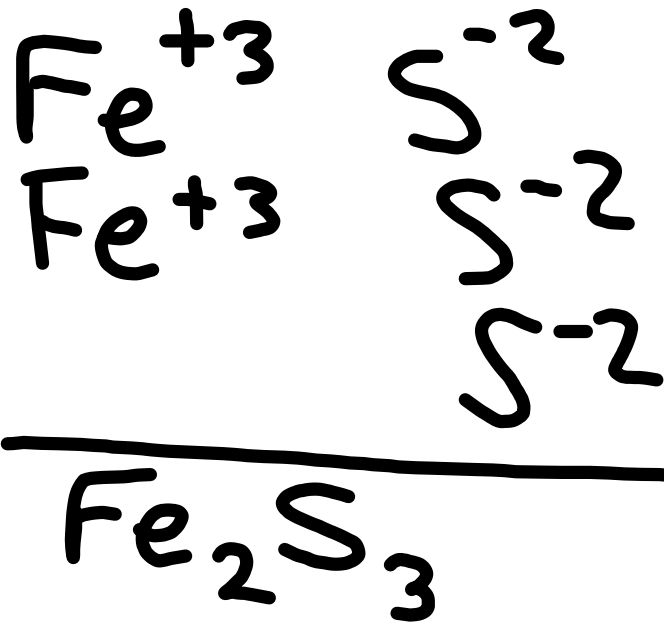


ionic - metal/nonmetal

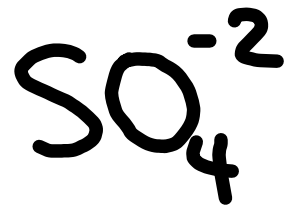
covalent - nonmetal/nonmetal

Sodium sulfate





Sulfide



Sulfate

$$1 \text{ mole} = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles}$$

$$\text{NaCl} \quad 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles}$$

$$23 \times 1 = 23$$

$$35 \times 1 = 35$$

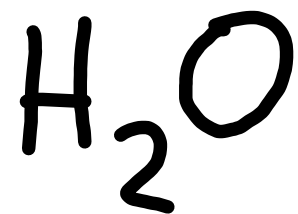
$$\hline 58 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

KCl

$$39 \times 1 = 39$$

$$35 \times 1 = 35$$

$$\hline 74 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol}$$



$$6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molec.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \times 2 = 2 \\ 16 \times 1 = 16 \\ \hline 18 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

Ni

$$59\text{g} = 1\text{mol} = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CaCl}_2 \\ 40 \times 1 = 40 \\ 35 \times 2 = 70 \\ \hline 110 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

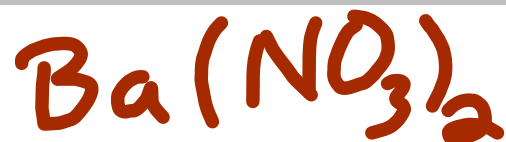
$$\frac{84.5 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ mol}}{110 \text{ g}} = 0.768 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{KMnO}_4 \\ 39 \times 1 = 39 \\ 55 \times 1 = 55 \\ 16 \times 4 = 64 \\ \hline 158 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0.0054 \text{ mol} \times 158 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} =$$

$$0.8532 \text{ g}$$

$$0.85 \text{ g}$$



$$137 \times 1 = 137$$

$$14 \times 2 = 28$$

$$16 \times 6 = 96$$

$$\frac{137}{261} \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{35 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ mol}}{261 \text{ g}} = .134 \text{ mol}$$

$$.13 \text{ mol}$$

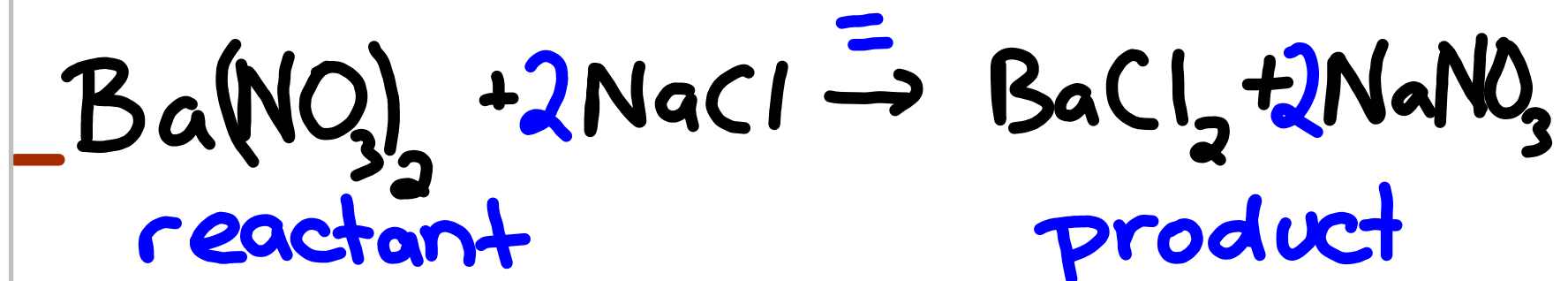
$$58\text{g} = 1\text{mol}$$

2300000

$$\frac{2.3 \times 10^6 \text{g} \times 1\text{mol}}{58\text{g}} = 39,655\text{mol}$$

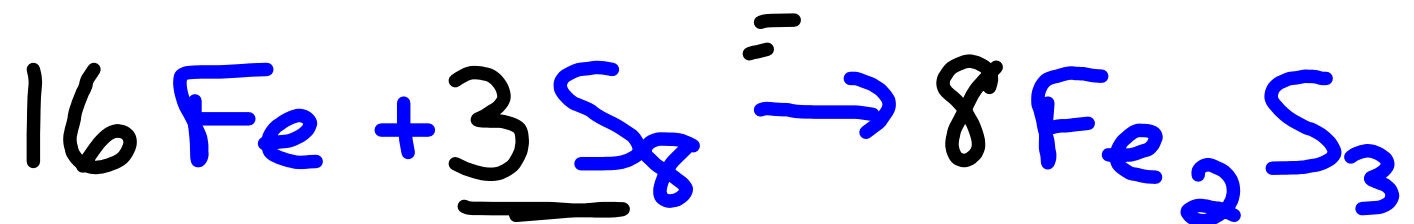
$$4.0 \times 10^4 \text{mol}$$

$$40,000\text{mol}$$



Coefficients can be change. Coefficient are out in front. They represent the # of moles you have.

Always balance the polyatomic ions first.



Synthesis Rxn

$$88 \times 3 = 264$$

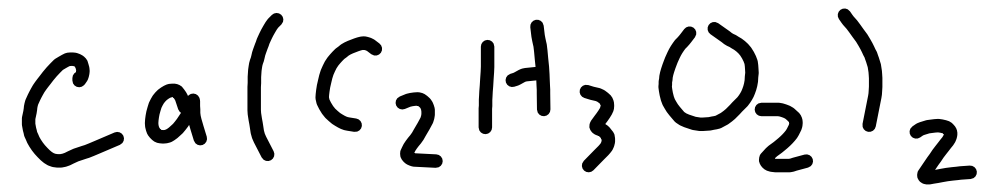
$$31 \times 2 = 62$$

$$16 \times 8 = \frac{128}{454 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol}}$$



$$\frac{350 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ mol}}{454 \text{ g}} = .7709 \text{ mol}$$

.77 mol

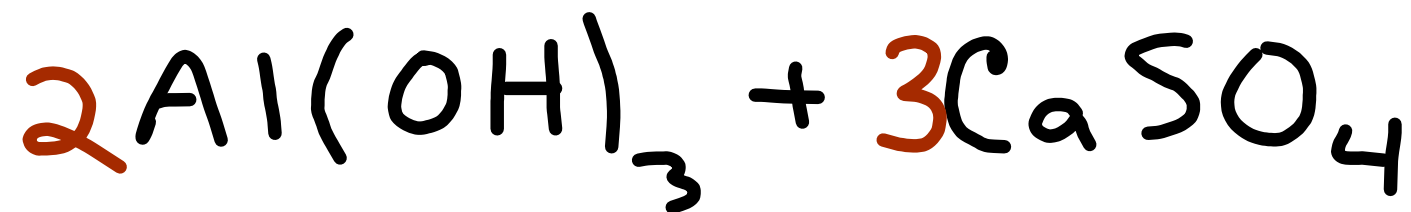


$$40 \times 1 = 40$$

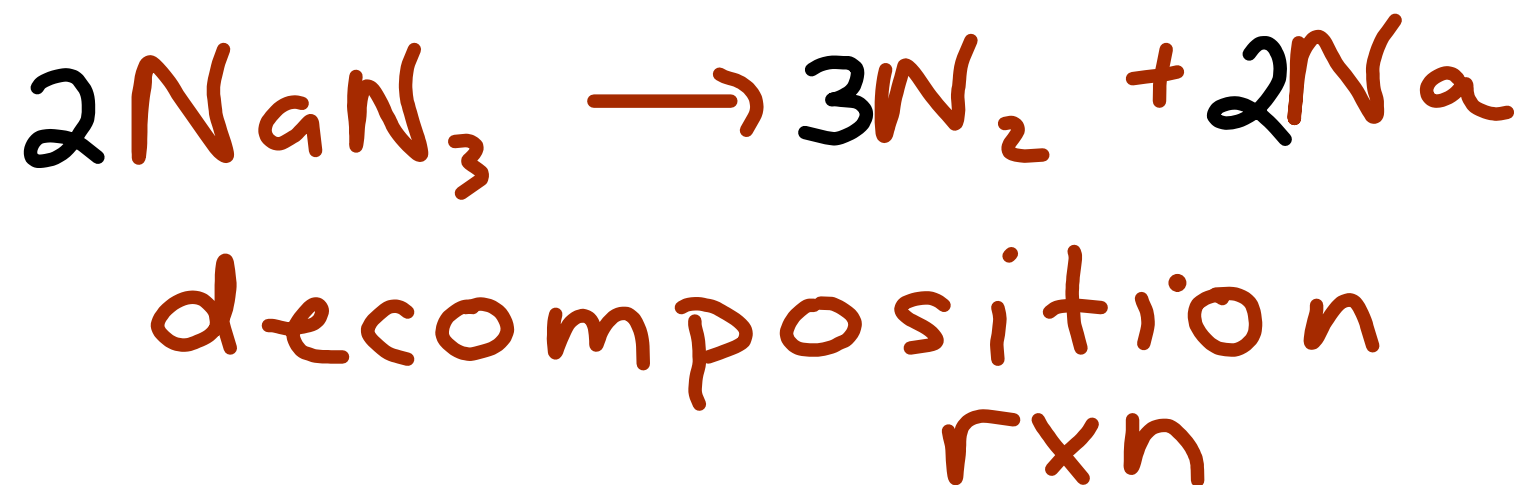
$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

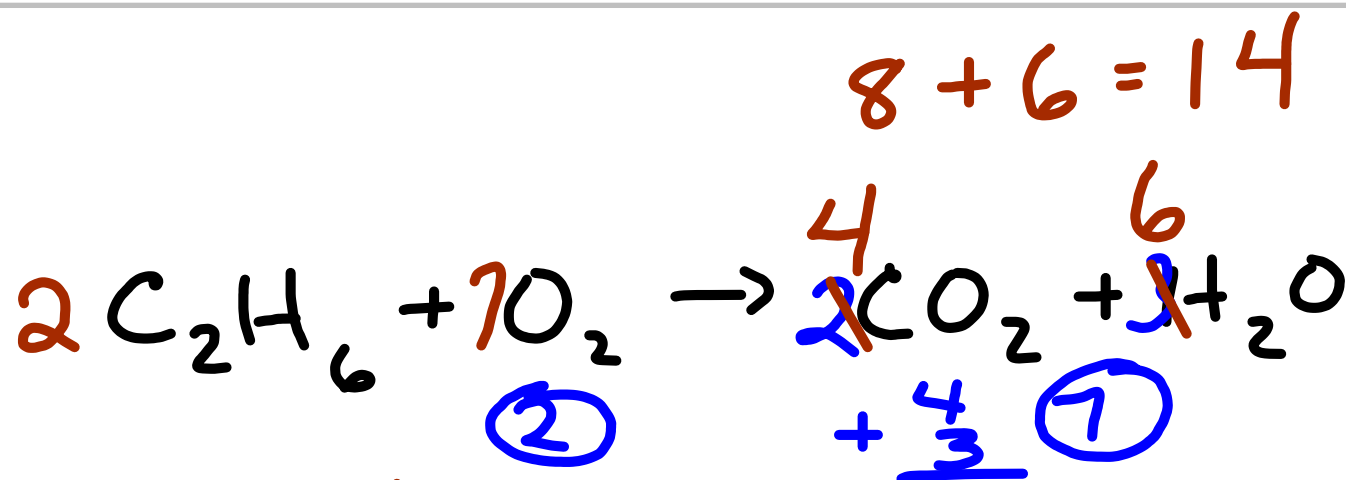
$$1 \times 6 = 6$$

$$16 \times 4 = \underline{64}$$



Double Replacement
Rxn



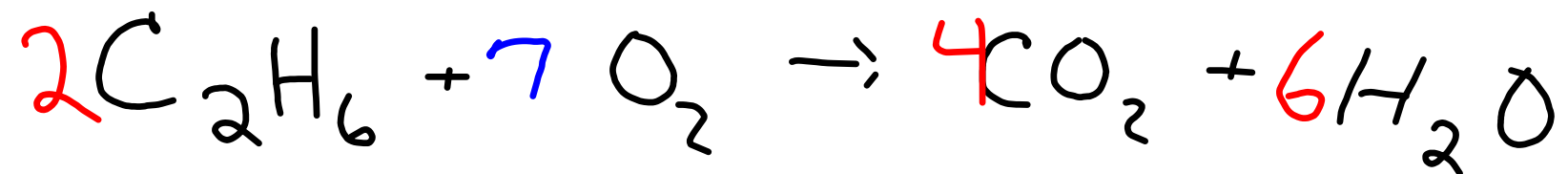


combustion rxn

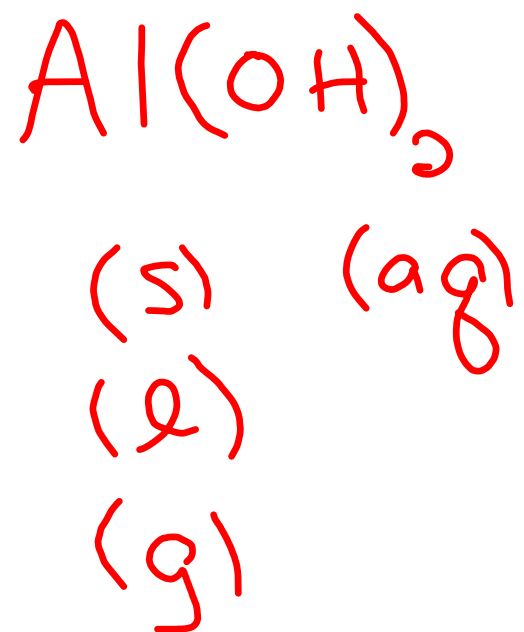
Of a hydrocarbon

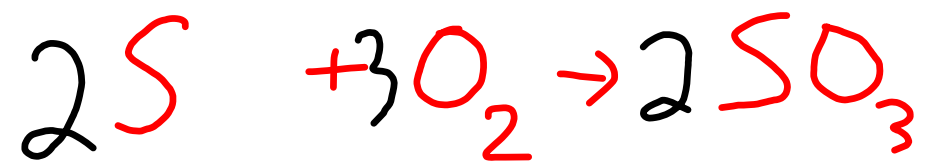
- ① Balance the Cs
- ② Balance the Hs
- ③ Balance the Os

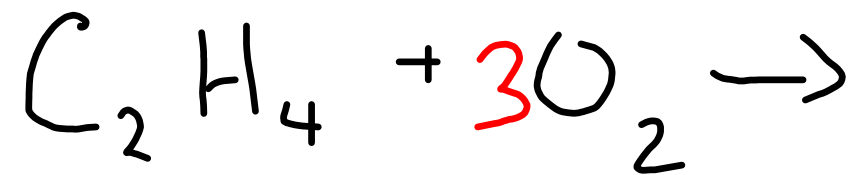
If you cannot balance the Os add 2 in front of the hydrocarbon.
Go back to step 1.



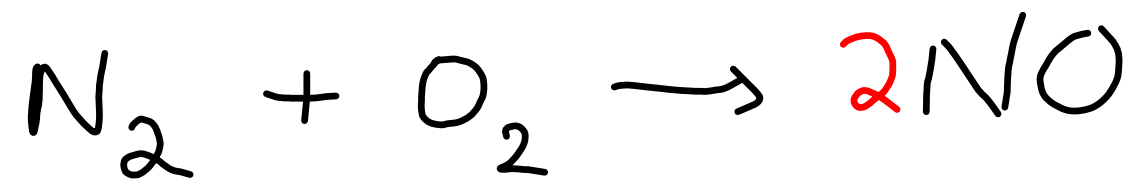
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 6 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$

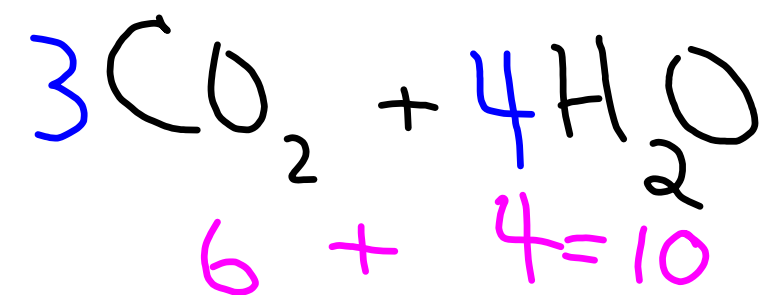
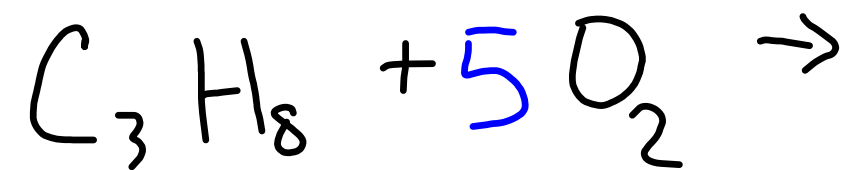






$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

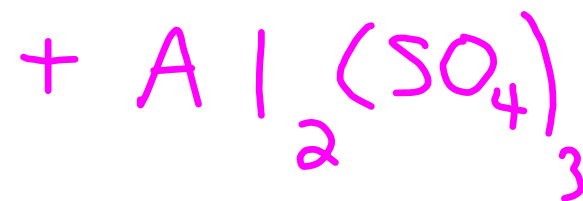




5.5 c.

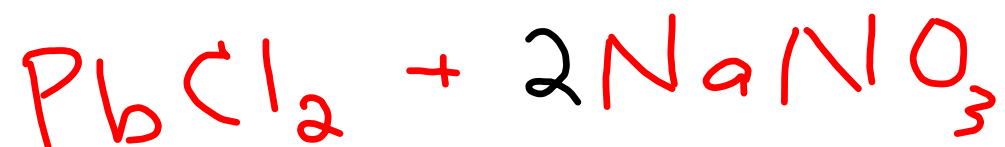
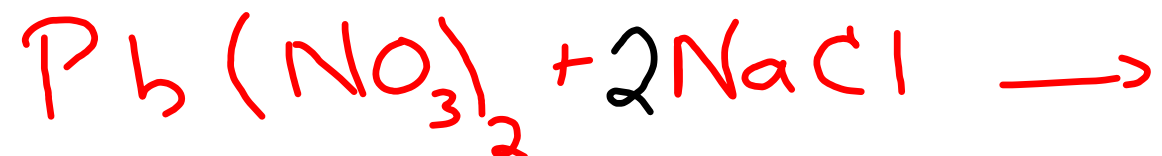


5.7 b.

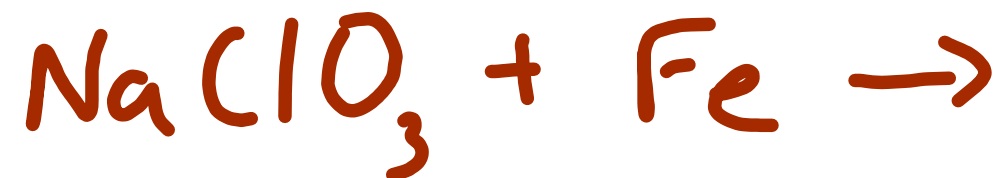


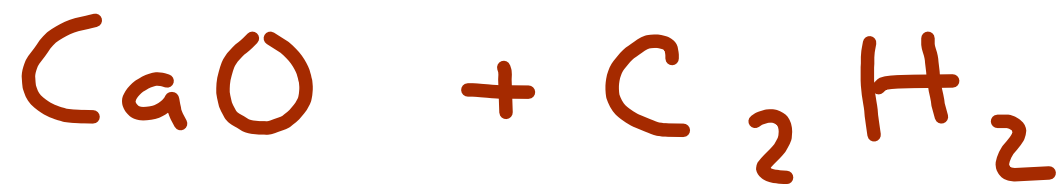
Single
replacement

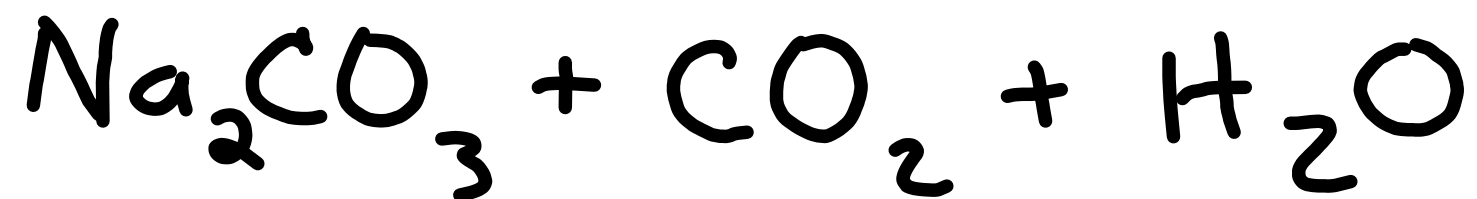
5.7 C.



Double Rep.

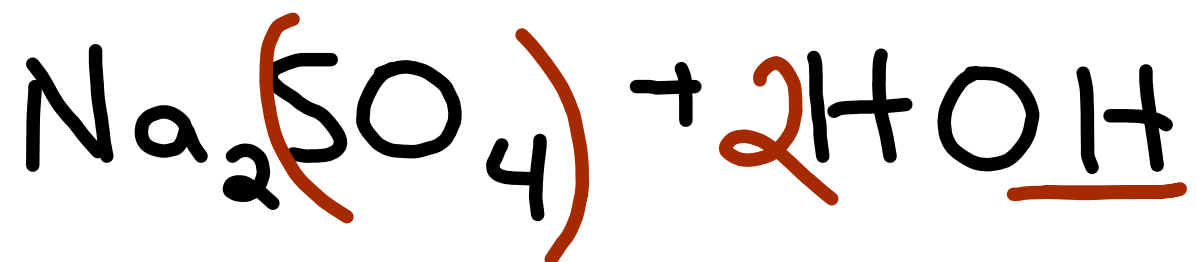
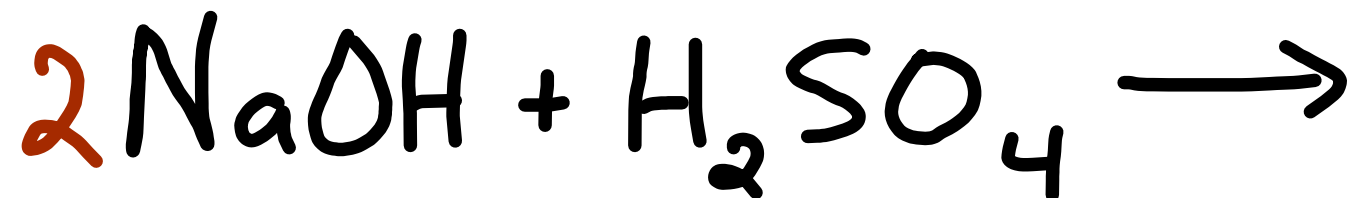


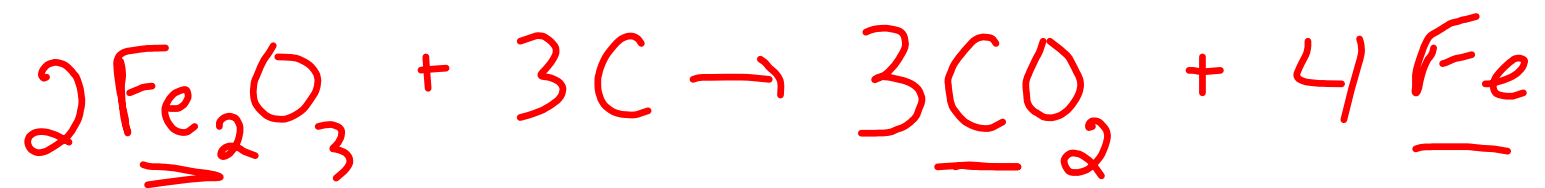




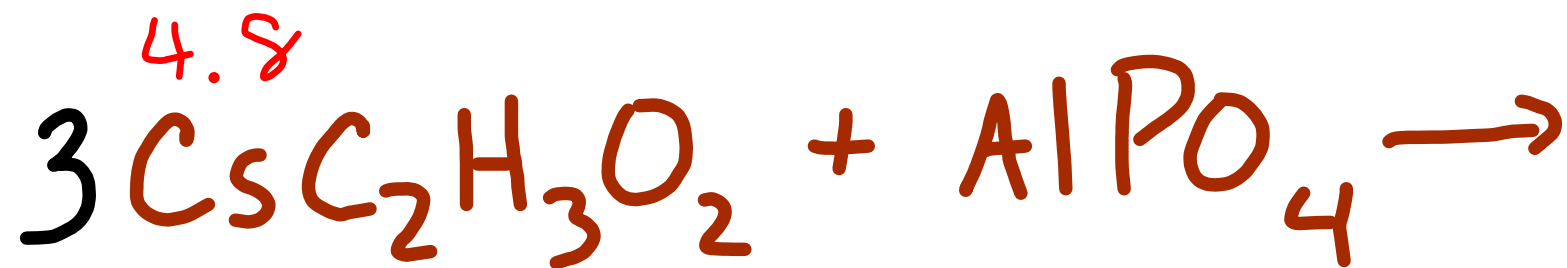
$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{6}$$





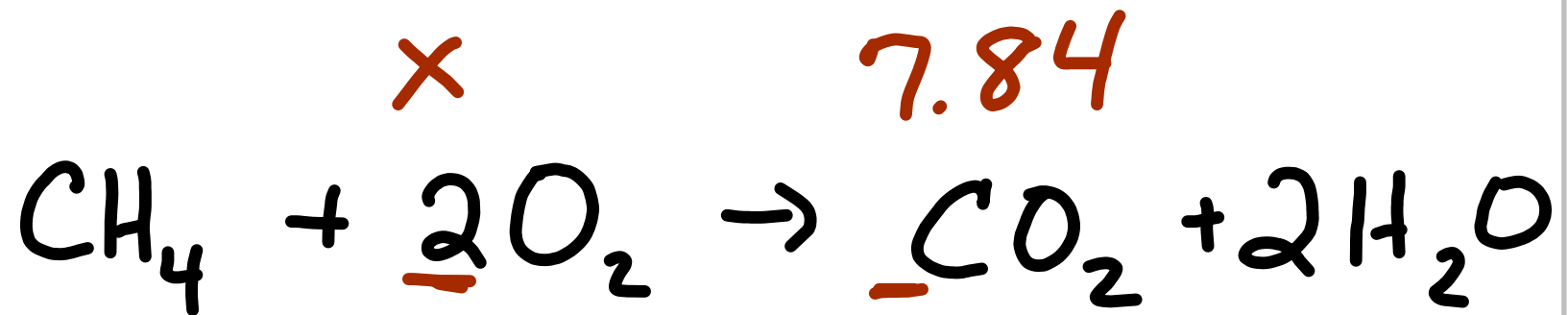


Single Replacement



$$\frac{4.8}{3} = \frac{x}{1} \cdot \frac{(4.8)}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$$

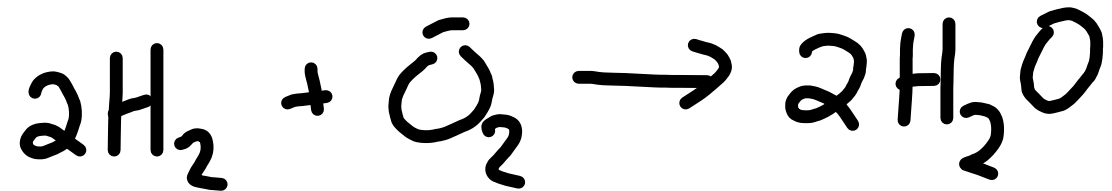
$$x = 1.6 \text{ mol}$$



$$\frac{345\text{g} \times 1\text{mol}}{44\text{g}} = 7.84\text{mol}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{7.84}{1} \quad x = 15.68\text{mol}$$

x 5.0



$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$x = 2(5)$$
$$x = 10$$

$$x = 10 \text{ mol}$$

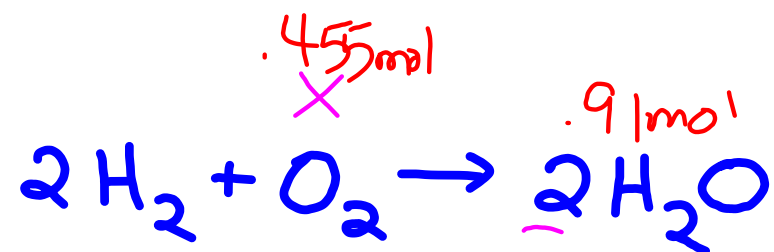
$$x = 10. \text{ mol}$$

$$1.0 \times 10^1 \text{ mol}$$

1.5 ?
3 eggs + 2 cup water + 1 package

→ 1 cake

$$\frac{1.5}{3} = \frac{x}{1} \quad \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{1.5}{3} \quad x = .5$$



.455mol
X

.91mol

?

16.3g

$\frac{16}{2}$

18g/mol

$\frac{16.3g \times 1\text{mol}}{18g}$

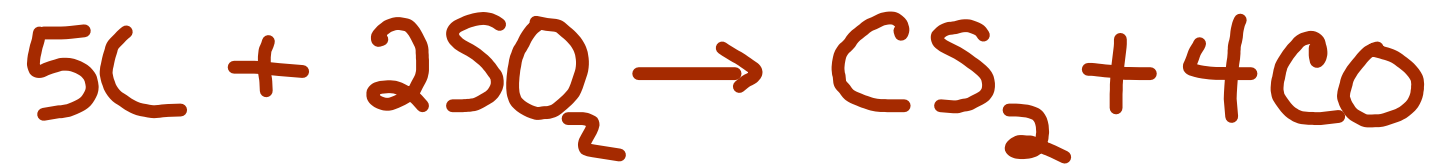
.91mol

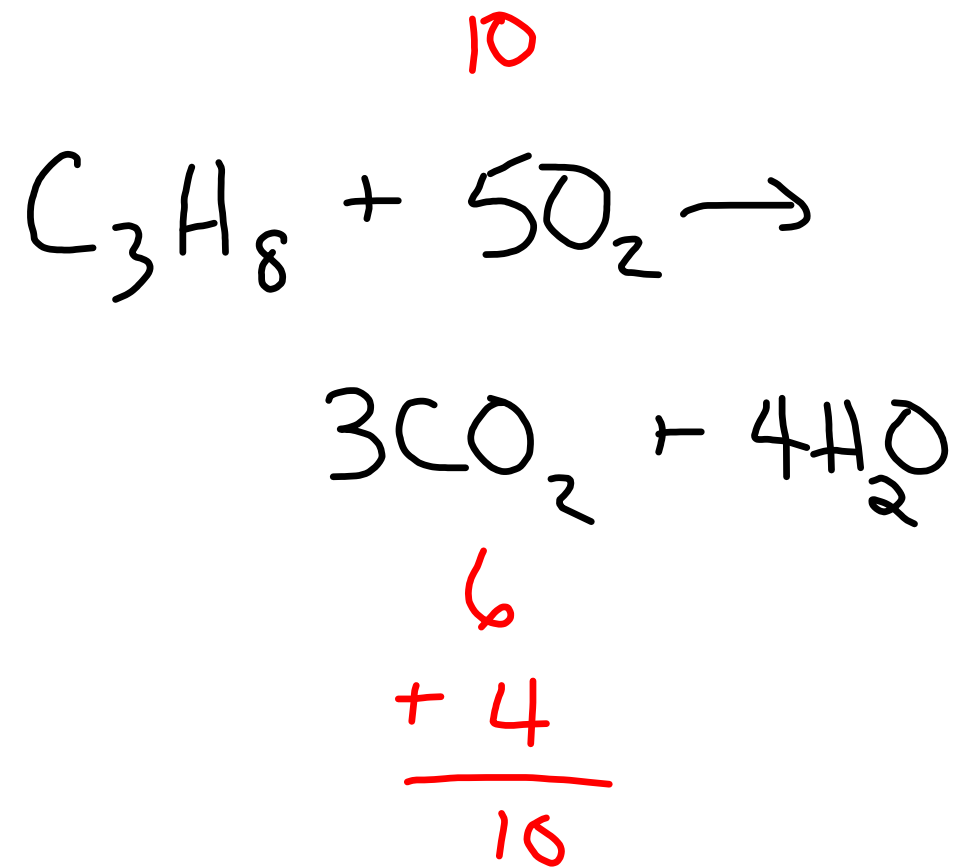
$$\frac{.91}{2} = \frac{x}{1} = 0.455\text{mol}$$

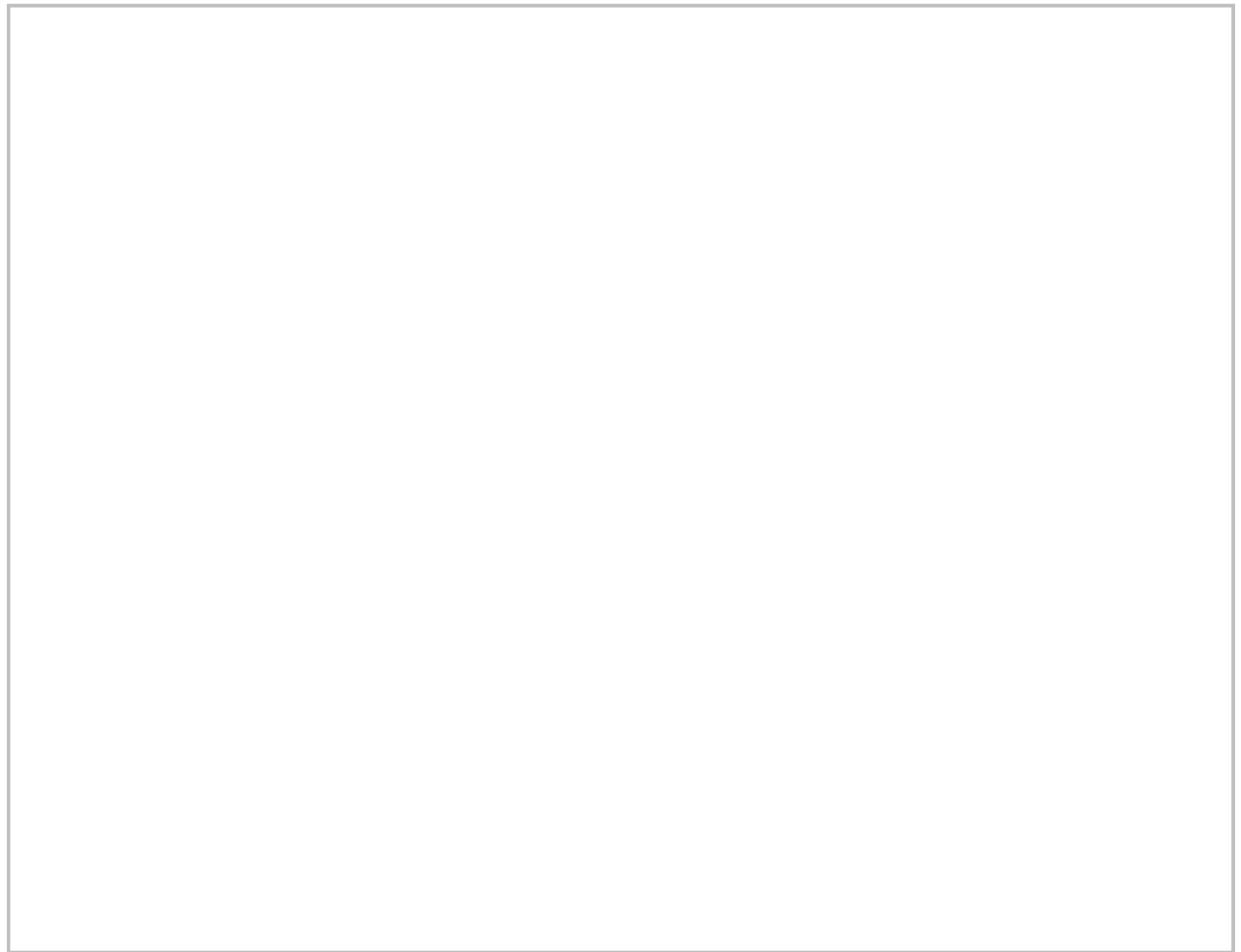
$$\frac{0.455\text{mol} \times 32}{1\text{mol}} =$$

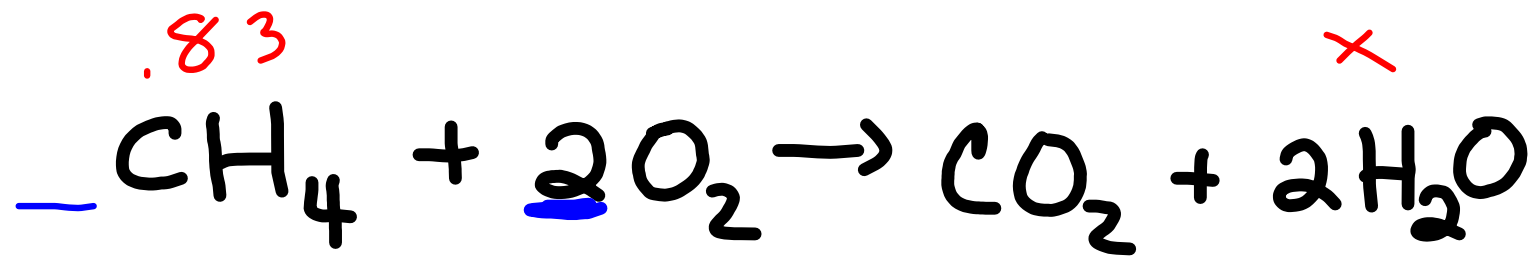
14.56g =

14.6g







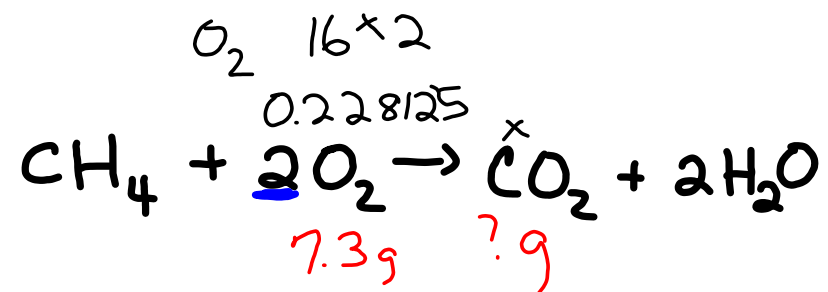


$$\frac{.83}{1} = \frac{x}{2}$$

The equation is crossed out with a large black 'X'.

$$(.83)(2) = 1.66$$

1.7 mol



$$\frac{7.3\text{g} \times 1\text{mol}}{32\text{g}} = 0.228125$$

$$\frac{0.228125}{2} = \frac{x}{1}$$

$$\frac{0.228125}{2} = \frac{x \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$0.1140625$$

$$12 \times 1 = 12$$

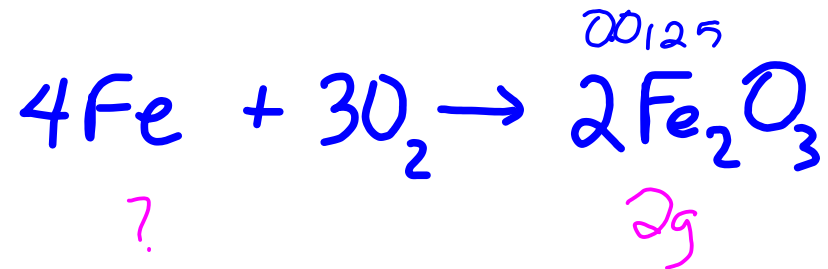
$$16 \times 2 = 32$$

$$\frac{44\text{g}}{1\text{mol}}$$

$$\frac{0.1140625\text{mol} \times 44\text{g}}{1\text{mol}}$$

$$5.01875\text{g}$$

$$5.0\text{g}$$

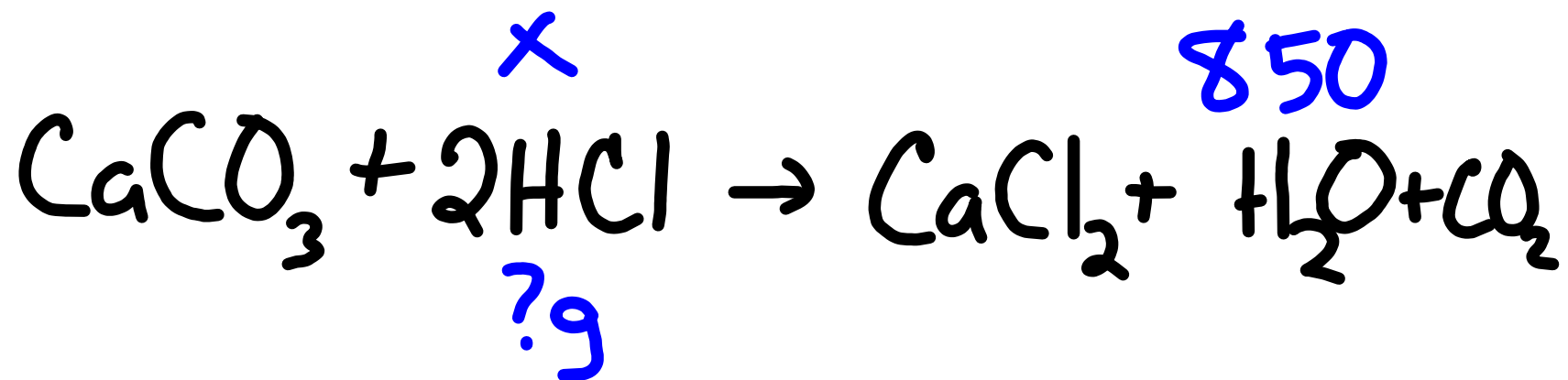


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe } 56 \times 2 &= 112 \\ \text{O } 16 \times 3 &= 48 \\ \hline &160\text{g} = 1\text{mol} \\ \frac{2\text{g} \times 1\text{mol}}{160\text{g}} &= 0.0125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{0.0125}{2} \times \frac{4}{4} \\ &\frac{(0.0125)(4)}{2} = \frac{2 \times}{2} \\ &0.025 \text{ mol Fe} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{0.025 \text{ mol} \times 56\text{g}}{1\text{mol}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe } 56\text{g} &= 1\text{mol} \\ 1.4\text{g} &\Rightarrow 19 \end{aligned}$$

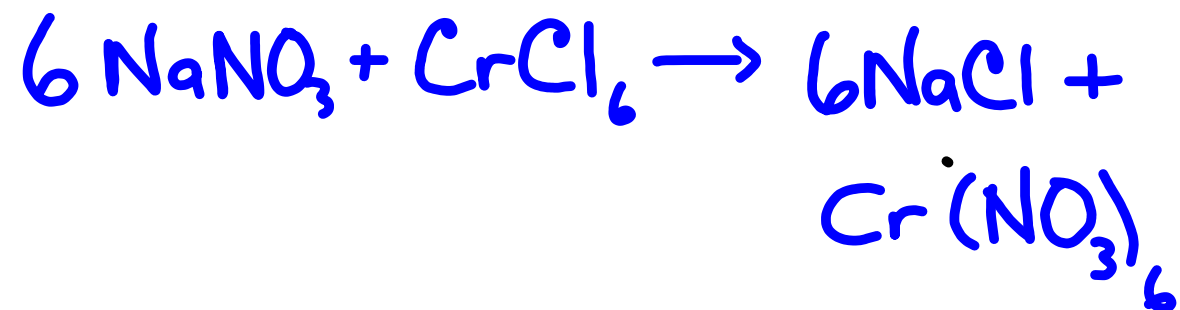


$$\frac{850}{1} \leftarrow \frac{x}{2}$$

$$850(2) = x \quad x = 1700 \text{ mol HCl}$$

$$\frac{1700 \text{ mol} \times 36}{1 \text{ mol}} = 61200 \text{ g}$$

61000g of HCl

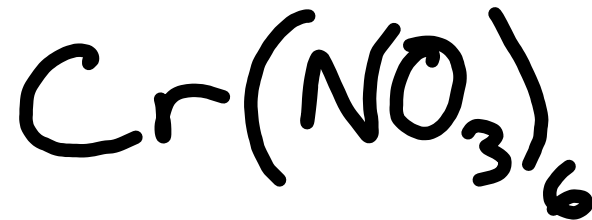


ionic

covalent



$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 14 \\ 48 \\ \hline 85 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ 84 \\ 288 \\ \hline 424 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

protons, neutrons, e^- s
charges

electron configuration

bonds (type)

balancing

naming rxns

naming cmpds

writing formulas

average atomic mass

Periodic table names
of families.