Unit 7: Chemical Equations

Name: _____

Evidence of a chemical reaction:

A reaction has occurred if the chemical and physical properties of the reactants and products differ.

For a reaction to occur, particles of reactants must collide, and with sufficient energy \rightarrow



activation energy:

. . .

Chemical reactions release or absorb energy.

catalyst: speeds up reaction ^{wo}/being consumed





Examples:

Reaction Conditions and Terminology

Certain symbols give more info about a reaction.

- (s) = solid
- (I) = Iiquid
- (g) = gas
- (aq) = aqueous (dissolved in H₂O)

More on aqueous...

- -- "soluble" or "in solution" also indicate that a substance is dissolved in water (usually)
- -- acids are aqueous solutions

Other symbols...

→ means "yields" or "produces"

 Δ means heat is added to the reaction

Temp. at which we perform rxn. might be given. The catalyst used might be given.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{MgCO}_3(\mathsf{s}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \mathsf{MgO}(\mathsf{s}) \ + \ \mathsf{CO}_2(\mathsf{g}) \\ \mathsf{C}_6\mathsf{H}_5\mathsf{Cl} \ + \ \mathsf{NaOH} & \xrightarrow{400^\circ\mathsf{C}} & \mathsf{C}_6\mathsf{H}_5\mathsf{OH} \ + \ \mathsf{NaCl} \\ \mathsf{C}_2\mathsf{H}_4(\mathsf{g}) \ + \ \mathsf{H}_2(\mathsf{g}) & \xrightarrow{\mathsf{Pt}} & \mathsf{C}_2\mathsf{H}_6(\mathsf{g}) \end{array}$

precipitate: a solid product that forms in an aqueous solution reaction

| Factors that influence the rate of a reaction | To make reaction rate increase | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| concentration of reactants | | | | |
| particle size | | | | |
| temperature | | | | |
| mechanical mixing | | | | |
| pressure | | | | |
| catalyst | use one | | | |
| nature of reactants | N/A | | | |

In a reaction:



Balancing Chemical Equations

EX. solid iron reacts with oxygen gas to yield solid iron (III) oxide

If all coefficients are 1...

If we change subscripts...

Changing a ______ changes the substance. To balance, only modify ______. Right now, ______ don't enter into our "balancing" picture.

 $_ Fe(s) + _ O_2(g) \rightarrow _ Fe_2O_3(s)$

<u>Hint</u>: Start with most complicated substances first and leave simplest substances for last. solid sodium reacts ^w/oxygen to form solid sodium oxide

Aqueous aluminum sulfate reacts ^w/aqueous calcium chloride to form a white precipitate of calcium sulfate. The other compound remains in solution.

Methane gas (CH₄) reacts with oxygen to form carbon dioxide gas and water vapor.

Write equations for the combustion of C_7H_{16} and C_8H_{18} .

Classifying Reactions→four typessynthesis: simpler substances combine to form more complex substances

oxygen + rhombic sulfur \rightarrow sulfur dioxide

sodium + chlorine gas \rightarrow sodium chloride

decomposition: complex substances are broken down into simpler ones

lithium chlorate \rightarrow lithium chloride + oxygen

water \rightarrow hydrogen gas + oxygen gas

single-replacement: one element replaces another

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{chlorine} + \mbox{sodium} \rightarrow \mbox{sodium} + \mbox{bromine} \\ \mbox{bromide} & \mbox{chloride} \end{array}$

aluminum + copper (II) \rightarrow ? sulfate

double-replacement:

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iron (III) + potassium → ?
chloride hydroxide
lead (IV) + calcium → ?
nitrate oxide
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How do we know if a reaction will occur?

For <u>single-replacement reactions</u>, use Activity Series. In general, elements <u>above</u> replace elements <u>below</u>.

$$Ba + FeSO_4 \rightarrow$$

$$Mg + Cr(ClO_3)_3 \rightarrow$$

$$Pb + Al_2O_3 \rightarrow$$

$$NaBr + Cl_2 \rightarrow$$

$$FeCl_3 + l_2 \rightarrow$$

$$CoBr_2 + F_2 \rightarrow$$

For <u>double-replacement reactions</u>, reaction will occur if any product is:



 $Pb(NO_3)_2(aq) + KI(aq) \rightarrow$ $KOH(aq) + H_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow$ $FeCl_3(aq) + Cu(NO_3)_2(aq) \rightarrow$

Ions in Aqueous Solution $Pb(NO_3)_2(s)$ $Pb(NO_3)_2(aq)$ $Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2 NO_3^{1-}(aq)$ add NO₃¹⁻ NO3¹⁻ water Pb²⁺ Pb²⁺ NO₃¹⁻ NO_3^{1-} dissociation: Nal(s) Nal(aq) $Na^{1+}(aq) + I^{1-}(aq)$ 1^{1–} Na¹⁺ **I**^{1–} Na¹⁺

Mix them and get...

Balance to get overall ionic equation...

Cancel spectator ions to get net ionic equation...



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Balance to get overall ionic equation...

Cancel spectator ions to get net ionic equation...

Polymers and Monomers

<u>polymer</u>: a large molecule (often a chain) made of many smaller molecules called <u>monomers</u> Polymers can be made more rigid if the chains are linked together by way of a <u>cross-</u> <u>linking agent</u>.

| Monomer | <u>Polymer</u> |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| amino acids | |
| nucleotides (^w /N-bases A,G,C,T/U) | |
| styrene | • |
| PVA | |

Quantitative Relationships in Chemical Equations

| | 4 Na(s) | + | O ₂ (g) | \rightarrow | 2 Na ₂ O(s) | |
|-----------|---------|---|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Particles | | | | | | |
| Moles | | | | | | |
| Grams | | | | | | |

**

When going from moles of one substance to moles of another, use coefficients from balanced equation.

4 Na(s) + O₂(g) \rightarrow 2 Na₂O(s)

How many moles oxygen will react with 16.8 moles sodium?

How many moles sodium oxide are produced from 87.2 moles sodium?

How many moles sodium are required to produce 0.736 moles sodium oxide?