Class Notes

Balancing Chemical Equations



The **Law of Conservation of Mass** tells you that the combined masses of the products must equal the combined masses of the reactants. This idea is the guiding principle behind balancing. You must be sure that the elements on the left equal the elements on the right in number of atoms or ions. You do this by **changing coefficients only**.

CAVEAT: YOU CANNOT CHANGE THE SUBSCRIPTS.

Steps to Balancing a Chemical Equation:

- 1. Start with the most complex substance and adjust coefficients to balance.
- 2. Leave free elements till last. (H₂, Na, Al, etc.)
- 3. Always check the other substances when you're done.
- 4. Treat polyatomic ions as a unit.

Example $N_{2}(g) + H_{2}(g) \rightarrow NH_{3}(g)$

 $N_{2}\left(g\right) \ + \ \underline{\qquad} H_{2}\left(g\right) \ \rightarrow \ \underline{\qquad} NH_{3}\left(g\right)$

Practice (always rewrite the equation)

 $Fe(OH)_3 (s) \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 (s) + H_2O (g)$

 $\operatorname{Cu}(s) + \operatorname{AgNO}_3(aq) \rightarrow \operatorname{Cu}(\operatorname{NO}_3)_2(aq) + \operatorname{Ag}(s)$

 $BaCl_{2 (aq)} + Na_{3}PO_{4 (aq)} \rightarrow Ba_{3}(PO_{4})_{2 (s)} + NaCl_{(aq)}$

 $\text{LiCl}_{(aq)} + \text{AgNO}_{3(aq)} \rightarrow \text{LiNO}_{3(aq)} + \text{AgCl}_{(s)}$

"Always do right! This will gratify some people and astonish the rest. -- Mark Twain