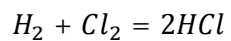


C11 - 2.1 - Conservation of Mass

Conservation of Mass: Mass can neither be created nor destroyed.



Products Mass

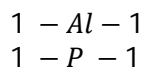
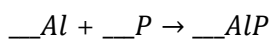
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ H \qquad \qquad 2\ g \\ 2\ Cl \qquad \qquad 71\ g \\ \hline \text{Total Mass} = 73\ g \end{array}$$

Reactants Mass

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ H \qquad \qquad 2\ g \\ 2\ Cl \qquad \qquad 71\ g \\ \hline \text{Total Mass} = 73\ g \end{array}$$

=

C11 - 2.2 - Balancing Equations



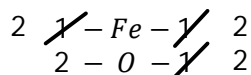
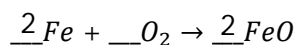
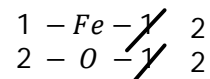
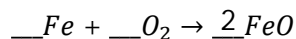
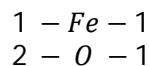
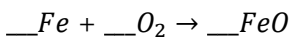
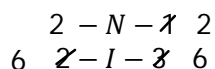
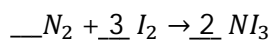
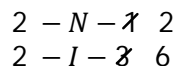
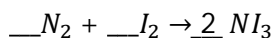
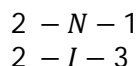
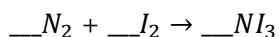
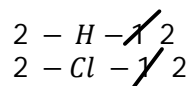
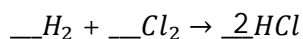
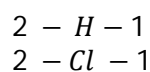
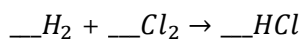
Write the reactants and products with blanks in front, and an arrow in between.

List the elements below the arrow with dashes on both sides.

Write the number of atoms of each element on the left and right hand side of the dash.

Add numbers in blanks and adjust numbers on both sides of the dash.

Repeat last step until equal number of atoms of each element on both sides.



General Rules:

Complicated compounds first

Single/diatomic elements last.

Sometimes we need to use lowest common multiple "concept".

Double Everything

C11 - 2.3 - Types of Chemical Reactions

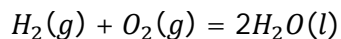
Phases

(s) = solid

(l) = liquid

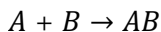
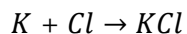
(g) = gas

(aq) = aqueous



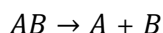
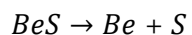
Synthesis

Single + Single → Compound



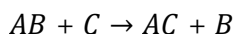
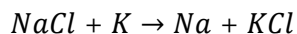
Decomposition

Compound → Single + Single



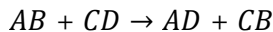
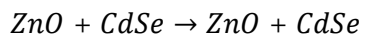
Single replacement

One metal steals the other metal's non-metal



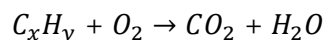
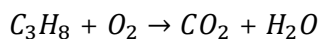
Double replacement

They trade the non-metals



Combustion

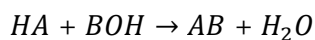
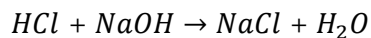
Hydrocarbon + Oxygen → Carbon Dioxide + Water



Neutralization

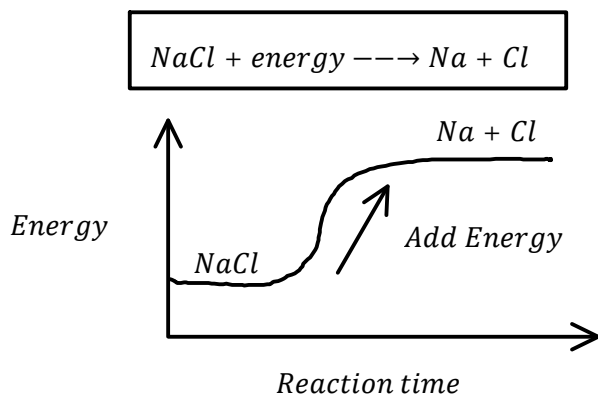
Acid + Base → Salt + Water

Acid: High concentration of H^+
Base: High concentration of OH^-



C11 - 2.4 - Energy Changes Notes

Endothermic Reaction: absorbs heat. Energy is needed to break the bond.



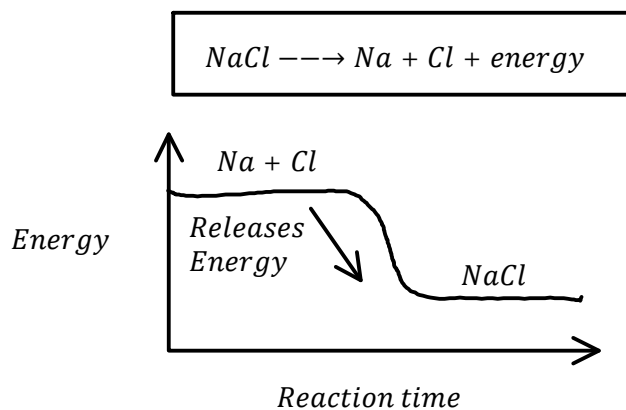
Enthalpy: H , is heat in a system.

ΔH = change in Enthalpy

$\Delta H = H_{\text{products}} - H_{\text{reactants}}$

Endothermic: $\Delta H = +$

Exothermic Reaction: Releases heat.



Exothermic: $\Delta H = -$