

Miscellaneous information for Chemistry 100

¹Conversion ²Solubility ³VSEPR ⁴Solution ⁵Stoichiometry ⁶Gas laws ⁷Acid-base ⁸Organic ⁹Periodic table

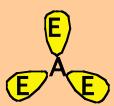
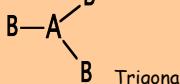
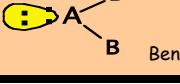
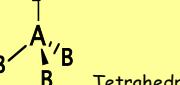
¹ Conversion information:

System	LENGTH:	VOLUME	MASS	Temperature
English:	1 ft = 12 in 1 mile = 5280 ft	1 gal = 4 qt 1 qt = 2 pints 1 pt = 16 fl oz	1 lb = 16 oz 1 ton = 2000 lb	$T_{\circ F} = 1.8T_{\circ C} + 32$
SI-	2.54 cm = 1 in	0.946 L = 1 qt	453.6 g = 1 lb	$T_{\circ C} = \frac{(T_{\circ F} - 32)}{1.8}$
English:	1.609 km = 1 mi	3.785 L = 1 gal 29.57 mL = 1 fl oz.	28.35 g = 1 oz 1 kg = 2.205 lb	
Misc. info	1 mole = $6.02 \cdot 10^{23}$			Density H ₂ O: 1.0 g / cc

² Solubility rules:

Soluble Substances		Insoluble Substances	
Containing-	Exceptions	Containing-	Exceptions
Nitrates (NO ₃ ⁻) Perchlorates (ClO ₄ ⁻) Acetates (CH ₃ CO ₂ ⁻)	None	Carbonates (CO ₃ ²⁻) Chromates (CrO ₄ ²⁻) Phosphates (PO ₄ ³⁻) Sulfides (S ²⁻)	Alkali and NH ₄ ⁺
Halogens (X ⁻) Cl ⁻ , Br ⁻ , I ⁻	Ag, Hg & Pb.	Hydroxides (OH ⁻)	Ca, Ba, Sr, Alkali & NH ₄ ⁺
Sulfates (SO ₄ ²⁻)	Ca, Ba, Hg and Pb	Soluble - dissolve, no precipitate (aq -phase) insoluble (or slightly sol.) - does not dissolve, precipitate forms. (s-phase)	
Alkali (Group 1A) NH ₄ ⁺	None		

³ Valence Shell Electron-Pair Repulsion Theory (VSEPR):

Electron Domains (Regions)	AE _n	Electronic Geometry	# Bonded Atoms (Coord #)	Lone pair on central atom	AB _m E _n	Molecular Geometry	Bond angle & Hybridization
2	AE ₂	(E) A (E) Linear	2	0	AB ₂	B—A—B Linear	180° sp
3	AE ₃	 Trigonal	3	0	AB ₃	 Trigonal	120° sp ²
			2	1	AB ₂ E	 Bent	< 120° sp ²
4	AE ₄	 Tetrahedral	4	0	AB ₄	 Tetrahedral	109.5° sp ³
			3	1	AB ₃ E	 Pyramidal	< 109.5° sp ³
			2	2	AB ₂ E ₂	 Bent	< 109.5° sp ³

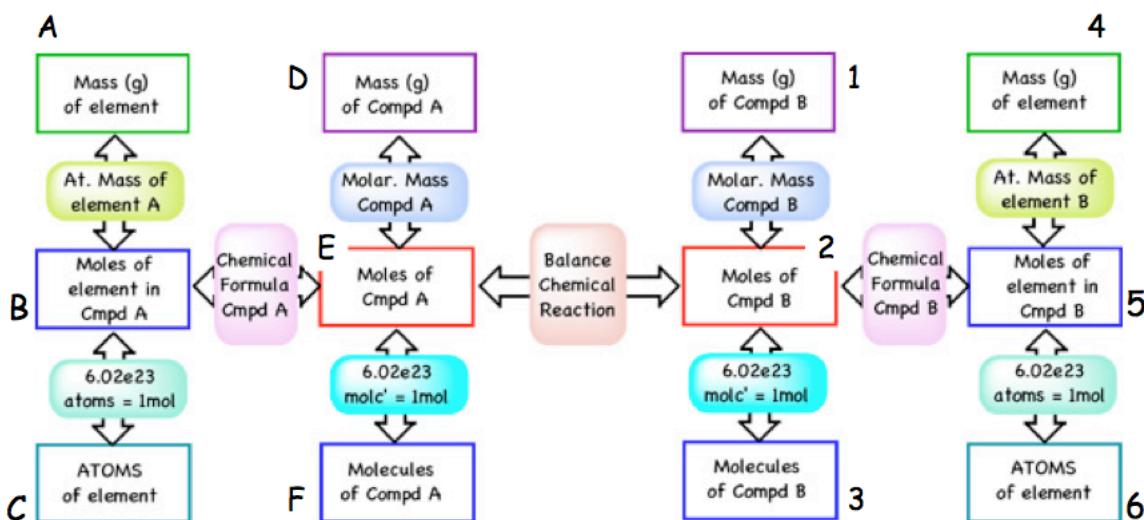
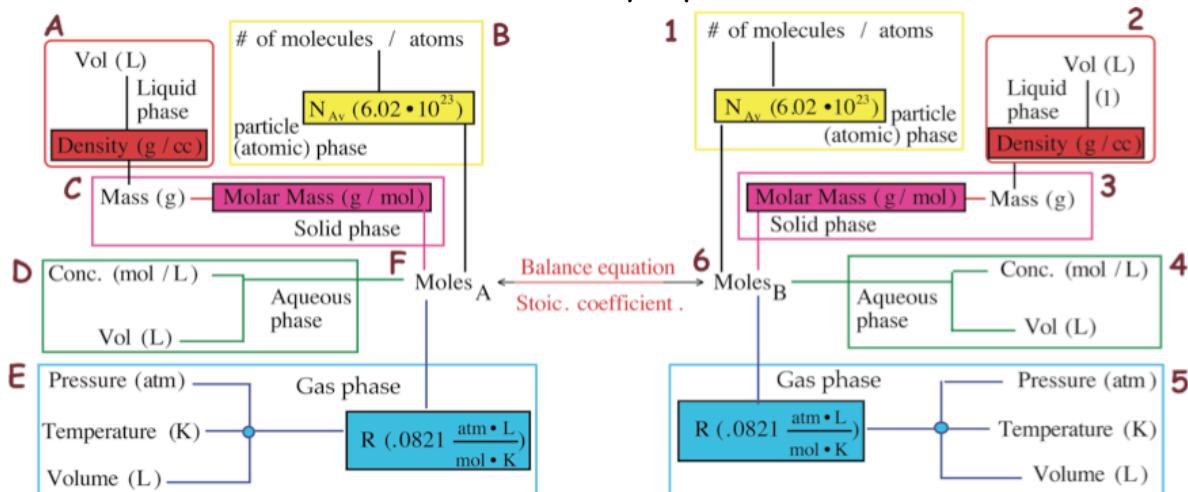
4

Solution and Concentration equations:

Solution	Molarity = moles solute / Liters solution Dilution : $C_1V_1 = C_2V_2$
Concentrations	Molarity = moles solute / Liters solution $w/v = g \text{ solute} / \text{ml solution}$ $w/w = g \text{ solute} / g \text{ solution}$ $v/v = \text{ml solute} / \text{ml solution}$

5

Stoichiometry Map



6

Gas law equations

Ideal Gas Law	$PV = nRT$ $R = 0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$
STP: $P = 1.0 \text{ atm}, T = 0^\circ\text{C}, 1 \text{ mole} = 22.4 \text{ L}$	Density (D) = $\frac{\text{mass} \cdot P}{n \cdot R \cdot T}$ Mol. Wt. ($\frac{g}{\text{mol}}$) = $\frac{\text{mass} \cdot R \cdot T}{V \cdot P}$
Dalton's Law of Partial Pressure	$P_T = P_a + P_b + P_c + \dots$ $P_T = \frac{(n_a + n_b + n_c + \dots)R \cdot T}{V_T}$
Graham's Law of effusion	$\frac{\text{rate}_a}{\text{rate}_b} = \frac{\text{time}_b}{\text{time}_a} = \sqrt{\frac{M_b}{M_a}}$

7

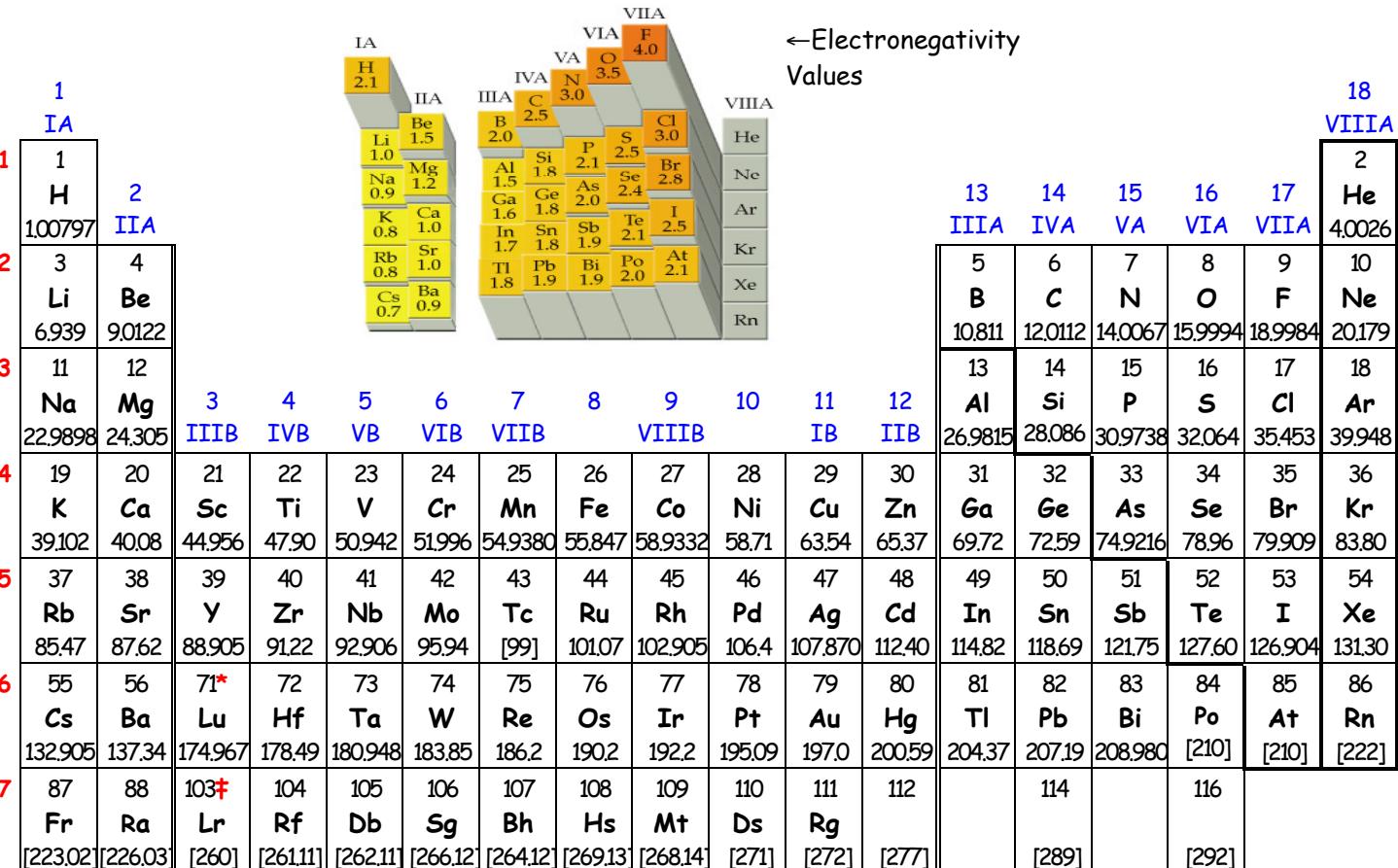
Acid Base:

Henderson-Hasselbach: $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \left[\frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} \right]$	$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = K_w, K_w = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ @ } 25^\circ\text{C}$
	pH Calculations: $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+], [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}$

Organic: Nomenclature

Prefix				C_nH_{2n+2}	C_nH_{2n}	C_nH_{2n-2}
Alkane	single bond	-ane	1	C_nH_{2n+2}	Alkane	
Alkene	double bond	-ene	2	meth	methane	
Alkyne	triple bond	-yne	3	eth	ethane	
Alcohol	OH group	-ol	4	prop	propane	
Ether	R-O-R	ether	5	but	butane	
Aldehyde	RCHO	-al	6	pent	pentane	
Ketone	R-CO-R	-one	7	hex	hexane	
carboxylic acid	RCOOH	-oic acid	8	hept	heptane	
Ester	RCOOR'	-ate	9	oct	octane	
Amine	RR'R"N	-amine	10	non	nonane	
Amide	RCONHR'	-amide		dec	decane	

<u>Alkyl groups:</u>		<u>Reactivity:</u> Alkene & Alkynes	
n-propyl		isopropyl	
n-butyl		isobutyl	
sec butyl		tert butyl	



* Lanthanide Series	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb
	138.91	140.115	140.9077	144.24	(145)	150.368	151.965	157.25	158.9254	162.50	164.9303	167.26	168.9342	173.04
† Actinide Series	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No
	[227.03]	[232.0381]	[231.0359]	[238.0289]	[237.048]	[244]	[260]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]