# Lesson 11

Chemistry 0





### Week 10 HW Review

- Please count the atoms for the following compounds:
  - NH<sub>3</sub> One nitrogen atom and three hydrogen atoms.
  - H<sub>2</sub>O Two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.
  - $\circ$   $C_3H_8$  Three carbon atoms and eight hydrogen atoms.
  - K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> Two potassium atoms, one carbon atom and three oxygen atoms.
  - Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>
     One calcium atom, two oxygen atoms and two hydrogen atoms.



#### Week 10 HW Review

- Please count the atoms for the following compounds:
  - $\circ$   $\mathrm{Mg_3(PO_4)_2}$  Three magnesium atoms, two phosphorus atoms and eight oxygen atoms.
  - 4H<sub>2</sub>O Eight hydrogen atoms and four oxygen atoms.
  - 5 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Ten aluminum atoms and fifteen oxygen atoms.
  - 8 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH Sixteen carbon atoms, forty eight hydrogen atoms and eight oxygen atoms.
  - O 3(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Six nitrogen atoms, twenty four hydrogen atoms, three sulfur atoms and twelve oxygen atoms.



- Please balance the following chemical equations by showing the steps:
  - NO+  $O_2 \rightarrow NO_2$ Nitrogen atoms: left 1, right 1 Oxygen atoms: left 3, right 2 2NO+  $O_2 \rightarrow 2NO_2$
  - Fe+ Cl<sub>2</sub> → FeCl<sub>3</sub>
     Iron atoms: left 1, right 1
     Chlorine atoms: left 2, right 3
     2Fe+ 3Cl<sub>2</sub> → 2FeCl<sub>3</sub>



- Please balance the following chemical equations by showing the steps:
  - $C + H_2 \rightarrow C_5 H_{12}$ Carbon atoms: left 1, right 5 Hydrogen atoms: left 2, right 12  $5C + 6H_2 \rightarrow C_5 H_{12}$
  - Fe+  $H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + H_2$ Iron atoms: left 1, right 3 Hydrogen atoms: left 2, right 2 Oxygen atoms: left 1, right 4  $3Fe+ 4H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2$



- Please balance the following chemical equations by showing the steps:
  - C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>+ O<sub>2</sub> → CO<sub>2</sub>+ H<sub>2</sub>O
     Carbon atoms: left 6, right 1
     Hydrogen atoms: left 14, right 2
     Oxygen atoms: left 2, right 3
    - ♦ Step 1:
        $C_6H_{14} + O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 7H_2O$  

       ♦ Step 2:
        $2C_6H_{14} + O_2 \rightarrow 12CO_2 + 14H_2O$  

       ♦ Step 3:
        $2C_6H_{14} + 19O_2 \rightarrow 12CO_2 + 14H_2O$



## **Balancing Equation Rules**

- Begin by balancing one element at a time.
- First balance elements that appear only once on each side of the equation.
- Balancing multi-element compounds before balancing single-element compound.
- Balance H and O atoms last.
- Use trial and error. Be patient.
- Add up all of the kinds of atoms on both sides of the equation to make sure it is completely balanced.



Basic types of chemical reactions:

- 1. Synthesis Reaction
- 2. Decomposition Reaction
- 3. Single-Replacement Reaction
- 4. Double-Replacement Reaction



# Synthesis Reaction (also known as Combination Reaction)

It is a reaction in which two or more substances combine to form a single new substance.

$$A + B \rightarrow AB$$

$$2\text{Na} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl}$$
$$2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$



### **Decomposition Reaction**

A decomposition reaction is a reaction in which a compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances.

$$AB \rightarrow A + B$$

$$2HgO \rightarrow 2Hg + O_2$$
$$2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$$



### Single-Replacement Reaction

A single-replacement reaction is a reaction in which one element replaces a similar element in a compound.

$$A + BC \rightarrow AC + B$$

$$Zn + 2HCI \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + H_2$$
  
 $AgNO_3 + Cu \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + 2 Ag$ 



### **Double-Replacement Reaction**

A double-replacement reaction is a reaction in which the positive and negative ions of two ionic compounds exchange places to form two new compounds.

$$AB+CD \rightarrow AD+CB$$

$$NaCl + AgNO_3 \rightarrow NaNO_3 + AgCl$$
  
 $2Kl + Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow 2KNO_3 + Pbl_2$ 



### Summary

- The law of conservation of matter states that matter is neither created or destroyed during chemical reaction.
- A chemical reaction occurs whenever bonds between atoms and molecules are created or destroyed.
- There are four basic types of chemical reactions.
- Evidences of chemical reactions include bubble formation, color changes, temperature changes and precipitation.