

The Basics

$\begin{array}{c} A + B \rightarrow C + D \\ \hline Reactants \\ (starting materials) \end{array} (ending materials) \end{array}$

Phases

$\mathbf{A}_{(g)} + \mathbf{B}_{(s)} \xrightarrow{} \mathbf{C}_{(l)} + \mathbf{D}_{(aq)}$

- $\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{gas}$
- s = solid
- l = liquid

aq = "aqueous" – ions in water

 H_{2} Cl_{2} $N_2 Br_2$ O_2

Diatomic Gases

Horses Need Oats For Clear Brown "Eyes"



Writing Equations

Word Equations

Written with the names of the compounds hydrogen gas and chlorine gas combine to form hydrogen chloride gas

Skeleton Equations

Written with formulas

 $H_{2}(g) + Cl_{2}(g) --> 2HCl(g)$

Balancing Equations

Law of Conservation of Matter

Matter is not created or destroyed

- # of atoms for each element before and after the reaction must be equal.
 - Example: $H_2(g) + Cl_2(g) --> 2HCl(g)$
- Reactants: 2 H & 2 Cl
- Products 2 H & 2 Cl
- The two sides are balanced!

Rules for Balancing

- 1) Write the skeleton equation
- **2**) Count atoms on each side of arrow (look at the subscripts & the coefficients!)
- **3**) Change <u>coefficients</u> so the atoms are balanced; <u>NEVER</u> change subscripts!
- 4) Make sure coefficients are in lowest ratio possible
 USE PENCILII
- 5) Check your work!

Practice Problems (on handout)