

ADVANCED PLACEMENT CHEMISTRY EQUATIONS AND CONSTANTS

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

$$E = h\nu \quad c = \lambda\nu$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m\nu} \quad p = m\nu$$

$$E_n = \frac{-2.178 \times 10^{-18}}{n^2} \text{ joule}$$

EQUILIBRIUM

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{HB}^+]}{[\text{B}]}$$

$$K_w = [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ @ } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= K_a \times K_b$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+], \text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]$$

$$14 = \text{pH} + \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$\text{pOH} = \text{p}K_b + \log \frac{[\text{HB}^+]}{[\text{B}]}$$

$$\text{p}K_a = -\log K_a, \text{p}K_b = -\log K_b$$

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n},$$

where Δn = moles product gas – moles reactant gas

THERMOCHEMISTRY/KINETICS

$$\Delta S^\circ = \sum S^\circ \text{ products} - \sum S^\circ \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ products} - \sum \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \sum \Delta G_f^\circ \text{ products} - \sum \Delta G_f^\circ \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ$$

$$= -RT \ln K = -2.303 RT \log K$$

$$= -n\mathcal{F}E^\circ$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q = \Delta G^\circ + 2.303 RT \log Q$$

$$q = mc\Delta T$$

$$C_p = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta T}$$

$$\ln[A]_t - \ln[A]_0 = -kt$$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} = kt$$

$$\ln k = \frac{-E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) + \ln A$$

$$E = \text{energy} \quad v = \text{velocity}$$

$$\nu = \text{frequency} \quad n = \text{principal quantum number}$$

$$\lambda = \text{wavelength} \quad m = \text{mass}$$

$$p = \text{momentum}$$

$$\text{Speed of light, } c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Planck's constant, } h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

$$\text{Boltzmann's constant, } k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro's number} = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Electron charge, } e = -1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb}$$

$$1 \text{ electron volt per atom} = 96.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Equilibrium Constants

K_a (weak acid)

K_b (weak base)

K_w (water)

K_p (gas pressure)

K_c (molar concentrations)

S° = standard entropy

H° = standard enthalpy

G° = standard free energy

E° = standard reduction potential

T = temperature

n = moles

m = mass

q = heat

c = specific heat capacity

C_p = molar heat capacity at constant pressure

E_a = activation energy

k = rate constant

A = frequency factor

Faraday's constant, \mathcal{F} = 96,500 coulombs per mole of electrons

$$\text{Gas constant, } R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$= 0.0821 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$= 62.4 \text{ L torr mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$= 8.31 \text{ volt coulomb mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$