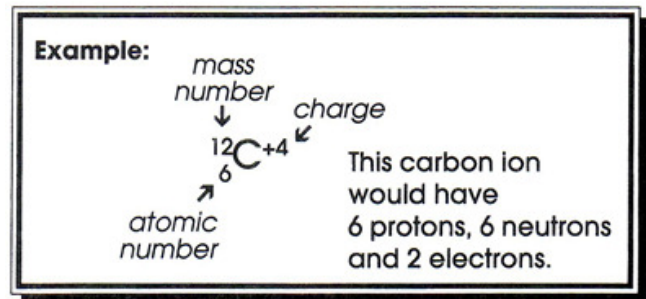
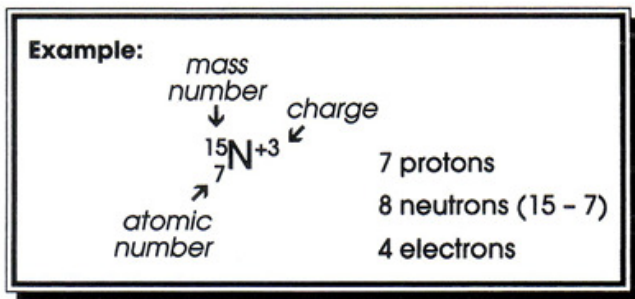


An **isotope** is an atom of the same element that has a different mass. This means that it has the same atomic number which is equal to the same number of protons. If an atom has a different mass, it can only be because it has more or less neutrons in the nucleus of the atom. Since it is an isotope with a different mass, you will have to be given the mass in isotope notation. *Being an isotope only affects the number of neutrons, and does not change the protons (atomic number) or the electrons (also atomic number).*

An **ion** is an atom (or group of bonded atoms) that has a positive or negative charge. The protons of an atom never change, so for an atom to have a charge and therefore be an ion it will change its number of electrons. *Atoms that gain electrons become more negatively charged and atoms that give electrons away become more positively charged.*

How we write isotopes and ions:



Complete the following chart, which contains atoms, isotopes, and ions.

#	Symbol	Atomic #	Atomic Mass AKA Mass #	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
1.	^2_1H					
2.	$^1_1\text{H}^{+1}$					
3.	$^{14}_6\text{C}$					
4.	$^7_3\text{Li}^{+1}$					
5.	$^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}^{-1}$					
6.	$^{39}_{19}\text{K}$					

#	Symbol	Atomic #	Atomic Mass AKA Mass #	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
7.	${}^{24}_{12}\text{Mg}^{2+}$					
8.	As^{3-}					
9.	${}^{108}\text{Ag}^{+1}$					
10.	S^{-2}					
11.	${}^{240}\text{U}$					
12.	${}^{19}_9\text{F}^{-1}$					
13.	Be^{+2}					
14.	${}^{88}\text{Sr}^{+2}$					
15.	${}^{23}_{11}\text{Na}^{+}$					
16.	${}^{81}\text{Br}^{-2}$					
17.	Uranium-239					
18.	Selenium-80					
19.				53	74	54
20.			40 amu	20		18
21.	${}^{16}_8\text{—}^{+2}$			8		
22.			244 amu		150	
23.				19	20	18