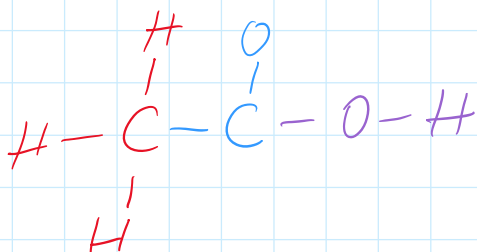


when the formula is given arranged, it's relatively easy to follow the steps.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 2(C) + 4(H) + 2(O) \\
 &= 2(4) + 4(1) + 2(6) \\
 &= 8 + 4 + 12 = 12 + 12 = 24e^-
 \end{aligned}$$

Follow the formula: CH₃COOH, try to identify pieces that go together



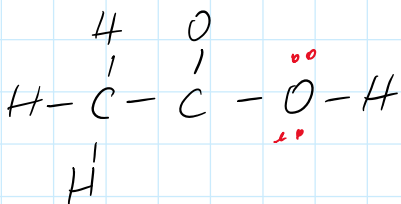
$$T = 24e^-$$

all atoms were use.

7 bonds were used.

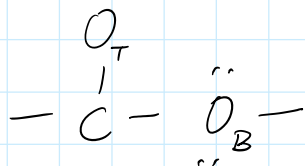
$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 24 - 2(7) = 24 - 14 = \\
 T &= 10e^-
 \end{aligned}$$

use 4 e⁻s to complete the set for the purple oxygen

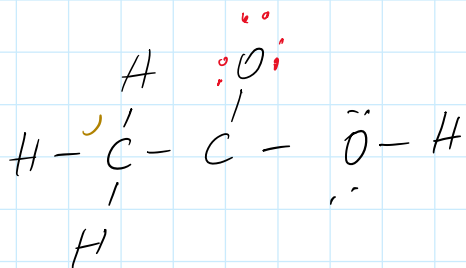


$$T = 10 - 4 = 6e^-$$

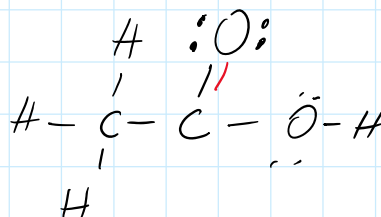
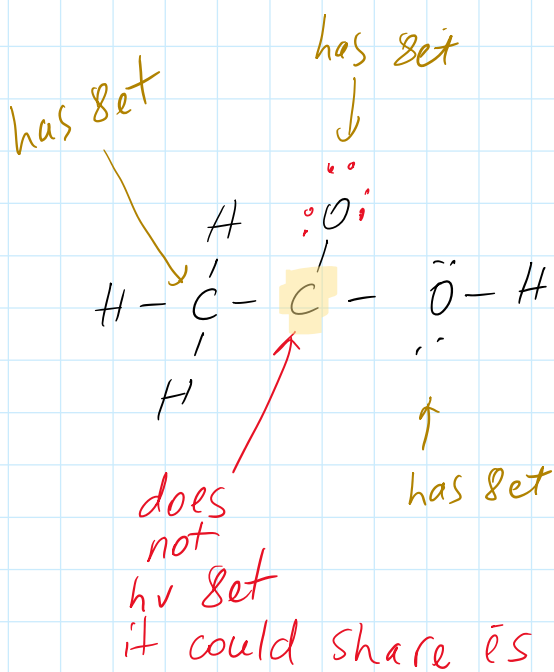
The next terminal atom is O_T (top)



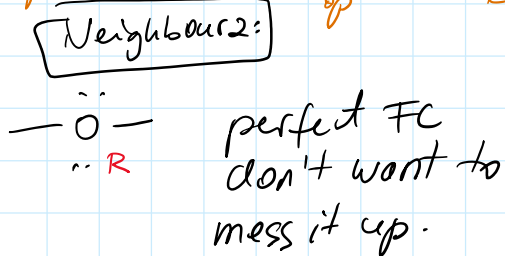
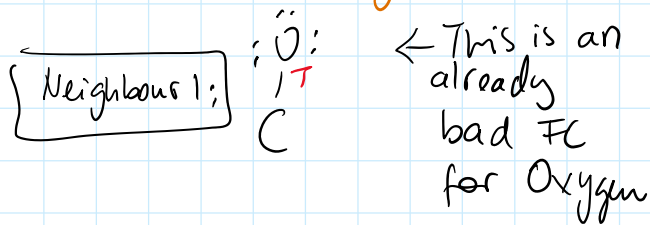
it needs 6 e⁻s to form an 8e⁻ set, place them



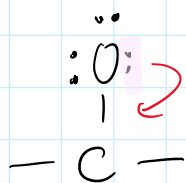
$T = 6 - 6 = 0 \bar{e}$ ^{none} left over.



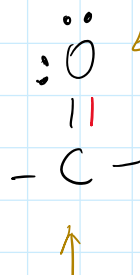
Possible neighbours that hv lone pairs are O_{Top} & O_{Right}



use this one then



=>



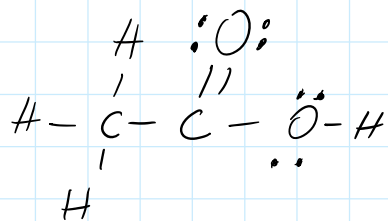
O still hv its 8e, did not loose its lone pair, just rearranged it
 $\text{FC}(\text{O}) = 6 - 2 - 4 = 0$
 perfect.



↑
perfect
≠ C!

↑
C is
happy w/ its 8e

Apply the change.



or an equivalent
arrangement

