# Week 15 - SCIENCE NOTE PAGE <br> Chemical Formulas \& Equations 

## Remember, The Law of Conservation of Mass



- The Law of Conservation of Mass states: the mass of substances does $\qquad$ change during chemical reactions.


## Writing Chemical Formulas

- Chemical formulas represent the atoms of each element in a molecule of a substance
- Example: $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}=$ rubbing alcohol $\mathrm{C}_{3}=\ldots$ atoms of carbon $\mathrm{H}_{8}=\ldots$ atoms of hydrogen
$0=$ $\qquad$ atom of oxygen


## Ionic Compound Formulas

- While ionic compounds deal with ions -charged atoms- the compound formulas are balanced or neutral with a charge of $\qquad$ .
- Example: Salt -Sodium Chloride ( NaCl )

1. Sodium ( Na ) ion has a positive charge of one ( $\mathrm{Na} 1+$ )
2. Chloride (CI), has a negative charge of one (Cl1-).
3. Positive and negative charges have the sum of zero if there is one sodium atom for every chlorine, so the formula NaCl is correct.

## Covalent Compound Formulas

- For a covalent compound, the chemical formula shows how many $\qquad$ of each kind join together to form the molecules of the compound. Therefore, it is called a molecular formula. are in the molecular formula.
- Example: Sulfur trioxide $=\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
- TRY ONE: di-nitrogen tri-oxide
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## Using Chemical Formulas to write Chemical Equations

| Number of atoms | Prefix |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | mono- |
| 2 | di- |
| 3 | tri- |
| 4 | tetra- |
| 5 | penta- |
| 6 | hexa- |
| 7 | hepta- |
| 8 | octa- |
| 9 | nona- |

- Chemical formulas (example: $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ) are used to write chemical $\qquad$ .
- Just like a math equation, a chemical equation shows a relationship between substances on the left (reactants) and right (products) sides of the equation.
- A "__" sign means two substances are added together.
- The " $\qquad$ " is similar to an equal sign. ( $\rightarrow$ means "yields")
- Example: the reaction of carbon and oxygen to form carbon dioxide.

| $\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | $\rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| reactants | product |

- Example: Aluminum is not found "pure" in nature. A chemical reaction is used to produce the aluminum for your aluminum foil. Here's the reaction and it's chemical equation:
aluminum chloride + potassium $\rightarrow$ aluminum + potassium chloride

$$
\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}+\mathrm{K} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}+\mathrm{KCl}
$$

$\qquad$ $\rightarrow$ $\qquad$

- The equation tells you the basic facts of the reaction. But as written, this reaction violates a basic law of nature. Something is missing. What is it?


## Balancing Equations

- Both sides of a chemical equation need to have the $\qquad$ number of atoms of each element for the equation to be $\qquad$ .
- How to balance chemical equations:

1. Write the chemical equation with chemical symbols.
2. $\qquad$ the number of atoms of each element on both sides of the equation.
3. Balance atoms using coefficients. (A coefficient is a number placed $\qquad$ the element or compound.)
4. Check to make sure the equation is balanced.

- Example: balance the aluminum reaction

$$
\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}+\mathrm{K} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}+\mathrm{KCl}
$$

$$
\ldots \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}+\ldots \ldots \mathrm{K} \rightarrow \ldots \mathrm{Al}+\ldots \ldots \mathrm{KCl}
$$

