Chemical Reactions

Evidence of Chemical Reactions

- 1. color change
- 2. odor change
- 3. state change
- 4. energy change
- 5. diagnostic tests.

Endothermic Reaction - those in which the heat is taken in by the system and the temperature of the surroundings drops.

Exothermic Reaction - those in which heat is given out by the system and the temperature of the surroundings increases.

Main principles of the **collision-reaction theory**:

- 1. all chemical reactions involve collisions between atoms, ions or molecules
- 2. a certain amount of energy is required for a reaction to occur
- 3. a certain orientation of particles is required

Tips for Balancing Equations:

- Don't balance atoms present in more than two substances until the end
- Balance polyatomic ions as 'one'
- If a fractional coefficient is needed, multiply all coefficients by denominator

Balancing Chemical Equations

Copper and silver nitrate react to produce silver and copper (II) nitrate.

$$C_{USI} + 2A_0ND_{3(SI)} \longrightarrow 2A_{G(SI)} + (U(ND_3)_2 G)$$
REACTANTS

PRODUCTS

Aluminum reacts with sulfuric acid to produce hydrogen and aluminum sulfate.

Balancing Equations

a)
$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$
 Ca(OH)₂ + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ HCl \rightarrow $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ CaCl₂ + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ H₂O

b)
$$2 \text{KHCO}_3 \rightarrow K_2 \text{CO}_3 + K_2 \text{CO}_2$$

c)
$$2$$
 Fe + 6 HCl \rightarrow 2 FeCl₃ + 3 H₂

d)
$$P_4 + F_2 \rightarrow PF_3$$

Worksheet

Balancing Chemical Equations

$$2Al_{(s)} + 3H_{2}SO_{4(aq)} \longrightarrow 3H_{2(g)} + Al_{2}(SO_{4})_{3(aq)}$$

$$4 \longrightarrow 3H_{2}O_{(g)} + 4 \longrightarrow 3H_{2}O_{(g)}$$

$$2C_{8}H_{18(l)} + O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 18H_{2}O_{(g)} + (CO_{2(g)})$$

$$18 \longrightarrow 32$$

$$12\frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow 50$$

$$12\frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow 50$$

$$12\frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow 50$$

$$12\frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow 50$$