

# 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  $\Delta n$  = moles product gas – moles reactant gas

## THERMOCHEMISTRY/KINETICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$q = mc\Delta T$$

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

$$\ln[\text{A}]_t - \ln[\text{A}]_0 = -kt$$

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

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

$E$  = energy

$v$  = velocity

$\nu$  = frequency

$n$  = principal quantum number

$\lambda$  = wavelength

$m$  = mass

$p$  = momentum

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

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

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

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

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

1 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)

$S^\circ$  = standard entropy

$H^\circ$  = standard enthalpy

$G^\circ$  = standard free energy

$E^\circ$  = 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,  $\mathcal{F} = 96,500 \text{ coulombs per mole of electrons}$

Gas constant,  $R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$   
 $= 0.0821 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$   
 $= 8.31 \text{ volt coulomb mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

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