

Introduction.

* Matter : what ever occupies space and can be perceived by our sense. (المادة : أي شيء يملأ فراغ أو يشغل حيز ...)

* Matter *

element

is composed from the same type of atoms

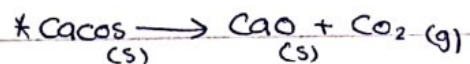
لا يمكن تكطيمه لمواد أخرى

EX : H

compound

can be decomposed to more than one type of atoms or substances.

يمكن تكطيمه لمواد أخرى



* Mass : كمية من المادة weight : عبارة عن قوة

* The mass is conserved → الكتلة محفوظة دائماً



EX 1.1 : 2.53 grams of a metal, reacted in air to give 2.73 grams of red-orange residue. what is the mass of oxygen that reacts?

Ans : Mass of residue = Mass of metal + mass of oxygen

Mass of oxygen = Mass of residue - Mass of metal

$$= 2.73 - 2.53 = 0.20 \text{ grams of oxygen}$$

1.4 : Matter : physical state and chemical consintration.

* Solid

* liquid

* gas

الحالات الفيزيائية للمادة :

صلب / سائل / غاز

* changes : « التغيرات التي تطرأ على المادة وأنواعها : »

changes

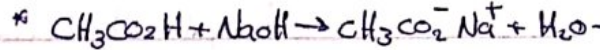
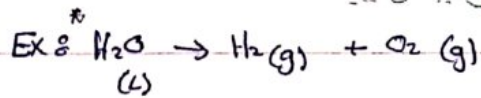
physical changes

chemical changes

changes in the form of matter but not in its chemical identity
 * no change in the chemical composition

associated with changes in chemical identity
 تغير في تركيبة المادة

تغير دون أن يحدث تغير لتركيب المادة



التركيبية تماماً اختلفت

* التغيرات الكيميائية نوظفها لإيجاد الصفات الكيميائية للمادة

* التغيرات الفيزيائية نوظفها لإيجاد الصفات الفيزيائية للمادة

24/9/2019

* physical properties :

- Melting point
- boiling point
- color
- length

* chemical properties :

- reactivity
- acidity الحمضية
- basicity القاعدية

Substance :

المادة التي لا تتحطم إلى أجزاء أمقر منها باستخدام الطرق الفيزيائية

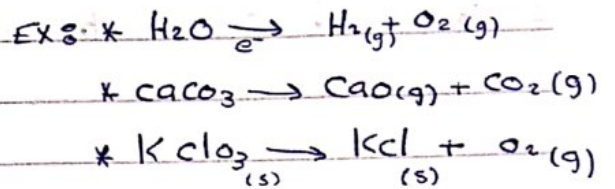
Substance :

Element

can not decomposed to simpler forms by using chemical reactions.

Compound

a substance which can be decomposed to simpler forms by chemical reactions.



* Mixing more than one substance, give a mixture

أكثر من مادة مفروجة تعطى خليط. والخليط مادة يمكن فصلها لمواد أصغر منها باستخدام الطرق الفيزيائية.

* mixture can be separated by using physical means

Mixtures :

homogenous (متجانس)
(Solutions) (محلولات)

heterogenous (غير متجانس)

1.5 : Measurements and significant figures

وصف الأرقام بالمقياس (القياسات)

الأرقام المعنوية

(A) : Measurements

مساوية قرب القراءات من بعضها

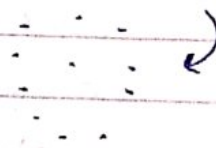
precision

the closeness of measurements to each other



عدم قرب القراءات

not precision



"القراءة الأصلية" - 2.000 g

Ex 8

A

B

1.999

1.687

2.002

1.732

2.001

1.699

accuracy → أي مدى قرب القراءات من القراءة الأصلية

⊙ How much class is the measurement to the truth value

ⓑ ⊙ Significant figures.

Ex 8

*

2.001

الإجابة الصحيحة لـ 3 قراءات →

2.002 →

2.000

2.000

↳

ما ينفع أنقص أو أزيد

*

1.99

خانة لازم يكونوا قد عدد

2.00 →

2.00

خانات القراءات التي عندي.

2.01

*

1.9

2.0 →

2.0

2.1

↳

الصفحة الشمال ما ياتش :-

* All non-zero digits are significant

Ex 8 73425 → 5 sig-fig

* the zero digit is significant after non-zero digit and decimal point → المعتبر يكون "sig" لما يكون بعد رقم مش صفر ونقطة عشرية

Ex 8 * 30700.000 → 8 sig-fig

* 0.0000370 → 3 sig-fig

* We can not consider the zero after non-zero digit and no decimal point to be significant unless we have more informations

Ex 8 9000

9×10^3 9.0×10^3 9.00×10^3 $9.000 \times 10^3 \rightarrow 4 \text{ sig-fig}$

→ 1 sig-fig → 2 sig-fig → 3 sig-fig

هون محتاج معلومة إضافية وأهم معلومة ممكن نعلق هي نسبة الخطأ.

* multiplication and division : the result must have the least number of significant figures

26/9/2019

* Multiplication and division : The result must have the least number of significant figures same as in the original numbers.

Ex: $1.2 \times 2.568 \times 5.8 = 3.558146$
 4 sig fig 2 sig fig
 4 sig fig 4-186 2 sig fig
 4 sig fig 4-186 2 sig fig
 4 sig fig 4-186 2 sig fig

$L = 3.558146$

إذا كان أو فاقا بتقريب

" Rounding off " (3.6) العدد المجاور لا يكرمه

* addition and subtraction : The result must have the least number of digits after the decimal point same as in the original numbers.
 تكون بوضع بالمكانات التي بعد الفاصلة العشرية

Ex: b) $3.38 - 3.01 = 0.37$ نفس الأقل 2 digits

c) $5.41 - 0.398 = 5.012 \rightarrow 5.01$

d) $127 + 3.321 = 130.321 \rightarrow 130$

e) $147.3 + 3.731 = 151.031 \rightarrow 151.0$ "لازم يكتب"

EX: $4.18 - 58.16 \times (3.38 - 3.01)$

$4.18 - (58.16 \times 0.37) \rightarrow 21.5192 \rightarrow 22$
 4 sig fig 2 sig fig

$= 4.18 - 22 = -17.82 \rightarrow -18$

* في الضرب لما تعامل مع أعداد صحيحة ضع الناتج كما هو

Ex: $r = 7.3526 \rightarrow 2\pi r = 46.174328 = 46.174$

* في الضرب عند وجود ثوابت لا تحسب لها ال significant figures مثل $2/\pi$

* الأرقام التي يتبعها وحدة مثل kg/g/... توضح لها معنى

1.6 SI units

Quantity :	unit :	Symbol :
Length	meter	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	Second	s
Temperature	kelvin	k
amountal Substance	mole	mol

* 12 000 000 m \rightarrow 1.2×10^7 m / 12 Mm

Prefix :	multiplier	symbol
Mega	10^6	M
Kilo	10^3	k
deci	10^{-1}	d
centi	10^{-2}	c
milli	10^{-3}	m
micro	10^{-6}	μ
nano	10^{-9}	n
Pico	10^{-12}	p

* Length, mass and time :

Length : meter

* angstrom 10^{-10} m (A°)

* Temperature :

Celsius scale ($^\circ\text{C}$)

Fahrenheit scale ($^\circ\text{F}$)

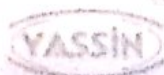
kelvin scale (K)

"رح نهيروكول بينهم"

* $K = ^\circ\text{C} + 273.15$

* الدرجة في ال K = الدرجة في ال cel ولكن

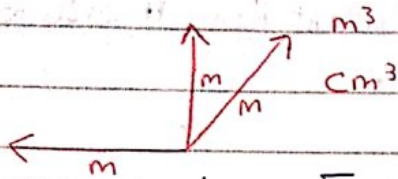
* الصفر ال K = 273.15 في cel



1.7 : Derived units

تركيبة من مجموعة وحدات سواء نفسها
أو مختلفة "

Volume



$$* \text{ Fahrenheit } : T_F = T_C \times \frac{9^\circ F}{5^\circ C} + 32^\circ F \quad / \quad T_C = \frac{5^\circ C}{9^\circ F} (T_F - 32^\circ F)$$

Ex : 1.3 : what is 134°F in the degrees of celsius and kelvins ?

$$T_C = \frac{5^\circ C}{9^\circ F} \times (134^\circ F - 32^\circ F) = 56.7^\circ C$$

$$K = ^\circ C + 273.15 = 329.9$$

* Liter is not SI unit.

$$1 L = 10^{-3} m^3$$

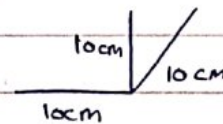
$$1 m^3 = 10^3 L$$

$$1 L = 10^3 ml$$

$$1 ml = 1 cm^3$$

$$1 L = 10^3 cm^3$$

$$1 L = 1 dm^3$$



* Derived units : "Table 1.3"

Area = Length squared m^2 Volume = Length cubed m^3 Density = mass per volume kg/m^3 (الكثافة)Speed = distance per time m/s Acceleration = Speed per time m/s^2 Force = mass times acceleration $kg \cdot m / s^2$ Pressure = Force per Area $kg \cdot m / s^2$ Energy = Force times distance $kg \cdot m^2 / s^2$

* Density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Volume}}$ (الكثافة) Mass/Volume

* ما طلب مني "Unit" معينة جلي الإجابة مثل ما هي *

Ex: A liquid with 35.1 ml volume and mass of 30.5g, what is the density of this liquid.

↗ تراجع بالناتج ال Significant figures

Sol: $d = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{30.5 \text{ g}}{35.1 \text{ ml}} = 0.869 \text{ g/ml}$

و يمكن بيكي تصدي سوال Substance اللي كتلنا مباشرة لكتلة الناتج تبقي
وال Substance بكتلنا معطيات كجدول في السؤال

1.8 a units and dimensional analysis :

((Desired unit))

Desired unit : Given unit $\times \frac{\text{desired unit}}{\text{Given unit}} \rightarrow$ غالباً يكون ثابت

"معامل التحويل"
"conversion Factor"

تحويل وحدة في السؤال الي الوحدة المطلوبة

Ex 1.6 : what is the mass of 243 mg in units of kilogram (kg)

Sol: $\text{mg} \rightarrow \text{g} \rightarrow \text{kg}$

$243 \text{ mg} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mg}} = 243 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ g}} = 243 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$
 $= 243 \times 10^{-4}$

More positive, less negative ↪

تسمى هذه الحركة Significant quotation ↪ اني اخلني منزلة وحدة بس قبل الفاصلة

Ex: What is the volume of $1.35 \times 10^9 \text{ km}^3$ in the units of liters ?

Sol: $\text{km}^3 \rightarrow \text{m}^3 \rightarrow \text{L}$

* $\text{km} = 10^3 \text{ m} \rightarrow (\text{km})^3 = 10^9 \text{ m}^3$

* $\text{m}^3 = 10^3 \text{ L}$

$1.35 \times 10^9 \text{ km}^3 \times \frac{10^9 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ km}^3} = 1.35 \times 10^9 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3 \times \frac{10^3 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ m}^3}$
 $= 1.35 \times 10^{21} \text{ L}$

↪ تراجع بالناتج ال Significant figures

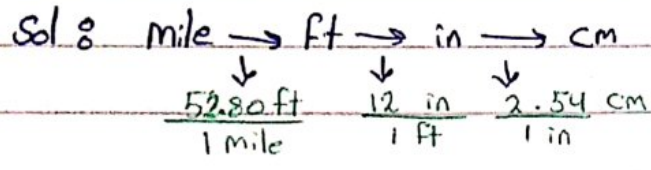
Ex 1.8 : How many centimeters are in 6.51 miles :

1 mile = 5280 ft

1 Ft = 12 in

1 In = 2.54 cm

(انچ) inch



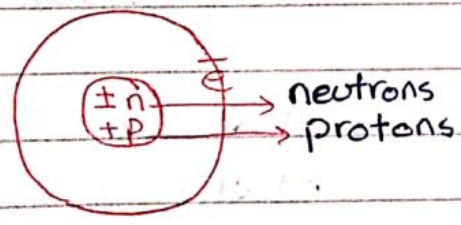
$$6.51 \text{ mile} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mile}} \times \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}} = 1.05 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}$$

Significant figures بالنتيجة

1/10/2019

CH 2 : Ions, molecules and isotopes :

2.3 : Nuclear structure ; isotopes :



* Neutral atom : number of electrons = number of protons

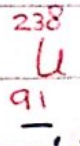
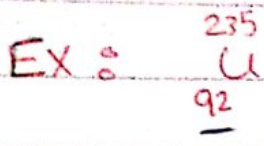
* atomic number (Z) : number of protons

* Mass number : number of protons + number of Neutrons (A)

* Isotopes : atoms with the same atomic number (Z) but with different mass number (A)

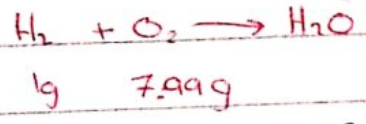
نسبة واطور عالية
نسبة واطور منخفضة

A		16	17	18	12	13
Z	X	8	8	8	6	6
	e	8	8	8	6	6
	p	8	8	8	6	6
	n	8	9	10	6	7



الوقت مايس يتغير لأنه يتحيز ذرة ثانية ، بس اللي فوق بتغير

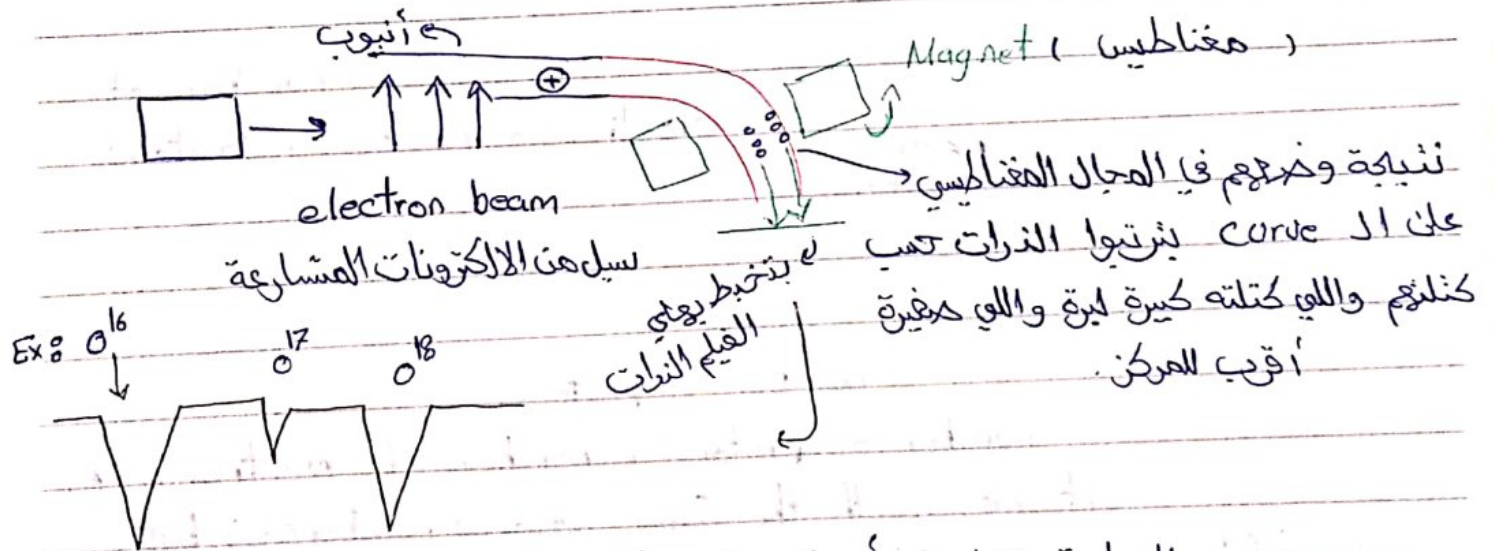
2.4 : Atomic mass :



Atomic mass unit (C) : $\frac{1}{12}$ of mass of C
 له الكرويت حاروا يقارنوا كل العناصر بواي الوحدة

- * بتبني كمية مكافئة من عنصر بتقسمه على 12 من كتلة C بطلع كتلة العنصر
- * عند نفس الضغط ونفس الحرارة لمجموعة من الغازات ← نفس الحجم

* Mass spectrometer : عبارة عن جهاز يقوم بتأيين المادة
 * وتقيس كتلة العنصر بالزيت



المساحة بتدل على أيونات الذرة / كل وحدة للقيم بتعبر عن ذرة معينة

EX 8 $^{12}_6C$ $^{13}_6C$
12.0

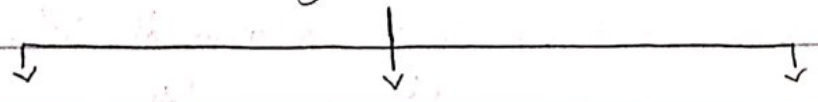
نسبة الوجود في الطبيعة

Average atomic mass = $a \text{ amu } ^1_1\text{H} \times \text{Natural abundance of } ^1_1\text{H}$
 $+ a \text{ amu } ^2_1\text{H} \times \text{Natural abundance of } ^2_1\text{H}$

$\therefore 12.0 \times 0.989 + 13.00 \times 0.011 = 12.01$ \rightarrow وهو الموجود في الجدول الدوري (amu)

1 = مجموع نسبة وجودهم في الطبيعة

2-8 : Naming of compounds :

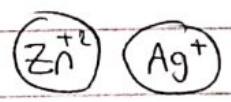


Ionic molecular acid

Ionic compound

metal (فلز) - non metal \rightarrow NaCl
 metal - poly atomic ion \rightarrow Na_2CO_3
 يبلش بفلز

* metals with one charge : Na^+ , Li^+ , K^+ , Rb^+ , Cs^+ , Mg^{+2}
 Ca^{+2} , Sr^{+2} , Al^{+3} , Ba^{+3}



* Metals with more than one charge

Metal \rightarrow has one charge only \Rightarrow NaCl Sodium Chloride / Al_2O_3 Aluminum oxide
 \rightarrow has more than one charge \Rightarrow $Mn^{+2}O$ Manganese (II) oxide
 $Mn^{+3}O_2$ Manganese (III) oxide / $Mn^{+4}O_2$ Manganese (IV) oxide

* المركب الذي يوصي بتصريف العنصر الأول يكتب كما هو، العنصر الثاني يجب أن ينوي بـ ide
 * العنصر الأول يكتب اسمه كما في الجدول الدوري. (هاي الملاحظات لـ one charge only)

* يكتب الاسم كما هو بعدين نضع الشحنة بين قوسين بالأرقام اللاتينية ثم العنصر الثاني ينهي بـ ide (هاي الملاحظة لـ more than one charge)

Ex.:

$CuI \rightarrow$ copper (I) iodide / $PbS \rightarrow$ lead (II) sulfide
 cuprous iodide (الاسم القديم)

$CuO \rightarrow$ copper (II) oxide / $PbF_4 \rightarrow$ lead (IV) fluoride
 cupric oxide (الاسم القديم)

$SnCl_2 \rightarrow$ tin (II) chloride / $SnCl_4 \rightarrow$ tin (IV) chloride

$FeCl_2 \rightarrow$ Iron (II) chloride / $Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow$ Iron (III) oxide

$Mg_3N_2 \rightarrow$ magnesium nitride / $CaP_2 \rightarrow$ calcium phosphide

* وبين يتخلف القصة؟ لما يكون الأيون متعدد الشحنات (عناصر انتقالية "أغليوم")

$NH_4Cl \rightarrow$ ammonium chloride

$PO_4^{-3} \rightarrow$ Phosphate

$K_3PO_4 \rightarrow$ potassium phosphate

$CO_3^{-2} \rightarrow$ carbonate

\hookrightarrow Polyatomic ion

$MnO_4^{-1} \rightarrow$ Per manganate

$OH^{-} \rightarrow$ Hydroxide

$CrO_4^{-2} \rightarrow$ chromate

$CN^{-} \rightarrow$ cyanide

$Cr_2O_7^{-2} \rightarrow$ Dichromate

* الأقد شحنة O و S والأكبر ic

cuprous / cupric

YASSIN

$SO_4^{2-} \rightarrow$ Sulfate

$ClO_3^- \rightarrow$ chlorate

$SO_3^{2-} \rightarrow$ sulfite

$ClO_2^- \rightarrow$ chlorite

$NO_3^- \rightarrow$ nitrate

ClO^- Hypochlorite

$NO_2^- \rightarrow$ nitrite

$ClO_4^- \rightarrow$ perchlorate

$O^{2-} \rightarrow$ oxide

$O_2^{2-} \rightarrow$ per oxide

$Na_2O_2 \rightarrow$ Sodium peroxide

$H_2PO_4^- \rightarrow$ Dihydrogen phosphate

$HCO_3^- \rightarrow$ Hydrogen carbonate

$HPO_4^{2-} \rightarrow$ Hydrogen phosphate

$Al(OH)_3 \rightarrow$ Aluminium hydroxide

$Ni(NO_2)_3 \rightarrow$ Nickel (III) nitrite

$CsHCO_3 \rightarrow$ cesium hydrogen carbonate

* $Ti \rightarrow$ قاعد الشحنة

$Pb(ClO_4)_4 \rightarrow$ lead (IV) perchlorate

* ate مع per \rightarrow زيادة
الأكسجين

$K_2Cr_2O_7 \rightarrow$ Potassium dichromate

$Ti(ClO)_2 \rightarrow$ titanium (II) hypochlorite

* Molecular أسماء الفلزات

$HBr \rightarrow$ Hydrogen bromide

$HCl \rightarrow$ Hydrogen chloride

$H_2S \rightarrow$ Hydrogen sulfide

$HCN \rightarrow$ Hydrogen cyanide

Ionic \rightarrow يبلش بـ Hydrogen

* يبلش بغير فلز أو شبه فلز

$CO \rightarrow$ Carbon monoxide

$SiBr_4 \rightarrow$ Silicon tetra Bromide

$CO_2 \rightarrow$ carbon dioxide

* عنصر أو فلز H يخطه زي ما هو وبعدها تدرك اسمه

$SO \rightarrow$ sulfur monoxide

باللاتيني للعنصر الثاني + لازم العنصر الأول ذرة واحدة ويكون

$SO_2 \rightarrow$ sulfur dioxide

شبه فلز

$NO \rightarrow$ Nitrogen monoxide

$NO_2 \rightarrow$ nitrogen dioxide

$Pcl_5 \rightarrow$

إذا عنصر أول في أكثر من ذرة \rightarrow

$Pcl_3 \rightarrow$

N_2O_4
 P_2O_5

$NF_3 \rightarrow$ nitrogen trifluoride

* في حالات تشابه

$CCl_4 \rightarrow$ carbon tetra chloride

ammonia NH_3 / water H_2O



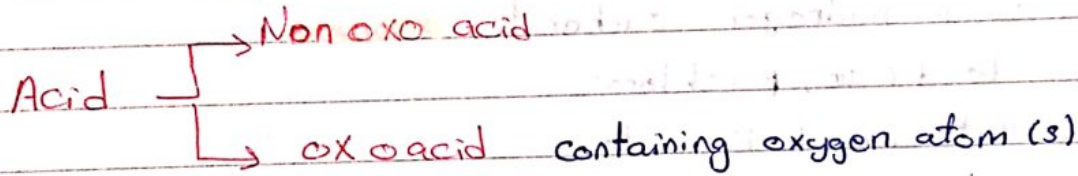
* Note : الأرقام اللاتينية

1 : Mono 2 : di 3 : tri 4 : tetra 5 : penta
6 : hexa 7 : hepta 8 : octa 9 : nona 10 : deca

Ex : $N_2O_4 \rightarrow$ Dinitrogen tetraoxide
 $P_2O_5 \rightarrow$ diphosphorus pentoxide
 $P_4O_{10} \rightarrow$ tetraphosphorus decaoxide
 $Cl_2O \rightarrow$ Dichloro monoxide

* المجموعة الثالثة :

Acid + H يضاف : acid



II

- $HCl \rightarrow$ Hydrochloric acid
- $HBr \rightarrow$ Hydrobromic acid
- $HI \rightarrow$ Hydroiodic acid
- $HF \rightarrow$ Hydrofluoric acid
- $H_2S \rightarrow$ Hydro sulfonic acid
- * $HCl(g) \rightarrow$ Hydrogen chloride

6/10/2019

* يتسم حسب الذرة المركزية التي ليست H ولا O

* 2 oxo acids

→ طعنوا اشتقاقات

$H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ Sulfuric acid

$H_2CO_3 \rightarrow$ carbonic acid

$HNO_3 \rightarrow$ nitric acid

$H_2CrO_4 \rightarrow$ chromic acid

$H_3PO_4 \rightarrow$ phosphoric acid

* استولد است *

$HClO_3 \rightarrow$ chloric acid

$HBrO_3 \rightarrow$ Bromic acid

$HIO_3 \rightarrow$ iodic acid



chloric chlorate → اني ازيح هيسرومينة

* إذا العنصر ينتهي بـ ic معناها القاعدة المرافقة تنتهي بـ ate

قلت
10
فصارت
تنتهي ous



chlorous acid chlorite

* إذا العنصر ينتهي بـ ous القاعدة المرافقة تنتهي بـ ite



بميس ينتهي
ous ويبش
hypo

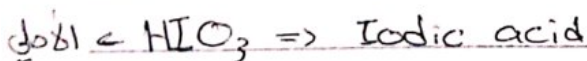
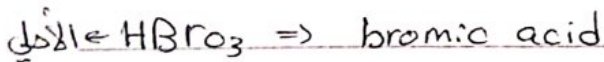
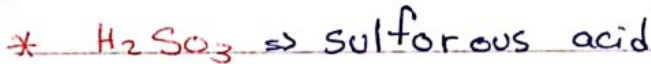
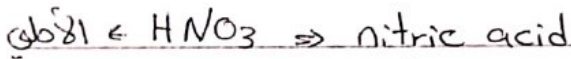
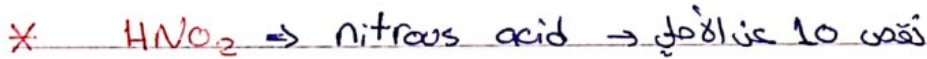
Hypo chlorous acid
Hypo chlorite



زات 0 Per chlorate

بميس

Per chloric acid

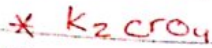


Selenic acid selenate

No:

Date:

المخلف

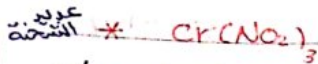


Potassium chromate

chromate

chromic acid

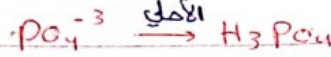
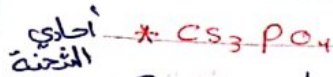
القاعدة المتعادلة للمخلف



Chromium(III) nitrite

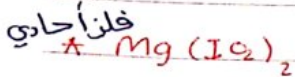
nitrite

nitrate



Cesium phosphate

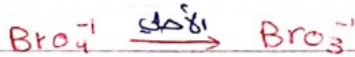
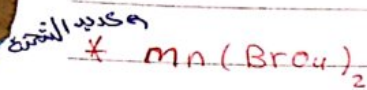
phosphate



Magnesium iodite

iodite

iodate



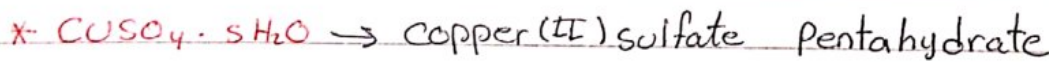
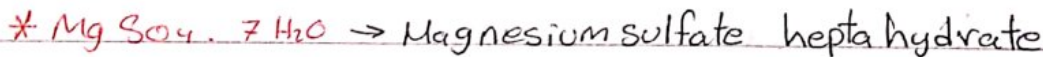
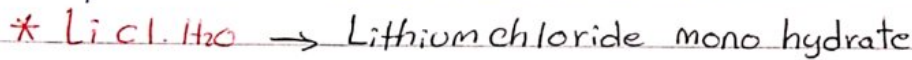
Manganese(II)

Per bromate

Bromate

perbromate

* Hydrates : أملاح مركبات أيونية تكون بلوراتهم مشوهة وهم مركبات حليلة ذات درجات انصهار عالية جدا
(يتمتع من الماء عشاق يعادل ال Cl)

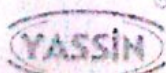


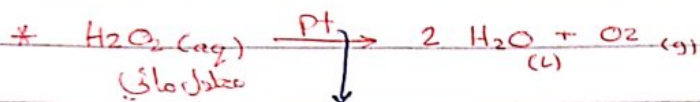
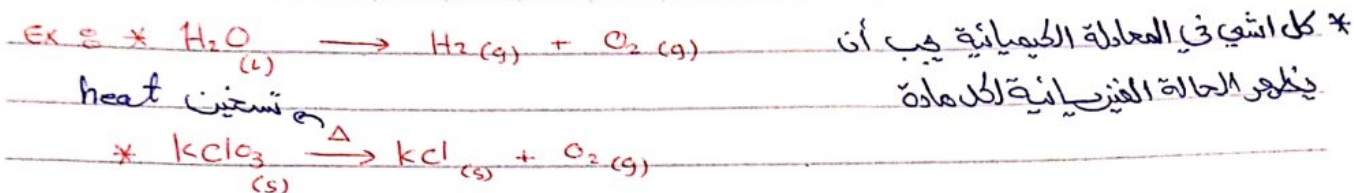
2.9 : chemical equation :

المعادلة الكيميائية : تفسير رمزي عن التفاعلات الكيميائية .



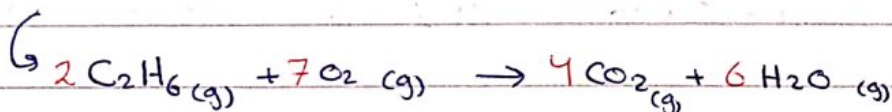
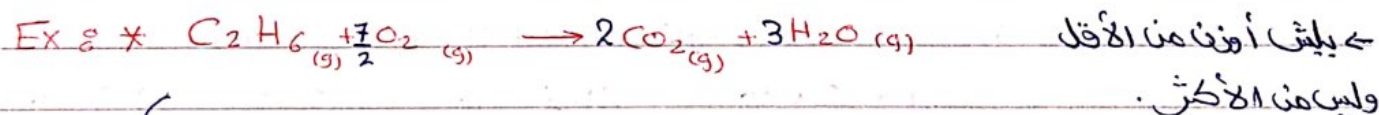
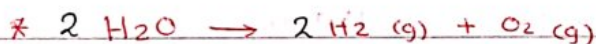
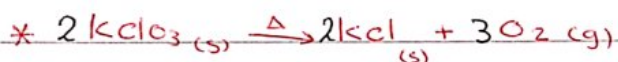
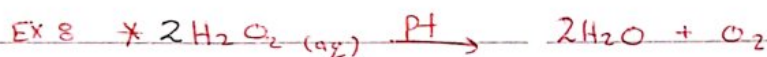
« تفاعل متزن »





على مسأله يوضع عالمع عشائ ما يدخل
 بنواتج أو مركبات وعشائ تركيزه ثابت
 (catalyst)

* المعادلة مشه موزونة لازم أو اوزنجا 8



CH3 : calculations with chemical formulas and equation

3.1 : molecular mass :

Ex : CH_4 (مركب)

1 atom C 4 atom H

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Molecular mass} &= \text{m. mass (CH}_4\text{)} = 1 \times \text{C (amu)} + 4 \times \text{H (amu)} \\ &= 1 \times 12.0 + 4 \times 1.01 = 12.0 + 4.04 = 16.0 \text{ amu} \end{aligned}$$

* formula mass :

EX 3.1 : calculate the formula mass of each of the following

$$\textcircled{1} \text{CHCl}_3 \Rightarrow \text{F. mass} = 1 \times \text{C (amu)} + 1 \times \text{H (amu)} + 3 \times \text{Cl (amu)} = 1 \times 12.0 + 1 \times 1.01 + 3 \times 35.5 = 12.0 + 1.01 + 106.5 = 119.5 \text{ amu}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{F. Mass} = 2 \times \text{Fe (amu)} + 3 \times \text{S (amu)} + 12 \times \text{O (amu)}$$

$$= 2 \times 55.8 + 3 \times 32.1 + 12 \times 16.00 = 111.6 + 96.3 + 192.0 = 399.9 \text{ amu}$$

* المول : المول هي الوحدة الموحدة وتستطيع التحويل من أي وحدة إلى أخرى مروراً بها .
 * Mole = 6.02×10^{23} (عدد أفوكادرو) يستخدم لإيجاد عدد الذرات .

3.2 : the mole concept :

Example 3.3 : what is the mass of a chlorine atom . Cl ?

Sol : 1 atom Cl \rightarrow mole Cl \rightarrow g Cl

$$1 \text{ atom Cl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole Cl}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atom Cl}} \times \frac{35.5 \text{ g Cl}}{1 \text{ mole Cl}} = 5.90 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g Cl}$$

Ex : what is the mass of HCl molecules ?

1 molecule HCl \rightarrow mole HCl \rightarrow g HCl

$$1 \text{ molecule HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole HCl}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecule HCl}} \times \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mole HCl}} = 6.06 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g HCl}$$

$$\text{F. M (HCl)} = 1 \times \text{H (amu)} + 1 \times \text{Cl (amu)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \times 1.01 + 1 \times 35.5 \\ &= 36.5 \text{ amu} \end{aligned}$$

YASSIN

EX 8 10.0 g of ethanol. How many moles are in this amount of mass?

$$g \rightarrow \text{mol}$$

$$10.0 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{46.1 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = 0.217 \text{ mole C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.M.} &= 2 \times \text{C (amu)} + 6 \times \text{H (amu)} + 1 \times \text{O (amu)} \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 2 \times 12.0 + 6 \times 1.01 + 1 \times 16.00 = 46.1 \end{aligned}$$

EX 8 How many grams are in 0.0654 mole of ZnI_2 ?

$$\text{mol ZnI}_2 \rightarrow \text{g ZnI}_2$$

$$0.0654 \text{ mol ZnI}_2 \times \frac{319 \text{ g ZnI}_2}{1 \text{ mol ZnI}_2} = 20.9 \text{ g ZnI}_2$$

نفس الحساب داليل

« 10/9/2019 »

EX 8 In preparation of PbCrO_4 , 45.6 g were precipitated. How many moles are in this mass?

$$\text{Sol: } 45.6 \text{ g PbCrO}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol PbCrO}_4}{323 \text{ g PbCrO}_4} = 0.141 \text{ mol PbCrO}_4$$

3-6 % How many molecules are in 3.46 g sample of HCl?

$$\text{Sol: } \text{g HCl} \rightarrow \text{mol HCl} \rightarrow \text{molecule HCl}$$

$$3.46 \text{ g HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol HCl}}{36.5 \text{ g HCl}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecule HCl}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}} = 5.71 \times 10^{22} \text{ HCl molecules}$$

بناستونم
زي ما كنا
نعمل

* بستخم عدد افوكادرو لما يكون عندي عدد جزئيات او ذرات

* Determining chemical formula :

3.3 : mass percentages from formula :

* الطريقة : هي وزن العناصر ووزن نسب مولية صحيحة لكل عنصر . (نسب مولية بأعداد صحيحة)
 * إذا بنزف كتلة العناصر بتحويلهم لمولات وتقسيم على كل إكتاف مولية يعطيك نسب مولية صحيحة . (2)

$$\text{Ex : } \text{mass \% A} = \frac{\text{mass of A in the whole} \times 100\%}{\text{mass of whole}}$$

* الطريقة الثانية يعطيك عينة : تقسم كتلة العنصر على كتلة العينة $\times 2$ يعطيك النسبة المولية العنصر . (2)

Ex : Based on the formula of CH_2O , determine the mass Percentage of each element ?

$$\text{Sol : } \text{C \%} = \frac{1 \text{ C (amu)}}{\text{F.M } \text{CH}_2\text{O}} \times 100\% \Rightarrow \frac{1 \times 12.0}{30.0} \times 100\% = 40.0\%$$

$$\text{F.M } \text{CH}_2\text{O} = 1 \times \text{C (amu)} + 2 \times \text{H (amu)} + 1 \times \text{O (amu)}$$

$$= 1 \times 12.0 + 2 \times 1.01 + 1 \times 16.00 = 30.0 \text{ amu}$$

$$\text{H \%} = \frac{2 \times 1.01}{30.0} \times 100\% = 6.73\%$$

$$* 100\% = \text{C \%} + \text{H \%} + \text{O \%}$$

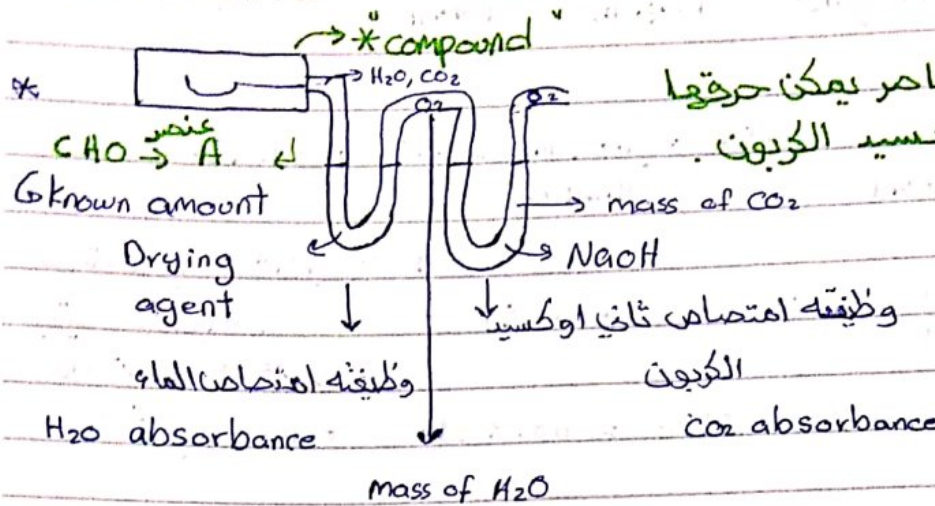
$$100\% = 40.0\% + 6.73\% + \text{O \%}$$

$$\text{O \%} = 100\% - 40.0\% - 6.73\% \Rightarrow \text{O \%} = 53.3\%$$

Ex : How many grams of carbon in 83.5 of CH_2O ?

$$\text{Sol : } \text{C \%} = \frac{\text{mass of (C) in the sample}}{\text{mass of whole sample}} \times 100\%$$

$$40.0\% = \frac{\text{mass of C}}{83.5} \times 100\% \Rightarrow \text{mass of C} = \frac{40.0 \times 83.5}{100} = 33.4 \text{ gC}$$



* مدهم لمعرفة عناصر يمكن حرقها لإخراج ثاني اوكسيد الكربون

* $CH_4 \rightarrow A$
عنصر
Known amount

$$* 100\% = C\% + H\% + O\% \rightarrow O\% = 100\% - C\% - H\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{mass H}_2\text{O} \Rightarrow H$$

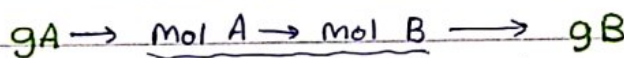
$$\text{mass CO}_2 \Rightarrow C$$

$$* C\% = \frac{\text{mass C}}{\text{mass of the compound}} \times 100\% \quad * H\% = \frac{\text{mass H}}{\text{mass of the compound}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{mass of of the compound} = \text{mass H} + \text{mass C} + \text{mass O}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{mass O} = \text{mass of the compound} - \text{mass H} - \text{mass C}$$

* عند التحويل من كمية ما إلى Substance لا



اعملوا يجب توفر أحد هذه الأشياء

① molecular formula:

② Balanced chemical equation:

13/10/2019

الحرق

Ex 8 when 4.24 mg of a compound was completely burned, 6.21 mg of CO_2 and 2.54 mg of H_2O were obtained. what is the mass percentage of each element of C, H and O in the compound?

$$g CO_2 \rightarrow \text{mol } CO_2 \rightarrow \text{mol C} \rightarrow gC$$

$$6.21 \times 10^{-3} g CO_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } CO_2}{44.0 g CO_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{1 \text{ mol } CO_2} \times \frac{12.0 gC}{1 \text{ mol C}}$$

$$= 1.69 \times 10^{-3} g$$

$$2.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}}{18.0 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{1.0 \text{ g H}}{1 \text{ mol H}} = 2.85 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}$$

$$C\% = \frac{\text{Mass C}}{\text{mass of compound}} \times 100\% = \frac{1.69 \text{ mg}}{4.24 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% = 39.9\%$$

$$H\% = \frac{0.285 \text{ mg}}{4.24 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% = 6.72\%$$

$$O\% = 100\% - 39.9\% - 6.72\% = 53.4\%$$

حولات mg عشان الجواز
بقيس بال mg
 $1.69 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ g}}$

* Empirical formula:

* P_2O_5 → empirical formula (E.F)

* P_4O_{10} → molecular formula (M.F)

→ Formula mass

$$\frac{M.F}{E.F} = X = \frac{F.M}{E.F.M}$$

$$\text{Ex } \frac{P_4O_{10}}{P_2O_5} = 2 = \frac{4 \times 31.0 + 10 \times 16.00}{2 \times 31.0 + 5 \times 16.00}$$

$$= \frac{284.0}{142.0} = 2$$

E.F.M

empirical formula

Mass

* how to find empirical formula

Ex: A compound with 1.587 g of mass containing 0.483 g N and 1.104 g of O. what is the empirical formula of this compound?

$$0.483 \text{ g N} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol N}}{14.0 \text{ g N}} = 0.0345 \text{ mol N}$$

$$1.104 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16.00 \text{ g O}} = 0.06900 \text{ mol O}$$

N	1	O	2
0.0345		0.06900	
0.0345		0.0345	

→ Significant figures حولة

(NO_2)

EX.8 A compound containing 17.5% of Na, 39.5% of Cr and 42.8% of O, what is the empirical formula of this compound.

Sol :

$$\text{Na}\% = \frac{\text{mass Na}}{\text{mass of the compound}} \times 100\% \quad * \text{ Assume that the mass of the compound is } 100.0 \text{ g}$$

وبشكل على هذا الافتراض

$$17.5\% = \frac{\text{Mass Na}}{100} \times 100\% = 17.5 \text{ g Na}$$

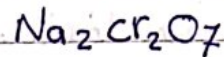
$$\text{mass Na} = 17.5 \text{ g Na}$$

$$\text{mass Cr} = 39.5 \text{ g Cr}$$

$$\text{mass O} = 42.8 \text{ g O}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Na}_{\frac{0.761}{0.761}}, \text{Cr}_{\frac{0.763}{0.761}}, \text{O}_{\frac{2.68}{0.761}}$$

$$* n_{\text{Na}} = 17.5 \text{ g Na} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Na}}{23.0 \text{ g Na}} = 0.761 \text{ mol Na} \quad \Rightarrow 2 \times (\text{Na}_1, \text{Cr}_1, \text{O}_{3.5})$$



$$* n_{\text{Cr}} = 39.5 \text{ g Cr} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Cr}}{52.0 \text{ g Cr}} = 0.763 \text{ mol Cr}$$

$$* n_{\text{O}} = 42.8 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16.00 \text{ g O}} = 2.68 \text{ mol O}$$

15/10/2019

EX 8 3.12 : In a compound containing 39.9% C, 6.7% H and 53.4% O

① what is the empirical formula of this compound ?

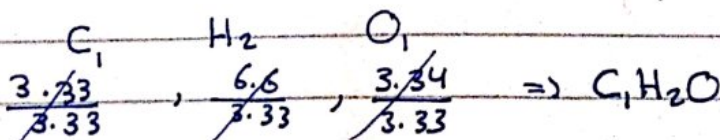
② what is the molecular formula of this compound if the molecular mass is 60.0 amu ?

Sol : ① Assume that the mass of the compound is 100 g

$$\therefore \text{mass of C} = 39.9 \text{ g C} \Rightarrow n_{\text{C}} = 39.9 \text{ g C} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{12.0 \text{ g C}} = 3.33 \text{ mol C}$$

$$\therefore \text{mass of H} = 6.7 \text{ g H} \Rightarrow n_{\text{H}} = 6.7 \text{ g H} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1.01 \text{ g H}} = 6.6 \text{ mol H}$$

$$\therefore \text{mass of O} = 53.4 \text{ g O} \Rightarrow n_{\text{O}} = 53.4 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16.00 \text{ g O}} = 3.34 \text{ mol O}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \frac{F.M}{E.F.M} \Rightarrow E.F.M = 1 \times C (\text{amu}) + 2 \times H (\text{amu}) + 1 \times O (\text{amu})$$

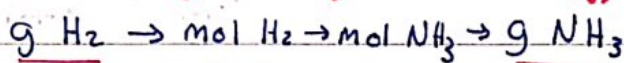
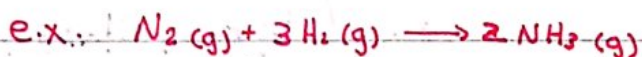
$$= 1 \times 12.00 + 2 \times 1.01 + 1 \times 16.00 = 30.0 \text{ amu}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F.M}{E.F.M} = \frac{60.0}{30.0} = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \times C \cdot H_2O = C_2H_4O_2$$

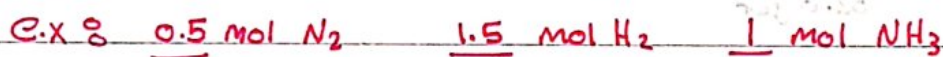
* لو طلب المطلوب الثاني فقط ، بنويها لازم أحد الأول *

3.6 % Molar interpretation of a chemical reaction

* stoichiometry :



$$\left(\frac{2 \text{ mol } NH_3}{3 \text{ mol } H_2} \right) \leftarrow \text{العامل المولي}$$

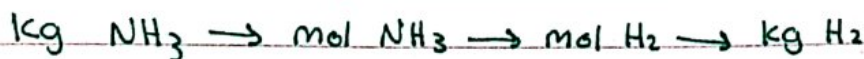


هذا المثال السابق وحسب التحويل المولي

Ex : 4.8 mol H_2 were reacted, how many moles of NH_3 would be produced ?

$$\text{Sol. } 4.8 \text{ mol } H_2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol } NH_3}{3 \text{ mol } H_2} = 3.2 \text{ mol } NH_3$$

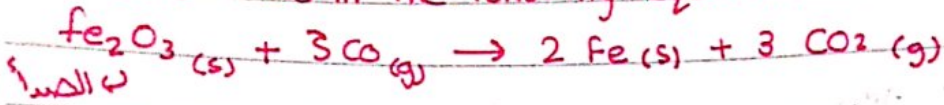
Exs if 907 kg of ammonia were produced, how many kg of H_2 should be reacted ?



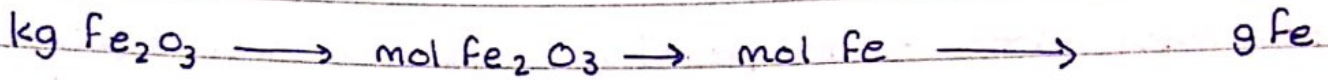
$$907 \times 10^3 \text{ g } NH_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } NH_3}{17.0 \text{ g } NH_3} \times \frac{3 \text{ mol } H_2}{2 \text{ mol } NH_3} \times \frac{2.02 \text{ g } H_2}{1 \text{ mol } H_2} = 1.62 \times 10^5 \text{ g } H_2$$

$$= 1.62 \times 10^5 \text{ g } H_2 \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ g}} = 1.62 \times 10^2 \text{ kg}$$

Ex 3.13 / as in the following equation



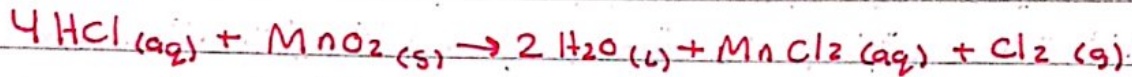
How many grams of iron can be produced from 1.00 kg Fe_2O_3 ?



$$1.00 \times 10^3 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3}{160 \text{ g Fe}_2\text{O}_3} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol Fe}}{1 \text{ mol Fe}_2\text{O}_3} \times \frac{55.8 \text{ g Fe}}{1 \text{ mol Fe}} = 698 \text{ g Fe}$$

Significant figures ← لأنني إنني دائماً بنسبة ال

Ex 3.14 / As in the following equation :



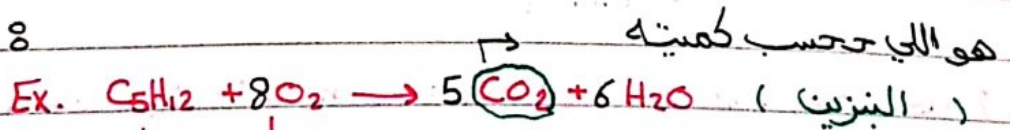
How many grams of HCl required to react with 5.00 g of MnO_2 ?

$$\text{Sol: } 5.00 \text{ g MnO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol MnO}_2}{86.9 \text{ g MnO}_2} \times \frac{4 \text{ mol HCl}}{1 \text{ mol MnO}_2} \times \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}} = 8.40 \text{ g HCl}$$

Significant Figures ← جدول ثوابت ما داخلهم في نسبة ال

17/10/2019

limiting reagent :



هو الغاز اللي يتمدد ويبقى السيارة إلى الأمام

(excess → زيادة) 2 mol (limiting reagent) 14 mol

$$2 \text{ mol C}_5\text{H}_{12} \times \frac{5 \text{ mol CO}_2}{1 \text{ mol C}_5\text{H}_{12}} = 10 \text{ mol CO}_2$$

$$14 \text{ mol O}_2 \times \frac{5 \text{ mol CO}_2}{8 \text{ mol O}_2} = 8.8 \text{ mol CO}_2$$

هذا هو ال limiting reagent و بروج ال product المطلوب وبتشوف

لوافاعلوا قديه بيحطوني مولات واللي بيحطوني عدد مولات أقل هو ال limiting reagent

①

$$\text{Sol: } * 20.0 \text{ g CH}_3\text{CHO} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CH}_3\text{CHO}}{44.1 \text{ g CH}_3\text{CHO}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}}{2 \text{ mol CH}_3\text{CHO}} =$$

0.454 mol C₂H₃O₂H ⇒ limiting reagent (CH₃CHO)

$$* 10.0 \text{ g O}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32.00 \text{ g O}_2} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}}{1 \text{ mol O}_2} = 0.625 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}$$

⇒ excess (O₂)

$$* 0.454 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H} \times \frac{60.1 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}} = 27.3 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0.454 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{2 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}} \times \frac{32.00 \text{ g O}_2}{1 \text{ mol O}_2} = 7.26 \text{ g O}_2 \text{ "reacted"}$$

∴ 10.0 - 7.26 = 2.7 g O₂ unreacted, excess after the end of the reaction

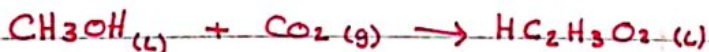
20/10/2019

إف اعد، انقل

$$* \text{Percentage yield} = \frac{\text{actual yield}}{\text{Theoretical yield}} \times 100\%$$

البيج نسبة (calculated)

EX: as in the following equation:



① If 15.0 g methanol and 10.0 g of CO₂ were mixed in the reaction, how many grams of C₂H₃O₂H would be produced? حساب نظري

② If 10.1 g of C₂H₃O₂H were actually produced, what is the percentage yield? حساب ساي

$$\textcircled{1} 15.0 \text{ g CH}_3\text{OH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CH}_3\text{OH}}{32.0 \text{ g CH}_3\text{OH}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}}{1 \text{ mol CH}_3\text{OH}} = 0.469 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}$$

في ما لو كل ال CH₃OH انقل

limiting reagent ←

$$10.0 \text{ g CO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CO}_2}{44.0 \text{ g CO}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}}{1 \text{ mol CO}_2} = 0.227 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}$$

← ضيفا لو كدال CO₂ تفاعل

$$0.227 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H} \times \frac{60.0 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}} = 13.6 \text{ g}$$

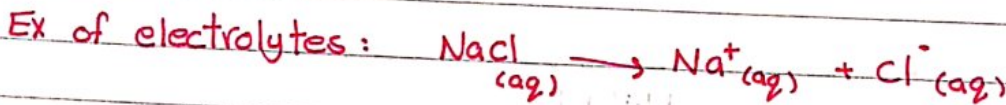
← اللي حسبناه هذا "theoretical yield"

→ ننتج فعليا

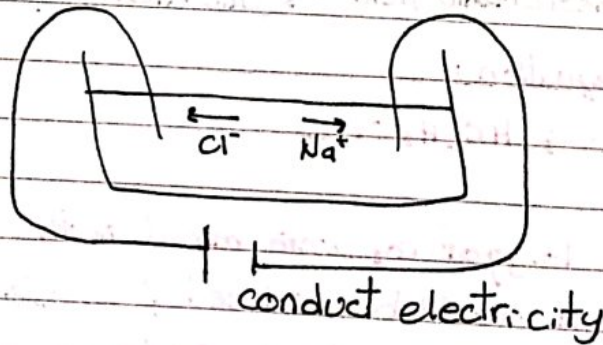
$$\textcircled{2} \frac{10.1 \text{ g}}{13.6} \times 100\% = 74.3\%$$

* لازم دائما ال Theoretical yield أكبر عن الناتج التفاعلي *

CH 4 % Ionic theory of solutions and solubility Rules of Electrolytes and non-Electrolytes



* محاليلوم في الماء توصل التيار الكهربائي لأنهم يتحللوا تماما، اى أيونات → electrolytes *



* محاليلوم في الماء لا توصل تيار كهربائي لأنهم ما يتحللوا، اى أيونات Non-electrolytes *

↳ e.x : CH₃OH

سرعة التوصيل للتيار الكهربائي

Electrolytes

- strong & completely dissociated into ions
 - * $HCl \rightarrow H^+ + Cl^-$ " تنتحل تماما لأيونات "
 - * $Ca(NO_3)_2(aq) \rightarrow Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2NO_3^-(aq)$
- weak & partially dissociated into ions

لضعيف التوصيل للتيار الكهربائي

* $NH_3 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons NH_4^+ + OH^-$ " لا تنتحل تماما، لك أيونات "

* $Hf(aq) \rightleftharpoons H^+ + F^-(aq)$

* $C_2H_3O_2H(aq) \rightleftharpoons H^+(aq) + C_2H_3O_2^-(aq)$

* $HNO_2(aq) \rightleftharpoons H^+(aq) + NO_2^-(aq)$

* $HCN(aq) \rightleftharpoons H^+(aq) + CN^-(aq)$

* Solubility rules &

* إذا لغيت الأيون الموجب معناه ذائب في الماء .

⊗ Soluble in water containing &

⊗ exception

① Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Cs^+

Rb^+ and NH_4^+ (الأيونات الموجبة) → —

(وجود أي من هؤلاء عناصر المجموعة الأولى)

إذا فهو ذائب في الماء ويكتب كنه (aq)

e.x : $NaCl(aq) \rightarrow Na^+(aq) + Cl^-(aq)$

② $C_2H_3O_2^-, NO_3^-$ (الأيونات السالبة)

e.x : $Na_2CO_3(aq) \rightarrow 2Na^+(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq) \rightarrow$ —

بيناهما المثال يكون غير ذائب لعدم وجود Na

→ $CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow$ insoluble in water

③ Cl^-, Br^- and I^-

Ag^+, Hg^{+2}, Pb^{+2}

ex : * $AlCl_3 \rightarrow$ Soluble

(إذا اجتمع Cl^-, Br^-, I^-)

* $PbI_2 \rightarrow$ insoluble (س) ينكط خنوم

* $AgBr_2 \rightarrow$ insoluble

كلوهم غير ذائبين في الماء

* $CaCl_2 \rightarrow$ soluble (س) ينكط خنوم (aq)



* Soluble in water



ex: * $BaSO_4$ → insoluble

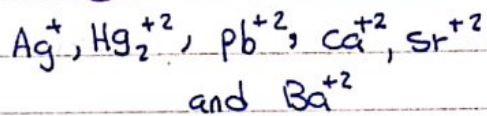
* $MgSO_4$ → soluble

* $Ga_2(SO_4)_3$ → Soluble in water

* $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ → Soluble in water

* $PbSO_4$ → insoluble

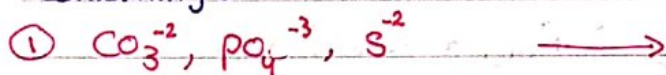
* exception



إذا اجتمع مع SO_4^{-2} ظلوه
غير ذائب في الماء

* insoluble in water

containing:



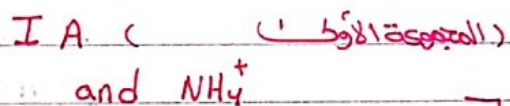
e.x: * $AlPO_4$ → insoluble

* MnS → insoluble

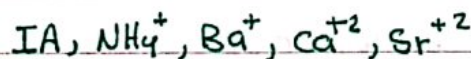
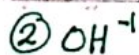
* $Ti(CO_3)_2$ → insoluble

* K_3PO_4 → Soluble in water

* exception



إذا اجتمعوا بتلوهم ذائبين في الماء

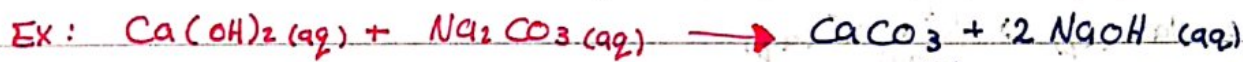


e.x: * $Mg(OH)_2$ → insoluble

* $Al(OH)_3$ → insoluble

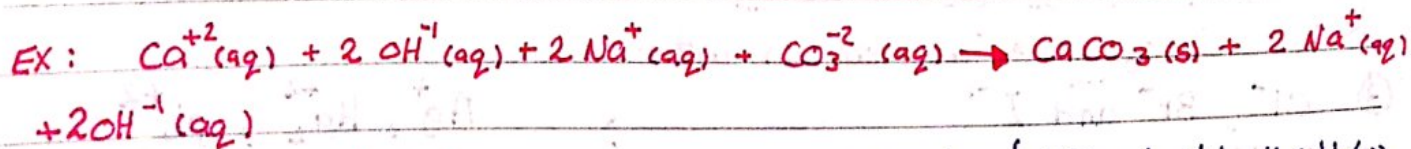
* NH_4OH → Soluble

4.2 Molecular and ionic equation:



Soluble (aq) Soluble (aq) insoluble (s) Soluble (aq)

↳ Molecular equation: « كتابة المعادلة على شكل صيغ جزيئية »

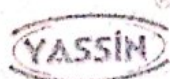


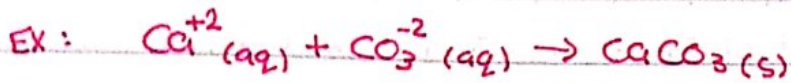
↳ ionic equation:

« كتابة المعادلة على شكل أيونات »

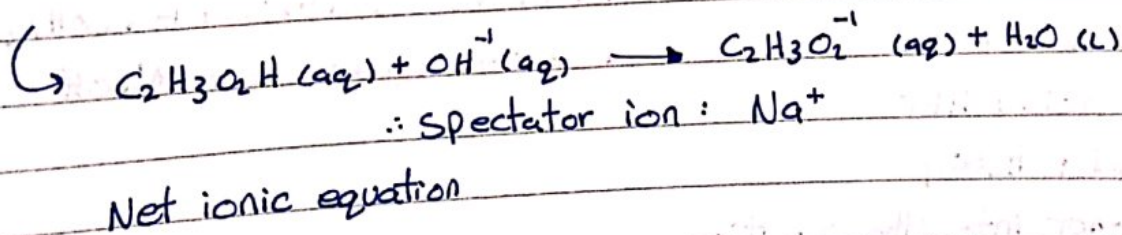
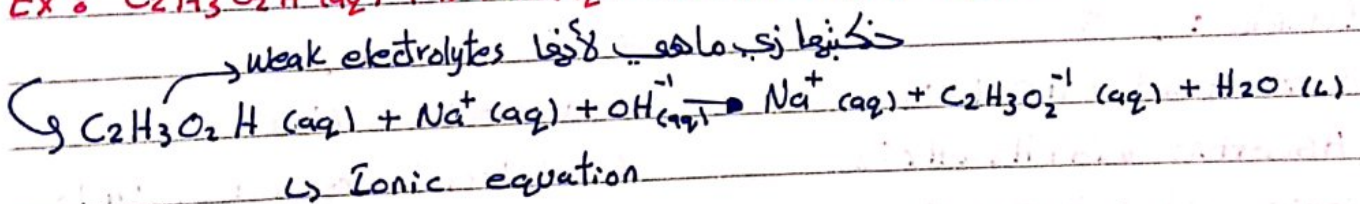
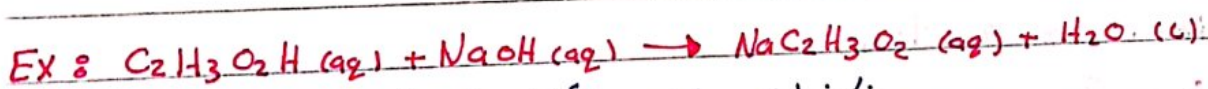
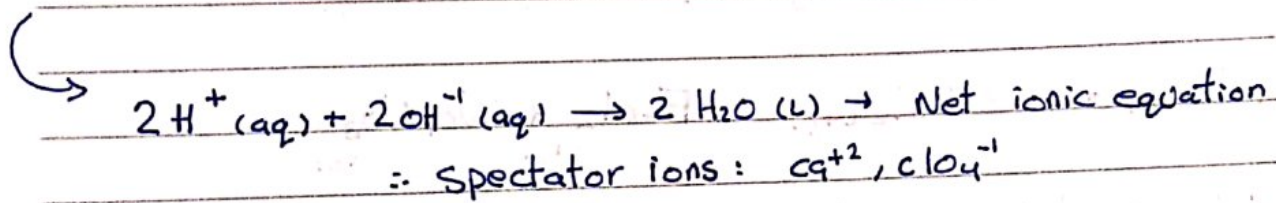
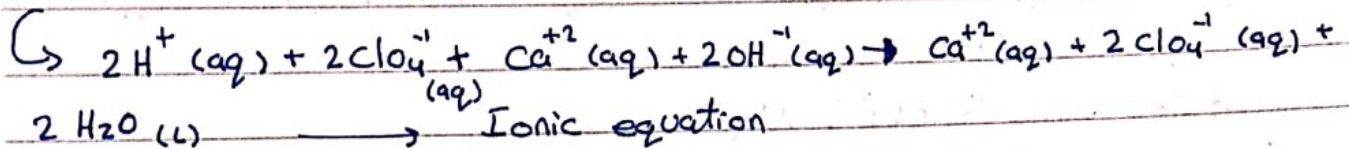
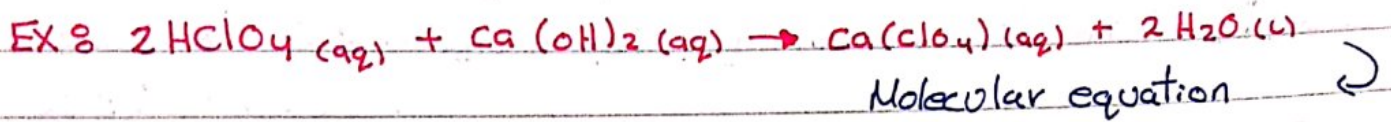
* Note: Solid (s) / liquid (l) / gas (g) / weak electrolytes

* لا يذوبون





↳ Net ionic equation « ... كتابة المؤثرين في التفاعل فقط »
 Spectator ions: Na^+ , OH^- *
 لا تؤثر في التفاعل فإزاحتها من Ionic equation لجعلها Net ionic equation

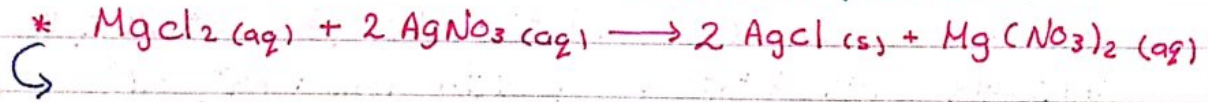


24/10/2019

Types of reactions:

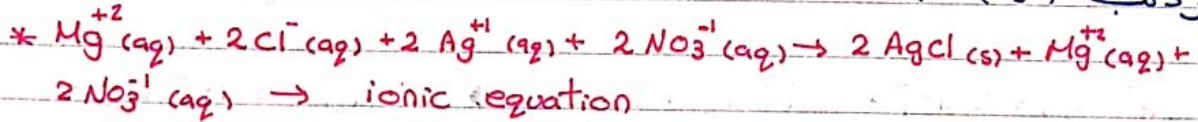
- ① precipitation reactions
- ② acid-base reactions
- ③ oxidation reduction reactions

4.3: precipitation reactions (Metathesis reaction) exchange.
(double displacement)

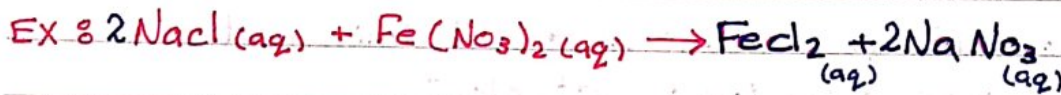
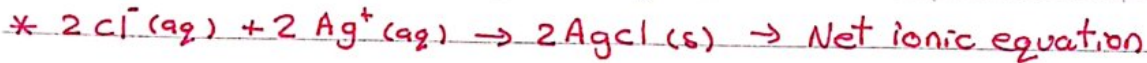


"molecular equation"

we go to the product ← هل نأين في الماء؟
* يحدث لما اخلط محلولين مع بعض بصير double displacement بنتج مركب غير ذائب (s)



∴ Spectator ions ∅ Mg^{+2} , NO_3^{-}



Not precipitation reactions

4.4: Acid-base reactions:

* (acids:) ∅

* acetic acid: $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$

* Ascorbic acid: $\text{H}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$

* Citric acid: $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_7$

* hydrochloric acid: HCl

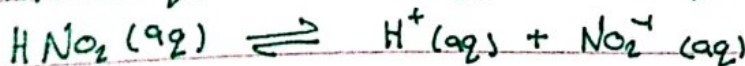
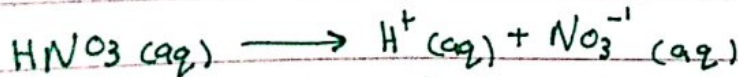
* hydrobromic acid: HBr

* Sulfuric acid: H_2SO_4

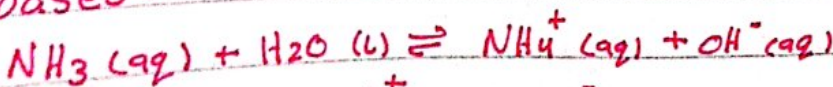
acid: H^{+} doner into the solution

base: OH^{-} doner into the solution

acids:



bases:

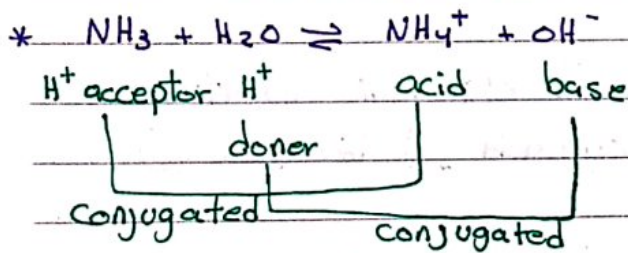
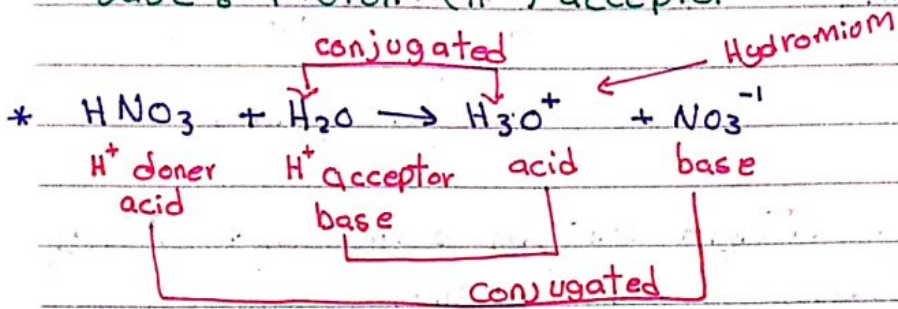


YASSIN

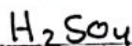
* Bronsted :

Acid : Proton doner (H^+)

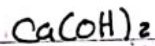
base : Proton (H^+) acceptor



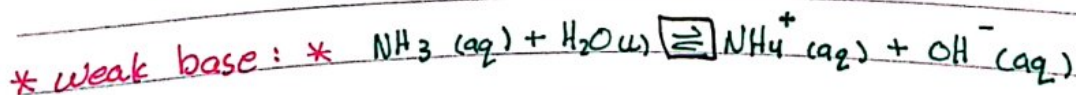
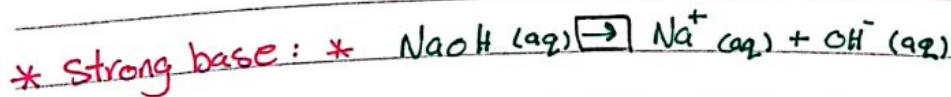
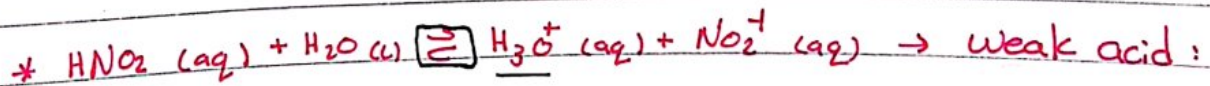
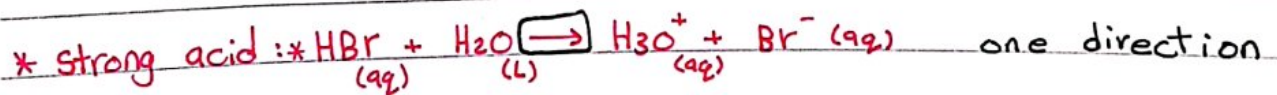
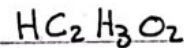
* Strong acids :



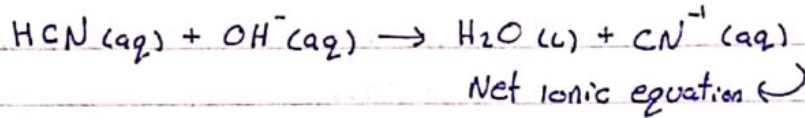
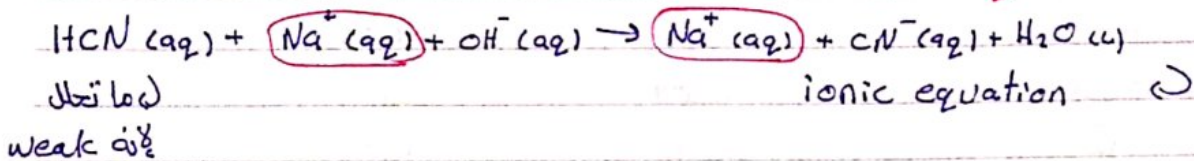
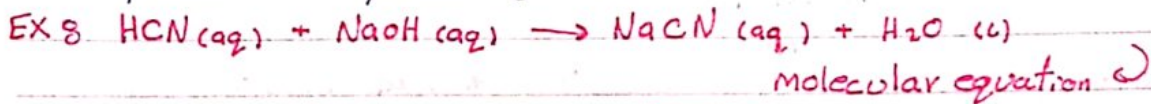
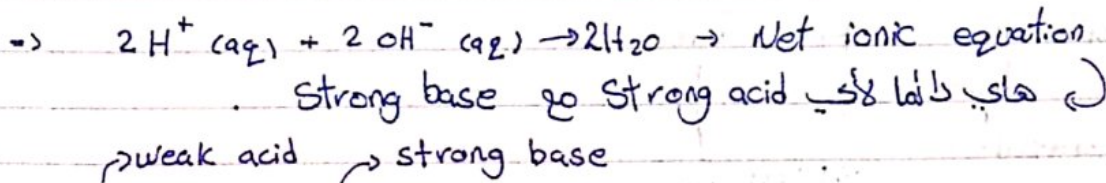
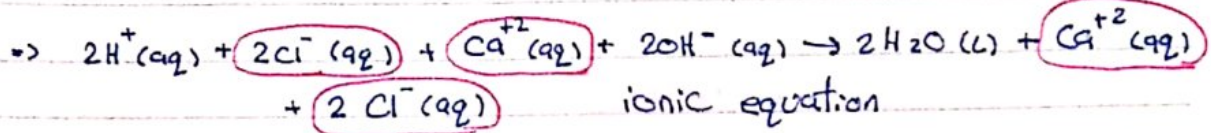
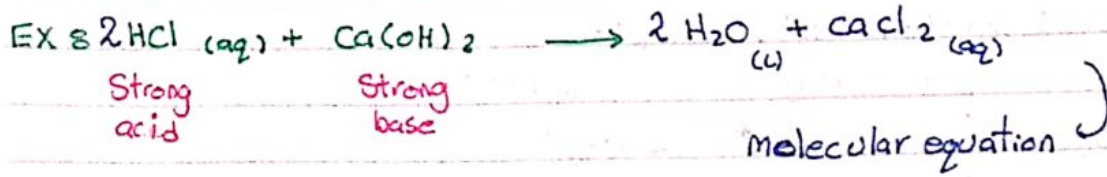
* Strong bases :



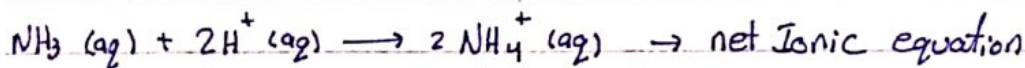
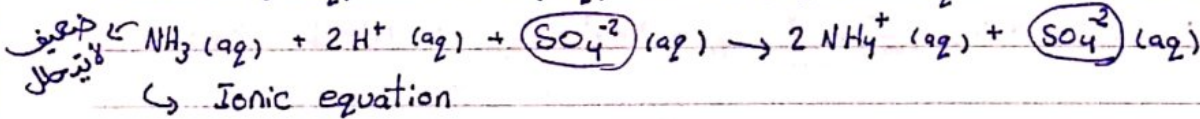
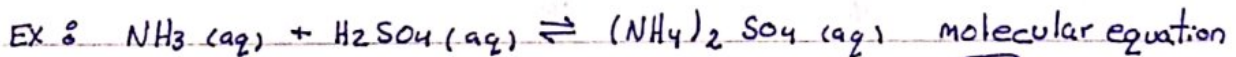
* weak acids :



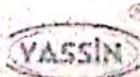
* Neutralization reactions :



27/10/2019

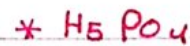
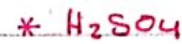
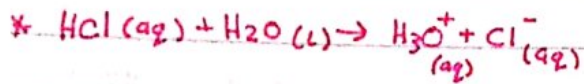


net Ionic equation: هذه الـ
 لأي قاعدة ضعيفة

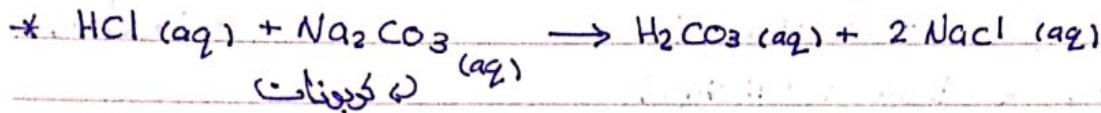


monoprotic (1 H بيعطوا)

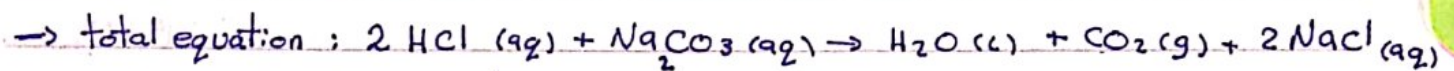
polyprotic (H أكثر من)



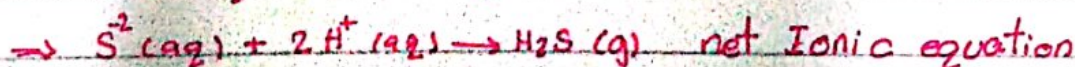
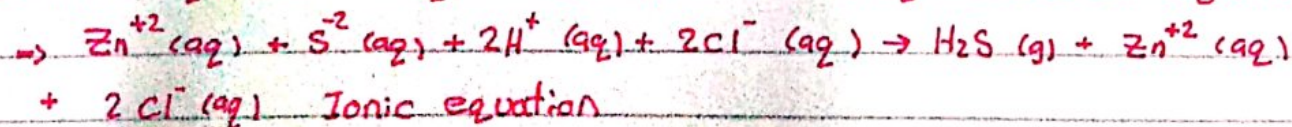
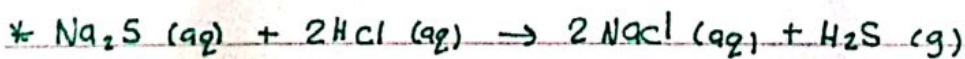
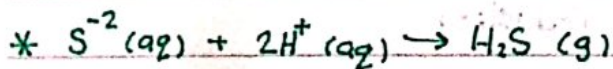
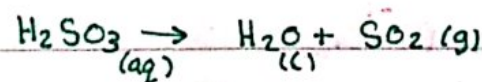
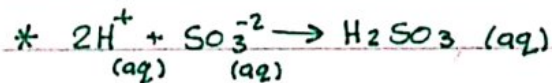
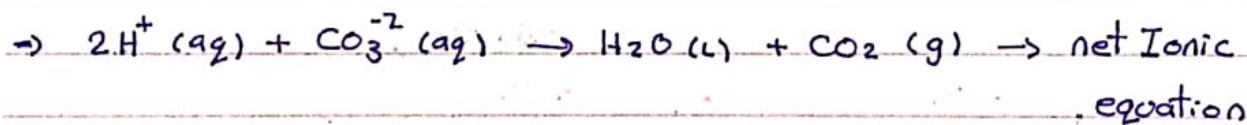
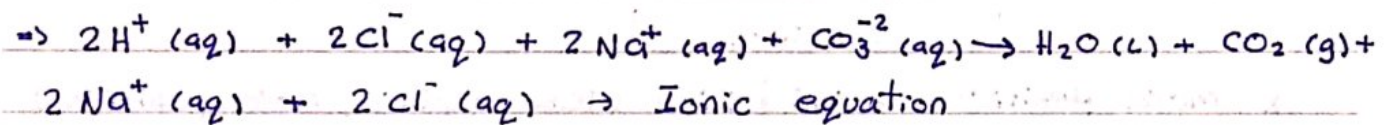
* Acid-base reactions with Gas Formation &



(حلض غير مستقر)



↳ molecular equation

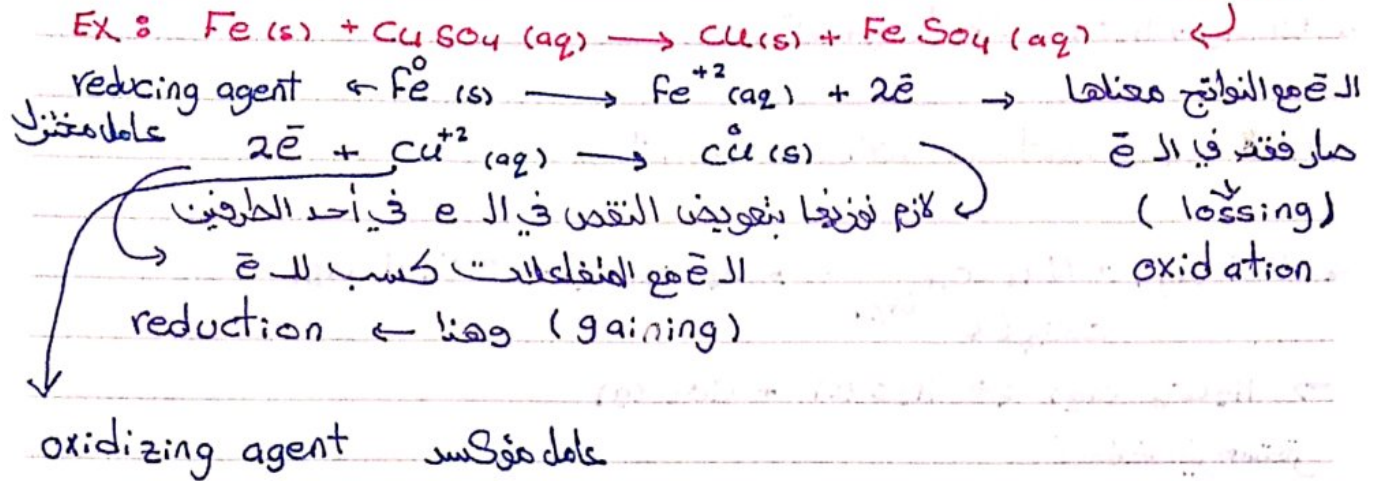


No: _____

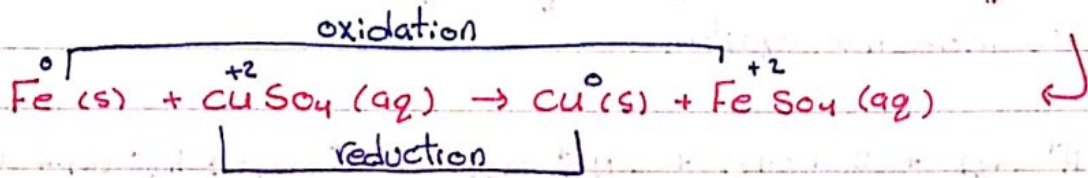
Date: _____

* oxidation reduction reaction : « حدث مع بعضها البعض »
أكسدة اختزال

الطريقة الأولى :



الطريقة الثانية :



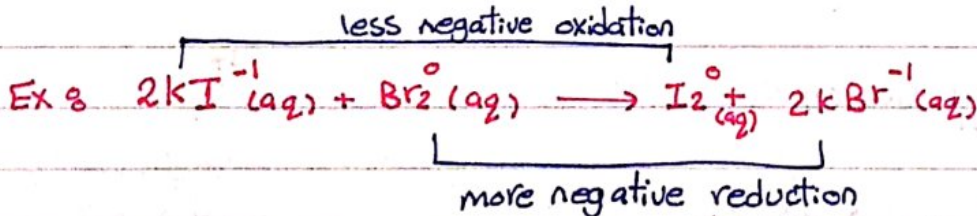
* more positive \rightarrow oxidation (less negative, more positive)

* less positive \rightarrow reduction (less positive, more negative)

* oxidation



* reduction



31 / 10 / 2019

* Oxidation number rules :

1- The oxidation number of any element in its free form is zero

Ex : Mg (s) , Al (s) , Zn (s) , Ti (s) , O₂ , Cl₂ , Br₂ , I₂ , N₂ , F₂ ,
P , S , C (s) , Si (s)

2- The oxidation number of any element in its uniautomic ion equal the charge of the ion

Ex : * Cl⁻ oxidation # : 1 -
* N⁻³ oxidation # : 3 -
* Li⁺ oxidation # : 1 +
* Al⁺³ oxidation # : 3 +

3- The oxidation number of oxygen in all compounds is (2-) except in the peroxides, the oxidation number of oxygen is (1-) such as Na₂O₂ , H₂O₂ , Li₂O₂

4- The oxidation number of hydrogen is (1+) except in its binary compound with metals, the oxidation number is (-1) such as NaH , LiH , KH , CaH₂ , AlH₃

5- fluorine has oxidation number (-1) in all compounds. Same as other halogens (Cl, Br and I) except in their ions with oxygen, they have different positive oxidation numbers.

* ClO⁻¹

$$-1 = 1 \times y + 1 \times -2 \Rightarrow -1 = y - 2 \Rightarrow y = (+1)$$

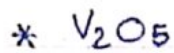
* ClO₃⁻¹

$$-1 = 1 \times y + 3 \times -2 \Rightarrow -1 = y - 6 \Rightarrow y = (+5)$$

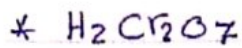
* ClO₄⁻¹

$$-1 = 1 \times y + 4 \times -2 \Rightarrow -1 = y - 8 \Rightarrow y = (+7)$$

YASSIN



$$0 = 2x + 5x - 2 \Rightarrow 0 = 2y - 10 \Rightarrow y = (+6)$$

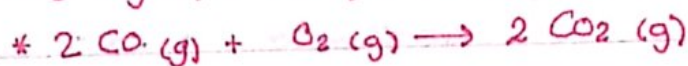
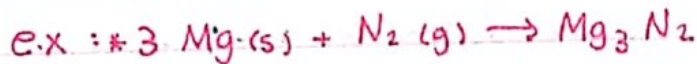


$$0 = 2x(+1) + 2 \times y + 7x - 2$$

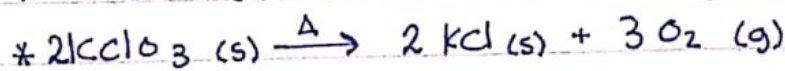
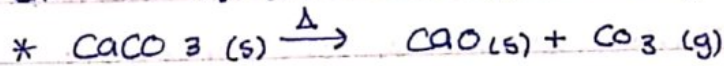
$$0 = 2 + 2y - 14 \rightarrow 2y = -2 + 14 \rightarrow y = (+6)$$

* Some common oxidation reduction reactions :

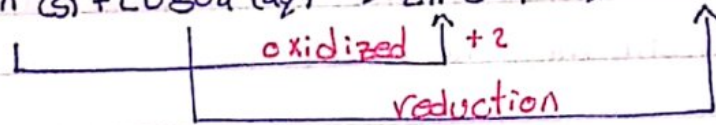
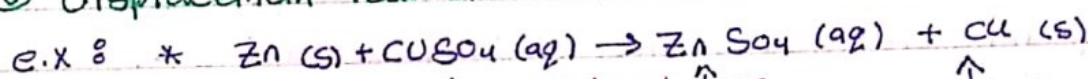
① combination reaction & one product only (compound)



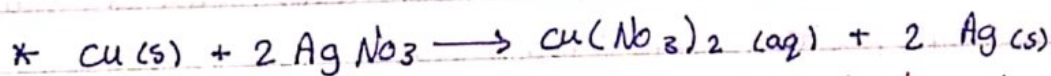
② decomposition reactions & one compound \rightarrow different substances.



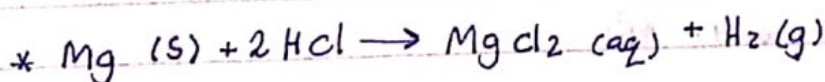
③ displacement reaction &



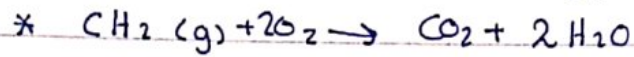
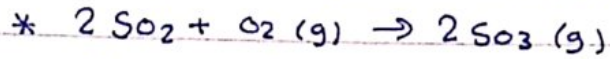
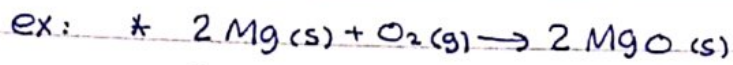
because: Zn is more reactive toward oxidation reaction than Cu.



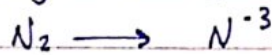
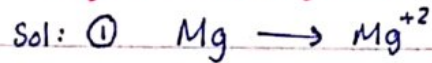
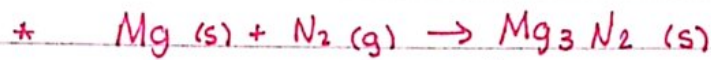
* التي يتأكسد لعنصر في ال Solution وبطوره من ال Solution هو الأقوى



④ Combustion : one of the reactants is oxygen and the products are oxides.

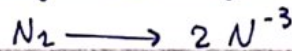


4.6 : Balancing of Simple oxidation reduction reaction :



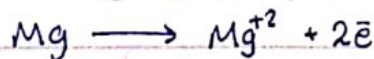
② أوزن ذرات كل واحد من أنصاف المعادلات

↓ حسب أعداد الذرات

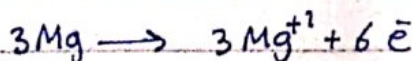
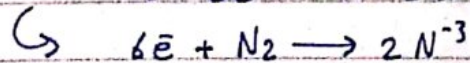


③ أوزن ذرات كل واحد من أنصاف التفاعلين

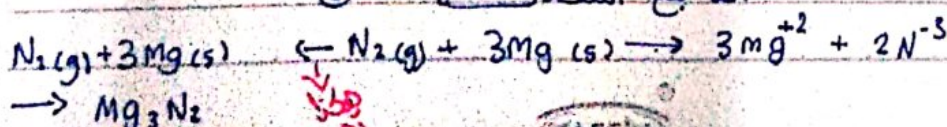
↓ الخلوين حسب عدد الإلكترونات



④ عد الإلكترونات المكتسبة = عدد الإلكترونات المفقودة



⑤ أدرج المعادلة

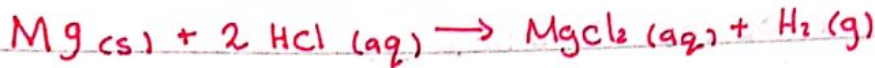


←
موازنة
تصبح

FASSIN

3/11/2019

4.7 : Molar concentration



2.43 g

لا نستطيع وزن ال HCl لأنه محلول
بل يقاس عن طريق التركيز.

$$* \text{ molar concentration} = \frac{\# \text{ of moles}}{\text{Volume of solution (L)}} \quad * M = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

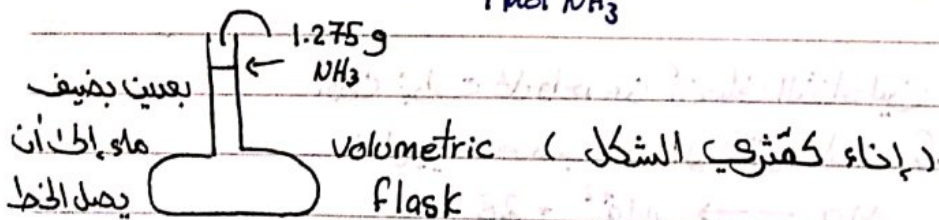
e.x : * 0.15 M NH₃ and 1.0 L volume

$$* 0.15 \text{ M NH}_3 \text{ with } 500 \text{ mL volume} \rightarrow 500 \text{ mL} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mL}} = 0.500 \text{ L}$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V(L)} \Rightarrow 0.15 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = \frac{n}{0.500 \text{ L}}$$

$$n \text{ NH}_3 = 0.15 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times 0.500 \text{ L} \Rightarrow n \text{ NH}_3 = 0.075 \text{ mol NH}_3$$

$$0.075 \text{ mol NH}_3 \times \frac{17.03 \text{ g NH}_3}{1 \text{ mol NH}_3} = 1.275 \text{ g NH}_3$$



سندلك الحظة يكون حضرت 0.15 M NH₃

500 ml

E.x : 4.9 : A 0.38 g of NaNO₃ dissolved in 500 ml volumetric flask. what is the molar concentration of NaNO₃ ?

$$\text{Sol. } 0.38 \text{ g NaNO}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NaNO}_3}{85.0 \text{ g NaNO}_3} = 4.47 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol NaNO}_3$$

$$* 50.0 \text{ mL} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mL}} = 0.0500 \text{ L} * \Rightarrow M = \frac{n}{V(L)} = \frac{4.47 \times 10^{-3}}{0.0500} =$$

0.089 M NaNO₃

YASSIN

EX: In a reaction, 0.184 g NaOH are require to complet the reaction. How many milliliters of 0.150 M NaOH should be added to complet the reaction?

$$M = \frac{n}{V(L)} \Rightarrow V(L) = \frac{n}{M} = \frac{4.60 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{0.150 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}} = 3.07 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L} =$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.184 \text{ g NaOH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NaOH}}{40.0 \text{ g NaOH}} = 4.60 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol NaOH}$$

$$3.07 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 30.7 \text{ mL} \leftarrow$$

4.8 : dilution of solution :

e.x : 1 M NaOH 1.0 L NaOH

$$* 1.0 \text{ L}$$

$$10^3 \text{ L}$$

$$1 \text{ L}$$

$$10^{-3} \text{ mol NaOH} \times \frac{40.0 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}}$$

$$* \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$10^{-3} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$= 0.0400 \text{ g NaOH}$$

$$n_1 = M_1 V_1 = 1$$

$$n_2 = M_2 V_2 = 1$$

$$n_3 = M_3 V_3 = 10^{-3} \text{ mol NaOH}$$

* الكمية نفسها بس التركيز هو اللي قل.

$$\Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 = M_1 V_1 = M_2 V_2$$

* لما انعام مع محلول متخفف وطلب مني افي ائتت الحجم (1 L) بيسر صعب انعام مع الحجم لانه صعب (0.0400 g) فالحل اف انعام مع محلول مركز (stock solution) وهيك بنعام مع (40 g)

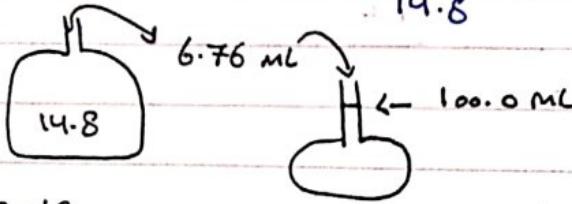
$$* M_1 V_1 = M_2 V_2 \Rightarrow 1.0 \text{ Mol} \times V_1 = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \times 1 \text{ L} \Rightarrow 1.0 \times 10^{-3} = V_1$$

ه الحجم اللي لازم ينسحب وبيروح بصبه في ال Solution بجدد عالي بدي اياه

E.x 4.11.8 How many milliliters are needed to remove from 14.8 M NH_3 to prepare more diluted solution of 1.00 M NH_3 and 100.0 mL volume.

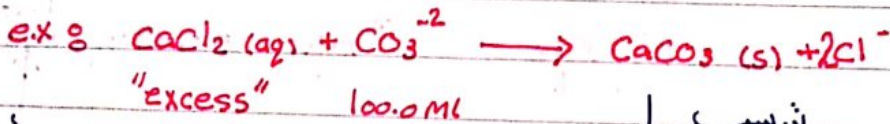
Sol: $M_1 V_1 = M_2 V_2$
 $14.8 \quad ? \quad 1.00 \quad 100$

$M_1 V_1 = M_2 V_2 \rightarrow 14.8 \times V_1 = 1.00 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times 100.0 \text{ mL}$
 $V_1 = \frac{1.00 \times 100.0}{14.8} = 6.76 \text{ mL}$ *ما في داعي تخدم*



5/11/2019

4.9 % Gravimetric analysis :



كشانه اذمنف
 تقابل
 CO_3^{2-}
 كاس

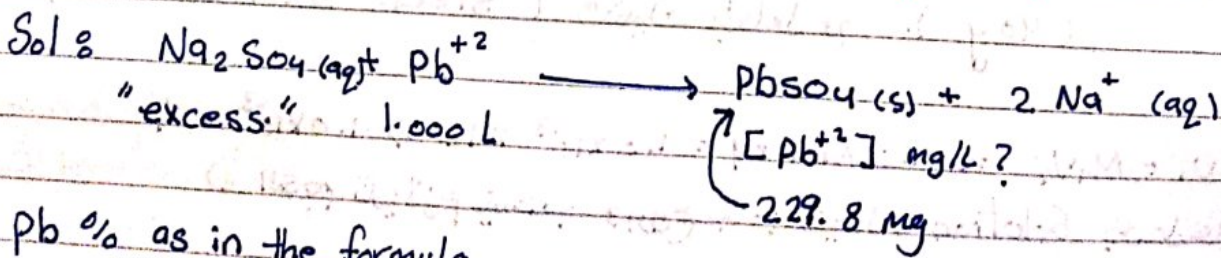
ترسيب

Mass % : جفته وبقيس كتلته

* الترسيب يقوم بإضافة مادة للتفاعل غير ذائبة في الماء *

e.x % when excess amount of Na_2SO_4 was added to 1.000 L of water containing Pb^{2+} , 229.8 mg of PbSO_4 were precipitated. calculate the concentration of Pb^{2+} in mg/L ?

ترسيب



Pb % as in the formula

$\text{Pb \%} = \frac{1 \times (\text{Pb})_{\text{amo}}}{\text{F.M. PbSO}_4} \times 100 \% = \frac{1 \times 207.2}{303.3} \times 100 \% \Rightarrow \text{Pb \%} = 68.32 \%$

$\text{Pb \% in ppt} = \frac{\text{mass of Pb in ppt}}{\text{mass of ppt}} \times 100 \% = 68.32 \% = \frac{\text{mass of Pb}}{229.8} \times 100 \%$

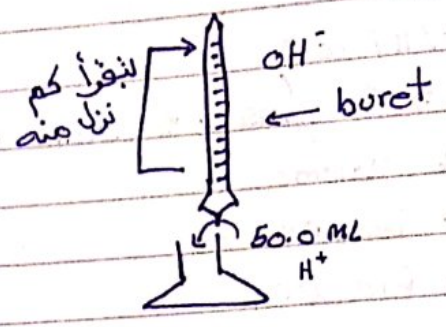
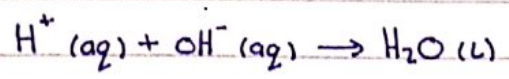


$$\frac{68.32 \times 229.8}{100} = 157.0 \text{ mg Pb}$$

$$\text{Concentration} = \frac{\text{Mass Pb (mg)}}{\text{Volume of Sample (L)}} = \frac{157.0 \text{ mg}}{1.000 \text{ L}} = 157.0 \text{ mg/L}$$

4.10 g

* Volumetric analysis :

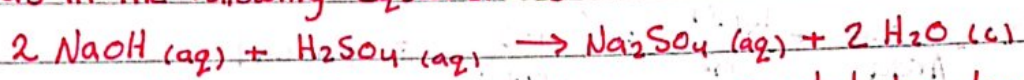


$$h_{\text{H}^+} = h_{\text{OH}^-}$$

$$h_{\text{OH}^-} = M_{\text{OH}^-} \times V_{\text{OH}^-}$$

$$M_{\text{H}^+} = \frac{h_{\text{H}^+}}{V}$$

Ex: as in the following equation :



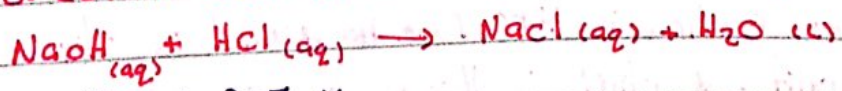
How many milliliters of 0.250 M NaOH are reacted to neutralize 35.0 mL of 0.175 M H₂SO₄ ↓
جواب

$$\text{Sol : } 35.0 \times 10^{-3} \cancel{\text{L}} \times \frac{0.175 \text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4}{1 \text{ L H}_2\text{SO}_4} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol NaOH}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4}$$

$$\times \frac{1 \text{ L NaOH}}{0.250 \text{ mol NaOH}} = 4.90 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L NaOH}$$

$$4.90 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 49.0 \text{ mL NaOH}$$

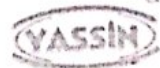
Ex: How many grams of HCl are needed to neutralize a solution of 0.207 M NaOH with 4.47 mL volume? ↘
جواب



$$\text{Sol : } M = 0.207 \text{ M}$$

$$V = 4.47 \text{ mL}$$

$$4.47 \times 10^{-3} \cancel{\text{L}} \times \frac{0.207 \text{ mol}}{1 \cancel{\text{L}}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol HCl}}{1 \text{ mol NaOH}} \times \frac{36.5 \text{ g HCl}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.338 \text{ g HCl}$$





0.250 M 0.800 M

50.0 mL 20.0 mL

* limiting reagent اول ال لازم اطلع *

7/11/2019

CH5: Gaseous State

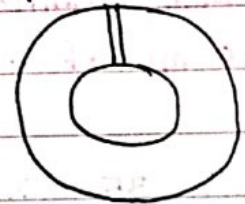
- * Volume
- * Temperature
- * Pressure
- * number of moles

4.1: Pressure Gas

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{\text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{\text{m}^2} = \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}^2} \right) = \text{Pascal}$$

$$\text{Force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration} \quad \text{kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Pressure Gas



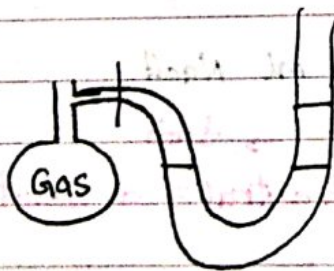
barometer:



760 force

$$760 \text{ mmHg} = 1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$$

↓
Pascal



شرح بالرسمين: «manometer»

EX: If the manometer reading is 797.7 mmHg. * what is this reading in atm unit. * what is this reading in pascal unit

$$* 797.7 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{101.325 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 1.064 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$* 797.7 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 1.050 \text{ atm}$$

YASSIN

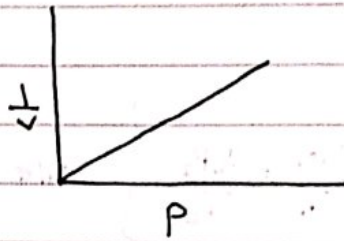
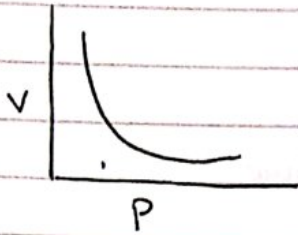
4.2 8 Gas law's → يستخدم لمعادن الحالة وخصية المادة ثابتة

• Boyle's law : $p \propto \frac{1}{v}$ at constant T

$$\frac{kg}{P_1} v_1 \quad \frac{2kg}{P_2} v_2$$

$$P_2 > P_1 \\ v_1 > v_2$$

$$P \propto \frac{1}{v}$$



$$k = \frac{P(\frac{1}{v})}{P}$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

EX : A gas occupies 12.0 dm³ under 98.9 kPa
what is the volume of this gas if the pressure is 119.0 kPa?

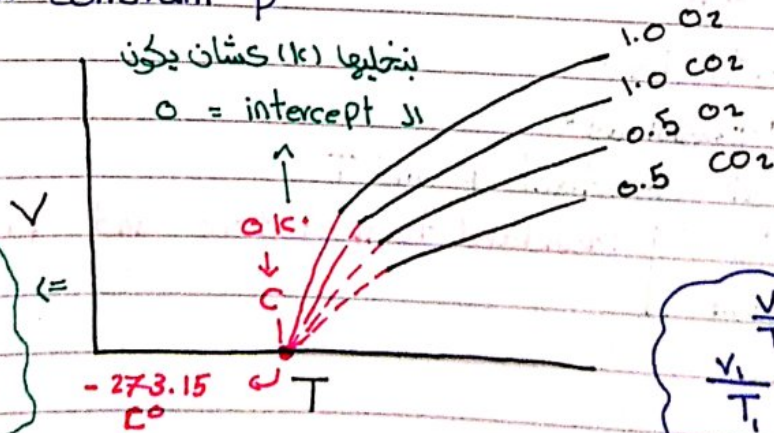
* Note : dm³ = L

$$\text{Sol : } P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \times V_1 = \frac{98.9 \text{ kPa}}{119.0 \text{ kPa}} \times 12.0 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 9.97 \text{ dm}^3$$

• Charles's law :
 $v \propto T$ at constant p

$$V \propto T$$



$$y = by + C$$

$$V = bT - 273.15$$

$$k = T + 273.5$$

$$\frac{V}{T} = k$$

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$$

(YASSIN)

EX 8 when A sample of nitrogen gas was at 21°C and under 785 L what is the volume of this sample at 28°C

$$\text{Sol: } \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$$

$$* T_1 = 21 + 273 = 294$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \times \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$* T_2 = 28 + 273 = 301$$

$$\Rightarrow 785\text{ L} \times \frac{301}{294} = 804\text{ L}$$

• Collective gas law

$$* V \propto \frac{1}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{V_1 P_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2 P_2}{T_2}}$$

collective gas law

$$* V \propto T$$

EX 8 The volume of a sample of nitrogen gas is 10.1 cm^3 under 746 mm Hg and to 23°C . what is the volume of this sample at 0°C and under 760 mm Hg ?

$$\text{Sol: } \frac{V_1 P_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2 P_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \times \frac{T_2}{T_1} \times V_1$$

$$* T_1 = 23 + 273 = 296\text{ K}$$

* اثنى للوحات *

$$* T_2 = 0 + 273 = 273\text{ K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{746}{760} \times \frac{273}{296} \times 10.1\text{ cm}^3 = 9.14\text{ cm}^3$$

• Avogadro's law

$V \propto n$ at constant P and T

at 0°C

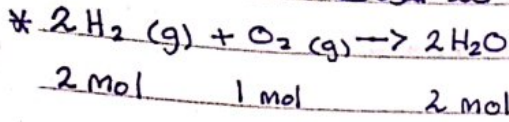
at 1 atm

Standard temperature and pressure (STP)

10/11/2019

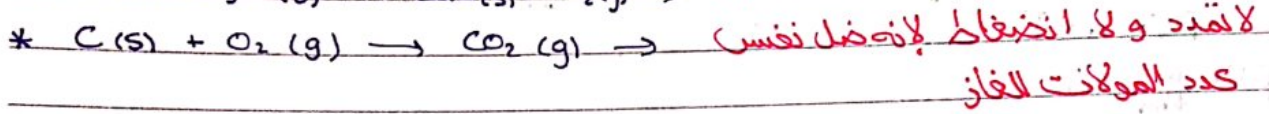
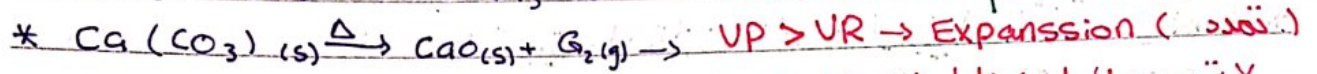
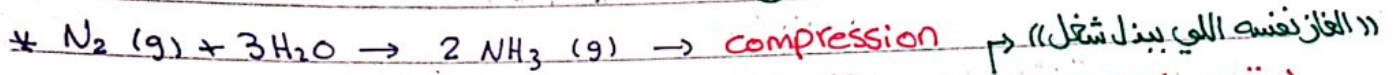
$V \propto n \rightarrow$ عدد المولات

VR	3 mol
VP	2 mol

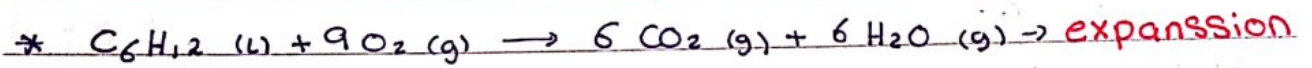


بعد حدوث التفاعل تقلص المولات للمواد نظر الحجم

$VR > VP \rightarrow$ Compression (تقلص ضغط)
 « الشغل يجبر على الغاز »



* أنا بقيس عدد المولات للغاز فقط، إذا
 قل أو نقص لأنه الـ solid يدخل نفس الشيء



* $\frac{VP}{T} = Rn \Rightarrow VP = nRT \rightarrow$ قانون الغاز المثالي: Ideal gas law

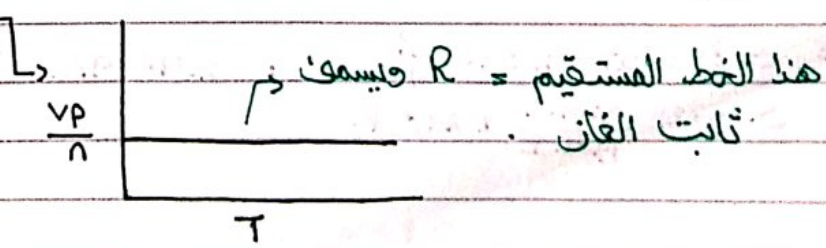
5.3 : Ideal gas law :

$Pn = nRT$

* Ideal gas :

- ① Inter molecular forces equal Zero
- ② The Size of gas molecules equal Zero

$VP = nRT$



$R = \frac{PV}{nT} = \frac{atm \cdot L}{mol \cdot K} = 0.0821 \frac{atm \cdot L}{mol \cdot K}$



No: _____ Date: _____

ex 8 How many grams of O_2 in a sample with 50.0 L at $21^\circ C$ and under 15.7 atm?

$$PV = nRT \Rightarrow n = \frac{PV}{RT} \quad * 21 + 273 = 294 K$$

$$n = \frac{15.7 \text{ atm} \times 50.0 \text{ L}}{0.0821 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 294 \text{ K}} = 32.5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow 32.5 \text{ mol } O_2 \times \frac{32.0 \text{ g } O_2}{1 \text{ mol } O_2} = 1.04 \times 10^3 \text{ g } O_2$$

* density ← "d" تطبيق كل قانون الغاز المثالي لإيجاد الـ "d" ①

$$PV = nRT$$

$$PV = \frac{m}{M_m} RT$$

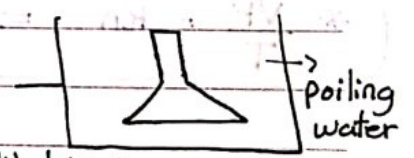
$$PM_m = \frac{m}{V} RT \Rightarrow \frac{m}{V} = \text{density (d)} \Rightarrow PM_m = dRT$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{PM_m}{RT} \rightarrow \text{كثافة مولية}$$

* تطبيق كل قانون الغاز المثالي لإيجاد الكثافة المولية لسائل متطاير أو غاز ②

$$M_m = d \frac{RT}{P}$$

→ كتلة السائل التي كان غاز



$$\Rightarrow M_m = \frac{m}{V} \frac{RT}{P} \rightarrow T \text{ of boiling water (حرارة السائل الذي كان غاز)}$$

→ حجم المادة في الأنبوب لكل atmospheric pressure

ex 8 what is the density of CO_2 gas in gram per liter at $25^\circ C$ and 0.850 atm?

$$d = \frac{PM_m}{RT} \quad T = 25 + 273 = 298$$

$$= \frac{0.850 \text{ atm} \times 44.0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}}{0.0821 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 298 \text{ K}} = 2.46 \text{ g/L}$$

Date:

e.x 8 A liquid was expanded in 200.0 mL flask at 99°C and 733 mmHg. If the mass of this liquid after cooling is 0.970 g. what is the molar mass (molecular mass) of this liquid?

$$M_m = \frac{RTd}{P} = \frac{M}{V} \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{0.970 \times 0.0821 \times 372}{0.2000 \times 0.964}$$

$$= 154 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$* 200.0 \text{ mL} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mL}} = 0.2000 \text{ L}$$

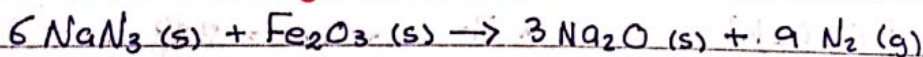
$$* 733 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0.964 \text{ atm}$$

12/11/2019

5.4 g stoichiometry involving gas volume.

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

∴ as in the following equation:



How many grams of sodium azide → would be required to produce 75.0 L of nitrogen gas at 25°C and 748 mmHg?

$$\text{Sol 8 } 748 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0.984 \text{ atm}$$

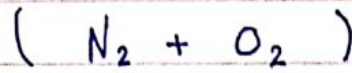
$$T = 25 + 273 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$n_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{0.984 \text{ atm} \times 75.0 \text{ L}}{0.0821 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 298 \text{ K}} = 3.02 \text{ mol N}_2$$

$$3.02 \text{ mol N}_2 \times \frac{6 \text{ mol NaN}_3}{9 \text{ mol N}_2} \times \frac{65.01 \text{ g NaN}_3}{1 \text{ mol NaN}_3} = 131 \text{ g NaN}_3$$

5.5 : Gas mixtures :

- * الحجم لأي غاز في فرجة معينة = حجم الباقي = الحجم الكلي.
- * نفس الأشياء بالنسبة للحرارة. لكن الاختلاف الوحيد الذي بينهم يكون بالضغط.



$$P_T = P_{O_2} + P_{N_2} \rightarrow \text{Partial pressure}$$

ضغط كلي \rightarrow ضغط جزئي

$$* P_{O_2} = n_{O_2} \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$* P_{N_2} = n_{N_2} \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$* \frac{P_{O_2}}{P_T} = \frac{n_{O_2} \frac{RT}{V}}{n_T \frac{RT}{V}} \Rightarrow \frac{P_{O_2}}{P_T} = \frac{n_{O_2}}{n_T} \rightarrow \text{Mole fraction } X_{O_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{O_2} = X_{O_2} P_T$$

كبياء هواء جاف \rightarrow

EX 5.10: In 1.00 L container filled with dry air at 25 °C and 786 mmHg the air contains 0.925 g N₂:

- ① what is the partial pressure of N₂?
- ② what is the mol. fraction of N₂ in the air?

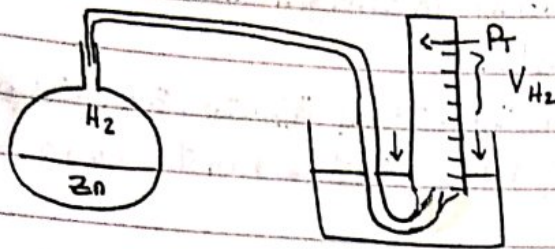
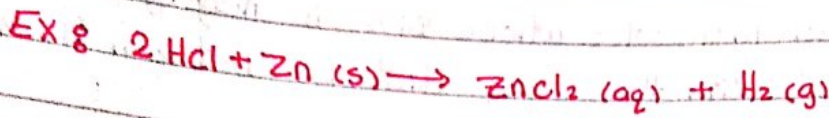
Sol : ① $P_{N_2} = n_{N_2} \frac{RT}{V}$ * $T = 25 + 273 = 298 \text{ K}$

$$* 0.925 \text{ g N}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{28.0 \text{ g N}_2} = 0.0333 \text{ mol N}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.0333 \times 0.0821 \times 298}{1.00 \text{ L}} = 0.807 \text{ atm}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{P_{N_2}}{P_T} = X_{N_2} \Rightarrow X_{N_2} = \frac{613}{786} = 0.780$$

$$* 0.807 \text{ atm} \times \frac{760 \text{ mmHg}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 613$$



$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$P_T = P_{\text{H}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

P_T = atmospheric pressure

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = P_T - P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

Ex 8 The volume of the collected gas was 156 mL at 19°C and the atmospheric pressure was 769. what is the mass of hydrogen gas H_2 collected?

$$n_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{H}_2} V_{\text{H}_2}}{R T_{\text{H}_2}}$$

$$* P_{\text{H}_2} = P_T - P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$= 769 - 16.5 = 752 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$752 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0.989 \text{ atm}$$

$$* T = 19 + 273 = 292 \text{ K}$$

$$* 156 \text{ mL} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ L}}{\text{mL}} = 0.156 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0.00644 \text{ mol}$$

$$0.00644 \text{ mol H}_2 \times \frac{2.02 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2} = 0.0130 \text{ g}$$

14/11/2019

5.6 § kinetic theory of an ideal gas :

The pressure of a gas is the result of the collisions between the gas molecules and the wall of the container.

$$p \propto \text{collisions} \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{n}{V} \\ \rightarrow T \end{cases}$$

① : Gas are composed of molecules whose size is negligible (مفيرة جدا مهيلة) compared with the average distance between them.

② : Molecules of gas move randomly in straight lines in all directions and at various speeds.

(يتحركون بحركة عشوائية بحركة خطية مستمرة وبسرعات مختلفة)
* ال kinetic energy مختلفة ← فأنا بنعامل مع معدل سرعة ومعدل (KE) .

③ : The forces at attraction or repulsion between gas molecules in a gas are very weak or negligible . ($\overline{KE} \propto T$)

* السبب الوحيد لحدوث تفاعل أو تجاذب هو الاصطدام الفيزيائي .

* جزيئات الغاز ما بنعمل لانتافر ولا تجاذب .

* لذلك لا يوجد فقدان للطاقة بسبب التفاعل أو التجاذب .

④ : when molecules collide with one another , the collisions are elastic

* الطاقة الحركية محفوظة في ال elastic (التصادم المرن) .

* كل الطاقة الحركية تفرغ بين الجزيئات فصاحب الطاقة الأكبر يعطي الأصغر وتصبح الطاقة الحركية لهم متقاربة جداً و قريبة وتساوي معدل الطاقة الحركية .

⑤ : The average kinetic energy of a molecule is proportional to absolute temperature.

∴ Boyle's law : $P \propto \frac{1}{V}$ at constant T and n

less volume : high density : more collisions : high pressure .

∴ Charles's law : $V \propto T$ at constant P and n

constant pressure means : constant number of collisions

$$\overline{KE} \propto T$$

* لو ثبتنا عدد التصادمات وزدنا الحرارة معناها الغاز جيندد عشان يقاوم الزيادة

YASSIN

constant pressure : constant number of collision

So, the increase in temperature must be associated with increasing in the Volume to keep number of collisions constant

* Avogard's law : $V \propto n$ at constant P and T

constant pressure means same number of collisions.

In order to keep the number of collision constant by the increasing of number of moleculary, the volume of gas must be increased.

* Ideal gas law : \rightarrow الألفى \rightarrow الأكبر

$P \propto$ (frequency of collisions) \times (force of collisions)

$\hookrightarrow \frac{n}{V} u$

$\hookrightarrow mu \rightarrow$ الكتلة \times السرعة

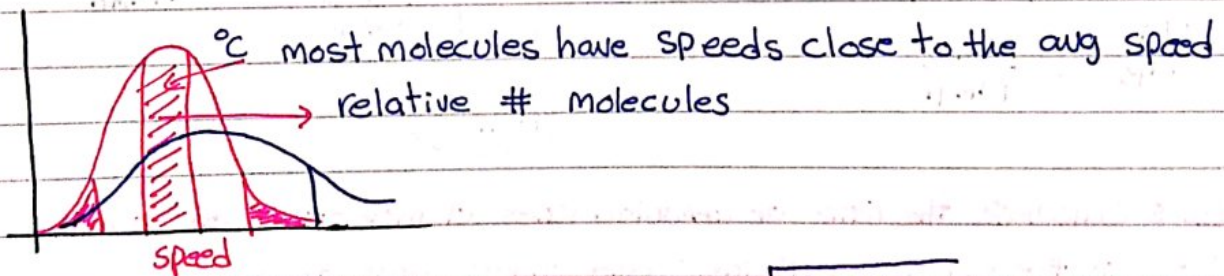
$$PV \propto n m u^2 \Rightarrow m u^2 \propto \overline{KE} \propto T \Rightarrow P \cdot V \propto n T$$

$$PV = nRT$$

\rightarrow « قانون الغاز المثالي »

17/11/2019

* Molecular Speed :



$$\text{(speed) root-mean-square (rms)} = \sqrt{\frac{3nT}{M_m}} \quad * KE \propto T$$
$$KE = \frac{1}{2} M_m \vec{u}^2 \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{KE \times 2}{M_m} \quad KE = nT$$

EX: calculate the (rms) of O_2 molecules in a cylinder at $21^\circ C$ and 15.7 atm : $* T = 21 + 273 \Rightarrow 294$

* $O_2 = 32.0 \text{ g} \rightarrow 32.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 2.3 (294)}{32.0 \times 10^{-3}}} = 47.4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$* \sqrt{\frac{\text{kg} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{kmol}} \times k}{\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}} = \boxed{\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} \quad * \text{ كيف طلقنا الوحدة} *$$

(بالسرعة هون ما عنا مسافة عنا حجم على الزمن)

حركة طبيعية يقوم فيها أي غاز إذا حطيته بأي غرفة بعينها
انتشار تحت ضغط ومن خلال فتحة صغيرة (الندف)

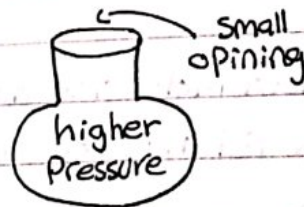
* Diffusion and Effusion

Diffusion the process when by a gas speeds out through another gas to occupy the space uniformly.
 Diffusion is spontaneous process and it occurs gradually not instantly due to enormous number of collisions between gas molecular.

EFFUSION occurs under pressure through small opening in container.
 * غاز مضغوط جوا وفي فتحة صغيرة لما انضغط يطغ لبندق مثل :- جرة غاز ، سبراي

- EFFUSION under the same pressure and temp $u_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_{mA}}}$ (Graham's law)

$$\frac{u_A}{u_B} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{mB}}{M_{mA}}}$$



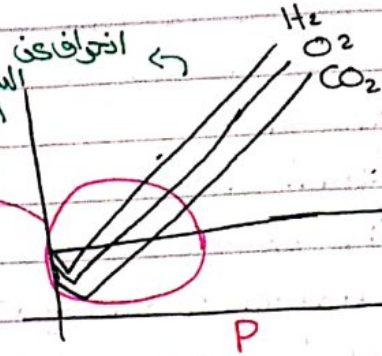
Ex 8 calculate the ratio of Effusion rates of molecules of CO₂ and SO₂ in the same container and under same temp.

$$\text{Sol: } \frac{u_{\text{CO}_2}}{u_{\text{SO}_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{m \text{SO}_2}}{M_{m \text{CO}_2}}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{64.1}{44.0}} = \boxed{1.21}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t_{\text{CO}_2}}{t_{\text{SO}_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{m \text{CO}_2}}{M_{m \text{SO}_2}}} \quad \leftarrow \text{ يمكن يعطيني احسب } M_m \text{ او تكون العلاقة } + \text{ مش } M_m$$

* 5.8 Real gas :

diviation: انحراف عن السلوك المثالي



higher temp + at low pressure ← PV
 يقترب من السلوك المثالي وكلما زاد يبتعد

* كل شيء كلما ابتعد عن أساس انه ideal كلما زاد انحرافه عن ال real

* Ideal gas :

- ① Inter molecular forces between gas molecules are negligible or equal zero
- ② The size of gas molecules are negligible compared to the size of the space not are present in. كل ما قللت الضغط بزياد الحجم
- * At low pressure & greater gas volume due to greater space volume, so the distance between gas molecules become larger and the inter molecular forces also weaker.

* At high temperature ($T \propto V$)

كبيرة في كل $PV = nRT$

$\rightarrow (V - nb)$

كل ما زاد حجم الغاز بزياد b ← معامل الحجم

$\rightarrow (P + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2})$

معامل قوة التجاذب ← كثافة جزيئات مع بعضها

* in Real gas

the collisions are not elastic *

* تعديل على قانون الغاز المثالي لكي تصبح مناسبة للغازات الحقيقية .

((Van der waat's equation))

Ex : IF SO_2 is Ideal gas the volume of SO_2 at 1.000 mol at $0.0^\circ C$ and 1.000 atm is 22.41 L . use van der waat's equation to calculate the Pressure of SO_2 at these conditions

Sol : $P = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{V^2} = \frac{1.000 \times 0.0821 \times 273.2}{22.41 - 1.000 (0.05679)} - \frac{(1.000)^2}{(22.41)^2} \times 6.865$

= 0.989 atm

لماذا اذا اعتبرناه انه مثالي مع هاي المعطيات رح يكون 1 atm طب قديه قيمته بال real ؟

heat ← حركة →

* ch6 & Thermodynamics.

* دراستك الحرارة المصاحبة للحركة *

① Kinetic energy

② Potential energy

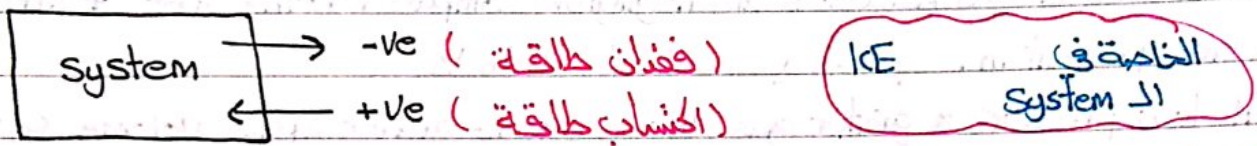
③ units of energy

① $KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \equiv \text{kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$
 ← مستخدمة كثير "ج" (J)

Cal & amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1g of water by 1 degree celsius (1 cal = 4.184 J)

Ex & what is the KE of baseball with mass of 143g and moving by 33.5 m/s speed? Sol: $KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 143 \times 10^{-3} \times (33.5)^2 \Rightarrow 80.2 \text{ J} \Rightarrow 19.2 \text{ cal}$

((surrounding))



* الاشارة لاتدل على قيمة بل على اتجاه الحركة *

Internal energy & متوازن الطاقة في الجسم

$U = E_k + E_p$

kinetic → Potential

$E_{sur} = -E_{system}$

$\Rightarrow E_{total} = E_k + E_p + U$

* Work & تحول في الشغل = لطاقة المبدولة الي اثار الجسم فيها على آخر

$W = F \times d$: d = distance او تأثر من الجسم

work & energy transformation associated with moving of an object through distance by a force. من الجسم نفسه على الجسم

* work done by the system → -ve / * work done on the system → +ve

* note & work is not state function (ΔW) ما يعتمدي شوي بالذات بس يعتمدي اول و آخر قيمة (ΔW)

* Heat is "Energy transformation" associated with change in temperature of an object.

- ① heat lost by the system to the surrounding (-ve) (exothermic) ← طرد الطاقة
 - ② heat gained by the system from the surrounding (+ve) (endothermic)
- * heat is not state function

* First dynamic law :

□ Internal energy $\Delta u = Q + w$

↳ state function ($\Delta u = u_f - u_i$)

State لشيء و state لشيء State الشين بملها يعني و بملها State

Ex : Ballon lost 123 kg of heat the surrounding ballon expanded to make 92 kg of work on the surrounding, calculate the internal energy of the ballon :



Sol : $\Delta u = Q + w \Rightarrow -123 + -92 \Rightarrow -215 \text{ kg/mol}$

Ex 8 on the system : $2 \text{ LiOH (s)} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)} \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ (s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)}$
the reaction (evolved) (released) بعت طاقة (lost) 89.1 kg of heat and the work done was 2.5 kg, calculate the internal energy of of the reaction.

↳ on the system \Rightarrow Compression

لأنه عدم مولات الغاز في النواتج أقل

Sol : $\Delta u = Q + P \Rightarrow -89.1 + 2.5 \Rightarrow -86.6 \text{ kg/mol}$

6.3 : Heat of the reaction :

- * exothermic :
 - lost
 - evolved (-ve)
 - released
- * endothermic :
 - absorbed (+ve)
 - gained



* Enthalpy = is the heat measured under constant pressure and temp.

$\Delta H = Q_p$ / work = $F \times d = -P \Delta V = -\frac{F}{m^2} m^3 \Rightarrow -Fm$

* expansion $w = -ve \Rightarrow w = -P \Delta V \Rightarrow \Delta V = (V_f - V_i)$ $V_f > V_i \Rightarrow + \Delta V$
 $\Rightarrow w = -P \Delta V$ ✓ (work done by the system)

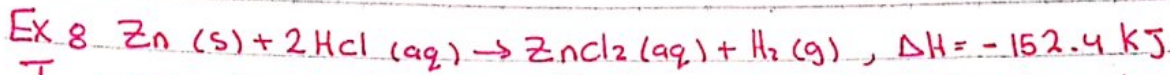
* Compression "on the system" / $-P \Delta V \Rightarrow -P \times -ve \Rightarrow (+ve)$

* $\Delta u = Q + w$ / $u = Q + w$ at constant pressure

$\Rightarrow u = H + w \Rightarrow \Delta u = \Delta H + -P \Delta V \Rightarrow \Delta H = \Delta u + P \Delta V$

$\Delta H = \Delta u - \underline{P \Delta V} \rightarrow w$





I 1 mol Zn(s) reacted with two moles of HCl at 25°C under 1.0 atm. what is the initial energy at the reaction (molar volume of gas at 1.0 atm 24.5 L) → باعتبار انه عدد المولات تطابقت مع المعادلة اذا كان غير بنضرب

$$\Delta U = \Delta H + w$$

$$w = -P\Delta V$$

$$\Rightarrow -1.01 \times 10^5 \times 24.5 \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow -2470 \text{ J} \Rightarrow -2.47 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\therefore \Delta U = -152.4 - 2.47 \Rightarrow -154.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

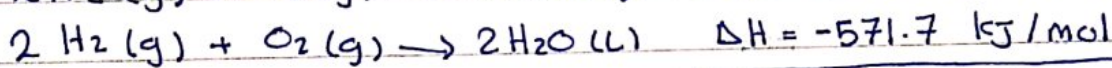
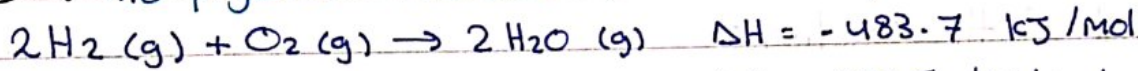
$$1.0 \text{ atm} = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Delta V = 24.5 - 0 \Rightarrow 24.5 \text{ L}$$

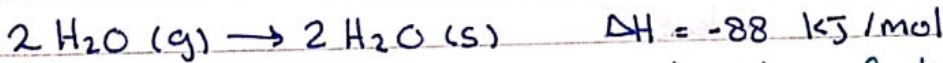
$$\Rightarrow 24.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

* Thermochemical equation: must be shown ← Substances الجزيئات لكل Substances

① ⇒ The physical state of each reactant and product must be shown:



$$-88 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



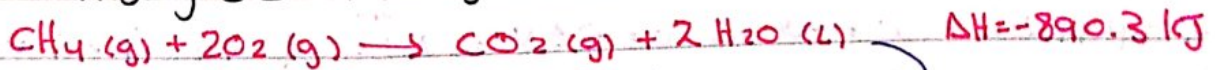
② ⇒ If you multiply chemical equation by a factor, you must multiply the (ΔH) by the same factor



③ ⇒ If you reverse the reaction, the sign of ΔH must be changed



6.5 8 Applying Stoichiometry to heats of reaction :-



thermochemical equation بسبب وجود الحرارة

Ex 8 If 10.0g of CH_4 reacted, how many kJ of heat should be released?

$$\text{Sol} \Rightarrow 10.0 \text{ g } CH_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16.0 \text{ g}} \times \frac{-890.3 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol } CH_4} = -556 \text{ kJ}$$

الخطوات ④ تحويل الكمية إلى مول ⑤ التركيز تحول إلى مول ⑥ حفظ الحجم
 تحول إلى مول ⑦ في حال وجود كتلة ل CH₄ و O₂ نوجد limiting reagent ثم نوجد
 ال heat من خلالها .

6.68 Measuring of heat :

heat capacity (امتصاص حراري) (c) is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature to the amount a substance by one degree of Celsius.

($q = C \cdot \Delta T$)

Ex 8 Fe has 6.70 J / °C heat capacity. if the temperature raise from 25°C to 35°C, what is the amount of heat absorbed by "Fe"

Sol 8 $q = C \cdot \Delta T \Rightarrow 6.70 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C} \times (35 - 25) = 6.70 \times 10 = +67.0 \text{ J}$

⑧ specific heat (حرارة النوعية) : amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one degree of Celsius.

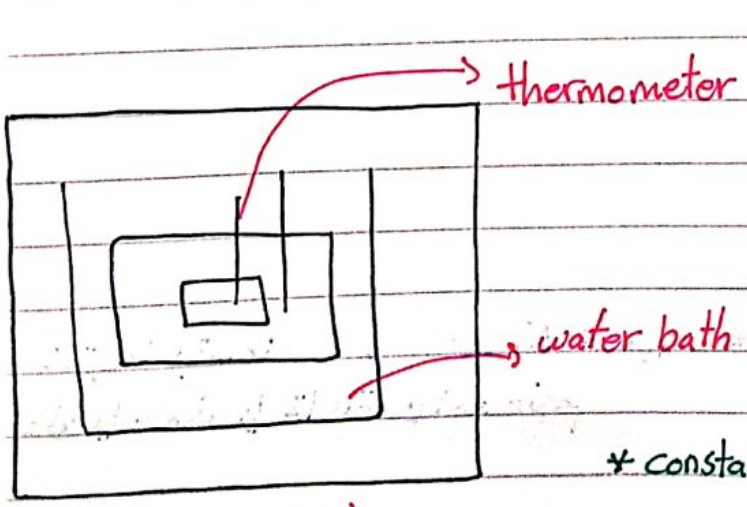
⑨ في heat capacity ← الكتلة مش منقورة ، لو ذكرها ← specific heat

($q = s.m.\Delta T$)

Ex 8 Calculate the heat absorbed by 15.0 g of water to raise the temperature from 20°C to 50.0°C. (Specific heat of water is 4.184 J/g°C)

Sol 8 $\Delta q = 4.186 \times 15.0 \text{ g} \times (50.0 - 20.0) = 1.88 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

* calorimeter → حساب ΔH لتفاعل (في احتراق)



$q_{\text{reaction}} = -q_{\text{calorimeter}}$ (with 'surrounding' written above the arrow pointing to the negative sign)

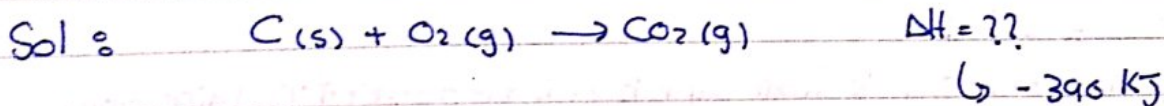
$q_{\text{calorimeter}} = C_{\text{calorimeter}} \times \Delta T$

* constant volume / constant temperature

→ Calorimeter (work ال)

← حاسوب

Ex 3 In constant volume calorimeter, 0.562 g. of graphite was burned at 25 °C and the temperature raise to 25.89 °C. If the heat capacity of the calorimeter is 20.7 kJ/°C. what is the enthalpy of the combustion (بشكل عام) reaction of graphite?



$q_{\text{rea}} = -q_{\text{cal}}$

$q_{\text{cal}} = C_{\text{cal}} * \Delta T$

$\Rightarrow 20.7 * (25.89 - 25) = + 18.4 \text{ kJ}$

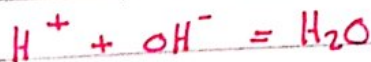
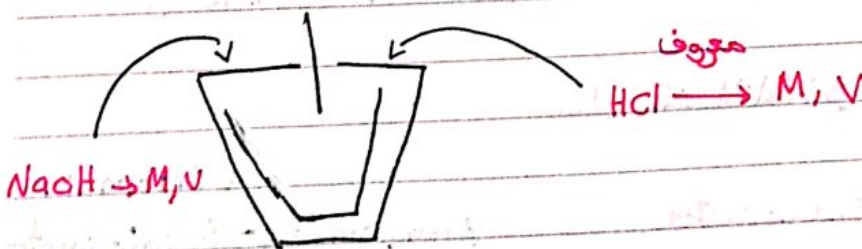
لأنه فوق التفاعل الكتلة 0.562 من graphite

$q_{\text{rea}} = - 18.4 \text{ kJ}$

$\frac{- 18.4 \text{ kJ}}{0.562 \text{ g}} * \frac{12.0 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \Rightarrow - 3.9 * 10^2 \text{ kJ/mol}$

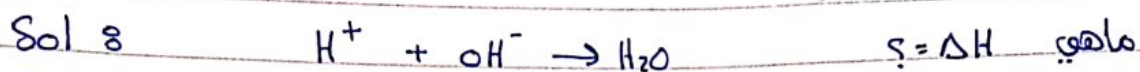
التحويل من وحدة و/كج الى كج/mol

* constant pressure calorimeter: (التفاعلات التي تحدث في الماء وليست متزاك)



$q_{\text{rea}} = -q_{H_2O} \rightarrow S_{H_2O} * M_{H_2O} * \Delta T_{H_2O} \rightarrow$ ناتجها بقسمه على يا حمض يا قاعدية واحد منجم

Ex 8 when 33 mL of 1.20 M HCl is added to 42 mL of NaOH the temperature of the reaction rises from 25.0 °C to 31.8 °C. What is the ΔH of the neutralization reaction?



$$q_{\text{rea}} = -q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4.184 \text{ kJ/}^\circ\text{C} \times (33 + 42) \times (31.8 - 25.0) \\ = 4.184 \times 75 \times 6.8 = 2133 \text{ J}$$

$$q_{\text{rea}} = -2133 \text{ J} \rightarrow = -2.133 \text{ kJ}$$

$$n_{\text{HCl}} = V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times M_{\text{HCl}}$$

$$= 0.033 \times 1.20$$

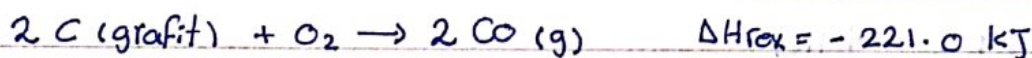
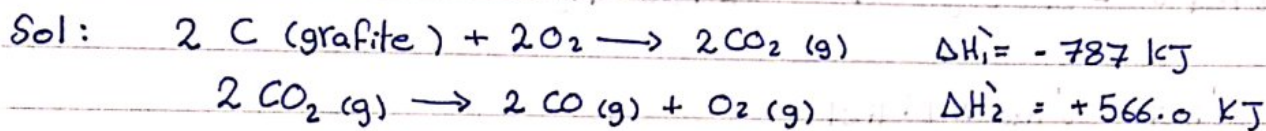
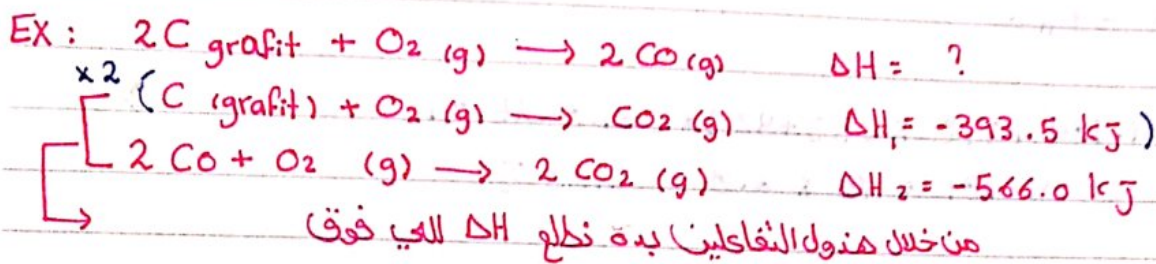
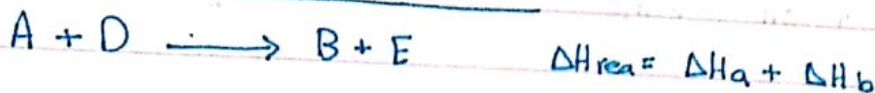
$$= 0.0392 \text{ mol HCl}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H = \frac{-2.133 \text{ kJ}}{0.0392} = -53.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

قسمة على عدد المولات

26/11/2019

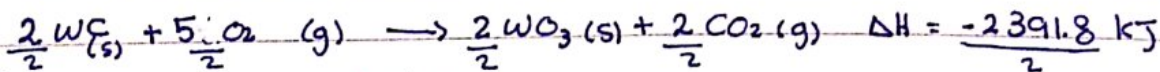
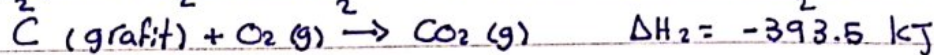
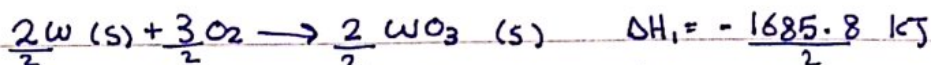
6.7 : Hess's Law



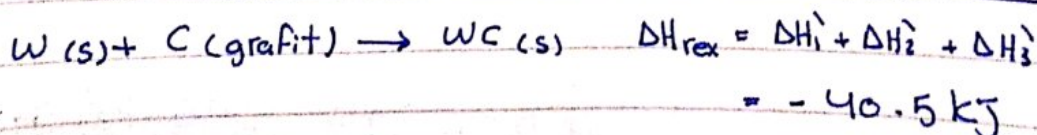
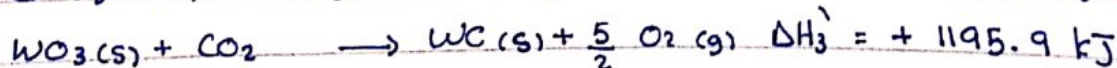
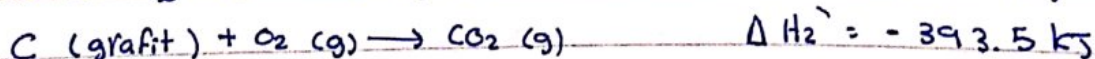
Ex: calculate the enthalpy of the reaction below



from the follow reaction:

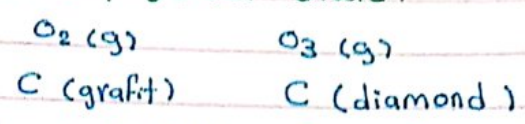


Sol:

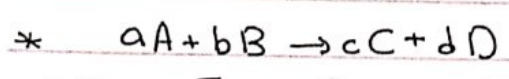


* 6.8 Standard enthalpy of formation
 Standard conditions
 T = 25 °C
 P = 1 atm

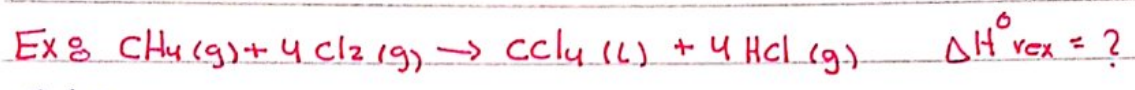
Allotrope : one of two or more distinct form of an element in the same physical state.



ΔH_f^o of the most stable form of any element equal zero.
 ↑
 (reference form)



$$\Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{rex}} = [c \times \Delta H^{\circ}_f (C) + d \times \Delta H^{\circ}_f (D)] - [a \times \Delta H^{\circ}_f (A) + b \times \Delta H^{\circ}_f (B)]$$



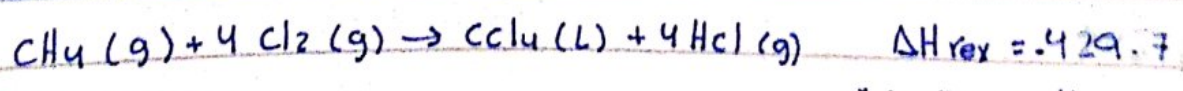
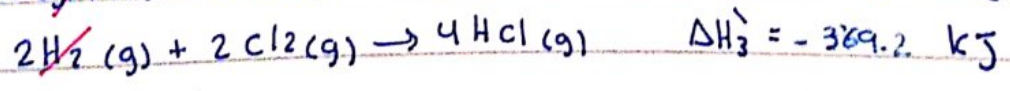
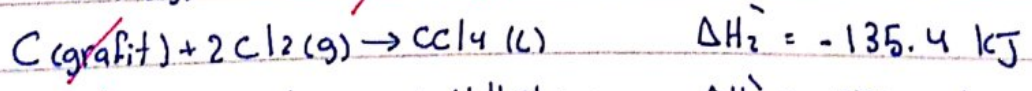
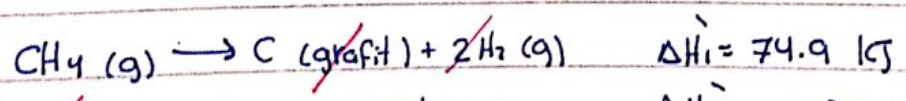
Sol 8

$$= [\Delta H^{\circ}_f (CCl_4) + 4 \times \Delta H^{\circ}_f (HCl)] - [\Delta H^{\circ}_f (CH_4) + 4 \times \Delta H^{\circ}_f (Cl_2)]$$

$$= [-135.4 + 4 \times -92.3] - [-74.9 + 4 \times 0]$$

$$= -429.7 \text{ kJ}$$

↪ إذا المعادلة في الأول اجبت عنها جدول ↩



* إن هنا معادلة التوازن *

ل ينطوع نفس اللي فوق.



No:

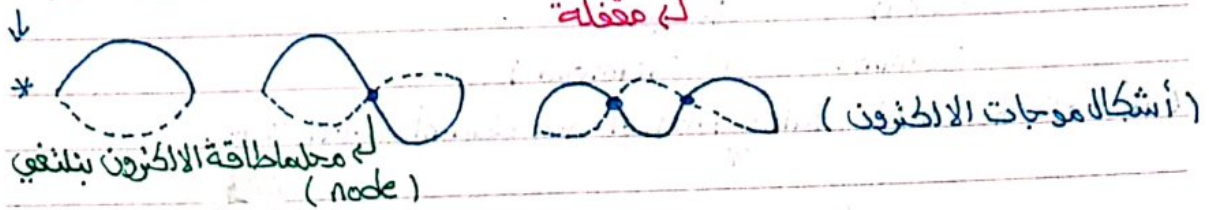
Date:

28/11/2019

CH 7:

7.5 Quantum numbers :

ذرات تكسب كميات من الطاقة محددة ، (تكسب وتفقدها طاقة على شكل فترات (درج) ، تبعاً للكميات المحددة للطاقة (الدرجات هي الكميات المحددة)
 * الإلكترون يمشي في حركة موجية والحركة الموجية لا تنتهي إلا اذا اصطدم بموجة اخرى
 ونوع موجة الإلكترون في مداره Standard wave (الـ e الحركة دورانية وتكون موجية)
 لـ مغلقة



1 Principal quantum number (n)

n = 1, 2, 3, 4, ... ∞

1 Main energy levels (كلما قل الرقم يكون أقرب للنواة)

طاقته أقل

n = 4

n = 3

n = 2

n = 1

2 the size of the orbitals (main shell) (كما يبعد الإلكترون عن النواة)

شكلا الموجة

2 Angular momentum quantum number (L)

L = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ... ∞

Maximum value of (L) = n - 1

n = 1 L = 0 1s (نفس الشكل بين أكبر 2s)

n = 2 L = 1, 0 2p, 2s (أعلى طاقة من 2s)

n = 3 L = 2, 1, 0 3d, 3p, 3s

n = 4 L = 3, 2, 1, 0 4f, 4d, 4p, 4s

* في النموذج الذري يستخدمه شكل رموز مثل أرقام 8

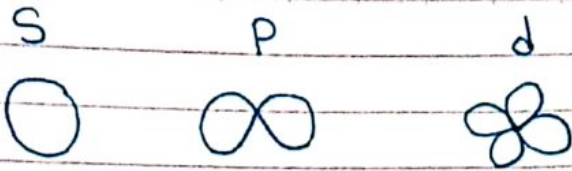
L = 0 1 2 3

s p d f

L → subshell (مستوى فرعي من مستوى رئيسي (n))

L → shape of orbitals (كل واحد له شكل)



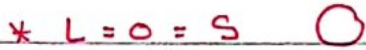


3] Magnetic quantum number (ml)

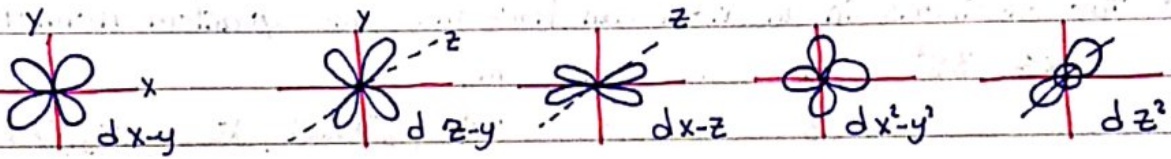
$ml = -L, 0, +L$

L	ml	orbitals
L=0	ml=0	1
L=1	ml = -1, 0, +1	3
L=2	ml = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2	5
L=3	ml = -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3	7

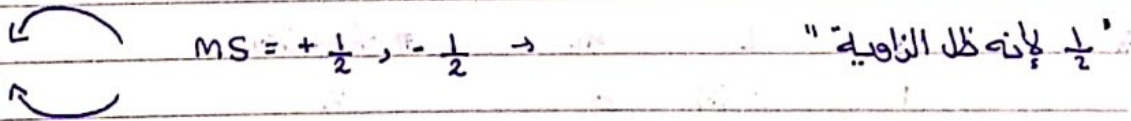
* شكل كثافة الكرونية (ml : orbital)



* L=2 -2, -1, 0, +1, +2 5 orbitals



4] Spin quantum number (ms)



L/12/2019

Ex 8 which of the following sets of quantum numbers is in correct

①	n	l	ml	ms
a	1	0	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
b	3	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
c	4	2	+3	$-\frac{1}{2}$
d	3	2	+2	$-\frac{1}{2}$

②	n	L	ml	ms
a	3	1	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
b	4	3	+2	$-\frac{1}{2}$
ⓐ	2	2	+1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
d	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$

Ex 8 which of the following sets of quantum number represent 3d

	n	L	ml	ms
a.	3	0	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
b	4	2	+1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
ⓐ	3	2	-1	$+\frac{1}{2}$
d	3	1	+1	$+\frac{1}{2}$

CH8 8 Electronic Configuration and Periodicity.

* Pauli = exclusion principle

no two electrons in an atom can have the same quantum numbers.

ex 8 $3s^2$

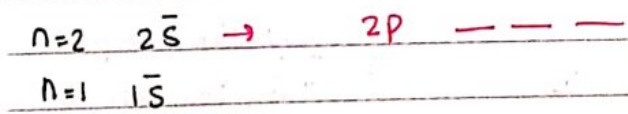
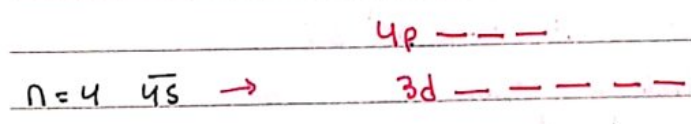
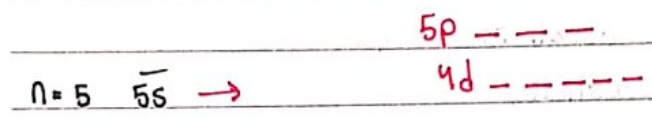
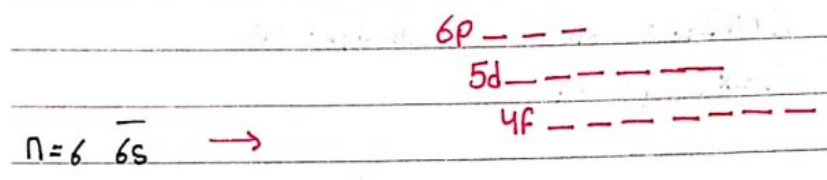
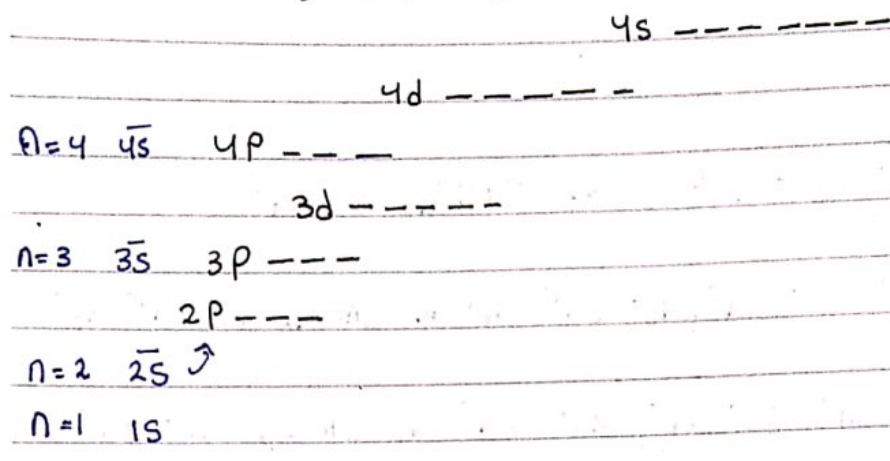
n	L	ml	ms
3	0	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
3	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$

واحد موجب يعزل مع عقارب الساعة →
 وواحد عكس عقارب الساعة ←

* في الغلاف الواحد يستوعب فقط $2e^-$

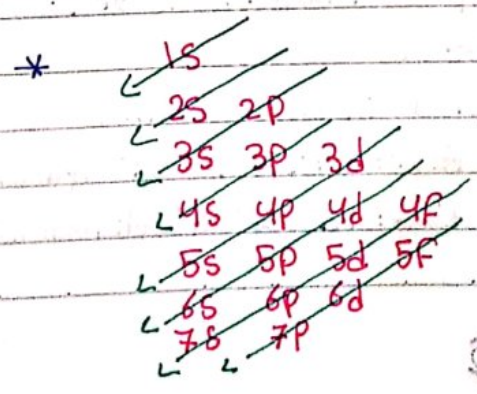
n	L	ml	# of electrons
1	0 (s)	0	2
2	1 (p)	+1, 0, -1	6
	0 (s)	0	2
3	2 (d)	+2, +1, 0, -1, -2	10
	1 (p)	+1, 0, -1	6
	0 (s)	0	2
4	3 (f)	+3, -3, +2, -2, +1, -1, 0	14
	2 (d)	+2, +1, 0, -1, -2	10
	1 (p)	+1, 0, -1	6
	0 (s)	0	2

8.2 Building up Principle



* (1s 2s 2p 3s 3p 4s 3d 4p 5s 4d 5p 6s 4f 5d 6p 7s)

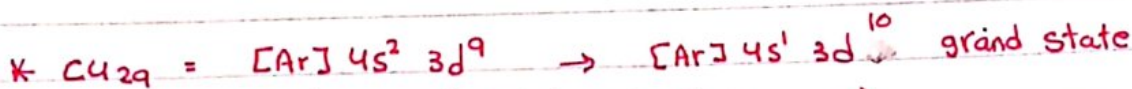
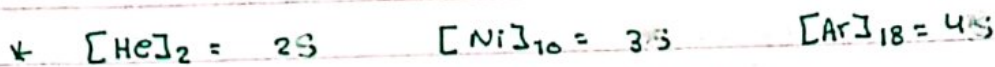
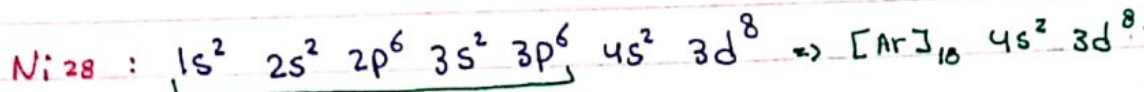
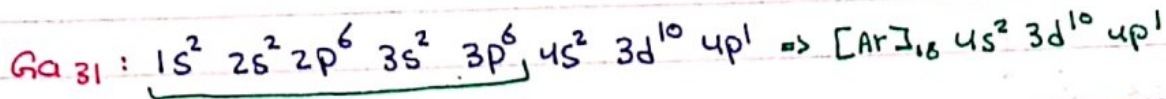
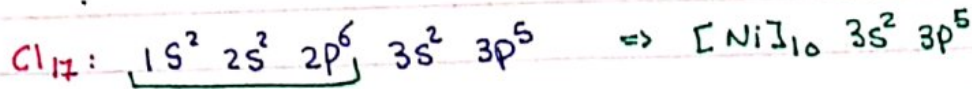
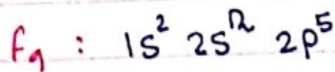
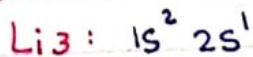
OR



No:

Date:

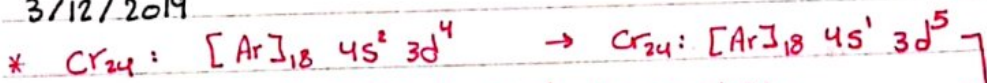
Ex 8



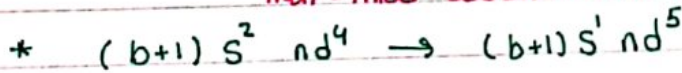
more stable because half-filled subshell is

more stable than other subshells

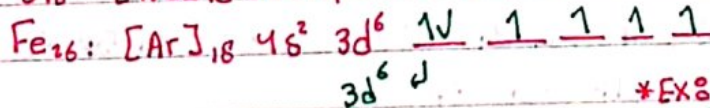
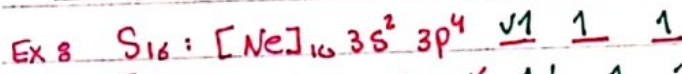
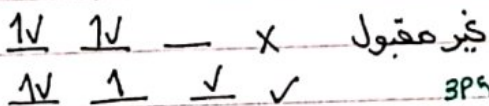
3/12/2019



half-filled subshell more stable



* Hund's rule :



الهم مجال مغناطيسي

لانه الهم الكروونات

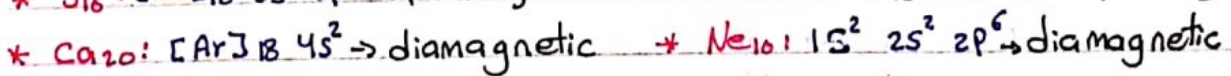
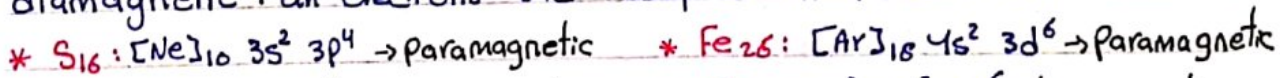
منفردة



* magnetic properties : الهم مجال مغناطيسي ← [Ne]₁₀: 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ ↑ ↑ ↑

Paramagnetic: having an paired electron.

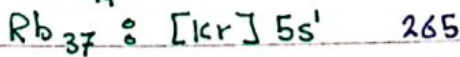
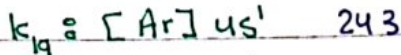
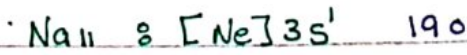
diamagnetic: all electrons are coupled in the orbitals.



8.6 : Some periodic properties :

* atomic radius : (نصف قطر الذرة ...)

العامل الرئيسي

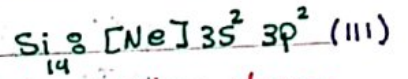
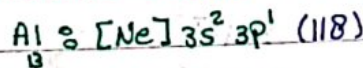
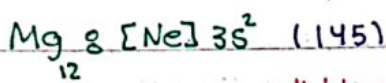


عدد المستويات group

atomic radius increasing

∴ in the same group : (atomic radius ∝ Z) رقم المستوى الأخير

(atomic radius ∝ n)



← effective nuclear charge

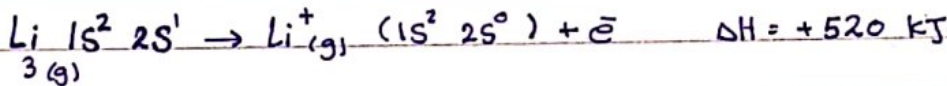
← atomic radius decrease

Period

* شحنة النواة الفعالة تقل بزيادة عدد المستويات وكل ما زاد عدد البروتونات في النواة تزيد شحنة النواة الفعالة.

* In the same period (atomic radius ∝ 1/Z)

* Ionisation energy : (الطاقة الأيونية)



* In the same group : (Ionisation energy ∝ 1/Z)

Ionisation energy decreases ↓ group

* In the same period : (I.E ∝ Z) → هناك شذوذ في بعض حالات ال "Period"

Ionisation energy ↑ I.E increases Period

Ex 8

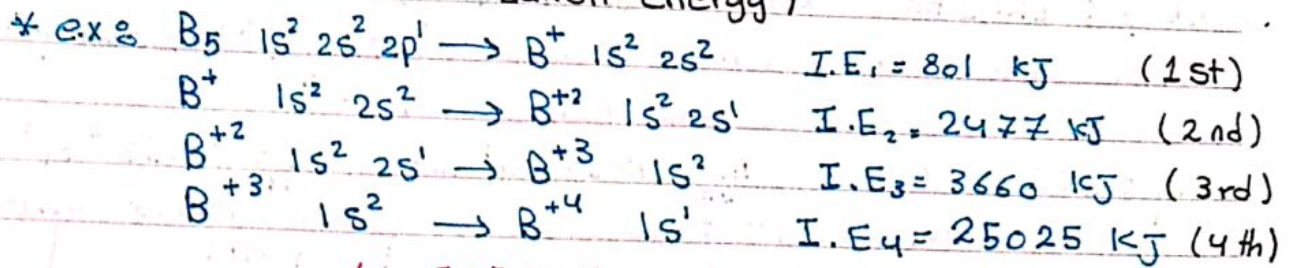
I II III IV V VI VII VIII

(Shielding factor) * شكل ذرة الكوبالت يغلف النواة ويوجب شحنة النواة من الباقي * قوة التجاذب في ذرة أكبر من ذرة بسبب شكله الكروي

(YASSIN)

5/12/2019

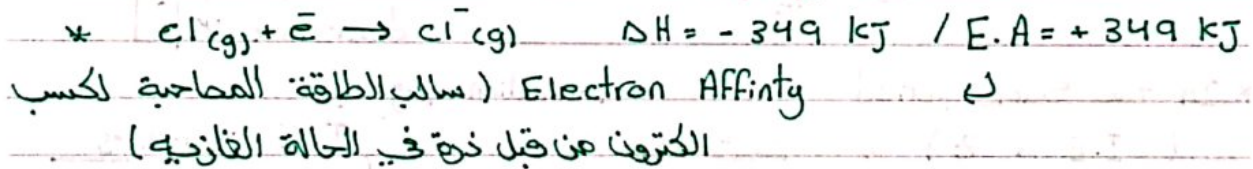
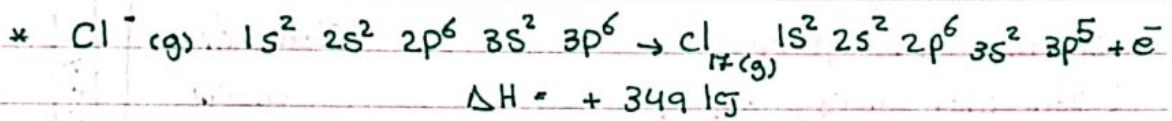
(Ionization energy)



* نزع من المستوى الداخلي وتركيبه شبيه بغاز ال [He] (المستوى الداخلي طاقت منخفضة)
الخامل لذلك ال I.E تكون مرتفعة جدًا (المستوي الداخلي طاقت منخفضة)
ومستقرة جدًا)

* إذا الفقرة حصلت في المستوى الرابع = عدد الالكترونات في المستوى الأخير = 3
* إذا الفقرة حصلت في المستوى الثالث = عدد الالكترونات في المستوى الأخير = 2
وهكذا - - -

* Electron Affinity :



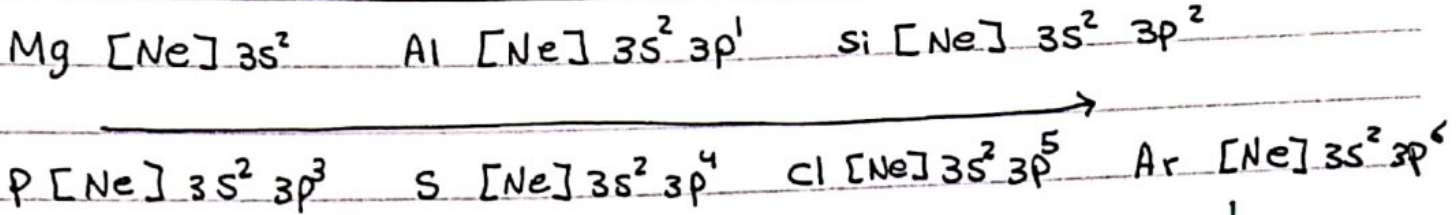
↑	Li [He] 2s ¹	* يزيد ال E.A من الأسفل
	Na [Ne] 3s ¹	الى الأعلى
	K [Ar] 4s ¹	* يزيد ال E.A لحد ما يوصل للمستوى
	Rb [Kr] 5s ¹	الثاني لانه صعبها صعب جدًا فقرة
	(المعجزة)	الشافر حفره وحيد ال E.A

YASSIN

No:

Date:

تزداد E.A



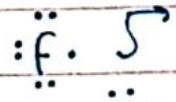
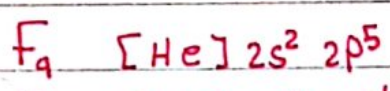
(نفس الدورة ..)

* E.A ≤ 0 (العناصر الخاملة) (لايها مستقرة)

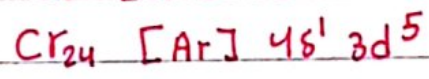
* في المجموعة ال II سيتم كسب الالكترون في P ولكن قبلها في S
 و في شكلها كروي فحاجتها عن P شحنة النواة ، فعناصر المجموعة ال I
 E.A لها أكبر

* عناصر المجموعة ال IV أكثر E.A من ال V لأن المجموعة ال V
 مستقرة فأنا سأحولوا لغير مستقرة و E.A ≥ 0

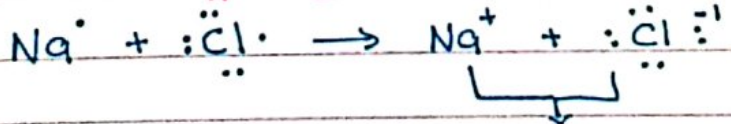
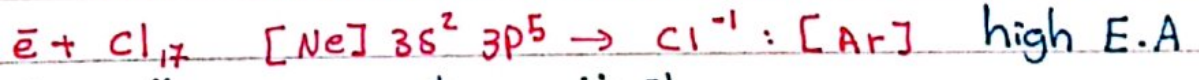
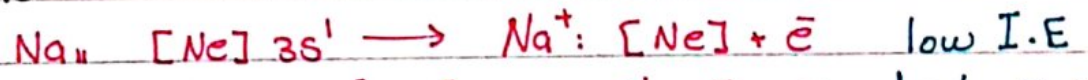
CH 9 : Ionic and covalent bonding :



المستوى الأخير
 العيون الكترونات



* Ionic bond :



Electrostatic interaction

E = k $\frac{Q^+ Q^-}{r}$
 ثابت كولوم ↓

No: 8/12/2019

Date: _____

Ex:

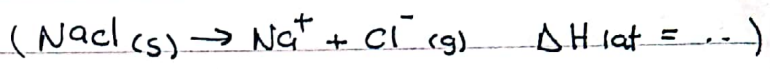
$$E = \frac{k q^+ q^-}{r} \quad \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{NaCl}$$

$$\bar{e} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$r = 282 \text{ pm} = 282 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

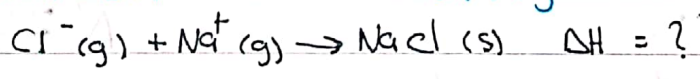
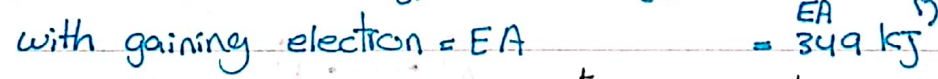
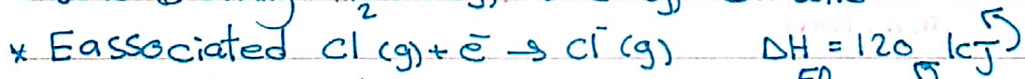
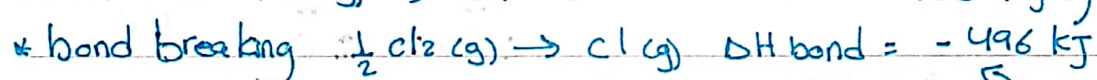
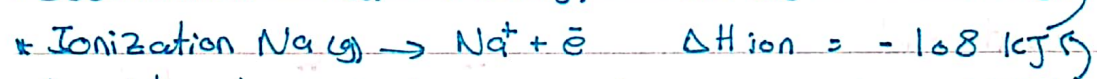
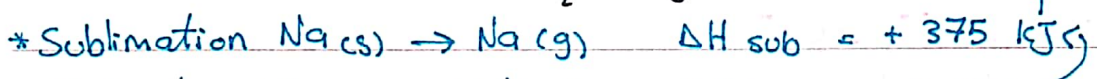
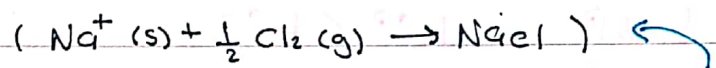
$$E = \frac{8.99 \times 10^9 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19}}{282 \times 10^{-9}} = -8.18 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$



* Lattice Energy :

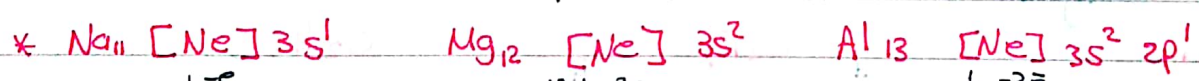
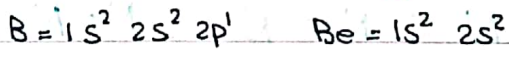
الطاقة اللازمة لفصل أيونات سالبة و موجبة عن بعض

* Born-Haber cycle :



$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = \Delta H_{\text{sub}} + \Delta H_{\text{ion}} + \Delta H_{\text{bond}} + \Delta H_{\text{EA}} + \Delta H$$

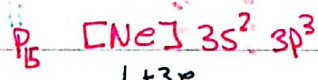
$$\Delta H = -786 \text{ kJ} / \Delta H_{\text{lat}} = +786$$



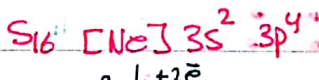
↓ -e
Na⁺

Mg²⁺ ↓ -2e

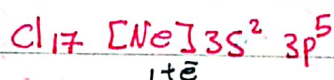
Al³⁺ ↓ -3e



↓ +3e
P³⁻



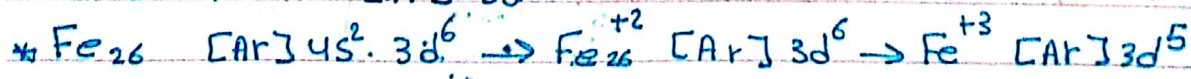
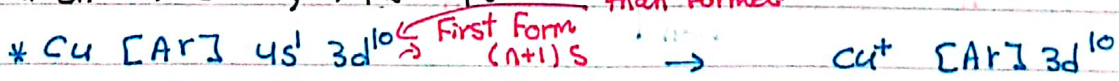
S⁻² ↓ +2e



↓ +e
Cl⁻



* $\text{Sn}^{+2} / \text{Sn}^{+4}$, $\text{Pb}^{+2} / \text{Pb}^{+4}$ than formed

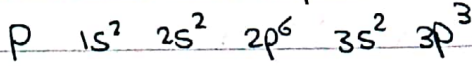
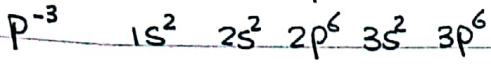
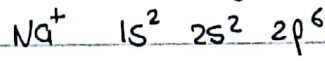
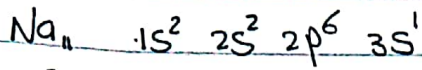
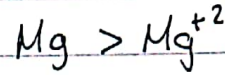
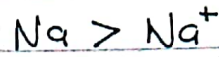


No: 6/12/2019

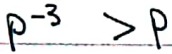
Date:

9.3 Ionic radius

Radius



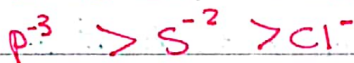
atomic radius :



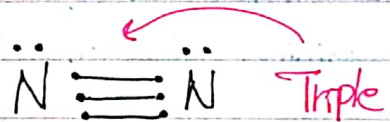
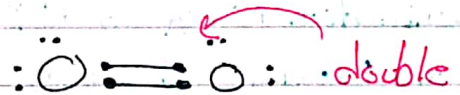
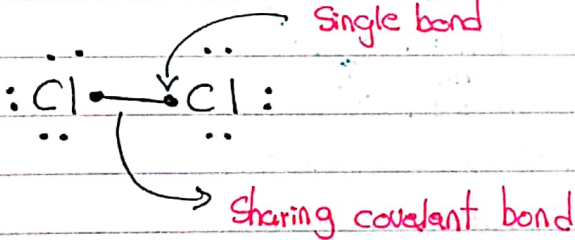
* Isoelectronic : Same electron configuration.



Ionic radius



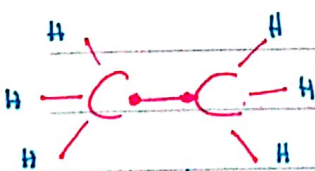
9.4 Covalent bond



- Bond energy $\text{N} \equiv \text{N} > \text{N} = \text{N} > \text{N} - \text{N}$

- Bond length $\text{N} \equiv \text{N} < \text{N} = \text{N} < \text{N} - \text{N}$

* C_2H_6



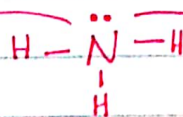
C_2H_4



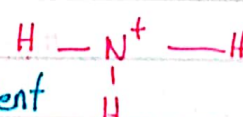
C_2H_2



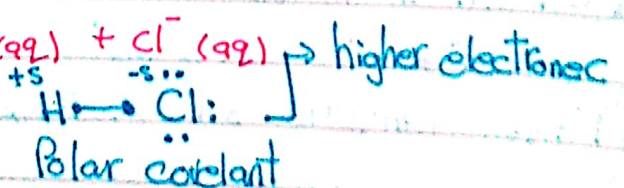
non bonding electrons



Coordinating covalent bond



* $\text{H} - \text{Cl} (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{HCl} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^- (\text{aq})$



No: _____ Date: _____

En increase \rightarrow

1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Li ₃	Be ₄	B ₅	C ₆	N ₇	O ₈	F ₉
						Cl ₁₇ 3.0
						Br ₃₅ 2.8
						I ₅₃ 2.5

↑ increase
EN

12/12/2019

Ex: Rank the following bonds according to their polarities

* H-Cl, H-F, H-I, H-Br

H-F > H-Cl > H-Br > H-I

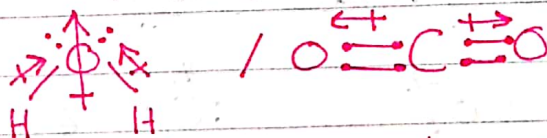
* N-O, N-F, C-F, O-F

* dipole moment μ

polar bond $\mu \neq 0$

non polar $\mu = 0$

* $\overset{+}{\text{H}} \rightarrow \overset{-}{\text{Cl}}$



9.6 Lewis structure

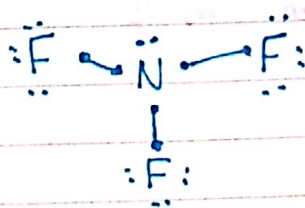
NF₃

N₇ 1s² 2s² 2p³

1x5=5

F₉ 1s² 2s² 2p⁵

3x7=21



$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ -6 \\ \hline 20 \\ -18 \\ \hline 2 \\ -2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$

① collect the total number of valence electron in the compound

② Assign the central atom and the surrounding atoms

③ give each surrounding atom with the central atom a pair of electron as bonding electrons presented by a dash

CO₂

C: 1x4=4

O: 2x6=12

\Rightarrow 16



CO₃²⁻

C=4, O=18

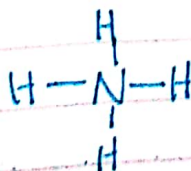
$\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}$

22+2=24

NH₄⁺

N: 1x5=5, H=4x1=4

9-1=8



④ give each surrounding atom number of electron to have eight electrons

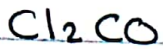
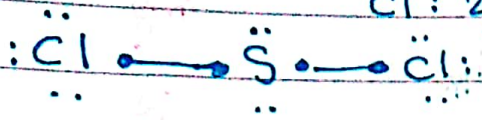
⑤ If any electron was left put there on the central atom



S: $1 \times 6 = 6$

$20 - 4 = 16 - 12 = 4$

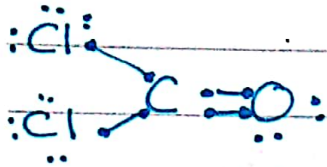
Cl: $2 \times 7 = 14$



Cl: $2 \times 7 = 14$

C: $1 \times 4 = 4 \Rightarrow 24$

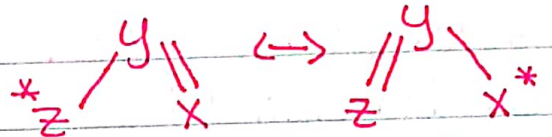
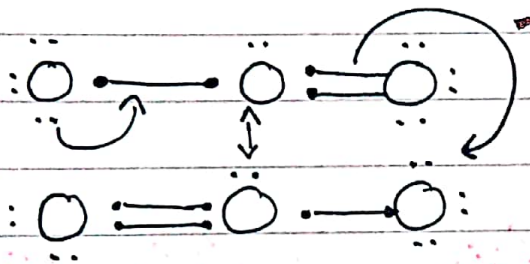
O: $1 \times 6 = 6$



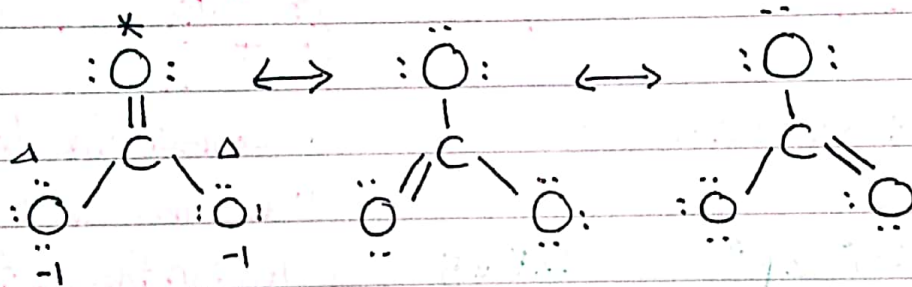
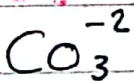
9.7 Resonance



O: $3 \times 6 = 18 - 4 = 14$



* Lone pair of electron charge (+ve or -ve)



- Formal charge : # of valance electron. - # nonbonding electron. - Bonding electron. $\Rightarrow 2$

$O^* = 6 - 4 - \frac{4}{2} = 0$

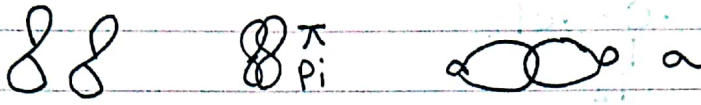
$O^\Delta = 6 - 6 - \frac{2}{2} = -1$

$C = 4 - 0 - \frac{8}{2} = 0$

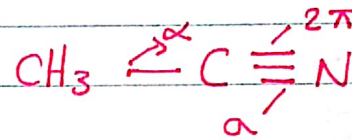
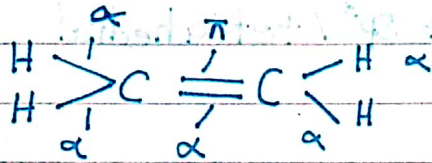
14 / 12 / 2019

Chapter 10 :

- valance bond theory :



* اذا كان لىسا π لازم أفلاك (p) زىف متثلثة



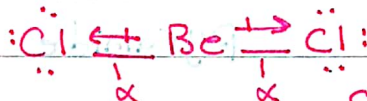
- hybridization

⊗ AX₂



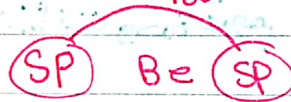
* BeCl₂

Be 1s² 2s² 2p⁶



non polar

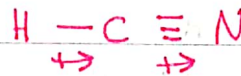
اذا الطرفين متشابهين SP



Linear

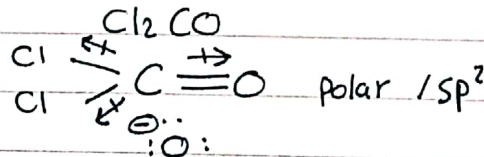
Polar

اذا الطرفين اختلفوا

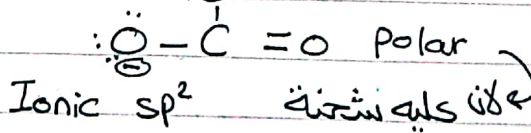


code	Hybirdization	Geometry	angle	Polarity
AX ₂	SP	linear	180°	non polar
AX ₃	SP ²	trigonal planer	120°	non polar

⊗ AX₃



polar / sp²



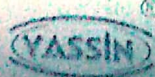
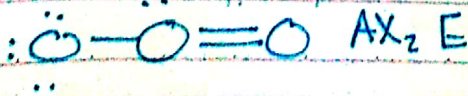
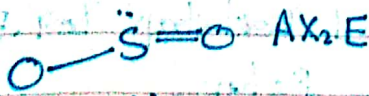
Polar

Ionic sp² (كله عليه شحنة)

⊗ AX₃

⊗ AX₂E

AX₂E sp² V-shaped / bent-shaped / 120° / polar



No: 19/12/2019

Date:

AX₄

C: 1s² 2s² 2p²

CH₄

CCl₄

4x1=4

→ 32

CCl₄

Cl₂

→ 109.5°

Cl: 7x4=28

SiH₄

Cl₂-C-Cl₂

CBru₄

Cl₂

POCl₃

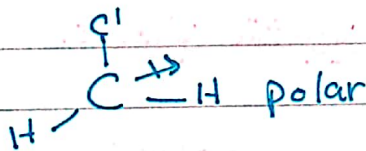
AX₄ → sp³ / tetrahedral

SO₄⁻²

PO₄⁻³

ClO₄⁻¹

code	hybridization	Geometry	angle	Polarity
AX ₄	sp ³	tetrahedral	109.5	non polar
AX ₃ E	sp ³	pyramide	≈ 109.5	Polar



الذاتية وحدة موجبة *

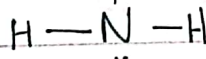
AX₄

AX₃E

NH₃

NH₃

H



NF₃

NCl₃

PCl₃

AsCl₃

AsBr₃

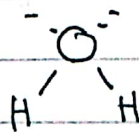
AX₂E₂

H₂O

H₂S

Cl₂S

F₂O



O: 1x6=6

H: 2x1=2 → 8

F₂Se

AX₂E₂ sp³

V-shaped / Bent shape 109.5°
Polar

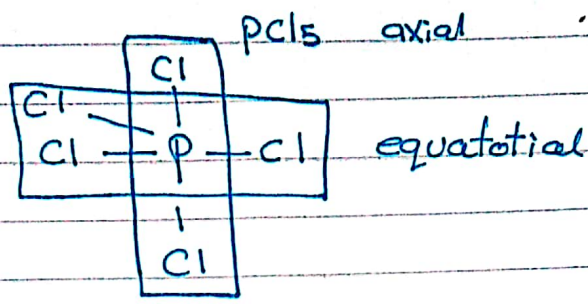
H₂Se

No:

Date:

AX₅

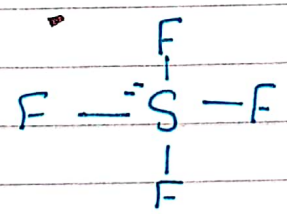
- PCl₅
- PF₅
- AsF₅
- AsCl₅



P₁₅: 1s² 2s² 2p⁶ 3s²
3p³ 3d⁰

AX₅ sp³d trigonal bipyramidal 90° non polar
 AX₄E sp³d / SF₄ seesaw (distorted) Polar 120°

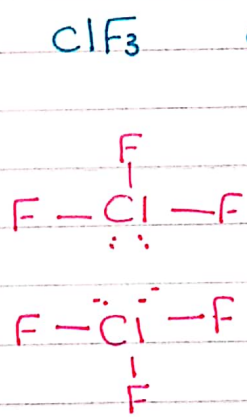
- SF₄
- SCl₄
- SeCl₄
- FeCl₄⁺
- BrF₄⁺



S: 1x6 = 6
 F: 4x7 = 28 } → 34
 117°

AX₃E₂

- ClF₃
- BrF₃
- ICl₃
- BrCl₃
- IF₃
- XeF₃⁺



Cl: 1x7 = 7
 F: 3x7 = 21 } → 28

AX₃E₂ sp³d T-shaped 90° polar