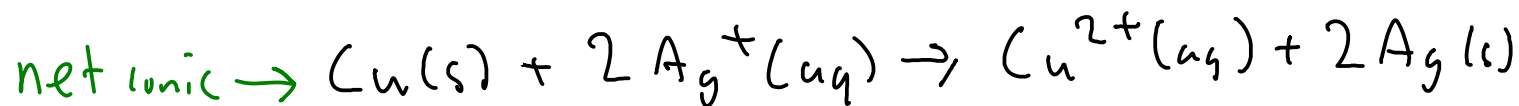
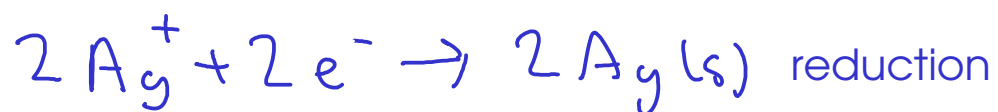
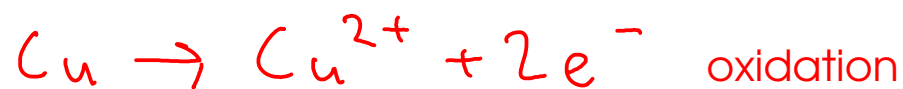
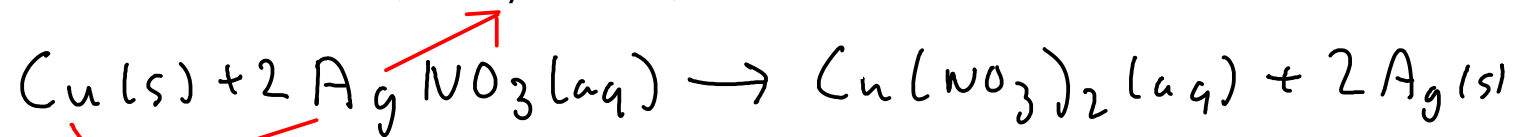
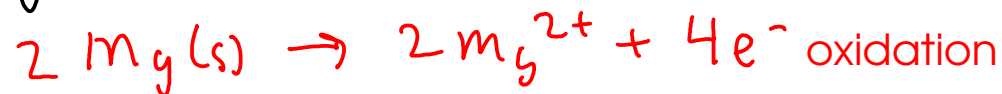
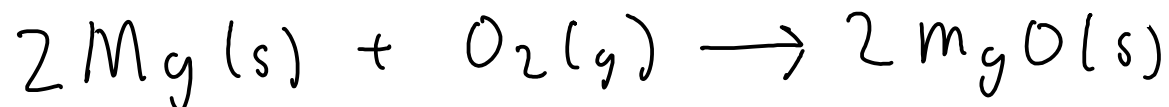


- oxidation and reduction always occur together. In other words, we can't just make free electrons using oxidation without giving them somewhere to go.
- Many of the types of reactions that we learned about in previous courses are redox reactions!

- COMBINATIONS (often but not always redox)
- DECOMPOSITIONS (often redox)
- SINGLE REPLACEMENT (always redox)



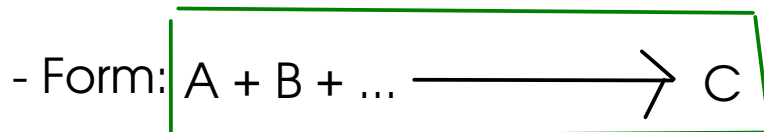
- COMBUSTION



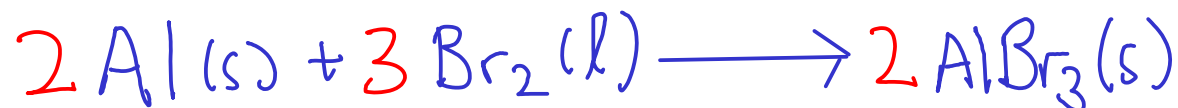
A review of the reaction types we just mentioned:

① COMBINATION REACTIONS

- Reactions that involve two or more simple substances COMBINING to form a SINGLE product
- Often involve large energy changes. Sometimes violent!



Example:



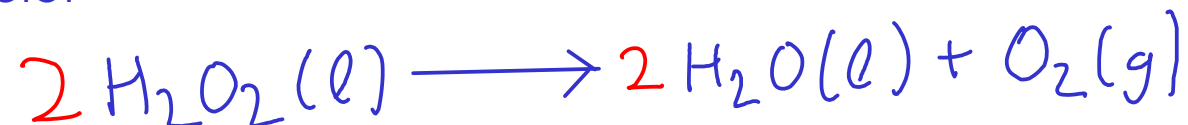
2 DECOMPOSITION REACTIONS

- Reactions where a SINGLE REACTANT breaks apart into several products

- Form:



Example:



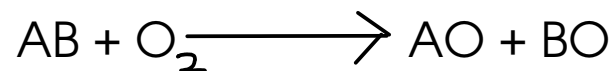
* This reaction is NOT a combustion reaction, even though O_2 is involved!

* Combustion reactions CONSUME O_2 , while this reaction PRODUCES O_2

3 COMBUSTION REACTIONS

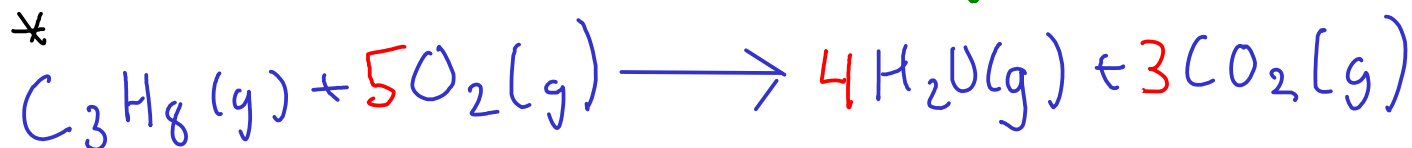
- Reactions of substances with MOLECULAR OXYGEN (O_2) to form OXIDES.
- Combustion forms an OXIDE of EACH ELEMENT in the burned substance!

- Form:



Oxide: a compound containing OXYGEN and one other element!

Examples:



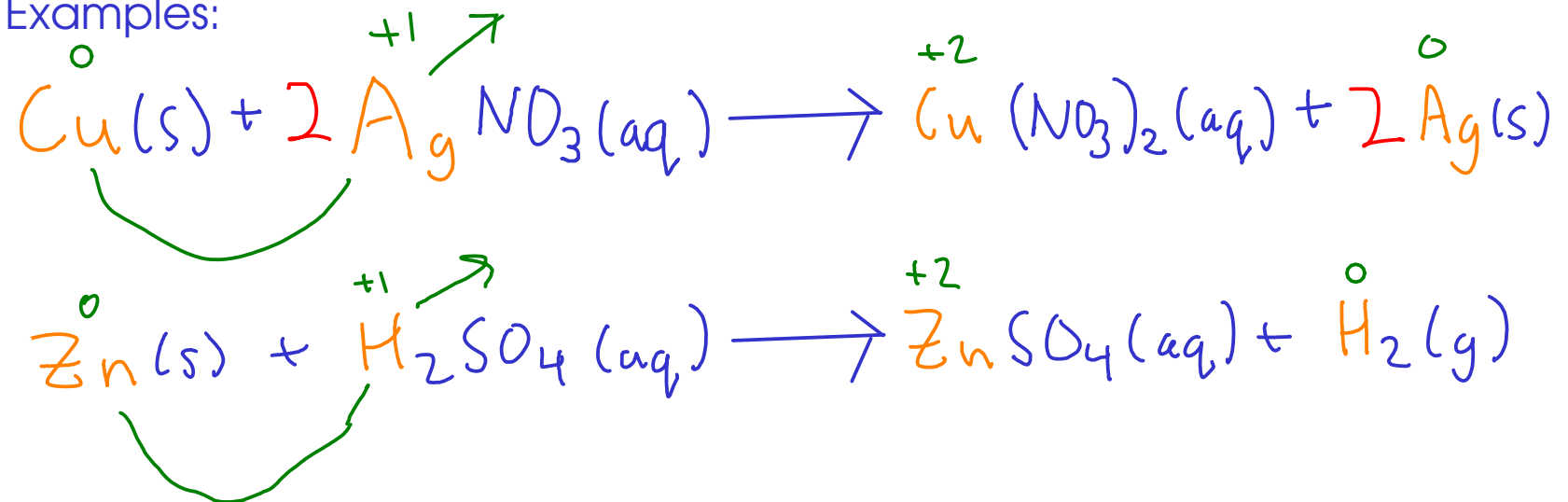
This reaction can also be called a combination!
Two reactants form a single product.

* Combustion of hydrocarbons makes carbon dioxide and water, if enough oxygen is present. In low-oxygen environments, carbon monoxide is made instead!

4 SINGLE REPLACEMENT REACTIONS

- Reactions where one element REPLACES another element in a compound.
- Can be predicted via an ACTIVITY SERIES (p151, 9th edition) (p153, 10th ed)
- Form: $A + BC \longrightarrow AC + B$ "A" and "B" are elements., often metals.
- Easy to spot, since there is an element "by itself" on each side of the equation.

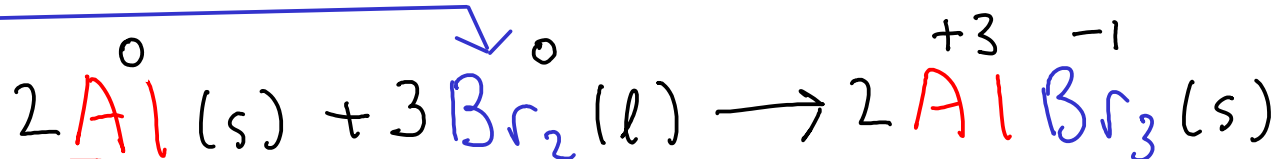
Examples:



REDOX LANGUAGE

"oxidizer"

- "Oxidation" is loss of electrons, but an OXIDIZING AGENT is something that causes ANOTHER substance to lose electrons. An oxidizing agent is itself reduced during a redox reaction.
- "Reduction" is gain of electrons, but a REDUCING AGENT is something that causes ANOTHER substance to gain electrons. Reducing agents are themselves oxidized during a redox reaction.



Aluminum is OXIDIZED during this process. We say that metallic aluminum is a REDUCING AGENT!

Bromine is REDUCED during this process. We say that bromine is an OXIDIZING AGENT!

* Strong oxidizers (oxidizing agents) can cause spontaneous fires if placed into contact with combustibles (safety issue!).

* Reactive metals tend to be REDUCING AGENTS, while oxygen-rich ions like NITRATES tend to be OXIDIZING AGENTS. HALOGENS (Group VIIA) also tend to be OXIDIZING AGENTS

END OF CHAPTER 4 MATERIAL

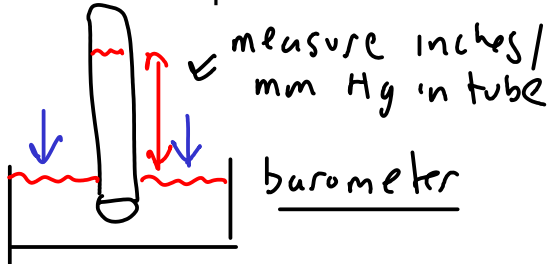
GASES

- Gases differ from the other two phases of matter in many ways:
 - They have very low viscosity (resistance to flow), so they flow from one place to another very easily.
 - They will take the volume of their container. In other words, gas volumes are variable.
 - They are the least dense of all three phases.
 - Most gases are transparent, and many are invisible.
 - Gases show a much larger change of volume on heating or cooling than the other phases.
- ↙ thermal expansion!
- Gases react to changes in temperature and pressure in a very similar way. This reaction often does not depend on what the gas is actually made of.

KINETIC THEORY

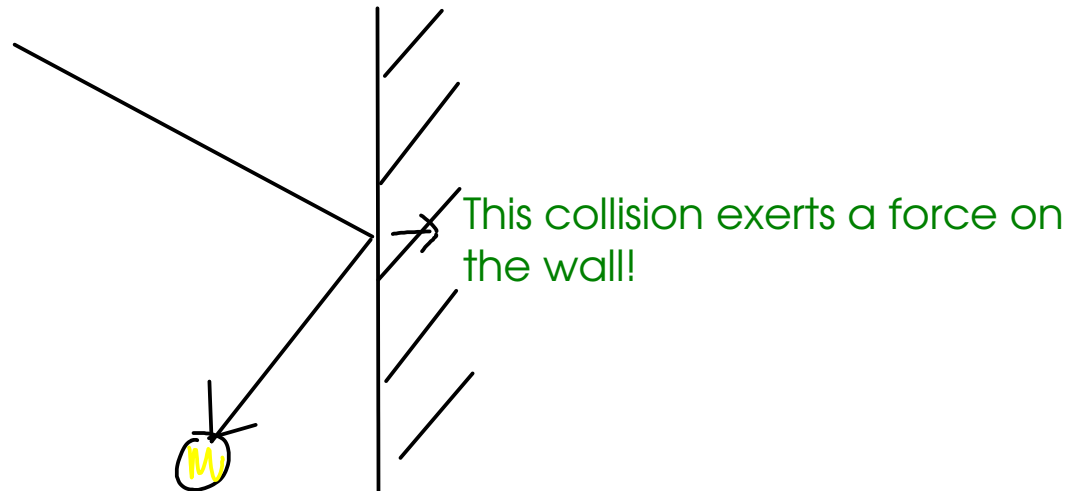
- is a way to explain the behavior of gases.
 - views the properties of gases as arising from them being molecules in motion.
-

- Pressure: force per unit area. Units: Pascal, bar, mm Hg, in Hg, atm, etc.



$$760 \text{ mm Hg} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

- According to kinetic theory, pressure is caused by collisions of gas molecules with each other and the walls of the container the gas is in.



135- Temperature:

- a measure of the average kinetic energy of the molecules of the gas

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

velocity
mass

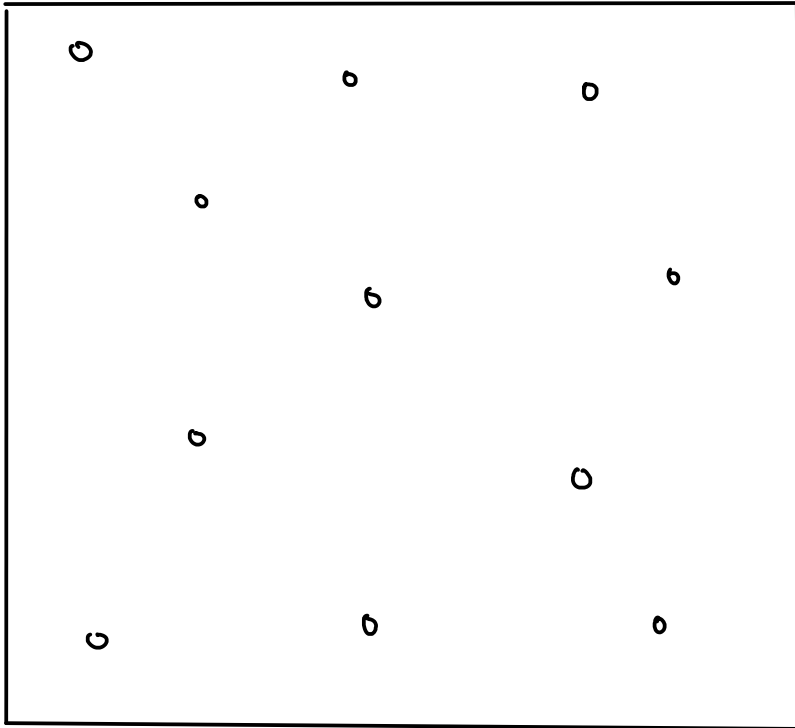
- The faster the gas molecules move, the higher the temperature!
- The temperature scales used when working with gases are ABSOLUTE scales.
 - ABSOLUTE: scales which have no values less than zero.
 - KELVIN: metric absolute temperature scale.

Quick comparison of temperature scales!

$$K = 273.15 + ^\circ C$$

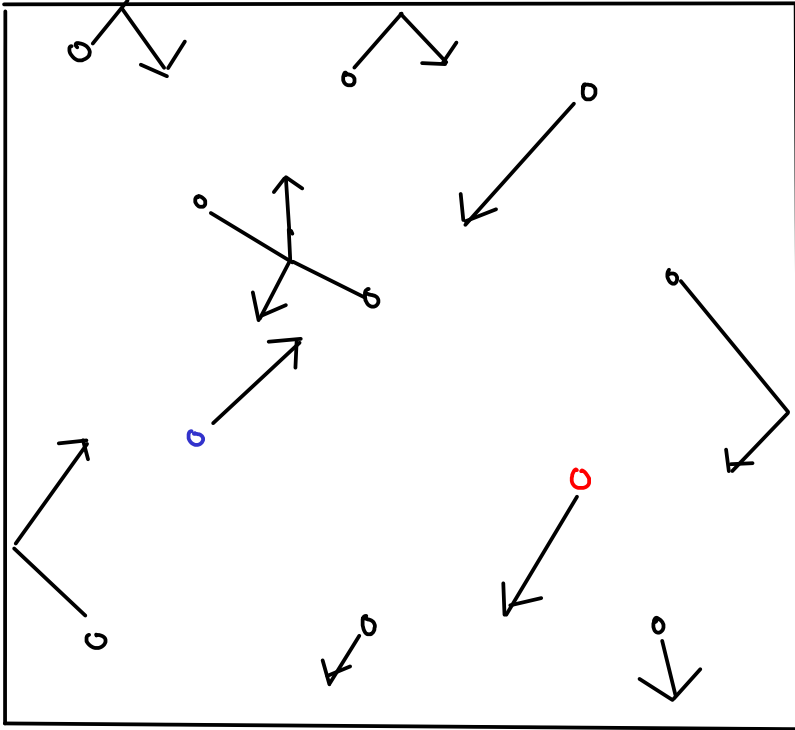
212	100	373	Water boils
77	25	298	Room temperature
32	0	273	Water freezes
-460	-273	0	Absolute zero!
$^{\circ}F$	$^{\circ}C$	K	

THE KINETIC PICTURE OF GASES



① Gas molecules are small compared to the space between the gas molecules!

LOW DENSITY!



- ② Gas molecules are constantly in motion. They move in straight lines in random directions and with various speeds.
- ③ Attractive and repulsive forces between gas molecules are so small that they can be neglected except in a collision.
 - Each gas molecule behaves independently of the others.
- ④ Collisions between gas molecules and each other or the walls are ELASTIC.

⑤ The average kinetic energy of gas molecules is proportional to the absolute temperature.

How does this picture explain the properties of gases?

- Gases expanding to fill their container? Agrees with kinetic picture, since gas molecules are independent
- Thermal expansion of gas at constant pressure? Agrees, because the container has to EXPAND to keep the pressure (from collisions) constant when the gas molecules move faster.
- Pressure increases with temperature at constant volume: Agrees, because the number and force of collisions increases with molecular speed.