

40, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 60, 61, 62, 65

40. The "clump" must be larger
than the wavelength of light
used to observe

$$\frac{10}{10}$$

44. 0 remove 2 P^+ , 2 N

★ Leaves Carbon

45. Mercury + 2 P^+ Gives Lead

★ $Hg + 2P^+ \Rightarrow \underline{Pb}$

48. The number of protons dictates (Bad
the number of electrons (Question))

50. Germanium + 1 p^+ \Rightarrow Arsenic

★ $Ge + 1p^+ \Rightarrow As$

51. Copper (29 protons)

★

52. a. $Co-59 \Rightarrow 27p^+; 32n$

★ $Co-60 \Rightarrow 27p^+; 33n$

★ b. $27e^-$ makes neutral

60. To become negative ion; gain an

★ electron.

61. To become positive ion; lose
an electron.

★

62. Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon, radon

★

(noble gases)

65. Hydrogen (H_2); Because smaller

★

mass must have higher velocity
to have same KE ($KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$).