

## Equations potentially of interest:

Gas law:

$$PV=nRT$$

pH and acid base:

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$$

$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$$

$$K_w = [\text{H}^+] + [\text{OH}^-] = 1 * 10^{-14}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log(C_B/C_A)$$

Logarithms:

$$\log A * B = \log A + \log B$$

$$\log_A B = C \rightarrow A^C = B$$

$$\text{alog} x = \log x^a$$

$$\log(A/B) = \log A - \log B$$

Algebra:

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  <- 2nd degree polynomial for quadratic equation

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

## Equilibrium and free energy:

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ}_{\text{rxn}} = \Delta G^{\circ}_{\text{products}} - \Delta G^{\circ}_{\text{reactants}}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{rxn}} = \Delta G^{\circ}_{\text{rxn}} + RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{rxn}} = RT \ln(Q/K)$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\text{products}}{\text{reactants}}$$

$$K = e^{-\Delta G^{\circ}/RT}$$

$$aA + bB \rightarrow cC + dD \quad K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[\text{C}]^c [\text{D}]^d}{[\text{A}]^a [\text{B}]^b}$$

$$\Delta G = -T \Delta S_{\text{univ}}$$

$\Delta G < 0$  --> spontaneous, reaction moves to right

$\Delta G > 0$  --> not spontaneous, reaction moves to left

$Q > K$  reactant favored, reaction moves to left

$Q < K$  product favored, reaction moves to right

### Works Cited

Coeckelenbergh, Yves. "General Chemistry II." Texas A&M University Corpus Christi. Dec. 2012. Lecture.

Laird, Brian B. *University Chemistry*. 1st ed. N.p.: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2008. Print.

Silberberg, Martin S. *Principles of General Chemistry*. Boston: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2007. Print.

### Concentrations:

$$M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$$

molarity (M) = moles/liter

molality (m) = moles solute/kg solvent

mass percent = mass solute/mass solution

mole fraction ( $X_A$ ) = moles solute/moles solution

percent yield = (actual/theoretical)\*100

Others:

$$\Delta T_b = K_b m_c$$

$$\Delta T_f = K_f m_c$$

$$m_c = i \cdot m$$

$$S = K_B \ln \Omega$$

Constants that may be of interest:

$$K_f = -1.86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C kg/mol}$$

$$K_b = 0.512 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C kg/mol}$$

$$R = 0.08206 \text{ L}\cdot\text{bar}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$$

$$R = 8.314 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro's number} = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$$

### Works Cited

Coeckelenbergh, Yves. "General Chemistry II." Texas A&M University Corpus Christi. Dec. 2012. Lecture.

Laird, Brian B. *University Chemistry*. 1st ed. N.p.: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2008. Print.

Silberberg, Martin S. *Principles of General Chemistry*. Boston: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2007. Print.