N ,: <3'0, <2£'0, < ' , <3' , < £' , <2£' . For CO, the configuration is <3';"À <2£';"À < ' BÀ <3' "à Bond order = (8 - 2) / 2 = 3. The triple bond in CO is very strong, which explains why CO binds tightly to transition metals. The highest occupied orbital is primarily carbon-based, which is why CO coordinates through the carbon atom. This problem integrates electronegativity, orbital mixing, and coordination chemistry.

Problem 6: Predict the Properties of NO and NO z

Nitric oxide and its cation provide a nuanced comparison involving an odd number of electrons.

Task: Determine the electron configuration, bond order, and magnetic properties for NO and NO z. Which species has the shorter bond length?

Solution:NO has 11 valence electrons. Using a diagram similar to CO but with one extra electron, the configuration is: <3';"À <2£';"À <3' "À < ' BÀ < £' 'à Bond order = (8 - 3) / 2 = 2.5. The single unpaired electron in the < orbital makes NO paramagnetic. For NO z, remove one electron from the antibonding < orbital, giving a configuration of <3';"À <2£';"À <3' "À < ' BÀ < £' à Bond order = (8 - 2) / 2 = 3. NO z has a higher bond order, so its bo length is shorter than that of NO. Additionally, NO z has no unpaired electrons and is diamagnetic. This problem demonstrates that removing an antibonding electron increases bond order and bond strength, a recurring theme in MO theory.

Strategies for Solving Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems Effectively

Approaching **Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems** with a clear strategy can dramatically improve your accuracy and speed. Here are several techniques that experienced students and educators recommend.

Always Start with the Total Number of Valence Electrons

Before drawing any diagram, count the valence electrons contributed by all atoms in the molecule or ion. For homonuclear diatomics, multiply the group number by two. For heteronuclear cases, add the valence electrons from each atom. For ions, adjust for the charge by adding electrons for negative charges or subtracting for positive charges.

Memorize the Orbital Ordering for the Second Period

A common stumbling block is the ordering of <3' and < ' orbitals. For molecules like Li ,, Be ,, B ,, and C ,, the <3' orbital is above the < ' orbitals. For N ,, O ,, F ,, and Ne ,, the <3' orbital is below the < ' orbitals. This reversal occurs because of s-p mixing, which is significant for lighter elements but diminishes as atomic number increases. Remembering this distinction is critical for accurate electron filling.

Use Bond Order as a Quick Check

After filling your diagram, calculate the bond order early. A bond order of zero suggests the molecule is not stable. A bond order of 1, 2, or 3 corresponds to single, double, or triple bonds, respectively. Fractional bond orders (e.g., 2.5) indicate intermediate bond strength. If your calculated bond order seems inconsistent with known chemistry, revisit your electron filling or orbital ordering.

Track Unpaired Electrons Carefully

Paramagnetism arises only from unpaired electrons. When filling degenerate orbitals (like the < ¢ ÷&&—F Ç2'Â Çpays apply Hund's rule: place one electron in each degenerate orbital before pairing. This is a common source of error in **Molecular Orbital Theory Practice Problems**, especially for molecules like O , and B ,.

Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

Even advanced students make mistakes. Being aware of these common pitfalls can save you time and frustration.

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