Notes from Chapter # 3 Part 4

Writing and balancing chemical equations

Chemical Reactions:

 Reactions involve chemical changes in matter resulting in new substances

 Reactions involve rearrangement and exchange of atoms to produce new molecules

المعادله الكيميائيه :Chemical Equations

- Shorthand way of describing a reaction طريقه مختصره للوصف التفاعل الكيميائي
- Provides information about the reaction تعطي معلومات عن التفاعل الكيميائي
 - ✓ formulas of reactants and products الصيغ الجزيئيه للمتفاعلات والنواتج

✓ states of reactants and products (g, l, s, aq)

$$(g) = gas; (I) = liquid; (s) = solid$$

 $(aq) = aqueous = dissolved in water$

✓ relative numbers of reactant and product molecules that are required

نسب المواد المتفاعله والناتجه المطلوب تواجدها ليتم التفاعل can be used to determine weights of reactants used

and products that can be made

Combustion of Methane (CH₄)

احتراق الميثان

Methane gas burns to produce carbon dioxide gas and gaseous water

✓ whenever something burns it combines with $O_2(g)$

$$CH_4(g) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow CO_2(g) + H_2O(g)$$

This equation reads:

1 molecule of CH_4 gas combines with 1 molecule of O_2 gas to make 1 molecule of CO_2 gas and 1 molecule of H_2O gas.

Reactants		Products
1 C		1C
4 H		2 H
20		3 O

$$CH_4(g) + 2 O_2(g) \longrightarrow CO_2(g) + 2 H_2O(g)$$

• CH₄ and O₂ are the reactants, and CO₂ and H₂O are the products

- The (g) after the formulas tells us the state of the chemical
- The number in front of each substance tells us the numbers of those molecules in the reaction called the coefficients.

Example #1

when aluminum metal reacts with air, it produces a white, powdery compound, aluminum oxide

$$AI(s) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow AI_2O_3(s)$$

Solution

4 Al(s) + 3 O₂(g)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 2 Al₂O₃(s)