N-22

Balancing Chemical Equations



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Balancing Chemical Equations Target: I can balance chemical equations to ensure conservation of mass.



Link to YouTube Presentation: https://youtu.be/1QUGb7hspUM

Reminder: Signs of a Chemical Rxn



Law of Conservation of Mass

In normal chemical reactions (not nuclear rxns),

- Total mass of reactants is equal to total mass of products
- -Nothing can magically appear
- -Nothing can magically disappear

Science not Magic!

Ways to Write 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 $H_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2HCl (g)$

Parts of Equations

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

Phases

$$A_{(g)} + B_{(s)} \rightarrow C_{(l)} + D_{(aq)}$$

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g = gas
s = solid
l = liquid
aq = "aqueous" – ions in water
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Diatomic Gases

 $H_2 Cl_2$ $N_2 Br_2$ \mathbf{O}_2 F_{2}

Horses Need Oats For Clear Brown "Eyes"







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

PENCIL!!!

5) Check your work!

Tips for Balancing that (sometimes) Help!

- Stuck? Erase and start over!
- Try to balance atoms that appear in the fewest number of places first
- Try to leave any diatomics until the end
- Oxygens are often the hardest to balance
- Try to balance polyatomic ions as a "chunk"
- Combustion reactions put a "2" in front of the hydrocarbon and THEN count & balance (may need to reduce your coefficients at the end, but it makes it easier!)

Practice Problems

Show your work in your notes the way I do!

Yes, eventually you should be able to do these mostly in your head.

BUT you need to be able to show your work when asked, or when you get a hard problem. SO PRACTICE SHOWING YOUR WORK! USE PENCILIII

USE PENCIL!!!!





#2

Cu +
 2

$$AgNO_3 \rightarrow$$
 2
 $Ag +$
 $Cu(NO_3)_2$

 Cu: 1
 1
 $Cu: 1$
 1

 Ag: 1
 2
 $O: 1$
 1

 N: 1
 2
 2
 $N: 2$
 2

 O: 3
 6
 6
 O: 6
 6





Count each atom – BEFORE, DURING, and AFTER!

*Tip! Combustion reaction! Hydrocarbon reacting with oxygen to make carbon dioxide and water. Put a 2 in front of hydrocarbon and THEN count and start the problem

 $\underline{2 \not k}_{0_2} + \underline{1 \not 2}_{0_2} CH_4 \rightarrow \underline{2 \not k}_{1_2} H_2 O + \underline{1 \not 2}_{0_2} CO_2$



REDUCE!!!!!!!!



Count each atom – BEFORE, DURING, and AFTER! How to turn it into a multiple choice question?

What is the SUM of the coefficients? 6 List the coefficients: 1, 2, 2, 1

Can't forget that there are 1's when you don't have a # for a coefficient!



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