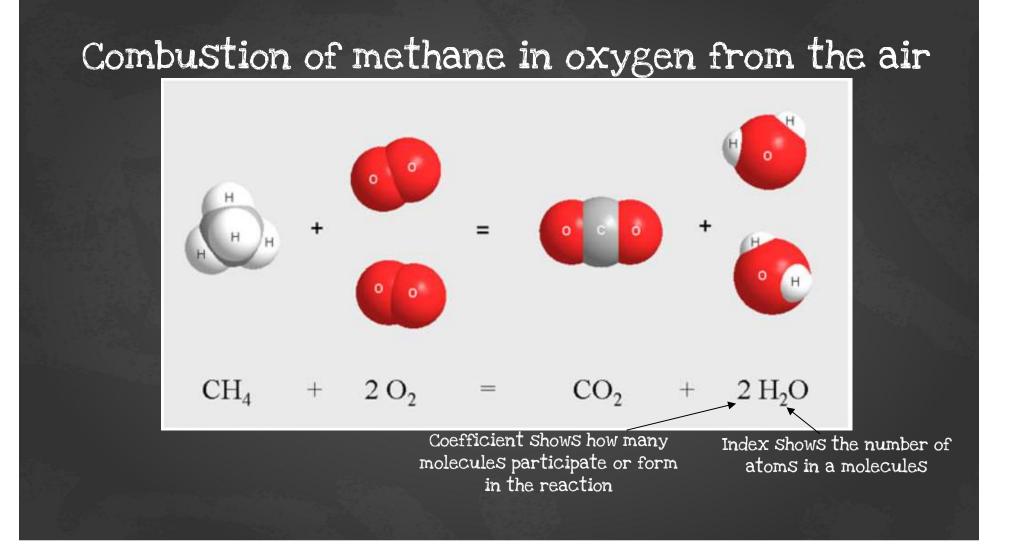


Which of the following is possible for <u>the same element</u>:

a) different number of <u>electrons</u>?
b) different number of <u>protons</u>?
c) different number of <u>neutrons</u>?

## Chemical reactions

In chemical reactions substances with certain compositions and properties turn into different substances with different compositions and properties BUT the nuclei of atoms DO NOT change.



	Co	mbust	ion r	reactio	n		
	reactan	ts		products			
$CH_4$	+	$2 O_2$	=	$CO_2$	+	$2\mathrm{H_2O}$	

The number of atoms for each element is the same in the left and the right parts of the equation.

To equate the number of atoms in the left and the right parts of the equation we use coefficients that we write in front of the molecular formulas.

Unlike in math equations, left and right parts of chemical equations cannot be exchanged.

## Combination (synthesis) reaction

 $CaO + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$ 

Decomposition reaction

 $Ca(OH)_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} CaO + H_2O$ 

Single and double replacement reactions

 $H_2 + CuO \rightarrow Cu + H_2O$  (redox reaction) Zn + 2HCl  $\rightarrow H_2$  + ZnCl<sub>2</sub>

 $CaBr_2 + 2HF \rightarrow CaF_2 + 2HBr$ 



This class uses the materials from the following books: Larry Gonick and Graig Criddle "The cartoon guide to chemistry" Manyuilov and Rodionov "Chemistry for children and adults" Kuzmenko, Eremin, Popkov "Beginnings of chemistry"