

Chapter 17 Reference Sheet

Conversions between Joules and calories

- $1 \text{ J} = 0.2390 \text{ calories}$

- $1 \text{ calorie} = 4.184 \text{ J}$

Specific Heat

- $C = \frac{q}{m \Delta T}$ Units for C are $\text{J}/(\text{g } ^\circ\text{C})$ or $\text{cal}/(\text{g } ^\circ\text{C})$
 - q = heat in Joules or calories
 - m = mass in grams
 - ΔT = final - initial temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$)
- $m = \frac{q}{C \Delta T}$
- $\Delta T = \frac{q}{mC}$
- $q = C m \Delta T$

Enthalpy Change

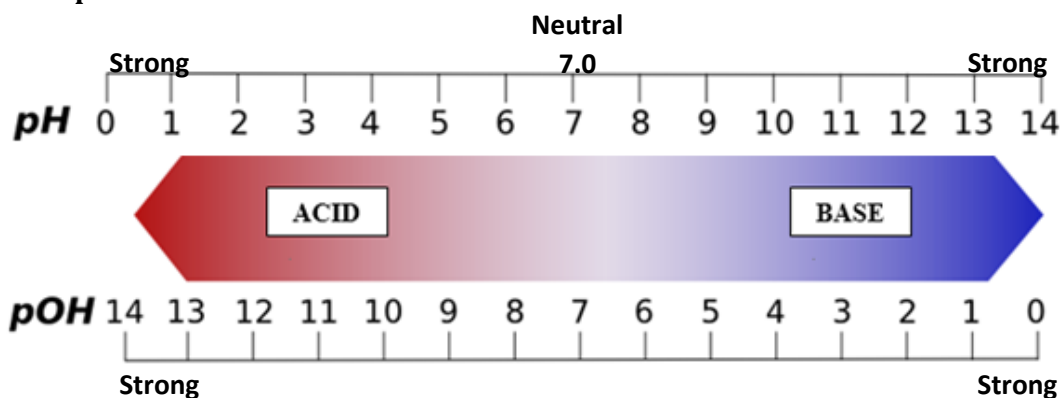
- $q = \Delta H$
- $q_{\text{surr}} = m \times C \times \Delta T$
- $q_{\text{sys}} = \Delta H = -q_{\text{surr}} = -m \times C \times \Delta T$
- $\Delta H = -m \times C \times \Delta T$
- q = heat; J or calories
- ΔH = enthalpy; J or calories
- m = mass of the water; (g)
- C = specific heat of water; $\text{J}/(\text{g } ^\circ\text{C})$ or $\text{cal}/(\text{g } ^\circ\text{C})$
- ΔT = final - initial temperature; ($^\circ\text{C}$)

Chapter 19 Reference Sheet

Comparing Definitions of Acids and Bases

| Type | Acid | Base |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Arrhenius | H^+ producer | OH^- producer |
| Brønsted-Lowry | H^+ donor | H^+ acceptor |
| Lewis | Electron-pair acceptor | Electron-pair donor |

pH and pOH Scales



Calculations with pH and pOH

- **Type 1:**

- To find pOH $\text{pOH} = 14 - \text{pH}$
- To find pH $\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH}$
 - *pH and pOH do not have a label*
 - Use addition and subtraction rules for Significant Digits

- **Type 2:**

- To find pH using hydronium concentration $\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$
- To find pOH using hydroxide concentration $\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^-]$
 - **Don't forget the negative sign!**
 - Use the EXP key for the $\times 10^{\#}$ portion
 - *pH and pOH do not have a label*
 - Use multiplication and division rules for Significant Digits

- **Type 3:**

- To find hydronium concentration using pH $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \text{antilog} [-\text{pH}]$
- To find the hydroxide concentration using pOH $[\text{OH}^-] = \text{antilog} [-\text{pOH}]$
 - **Don't forget the negative sign when plugging it in to the calculator.**
 - Antilog = 10^x or "shift" "LOG"
 - $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ and $[\text{OH}^-]$ are labeled with "M" for Molarity / concentration
 - Use multiplication and division rules for Significant Digits

- **Type 4:**

- To find the hydroxide concentration using the hydronium $[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ M}}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$
- To find the hydronium concentration using the hydroxide $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ M}}{[\text{OH}^-]}$
 - $1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ M}$ is a constant and won't affect Significant Digits
 - Use the EXP key for the $\times 10^{\#}$ portion
 - $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ and $[\text{OH}^-]$ are labeled with "M" for Molarity / concentration
 - Use multiplication and division rules for Significant Digits

