

FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Text Ref.</i>
CHAPTER 8	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the general properties of gases • Know the units and instruments for measurement of pressure • Know the relationship between volume and pressure of a gas (Boyle's Law) • Know the relationship between volume and temp. of a gas (Charles's Law) • Know the relationship between pressure and temp. of a gas (Gay-Lussac's Law) • Know what vapor pressure is and what factors it depends on • Know the definition of boiling point and how it changes with external pressure • Determine volume, temp., or pressure of a gas using the Combined Gas Law • Know molar volume of gases at STP conditions • Use molar volume and STP conditions to solve chemical problems involving gases • Use the Ideal Gas Law to determine pressure or volume of a gas • Use Dalton's law of partial pressures to determine partial pressure of each gas in a mixture • Calculate the partial pressure of each gas in a mixture based on its fractional composition and total pressure 	8.1 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.6 8.7 8.8 Notes
CHAPTER 9	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the definition of a solution and its components (solute and solvent) • Know the types of solution and an example of each (Table 9.1) • Determine the solubility of a solute in a solvent based on polarity • Distinguish between strong electrolytes, weak electrolytes and non-electrolytes • Write equations for solution of a substance based on its electrolyte nature • Determine the number of equivalents per mole for an ion • Calculate the equivalents of an ion based on its concentration and charge • Solve problems with equivalents and mass/mole of an ion • Know the factors that affect the solubility of a solute in a solvent • Know the effect of temperature on solubility of solids and gases • Differentiate between unsaturated and saturated solutions. • Determine the solubility of a substance at any temperature using solubility graphs. • Identify an ionic salt as soluble or insoluble based on solubility rules • Predict formation of a precipitate and write net ionic equation for its formation • Calculate the concentration of solutions as mass percent (m/m and m/v) • Calculate the concentration of solutions as moles/liter (molarity). • Solve problems using mass percent and molarity as conversion factors • Solve problems involving dilutions • Calculate the osmolarity of a solution from its molarity • Determine the tonicity of a solution based on its osmolarity • Know what a buffer does and how it works • Write equations to show how a buffer neutralizes acids and bases • Determine the relative strength of weak acids based on their K_a values • Calculate the pH of a buffer solution 	9.1 9.1 9.1 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.4, Notes 9.4 9.4 9.5 Notes 9.6, Notes

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Text Reference</i>
CHAPTER 11	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the common characteristics of acids and bases • Know the Arrhenius definition of acids and bases and identify them • Know the definition of Bronsted-Lowry acids and bases and identify them • Identify conjugate acids and base pairs in a chemical equation • Differentiate between strong and weak acids and bases and write chemical equations representing them • Know the electrolyte nature of strong and weak acids and bases and salts • Know the common strong and weak acids and bases (Table in notes) • Know how water ionizes and know the $[H_3O^+]$ and $[OH^-]$ in pure water • Know the relationship of $[H_3O^+]$ and $[OH^-]$ in an aqueous solution • Identify acidity and basicity of solutions based on their $[H_3O^+]$ and $[OH^-]$ • Calculate $[H_3O^+]$ and $[OH^-]$ in a solution using K_w • Identify acids and bases based on pH of the solution • Calculate pH of a solution from $[H_3O^+]$ and vice versa • Know the relationship of $[H_3O^+]$, $[OH^-]$, pH, and in a solution • Know what a buffer does and how it works • Write equations to show how a buffer neutralizes acids and bases • Determine the relative strength of weak acids based on their K_a values • Calculate the pH of a buffer solution 	<p style="text-align: right;">11.1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.1, Notes</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Notes</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.6</p>

SUMMARY OF EQUATIONS

The equations listed below will be provided for your use on the test.

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$R = 0.0821 \text{ Latm/molK}$$

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

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \quad PV = nRT$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$$

$$[H_3O^+] = K_a \times \frac{[HX]}{[X^-]}$$