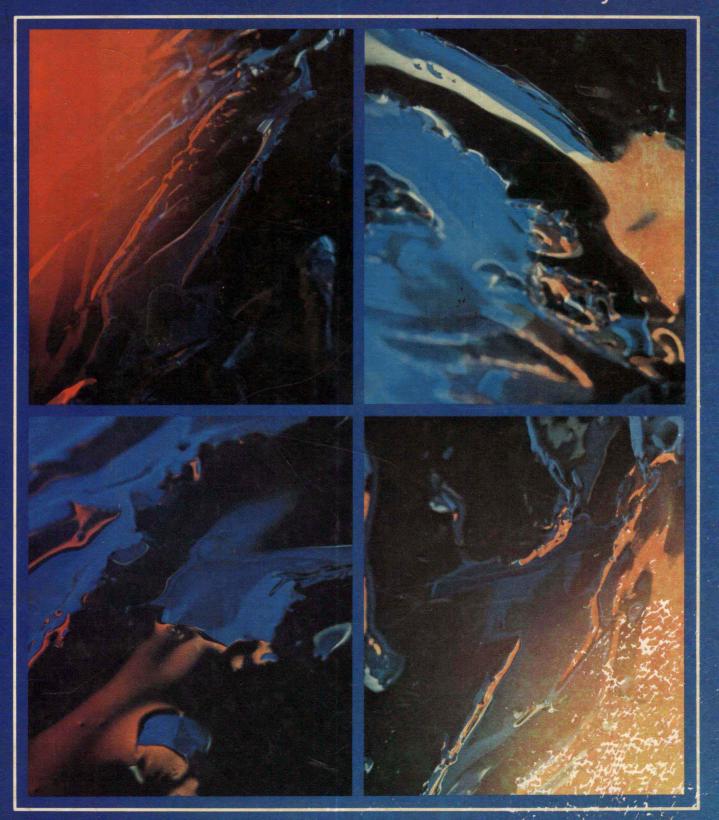
**Second Edition** 

### FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY Brady/Holum



# FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY

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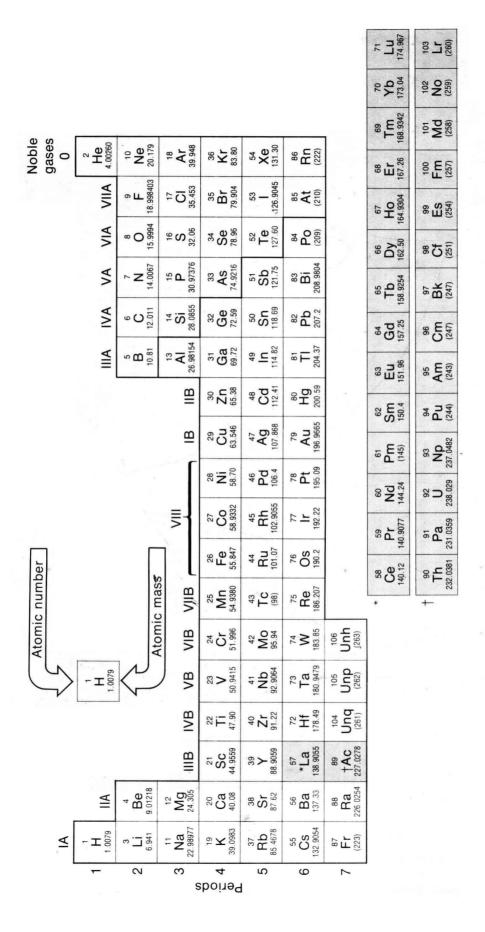
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#### TABLE OF ATOMIC WEIGHTS AND NUMBERS

Based on the 1977 Report of the Commission on Atomic Weights of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Scaled to the relative atomic mass of carbon-12.

Symbol

Element

Atomic

Number

Atomic Weight

		Atomic	
Element	Symbol	Number	Atomic Weight
Actinium	Ac	89	227.0278 (e)
Aluminum	Al	13	26.98154
Americium	Am	95	(243) (f)
Antimony	Sb	51	121.75 (a)
Argon	Ar	18	39.948 (a, b, c)
Arsenic	As	33	74.9216
Astatine	At	85	(210) (f)
Barium	Ba	56	137.33 (c)
Berkelium	Bk	97	(247) (f)
Beryllium	Be	4	9.01218
Bismuth	Bi	83	208.9804
Boron	В	5	10.81 (b, d)
Bromine	Br	35	79.904
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.41 (c)
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08 (c)
Californium	Cf	98	(251) (f)
Carbon	C	6 ·	12.011 (b)
Cerium	Ce	58	140.12 (c)
Cesium	Cs	55	132.9054
Chlorine	CI	17	35.453
Chromium	Cr	24	51.996
Cobalt	Co	27	58.9332
Copper	Cu	29	63.546 (a, b)
Curium	Cm	96	(247) (f)
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.50 (a)
Einsteinium	Es	99	(252) (f)
Erbium	Er	68	167.26 (a)
Europium	Eu	63	151.96 (c)
Fermium	Fm	100	(257) (f)
Fluorine	F	9	18.998403
Francium	Fr	87	(223) (f)
Gadolinium	Gd	64	157.25 (a, c)
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72
Germanium	Ge	32	72.59 (a)
Gold	Au	79	196.9665
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.49 (a)
Helium	He	2	4.00260 (c)
Holmium	Но	67	164.9304
Hydrogen	Н	1	1.0079 (b)
Indium -	In	49	114.82 (c)
lodine	f.	53	126.9045
Iridium	lr 5-	77	192.22 (a)
Iron	Fe	26	55.847 (a)
Krypton	Kr	36	83.80 (c, d)
Lanthanum	La	57	138.9055 (a, c)
Lawrencium	Lr Ph	103	(260) (f)
Lead	Pb	82	207.2 (b, c)
Lithium	Li	3	6.941 (a, b, c, c
Lutetium	Lu	71	174.967 (a)
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.305 (c)
Manganese	Mn	25	54.9380
Mendelevium	Md	101	(258) (f)
Mercury	Hg	80	200.59 (a)

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(d) Considerable	variations	from	this	atomic	weight	value	can	occur	in
commercial s							mpos	ition.	4

(a) Precise to ±3 units in the last place.

good to  $\pm 1$  unit in the last place.

Except as noted in the footnotes that follow, the atomic weight values are

- (e) The atomic weight of the radioisotope of longest half-life.
- (f) The mass number of the radioisotope of longest half-life.
- (g) The official name and symbol has not been agreed to. Element 105 is unofficially called hahnium. Element 104 is called rutherfordium by American scientists and kurchatovium by Russian scientists.

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.4 (c)	*
.9559	
.96 (a)	
.0855 (a)	
.868 (c)	
.98977	
.62 (c)	
.06 (b)	18
.9479 (a)	
) (f)	
.60 (a,	c)
.9254	
.37 (a)	
.0381 (c,	e)
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.69 (a)	
.90 (a)	
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<sup>(</sup>b) Atomic weight cannot be expressed more precisely because among normal terrestrial materials there are known variations in isotopic

<sup>.(</sup>c) Geological samples of this element have been found with anomalous isotopic composition and atomic weights different from this value.

TO THE STUDENT: A Study Guide for the textbook is available through your college bookstore under the title Study Guide to Accompany FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY, Second Edition by James E. Brady and John R. Holum. The Study Guide can help you with course material by acting as a tutorial, review, and study aid. A manual containing detailed solutions to all the numerical problems in the textbook is also available under the title Solutions Manual to Accompany FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY, Second Edition by Ernest R. Birnbaum. If these books are not in stock, ask the bookstore manager to order them for you.

### PREFACE

When we planned the revision of this text, we had two principal goals in mind. First, we wished to include certain topics, omitted from the first edition, that would satisfy the educational needs of a larger number of students. Second, we wished to maintain the flavor of the first edition, with its emphasis on a relaxed, nonthreatening writing style, its pedagogical aids designed to assist students over the hurdles of problem solving, and its many examples that show how chemistry relates to the world in which we live. In working toward these ends, the book has undergone much more than merely a face-lifting. Indeed, in many ways, it is a new book.

#### **Features in Organization and Content**

In seeking to satisfy our first goal, we have made some major changes in the overall flow of concepts. These evolved in part from input from users of the first edition as well as from suggestions by reviewers. For example, those familiar with the first edition will notice that the discussions of the three states of matter are now located together in Chapters 9 and 10, and the chapters on thermodynamics, kinetics, and equilibrium have been resequenced to give a smoother flow of concepts. We have also moved the discussion of the chemistry of carbon to the end of the book where it serves as an introduction to the second-year course in organic chemistry. In addition, a number of chapters have been rewritten, new chapters have been added, and additional topics have been included, such as the calculation of activation energies in the kinetics chapter and the discussion of polyprotic acids in the acid/base equilibrium chapter.

The text's chapter sequence provides a logical development of chemical principles. In a broad sense, the text is divided into a number of major units that can be described as follows.

Quantitative Aspects of Chemistry (Chapters 1 to 4). Here we develop the basic groundwork for quantitative measurements of mass and energy and their applications to stoichiometric relationships. This includes the stoichiometry of compounds and chemical reactions as well as thermochemistry. The early introduction of these concepts is an aid in the laboratory.

**Periodic Properties and Atomic Structure** (Chapters 5 to 8). This unit begins with the development of the periodic table and a description of some of the properties of the elements and their compounds that demonstrate a more or less systematic variation within the periodic table. Chapter 5 includes a discussion of inorganic nomenclature. All of this serves as a prelude to the discussions of atomic and molecular structure.

Properties of Pure Substances (Chapters 9 and 10). Here the emphasis is on the physical properties of the states of matter, and how these properties are affected by intermolecular attractions. In this edition we have combined all of the discussions relating to gases into one chapter.

**Properties of Mixtures** (Chapters 11 to 13). We begin with mixtures as a medium for chemical reactions. Chapter 11 focuses on acid/base and metathesis reactions, and Chapter 12 examines redox reactions in some detail. Both of these chapters include discussions of solution stoichiometry and titrations. Chapter 13 then turns its attention to the physical properties of solutions.

Factors Affecting the Outcome of Reactions (Chapters 14 to 18). The topics of thermodynamics, kinetics, and equilibrium are discussed in this sequence because they address, in order, the questions "Is a reaction possible?", "How fast can it occur?", and "What is the system like when it gets to equilibrium?" Electrochemistry, of course, combines aspects of both thermodynamics and equilibrium.

Properties of Important Elements and Their Compounds (Chapters 19 to 22). These descriptive chapters are not meant to be encyclopedic, but instead concentrate on major chemicals and chemical reactions. The material is presented so that if time is limited, instructors can easily choose those topics that they believe to be most important or relevent.

Nuclear Chemistry and the Chemistry of Carbon (Chapters 23 to 24). The applications of nuclear phenomena to chemistry have been moved toward the end of the text so that topics such as tracer analysis and the kinetics of nuclear decay can be discussed. The text concludes with an integrated treatment of the chemistry of the compounds of carbon, including an overview of polymers and biochemicals. Thus we have provided a bridge to the sophomore course in organic chemistry, which will be taken by most students using the book.

The order of topics described above provides an early introduction of many of the aspects of stoichiometry that are needed in the laboratory. It also reflects a basic philosophy of the text — that chemistry is an experimental science and that theory is based on observation and the collection of facts. Therefore, throughout the book, we have been careful to proceed from the concrete to the abstract in the development of concepts. For example, in Chapter 5 we use the development of the periodic table as a tool for introducing some of the physical and chemical properties of the elements, which serves as a background to descriptions of atomic and molecular structure in the chapters that follow. In this way, these theoretical discussions do not occur in a factual vacuum. Similarly, in Chapter 10, the physical properties of liquids and solids are discussed before explanations for their behavior are given in terms of intermolecular attractions.

As in the previous edition, the level of mathematical sophistication in the text is limited to basic algebraic operations; lengthy derivations are avoided. We continue to use a mix of SI and traditional units, although we place greater emphasis on calculations involving joules rather than calories. We use torr and atmospheres in our calculations involving gases; volumes are generally given in milliliters and liters.

#### Features in Problem Solving

One of our aims in this revision has been to improve the framework within which students develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage students to extend what they have learned in one chapter to principles developed in others. From this has evolved a unified approach of repeated review and reinforcement. Within chapters there are numerous worked-out examples, each identified by type so that students will recognize the lesson to be learned or the principle that is demonstrated. These examples show in

#### Features that Enhance Student Interest

To fulfill our second goal, we have been careful to keep the writing style light and conversational, and we have used common chemicals whenever possible as examples both in theoretical discussions and in problems and exercises. To help students appreciate how chemistry is important in other disciplines and to make them aware of the ways that chemistry affects their lives, this edition continues to employ numerous Special Topics placed strategically within chapters throughout the text. New to this edition is the set of nineteen Chemicals in Use topics located between chapters. These have two functions—to provide additional enrichment material about chemicals and chemical processes that are important to society, and to give the instructor a way to selectively interweave descriptive chemistry with the discussions of principles. The sequencing of topics within the series was carefully chosen so that students would have sufficient background to appreciate the chemical discussions and to make effective use of concepts learned by students in preceding chapters.

#### Features in Learning Aids

Instructors will notice the variety of learning aids that are provided to improve student understanding and performance. Each section title appears in a short form to identify the section content, followed by a brief introductory statement that summarizes the section. This gives students a brief preview of the section content and aids them later during review. Within the text itself, numerous margin comments and figures supplement discussions. New terms are set in blue boldface type when they are first introduced and defined. As a review aid, a list of these key terms appears at the end of a chapter. The key terms are also defined in a Glossary at the end of the book, where each term is accompanied by a reference to a principal section in the text where the term is discussed or defined. (A glossary by chapter is also provided in the Study Guide.) Another review aid is the chapter summaries that provide an overview of important concepts.

James E. Brady John R. Holum

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

A complete package of supplements has been assembled to aid the teacher in presenting the course and to help students accomplish problem solving and other study assignments.

**Study Guide for Fundamentals of Chemistry** Second edition by James E. Brady and John R. Holum. This softcover book has been carefully structured to assist students in mastering the important subjects in the text. For each section there is a statement of objectives, followed by a brief review that highlights major topics, sometimes with additional worked-out examples. Most sections have a brief "Self-Test," with answers provided, that supplements the text exercises. Each chapter concludes with a glossary of the Key Terms that are listed at the end of the chapter in the text. For those who wish to employ the *Chemicals in Use* series as a means of teaching descriptive chemistry, the Study Guide also provides a set of Review Exercises to accompany each of these units.

Laboratory Manual for Fundamentals of Chemistry Second edition by Jo A. Beran. This manual features a thorough "techniques" section, with photographs of important manipulations, and 43 experiments sequenced to follow the topical development in the text. For the teacher, an instructor's manual accompanies the laboratory manual.

**Solutions Manual for Fundamentals of Chemistry** by Ernest R. Birnbaum. This softcover supplement provides detailed solutions to all of the numerical problems in the text, including the Practice Exercises, Review Exercises, and Integration of Concepts.

**Teachers Manual for Fundamentals of Chemistry** This manual, available to teachers only, provides detailed chapter objectives, the answers to *all* the questions and problems in the text, and more than 500 carefully chosen multiple-choice questions.

Computer-Aided Instruction for General Chemistry by William Butler and Raymond Hough is a package of 20 self-contained microcomputer programs designed especially as a course supplement. It is published for the Apple II, IIe, Commodore 64 and Pet.

**The Chemistry Tutor Series** This is a series of programs by Frank Rinehart and Sandra Olmsted offering students tutorial instruction in the essential skills required in college chemistry courses beginning with *Stoichiometry & Balancing Equations*, and *Oxidation Reduction Reactions*. These programs are available in both instructor and student versions.

x Supplementary Material for Students and Teachers

**Transparency Masters** Instructors who adopt the book may obtain from Wiley, without charge, a set of  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  in. black and white line drawings that duplicate key figures and tables in the text. They can be used to prepare transparencies.

J.E.B. J.R.H.

## **CONTENTS**

CHAPTER 1		2.7 The Mole	46
INTRODUCTION	1	2.8 Percentage Composition	49
1.1 Why Study Chemistry?	1	2.9 Empirical Formulas	51
1.2 The Scientific Method	2	2.10 Molecular Formulas	56
1.3 The Metric System	3	Summary	56
1.4 The SI System	4	Key Terms	57
1.5 Laboratory Measurements	6	Review Exercises	57
1.6 Significant Figures	12		
1.7 Scientific Notation	14	CHEMICALS IN USE 2	61A
1.8 The Factor—Label Method	16	Limestone and Marble	
1.9 Matter and Energy	19		
1.10 Behavior of Matter	20	CHAPTER 3	
1.11 Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures	23	QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF	
1.12 Chemical Symbols	24	CHEMICAL REACTIONS	62
1.13 Chemical Formulas	25	3.1 Stoichiometry	62
1.14 Chemical Reactions	27	3.2 Balancing Equations	62
1.15 Chemical Equations	28	3.3 Stoichiometric Calculations	65
Summary	29	3.4 Percentage Yield and Limiting Reactants	70
Key Terms	30	3.5 Reactions in Solution	73
Review Exercises	30	3.6 Molar Concentrations	74
CUENICALS IN USS 4	22.	3.7 Making Dilute Solutions from Concentrated Solutions	79
CHEMICALS IN USE 1 Gypsum	33A	Summary	80
Sypsani		Key Terms	81
		Review Exercises	81
CHAPTER 2			
ATOMS, MOLECULES, AND MASS	24	CHEMICALS IN USE 3	86A
RELATIONSHIPS	. 34	Sodium Chloride	00/1
2.1 Laws of Chemical Combination			
<ul><li>2.2 Dalton's Atomic Theory</li><li>2.3 What Atoms Are Made Of</li></ul>	35 39	CHAPTER 4	
			07
<ul><li>2.4 Atomic Weights</li><li>2.5 What Compounds Are Made Of</li></ul>	41 42	ENERGY CHANGES IN CHEMICAL REACTIONS	87
<ul><li>2.5 What Compounds Are Made Of</li><li>2.6 Formula Weights and Molecular Weights</li></ul>	45	4.1 Energy—Sources and Units	87
2.6 Formula weights and Molecular weights	43	4.2 Specific Heat and Heat Capacity	92
			xi

	4.3	Thermochemistry: Energy Changes in	0.4	6.13 Electron Affinity	182
		Chemical Reactions	94	6.14 Formation of Ionic Bonds	183
		Measuring Heats of Reaction: Calorimetry	97	6.15 Electron Bookkeeping: Lewis Symbols	186
		Standard Heats of Reaction	101	6.16 The Octet Rule	187
		Hess's Law of Heat Summation	103	Summary	188
		Standard Heats of Formation and Hess's Law		Key Terms	189
	Sumr		111	Review Exercises	189
	•	Гегтѕ	112		
	Revie	ew Exercises	112	CHEMICALS IN USE 5 Soda Ash	191A
		TION OF CONCEPTS, PART I RS 1–4)	117	CHAPTER 7	
СНА	PTER	5		MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS AND THE COVALENT BOND	192
		ODIC TABLE AND THE CORRELATION		7.1 Electron Sharing	192
OF (		TICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	120	7.2 Covalent Bonds and the Octet Rule	193
		The Need for Organization	120	7.3 Multiple Bonds	195
		The First Periodic Table	121	7.4 When the Octet Rule Fails	196
		The Modern Periodic Table	123	7.5 Drawing Lewis Structures	197
		Metals, Nonmetals, and Metalloids	125	7.6 Resonance: When Lewis Structures Fail	202
	5.5	Some Chemical Properties of Metals and	120	7.7 Coordinate Covalent Bonds	204
	5 (	Nonmetals	128	7.8 Shapes of Molecules: VSEPR Theory	205
		Properties of Ionic and Covalent Compounds		7.9 Polar Bonds and Electronegativity	214
		Acids and Bases	137	7.10 Molecular Shapes and the Polarity of	
		Periodic Trends in the Strengths of Acids	140	Molecules	216
		Naming Chemical Compounds	142	Summary	218
	Sumn	•	145	Key Terms	219
		Terms	146	Review Exercises	219
	Revie	w Exercises	146		
		LS IN USE 4 ochloric Acid	148A	CHEMICALS IN USE 6 Sodium Hydroxide	221A
СНА	PTER	6		CHAPTER 8	
АТО	MIC	STRUCTURE AND THE FORMATION OF		MODERN THEORIES OF COVALENT BONDING	222
IONI		DNDS	149	8.1 Introduction	222
		The Discovery of Subatomic Particles	149	8.2 Valence Bond Theory	223
	6.2	Electromagnetic Radiation and Atomic	151	8.3 Hybrid Orbitals	225
		Spectra: Energy Levels in Atoms	154	8.4 Coordinate Covalent Bonds and Hybrid	
	6.3	The Bohr Model of the Atom	160	Orbitals	235
	6.4	The Wave Nature of Matter	161	8.5 Double and Triple Bonds	236
	6.5	Electron Waves in Atoms	164	8.6 Bond Energies and Their Measurement	242
	6.6	Electron Spin	168	8.7 Molecular Orbital Theory	246
	6.7	Electron Configurations	169	8.8 Delocalized Molecular Orbitals	250
	6.8	Some Unexpected Electron Configurations	172	Summary	253
	6.9	Electron Configurations and the Periodic Table	173	Key Terms	253
	6 10	Where the Electron Spends Its Time	175	Review Exercises	253
		Sizes of Atoms and Ions	173		
		Lionization Energy	180	INTEGRATION OF CONCEPTS, PART II	256
	0.12	. Iomzation Energy	100	(CHAPTERS 5–8)	250

PROPERTIES OF GASES   258	CHAPTER 9		CHAPTER 11	
9.2 Pressure 9.3 Units of Pressure 9.3 Units of Pressure 9.4 Pressure-Volume Relationship 9.5 Partial Pressure Relationship 9.6 The Temperature-Volume Relationship 9.6 The Combined Gas Law 9.7 The Combined Gas Law 9.7 The Combined Gas Law 9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 9.12 Kinetic Theory of Interic Theory	PROPERTIES OF GASES	258	ACIDS, BASES, AND IONIC REACTIONS	326
9.3 Units of Pressure 9.4 Pressure-Volume Relationship 9.5 Partial Pressure Relationships 9.6 The Temperature-Volume Relationship 9.7 The Combined Gas Law 9.7 The Combined Gas Law 9.8 The Ideal Gas Law 9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 9.13 Real Gases — Deviations from the Ideal Gas Law 9.13 Real Gases — Deviations from the Ideal Gas Law 9.14 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 9.15 Key Terms 10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 10.6 Vapor Pressures 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Chârelier's Principle 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.11 Shase Diagrams 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Someory Resultine Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Vapor Priessures 10.17 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.18 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.19 Liquid Crystals 10.11 Shase Diagrams 10.11 Shase Diagrams 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Someorystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 CHAMICALS IN USE 8 10.17 CHAMICALS IN USE 8 10.18 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.19 Liquid Crystals 10.11 Shase Diagrams 10.11 Shase Diagrams 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.17 Shase Diagrams 10.18 CHAMICALS IN USE 8 10.19 CHAMICALS IN USE 8 10.10 Crystals 10.11 Crystals 10.11 Crystals 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Crystals 10.17 Crystals 10.17 Crystals 10.18 Crystals 10.19 Crystals	9.1 Qualitative Facts About Gases	258	11.1 Electrolytes	326
3.30   3.30	9.2 Pressure	259	11.2 Arrhenius Acids and Bases: Ionization	
9.5 Partial Pressure Relationships 9.6 The Temperature-Volume Relationships 9.6 The Temperature-Volume Relationship 9.7 The Combined Gas Law 70 1.15 Stoichiometry of Ionic Reactions: Acid-Base Titrations 9.8 The Ideal Gas Law 9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Cas Laws 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Cas Laws 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 9.15 Ferms 9.16 Key Terms 9.17 Key Terms 9.18 Key Terms 9.18 CHEMICALS IN USE 9 9.19 CHAPTER 10 110 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 10.1 Physical Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.4 Changes of Stare and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.15 Energy Changes During Changes of State Principle 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.10 Name Compounds 10.10 Physical Properties of Liquids Boil 10.10 Liquid Crystals 10.10 Physical Properties of Liquids Boil 10.10 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.10 Varystalline Solids 10.10 Tynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.11 Varystalline Solids 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Stoichiometry of Ionic Reactions Addition Reactions Additional Bases 13 Solution Stone General Properties of Liquids and Solids Supported State and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.12 Physical Properties of Liquids Boil 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Energy Changes Or State and Crystal Types 10.15 Stoichiometry of Ionic Reactions Hases 12.1 Oxidation Numbers 12.2 Oxidation Numbers to Balance 12.3 Using Oxidation Numbers to Balance 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion- 12.5 Electron-Transfer 12.1 Oxidation Numbers 12.2 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 12.2 Reactions of Metals with Acids 13.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 13.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 13.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 14.0 Page Transfer 15. Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox 15. Eq	9.3 Units of Pressure	261	Reactions	327
267   267	9.4 Pressure-Volume Relationship	262	11.3 Ionic Reactions in Aqueous Solutions	330
9.6 The Temperature-Volume Relationship 9.7 The Combined Gas Law 9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Law 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 9.14 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 9.15 Review Exercises 9.16 Review Exercises 9.17 Evers 9.18 Review Exercises 9.19 Review Exercises 9.19 Review Exercises 9.10 LiQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE 9.10 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 10.13 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.14 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.15 Energy Changes During Changes of State 10.16 Vapor Pressures 10.17 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.19 Internolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 Noncrystalline Solids 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Stoichiometry of Ionic Reactions Addis and Bases 132 Titrations 11.5 Stoichiometry of Recids and Bases 132 Titrations 14.16 Equivalent Weights and Normality 14.17 Brønsted Concept of Acids and Bases 1352 11.8 Lewis Concept of Acids and Bases 1352 12.8 Wey Terms 13.6 CHEMICALS IN USE 9 13.60 14.17 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 15. Stoichiometry of Ionic Reactions Bases 15.2 Energy Changes Changes Of State 1298 12.2 Oxidation Numbers 12.3 Using Oxidation Numbers to Balance 12.2 Oxidation Numbers 12.3 Using Oxidation Numbers 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion- Electron Method 1373 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion- Electron Method 1373 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion- Electron Method 1373 12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 1384 12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 1384 1495 1496 1496 1497 1497 1497 1497 1497 1497 1497 1497	9.5 Partial Pressure Relationships	264		
9.8 The Combined Gas Law 9.8 The Ideal Gas Law 9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 8.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 8.287 Key Terms 9.88 CHEMICALS IN USE 7 Oxygen  CHAPTER 10  10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 10.6 Vapor Pressures 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 Crystalline Solids 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Physical Properties of State 10.17 Brass Paid August Weights and Normality in Redox 12.2 Review Exercises 322 CHAPTER 13 SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS 407 CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325  SUmmary 326  CHAPTER 12  REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING ELECTRON-TRANSFER 12.1 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions 326  CHAPTER 12  REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING ELECTRON-TRANSFER 12.2 Oxidation Numbers 326  12.3 Using Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 327  12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion- Electron Method 328  12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 329  12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Exercises 401  Authority Compounds 326  Summary 400  Authority Compounds 327  CHEMICALS IN USE 10  Authority Compounds 328  CHAPTER 13  SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 8	9.6 The Temperature-Volume Relationship	267		334
9.8 The Ideal Gas Law	9.7 The Combined Gas Law	270		2/1
9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases 9.10 Law of Effusion 277 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 280 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 282 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 285 Summary 287 Key Terms 288 Review Exercises 288  CHEMICALS IN USE 7 Oxygen 292A  CHAPTER 10  LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE 293 10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 293 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 294 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 298 10.6 Vapor Pressures 299 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.10 Crystalline Solids 309 10.10 Name Chapter Solids 309 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 301 10.10 Crystalline Solids 309 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 311 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 301 10.14 Liquid Crystals 313 10.15 Noncrystalline Solids 301 10.15 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.10 Noncrystalline Solids 301 10.11 Crystalline Solids 301 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 301 10.14 Liquid Crystals 312 Review Exercises 322 Review Exercises 325  12.1 Brønsted Concept of Acids and Bases 352  11.8 Lewis Concept of Acids and Bases 352  Summary 321 Key Terms 366 Review Exercises 352  CHEMICALS IN USE 9 3.60  CHAPTER 12  12.1 Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations in Numbers to Balance Equations and Solids 324  12.2 Disidation Numbers to Balance Equations by the Ion-Electron Method 373  12.1 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 373  12.2 Bealoncing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 373  12.3 Dising Contaction Solids 377  12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions in the Reactivity of Metals 382  12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 377  12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 388  12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 382  12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 384  12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 388  12.1 Equiva	9.8 The Ideal Gas Law	272		
9.10 Law of Effusion 277 9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 280 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 282 9.13 Real Gases — Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 287 Key Terms 287 Key Terms 288 Review Exercises 288  CHEMICALS IN USE 7 Oxygen 292A  CHAPTER 10  LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE 293 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 293 10.3 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 294 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 298 10.6 Vapor Pressures 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 302 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 304 10.10 Crystalline Solids 309 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 311 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 309 10.14 Liquid Crystals 317 10.15 Phase Diagrams 318 Summary 321 Key Terms 322 Review Exercises 325  CHEMICALS IN USE 10 11.8 Lewis Concept of Acids and Bases 337 Summary 321 Key Terms 364 Key Terms 369 Key Terms 369 Key Terms 369 Key Terms 360 Review Exercises 325  CHAPTER 12  REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING ELECTRON-TRANSFER 364 12.2 Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 366 12.2 Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 466 12.3 Using Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 466 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the lon-Electron Method 373 12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 377 12.6 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 382 12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 382 12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 384 12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 388 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 58  Summary 400  Key Terms 401  Nitric Acid 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 10  Nitric Acid 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 10  Nitric Acid 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325A	9.9 Stoichiometry of Reactions between Gases	276		
9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases 280 9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 282 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws 285 Summary 287 Key Terms 288 Review Exercises 288  CHEMICALS IN USE 7 Oxygen 292A CHAPTER 10  LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE 293 10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 293 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 294 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 298 10.6 Vapor Pressures 299 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 300 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 304 10.10 Crystalline Solids 309 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 311 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 316 10.14 Liquid Crystals 317 10.15 Phase Diagrams 318 Summary 321 Key Terms 322 Review Exercises 325  Summary 36 Review Exercises 325  CHAPTER 12  CHAPTER 12  REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING ELECTRON-TRANSFER 364 12.1 Oxidation Numbers 366 Review Exercises 360  Revi		277		
9.12 Kinetic Theory and the Gas Laws 9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws Summary Rey Terms 288 Review Exercises 288  CHEMICALS IN USE 7 Oxygen  CHAPTER 10  LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE 10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 10.3 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 10.6 Vapor Pressures 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 Nanorrystalline Solids 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Vapor Pressures 10.17 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.19 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 Liquid Crystals 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Vapor Pressures 10.17 Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.18 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.19 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.10 Liquid Crystals 10.11 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Vapor Pressures 10.17 Properties and Crystal Types 10.18 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.19 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions Review Exections 10.16 Vapor Pressures 10.17 Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.18 Vapor Pressures 10.19 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 11.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 11.11 Vapor Vapor Pressure 11.11 Vapor Va	9.11 Kinetic Theory of Gases			
9.13 Real Gases—Deviations from the Ideal Gas Laws  Summary  Key Terms  Review Exercises  288  Review Exercises  288  CHEMICALS IN USE 9  360  CHAPTER 10  LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE  293  10.1 Physical Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State Principle  10.6 Vapor Pressures  10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle  10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Noncrystalline Solids 10.17 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.19 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.11 Shase Diagrams 318  CHEMICALS IN USE 8  Review Exercises  Review Exercises  288  CHEMICALS IN USE 9  360  CHAPTER 12  REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING ELECTRON-TRANSFER 364  12.1 Oxidation-Neduction Reactions 364  12.2 Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 12.3 Using Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 373  12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 373  12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 373  12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 373  12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 380  12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 388  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Recitons 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Recitons 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Recitons 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Recitons 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Recitons 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Recitons 396  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Exercises  397  10.15 Phase Diagrams 318  CHEMICALS IN USE 10  Altifuc Acid  Altif		282		
Laws   Summary   287   Summary   287   Key Terms   288   Review Exercises   288   CHEMICALS IN USE 9   363A				
CHEMICALS IN USE 7   292A   CHAPTER 12   REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING ELECTRON-TRANSFER   364   12.1   Oxidation-Reduction Reactions   366   12.2   Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations   370   12.2   Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations   370   12.3   Using Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations   370   12.4   Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method   373   12.5   Reactions of Metals with Acids   377   10.5   Energy Changes During Changes of State   298   12.6   Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds   12.7   Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals   382   12.9   Redox Reactions in the Laboratory   384   10.10   Crystalline Solids   309   10.11   X-Ray Diffraction   311   10.12   Physical Properties and Crystal Types   313   10.13   Noncrystalline Solids   316   10.14   Liquid Crystals   317   10.15   Phase Diagrams   318   Summary   400   406A   Summary   321   Key Terms   322   Review Exercises   322   CHAPTER 13   SOLUTIONS   AND COLLOIDS   407   CHEMICALS IN USE 8   325A   13.1   Kinds of Mixtures   407		285	Review Exercises	360
CHEMICALS IN USE 7	Summary	287		
CHAPTER 10	Key Terms	288		363A
CHAPTER 10   12.1   Oxidation-Reduction Reactions   364	Review Exercises	288	Sulturic Acid	
CHAPTER 10   12.1   Oxidation-Reduction Reactions   364				
CHAPTER   10	CHEMICALS IN LISE 7	292Δ	CHAPTER 12	
CHAPTER 10     CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 10   CHAPTER 13   CHAPTER 14   Chapter 14   Chapter 15   Chapter 15   CHAPTER 14   Chapter 15		ZJZA	REDOX REACTIONS: REACTIONS INVOLVING	
LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, AND CHANGES OF STATE  10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 10.3 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 10.6 Vapor Pressures 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Phase Diagrams 10.17 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 10.18 Noncrystalline Solids 10.19 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 110.13 Noncrystalline Solids 110.14 Liquid Crystals 110.15 Phase Diagrams 110.15 Phase Diagrams 110.16 Phase Diagrams 110.17 Phase Diagrams 110.18 Summary 110.19 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 110.10 Crystalline Solids 110.11 X-Ray Diffraction 110.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 110.13 Noncrystalline Solids 110.14 Liquid Crystals 110.15 Phase Diagrams 110.15 Phase Diagrams 110.16 Phase Diagrams 110.17 Phase Diagrams 110.18 Phase Diagrams 110.19 Phase Diagrams 110.10 Crystalline Solids 110.11 X-Ray Diffraction 110.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 110.15 Phase Diagrams 110.16 Phase Diagrams 110.17 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 110.18 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 110.19 Redox Reactions of Metals with Acids 110.10 Equivalent of One Metal by Another from Compounds 110.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 110.17 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 110.19 Periodi			ELECTRON-TRANSFER	364
10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 293 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 294 10.3 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 294 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 298 10.6 Vapor Pressures 299 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 302 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 303 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 304 10.10 Crystalline Solids 309 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 311 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 316 10.14 Liquid Crystals 317 10.15 Phase Diagrams 318 Summary 321 Key Terms 322 Review Exercises 322 CHAPTER 13 SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS 407 27 Sixing Toxing Agent 364 12.2 Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 370 28 Equations 370 28 Lissing Oxidation Numbers to Balance Equations 370 293 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 373 372 12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 377 12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 380 12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 382 12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 384 12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 388 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 396 Summary 400 Key Terms 401 Nitric Acid 401  CHEMICALS IN USE 10 406A Nitric Acid 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 10 Nitric Acid 407	CHAPTER 10		12.1 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions	364
10.1 Physical Properties versus Chemical Properties 293 10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 293 10.3 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 294 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 297 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 298 10.6 Vapor Pressures 299 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 302 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 303 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 304 10.10 Crystalline Solids 309 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 311 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 316 10.14 Liquid Crystals 317 10.15 Phase Diagrams 318 Summary 321 Key Terms 322 Review Exercises 322 CHAPTER 13  CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325A  12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 373 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 373 12.4 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 373 12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 377 12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 377 12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 377 12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 380 12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 382 12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 384 12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 388 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions Summary 400 Reactions 396 Summary 400 Review Exercises 401  CHEMICALS IN USE 10 406A  Nitric Acid 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 10  ADDITIONS AND COLLOIDS 407 13.1 Kinds of Mixtures 407			12.2 Oxidation Numbers	366
10.2 Why Gases Differ from Liquids and Solids 10.3 Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids 10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium 10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State 10.6 Vapor Pressures 10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle 10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil 10.9 Intermolecular Attractions 10.10 Crystalline Solids 10.11 X-Ray Diffraction 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Vapor Pressures 10.2 Magnetic Additional Solids 10.17 Description of Metals of Metals with Acids 11.18 Balancing Redox Reactions by the Ion-Electron Method 12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids 12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds 12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals 12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent 12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Execises 12.8 Normary 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Execises 12.8 Normary 12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Execises 12.8 Normary 12.9 Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Execises 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Execises 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Exections 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Review Exections 12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normali				
10.3   Some General Properties of Liquids and Solids   294   Electron Method   373     10.4   Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium   297   12.5   Reactions of Metals with Acids   377     10.5   Energy Changes During Changes of State   298   12.6   Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds   380     10.7   Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle   302   12.8   Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent   384     10.8   What Happens When Liquids Boil   303   12.9   Redox Reactions in the Laboratory   388     10.9   Intermolecular Attractions   304   12.10   Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions   396     10.11   X-Ray Diffraction   311   Key Terms   401     10.12   Physical Properties and Crystal Types   313   Review Execises   401     10.14   Liquid Crystals   317   10.15   Phase Diagrams   318   CHEMICALS IN USE 10   A06A     Summary   321   Nitric Acid   Nitric Acid   SOUTIONS   AND COLLOIDS   407     CHEMICALS IN USE 8   325A   13.1   Kinds of Mixtures   407   407     CHEMICALS IN USE 8   325A   13.1   Kinds of Mixtures   407   407     CHEMICALS IN USE 8   325A   13.1   Kinds of Mixtures   407			•	370
10.4 Changes of State and Dynamic Equilibrium       297       12.5 Reactions of Metals with Acids       377         10.5 Energy Changes During Changes of State       298       12.6 Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds       380         10.6 Vapor Pressures       299       12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals       382         10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle       302       12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent       384         10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil       303       12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory       388         10.9 Intermolecular Attractions       304       12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions       396         10.10 Crystalline Solids       309       Summary       400         10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313       Review Execises       401         10.13 Noncrystalline Solids       316       Review Execises       401         10.15 Phase Diagrams       318       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       321       Nitric Acid       SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407				272
10.5       Energy Changes During Changes of State       298       12.6       Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds       380         10.6       Vapor Pressures       299       12.6       Displacement of One Metal by Another from Compounds       380         10.7       Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle       302       12.8       Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent       384         10.8       What Happens When Liquids Boil       303       12.9       Redox Reactions in the Laboratory       388         10.9       Intermolecular Attractions       304       12.10       Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions       396         10.10       Crystalline Solids       309       Summary       400         10.12       Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313       Key Terms       401         10.13       Noncrystalline Solids       316       Review Execises       401         10.14       Liquid Crystals       317       Augustal Types       401         10.15       Phase Diagrams       318       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       322       CHAPTER 13       SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1       Kinds of Mixtures       407 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
10.6 Vapor Pressures  10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle  10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil  10.9 Intermolecular Attractions  10.10 Crystalline Solids  10.11 X-Ray Diffraction  10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types  10.13 Noncrystalline Solids  10.14 Liquid Crystals  10.15 Phase Diagrams  Summary  Summary  Summary  Auo  Key Terms  10.10 CHEMICALS IN USE 8  Compounds  386  Compounds  12.7 Periodic Trends in the Reactivity of Metals  382  12.8 Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent  384  12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions  Summary  400  Key Terms  401  Nitric Acid  CHEMICALS IN USE 10  Auo  Auo  Auo  Auo  Auo  Auo  Auo  Au	•			
10.6 Vapor Pressures       299         10.7 Dynamic Equilibrium and Le Châtelier's Principle       302         10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil       303         10.9 Intermolecular Attractions       304         10.10 Crystalline Solids       309         10.11 X-Ray Diffraction       311         10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313         10.13 Noncrystalline Solids       316         10.14 Liquid Crystals       317         10.15 Phase Diagrams       318         Summary       406A         Summary       321         Key Terms       406A         Summary       322         Review Exercises       322         Review Exercises       322         CHAPTER 13       SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407	2000			380
10.7   Principle   302   12.8   Molecular Oxygen as an Oxidizing Agent   384		299		
10.8 What Happens When Liquids Boil       303       12.9 Redox Reactions in the Laboratory       388         10.9 Intermolecular Attractions       304       12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions       396         10.10 Crystalline Solids       309       Summary       400         10.11 X-Ray Diffraction       311       Key Terms       401         10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313       Review Execises       401         10.13 Noncrystalline Solids       316       Review Execises       401         10.14 Liquid Crystals       317       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       321       Nitric Acid       Nitric Acid         Key Terms       322       CHAPTER 13         Review Exercises       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407		202		
10.9 Intermolecular Attractions       304       12.10 Equivalent Weights and Normality in Redox Reactions       396         10.10 Crystalline Solids       309       Summary       400         10.11 X-Ray Diffraction       311       Key Terms       401         10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313       Review Execises       401         10.13 Noncrystalline Solids       316       Review Execises       401         10.14 Liquid Crystals       317       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       321       Nitric Acid       Nitric Acid         Key Terms       322       CHAPTER 13         Review Exercises       322       CHAPTER 13         SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407	-			
10.10 Crystalline Solids       309       Reactions       396         10.11 X-Ray Diffraction       311       Summary       400         10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313       Key Terms       401         10.13 Noncrystalline Solids       316       Review Execises       401         10.14 Liquid Crystals       317       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       321       Nitric Acid       Nitric Acid       406A         Key Terms       322       CHAPTER 13       SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407				
10.11 X-Ray Diffraction       311       Summary       400         10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types       313       Key Terms       401         10.13 Noncrystalline Solids       316       Review Execises       401         10.14 Liquid Crystals       317       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       321       Nitric Acid       Nitric Acid         Key Terms       322       CHAPTER 13       SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407				
10.11 A-Ray Diffraction 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Phase Diagrams 10.17 Phase Diagrams 10.18 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.11 Key Terms 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.13 Review Execises 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Phase Diagrams 10.17 Phase Diagrams 10.18 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.11 Key Terms 10.11 Key Terms 10.12 IN USE 10 10.13 Phase Diagrams 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Phase Diagrams 10.17 Phase Diagrams 10.18 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.11 Vise 10 10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Phase Diagrams 10.16 Phase Diagrams 10.17 Phase Diagrams 10.18 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.19 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.10 Phase Diagrams 10.15 Phase Dia			Summary	400
10.12 Physical Properties and Crystal Types 313 10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 316 10.14 Liquid Crystals 317 10.15 Phase Diagrams 318 CHEMICALS IN USE 10 406A Summary 321 Nitric Acid  Key Terms 322 Review Exercises 322 CHAPTER 13  SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS 407  CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325A 13.1 Kinds of Mixtures 407				
10.13 Noncrystalline Solids 10.14 Liquid Crystals 10.15 Phase Diagrams 318 Summary 321 Key Terms 322 Review Exercises 322 CHAPTER 13 SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS 407 CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325A 13.1 Kinds of Mixtures			•	401
10.15 Phase Diagrams       318       CHEMICALS IN USE 10       406A         Summary       321       Nitric Acid         Key Terms       322       CHAPTER 13         Review Exercises       322       CHAPTER 13         SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS       407         CHEMICALS IN USE 8       325A       13.1 Kinds of Mixtures       407				
Summary         321         Nitric Acid           Key Terms         322           Review Exercises         322         CHAPTER 13           SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS         407           CHEMICALS IN USE 8         325A         13.1 Kinds of Mixtures         407			CUENTICALS IN USE 40	
Summary   321	_			406A
Review Exercises         322         CHAPTER 13           SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS         407           CHEMICALS IN USE 8         325A         13.1 Kinds of Mixtures         407	· ·		THUTCHEU	
CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325A 13.1 Kinds of Mixtures 407				
CHEMICALS IN USE 8 325A 13.1 Kinds of Mixtures 407	Review Exercises	322	CHAPTER 13	
CHEMICAES IN OSE O			SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS	407
	CHEMICALS IN USE 8	325A	13.1 Kinds of Mixtures	407
			13.2 Solubility and Expressions of Concentration	411

xiv Contents			
13.3 Vapor Pressure Lowering	424	Summary	504
13.4 Boiling Point Elevation	428	Key Terms	504
13.5 Freezing Point Depression	430	Review Exercises	504
13.6 Dialysis and Osmosis	432	· ·	
13.7 Colligative Properties of Solutions of Ions	436	CHEMICALS IN USE 12	508A
Summary	438	Photography	
Key Terms	438		
Review Exercises	438	CHAPTER 16	
		EQUILIBRIUM	509
INTEGRATION OF CONCEPTS, PART III		16.1 Dynamic Equilibria	509
(CHAPTERS 9-13)	442	16.2 Reaction Reversibility	510
		16.3 The Mass Action Expression	511
CHAPTER 14		16.4 Mass Action Expressions for Gaseous Reactions	513
THERMODYNAMICS: A GUIDE TO WHAT'S	445	16.5 The Relationship between $K_p$ and $K_c$	515
POSSIBLE	445	16.6 Equilibrium Constants: What They Tell Us	517
14.1 Introduction	445	16.7 Calculating Equilibrium Constants	519
14.2 Energy Changes in Chemical Reactions — A Second Look	446	16.8 Le Chatêlier's Principle and Chemical	
14.3 Spontaneous Change	450	Equilibria	522
14.4 Enthalpy Changes and Spontaneity	451	16.9 Equilibrium Calculations	526
14.5 Entropy and Spontaneous Change	451	16.10 Heterogeneous Equilibria	534
14.6 The Third Law of Thermodynamics	456	16.11 Solubility Product	535
14.7 The Gibbs Free Energy	459	16.12 Complex Ion Equilibria	544
14.8 Standard Free Energies	460	Summary	547
14.9 Free Energy and Maximum Work	461	Key Terms	548
14.10 Free Energy and Equilibrium	463	Review Exercises	549
14.11 Predicting the Outcome of Chemical Reactions	465	CHEMICALS IN USE 13	552A
Summary	470	Ammonia	
Key Terms	470		
Review Exercises	470	CHAPTER 17	
Review Exercises	170	ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIA	553
		17.1 Self-Ionization of Water	553
CHEMICALS IN USE 11	473A	17.2 The pH Concept	554
Silicon		17.3 Acid and Base Ionization Constants	560
CHARTER 15		17.4 $pK_a$ and $pK_b$	570
CHAPTER 15		17.5 Buffers: The Control of pH	573
RATES OF REACTIONS	474	17.6 Polyprotic Acids	579
15.1 Speeds at Which Reactions Occur	474	17.7 Hydrolysis of Salts	581
15.2 Factors That Affect Reaction Rates	475	17.8 Hydrolysis of Salts of Polyprotic Acids	586
15.3 Measuring the Rate of Reaction	477	17.9 Acid-Base Titrations Revisited	588
15.4 Concentration and Rate	479	17.10 The Separation of Metal Ions by Selective	-
15.5 Concentration and Time	485	Precipitation	593
15.6 Half-Lives	489	Summary	596
15.7 The Effect of Temperature on Reaction Rate	491	Key Terms	597
15.8 Measuring the Activation Energy	495	Review Exercises	598
15.9 Collision Theory and Reaction Mechanisms	497		
15.10 Free Radical Reactions	499	CHEMICALS IN USE 14	600A
15.11 Catalysts	500	Phosphates	