

anion	anion name	acid	acid name
Cl <sup>-</sup>	chloride ion	HCl	hydrochloric acid
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	carbonate ion	H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	carbonic acid
NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	nitrite ion	HNO <sub>2</sub>	nitrous acid
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	nitrate ion	HNO <sub>3</sub>	nitric acid
SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	sulfite ion	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	sulfurous acid
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	sulfate ion	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	sulfuric acid
CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	acetate ion	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	acetic acid

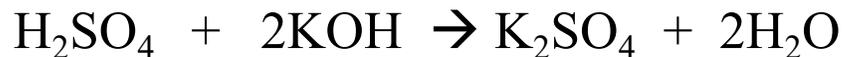
formula	systematic name	common name
CuCl	copper(I) chloride	cuprous chloride
CuCl <sub>2</sub>	copper(II) chloride	cupric chloride
Hg <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	mercury(I) chloride	mercurous chloride
FeS	iron(II) sulfide	ferrous sulfide
Fe <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	iron(III) sulfide	ferric sulfide

MgSO<sub>4</sub> magnesium sulfate

KNO<sub>3</sub> potassium nitrate

Salts can be produced by...

1. Neutralization reactions



2. Acids react with basic oxides



3. Bases react with acidic oxides



4. Basic and acidic oxides can react with each other



5. Acids react with salt, the product is another salt.



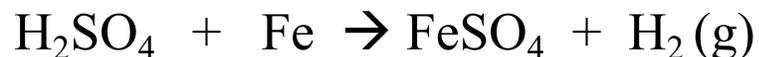
6. Reaction of Alkali with salts



7. Reaction between two different salts (double displacement reactions)



8. Metals react with acids



9. Metals react with nonmetals

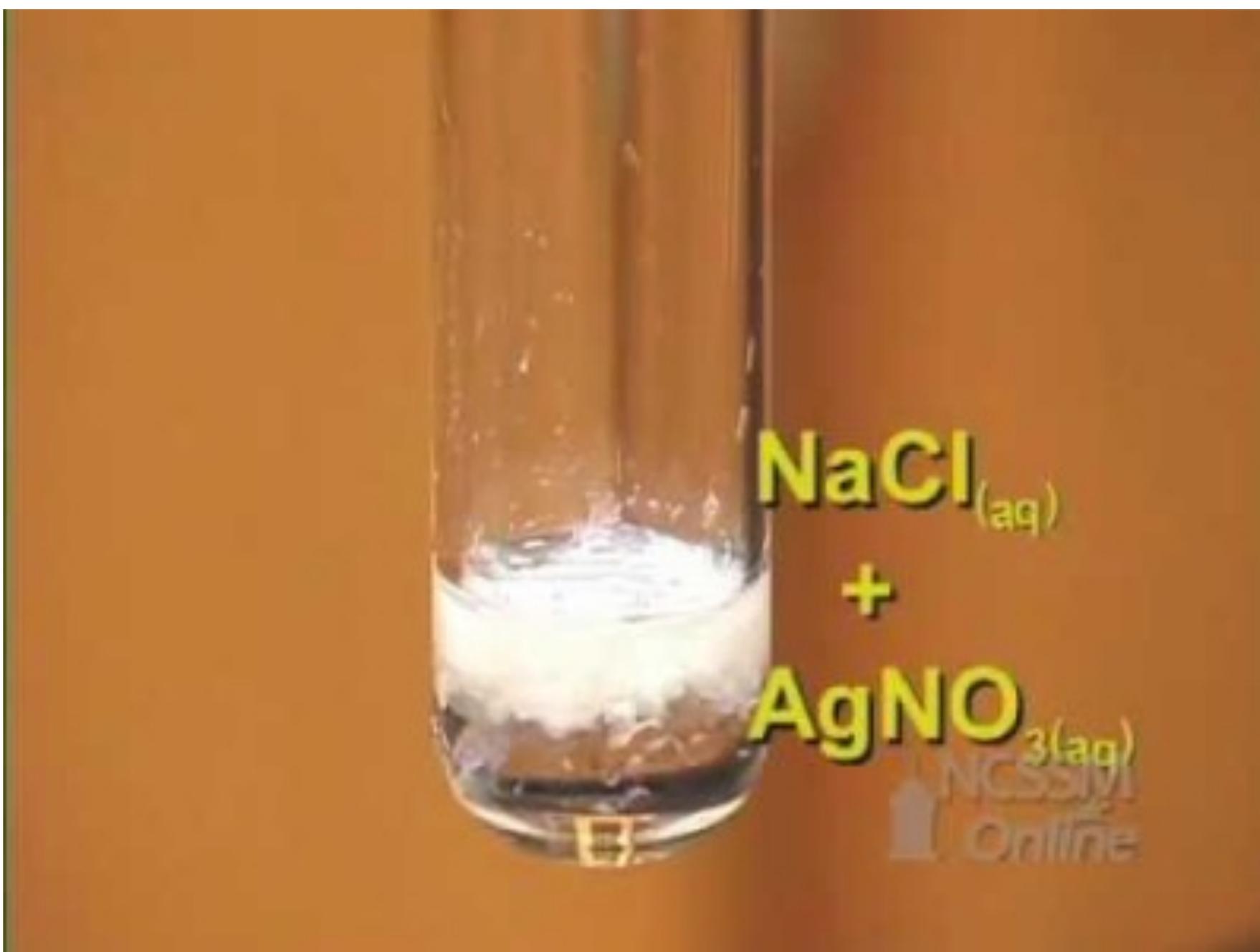


10. Metals react with salts. More active metal replaces less active metal.



	Element	Oxidation Reaction
<p>React vigorously with cold H<sub>2</sub>O to form H<sub>2</sub></p> <p>React with steam to form H<sub>2</sub></p> <p>React with simple acids to form H<sub>2</sub></p> <p>Will not dissolve in simple acids</p>	Lithium	Li → Li <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup>
	Potassium	K → K <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup>
	Barium	Ba → Ba <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Calcium	Ca → Ca <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Sodium	Na → Na <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup>
	Magnesium	Mg → Mg <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Aluminum	Al → Al <sup>3+</sup> + 3e <sup>-</sup>
	Manganese	Mn → Mn <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Zinc	Zn → Zn <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Chromium	Cr → Cr <sup>3+</sup> + 3e <sup>-</sup>
	Iron	Fe → Fe <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Cadmium	Cd → Cd <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Cobalt	Co → Co <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Nickel	Ni → Ni <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Tin	Sn → Sn <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Lead	Pb → Pb <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub> → 2H <sup>+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Copper	Cu → Cu <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>
	Silver	Ag → Ag <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup>
Mercury	Hg → Hg <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>	
Platinum	Pt → Pt <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup>	
Gold	Au → Au <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup>	

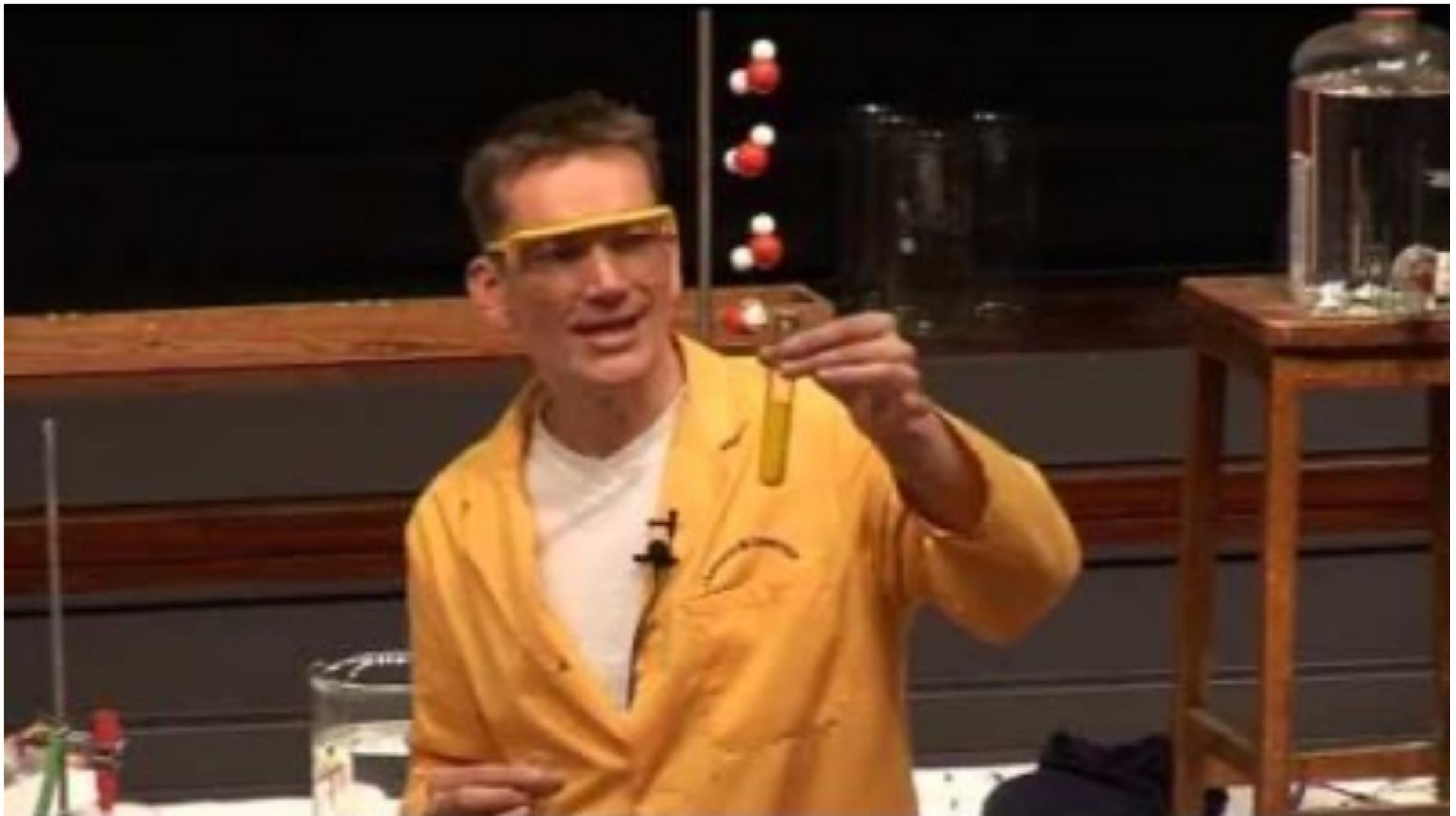
Increasing ease of oxidation







<https://youtu.be/Z80y2dWGSAU>



<https://youtu.be/vOpMa-fJZNQ>

A salt can be described as a product of neutralization reaction.

If strong base reacts with a strong acid, neutral salt is formed. In other words if the solution of this salt has neutral pH, the salt is neutral. Examples, NaCl.

When a strong base reacts with a weak acid, a basic salt is formed (solution of this salt will be slightly basic). NaClO

When strong acid reacts with a weak base, the product will be acidic salt (the salt solution will be slightly acidic).



**STRONG ACIDS: HCl, HBr, HI, HClO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**

**STRONG BASES: LiOH, NaOH, KOH, RbOH, CsOH, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Sr(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>.**



<https://youtu.be/lggngxY3riU>