

Writing Balanced Chemical Equations

Writing Formulas for Ionic Compounds

1. Write the symbol for the metal cation and its charge	Al ³⁺ column 3A
2. Write the symbol for the nonmetal anion and its charge	O ²⁻ column 6A
3. Charge (without sign) becomes subscript for other ion	Al ³⁺ O ²⁻
4. Reduce subscripts to smallest whole number ratio	Al ₂ O ₃
5. Check that the sum of the charges of the cations cancels the sum of the anions	Al = (2)·(+3) = +6 O = (3)·(-2) = -6

Balancing Double Displacement Reactions (AB + CD → AD + CB)

1. Identify the cations and anions in each compound	Na ₂ S + HgCl ₂ → Na ₂ S: Na ⁺ and S ²⁻ Na⁺ S²⁻ HgCl ₂ : Hg ²⁺ and Cl ⁻
2. Pair up each cation with the anion from the OTHER compound	Na ⁺ pairs with Cl ⁻ Hg ²⁺ pairs with S ²⁻
3. Write two new (CORRECT!!) formulas using the pairs from step two	NaCl Hg ₂ S ₂ → HgS
4. Adjust coefficients to ensure mass conservation	2 ⇐ Na ⇒ 1 × 2 Na ₂ S + HgCl ₂ → 2 NaCl + HgS
5. Check	Na ₂ S + HgCl ₂ → 2 NaCl + HgS(s)

Balancing Combustion Reactions (organic compounds + O₂ → CO₂ + H₂O)

1. Write a skeletal equation	C ₄ H ₁₀ (l) + O ₂ (g) → CO ₂ (g) + H ₂ O(g)
2. Balance atoms in complex substances first	4 ⇐ C ⇒ 1 × 4 C ₄ H ₁₀ (l) + O ₂ (g) → 4 CO ₂ (g) + H ₂ O(g) 10 ⇐ H ⇒ 2 × 5 C ₄ H ₁₀ (l) + O ₂ (g) → 4 CO ₂ (g) + 5 H ₂ O(g)
3. Balance free elements by adjusting coefficient in front of free element	13/2 × 2 ⇐ O ⇒ 13 C ₄ H ₁₀ (l) + 13/2 O ₂ (g) → 4 CO ₂ (g) + 5 H ₂ O(g)
4. If fractional coefficients, multiply thru by denominator	{C ₄ H ₁₀ (l) + 13/2 O ₂ (g) → 4 CO ₂ (g) + 5 H ₂ O(g)} × 2 2 C ₄ H ₁₀ (l) + 13 O ₂ (g) → 8 CO ₂ (g) + 10 H ₂ O(g)
5. Check	8 ⇐ C ⇒ 8; 20 ⇐ H ⇒ 20; 26 ⇐ O ⇒ 26

Practice Problems

1. Write the empirical formulas for the compounds formed by the following ions:

- a) Al³⁺ and O²⁻ ions
- b) Mg²⁺ and NO₃⁻ ions
- c) Na⁺ and PO₄³⁻ ions
- d) Fe³⁺ and CO₃²⁻

2. Balance each chemical equation:

- a) H₂(g) + Cl₂(g) → HCl(g)
- b) Cu₂O(s) + C(s) → Cu(s) + CO(g)
- c) C₂H₄(g) + O₂(g) → CO₂(g) + H₂O(l)
- d) C₈H₈(l) + O₂(g) → CO₂(g) + H₂O(l)
- e) CH₃OH(l) + O₂(g) → CO₂(g) + H₂O(l)
- f) K₂CO₃(aq) + NiCl₂(aq) → NiCO₃(s) + KCl(aq)
- g) NaCl(aq) + AgNO₃(aq) →
- h) Ca(NO₃)₂(aq) + Na₂SO₄(aq) →
- i) NaOH(aq) + FeCl₃(aq) →

References:

Tro, Chemistry: A Molecular Approach 2nd ed., Pearson

Brown/LeMay/Bursten, Chemistry: The Central Science, 12th ed., Pearson

1. a) Al₂O₃; b) Mg(NO₃)₂; c) Na₃PO₄; d) Fe₂(CO₃)₃
2. a) H₂(g) + Cl₂(g) → 2 HCl(g)
- b) Cu₂O(s) + C(s) → 2 Cu(s) + CO(g)
- c) C₂H₄(g) + 3 O₂(g) → 2 CO₂(g) + 2 H₂O(l)
- d) C₈H₈(l) + 10 O₂(g) → 8 CO₂(g) + 4 H₂O(l)
- e) 2 CH₃OH(l) + 3 O₂(g) → 2 CO₂(g) + 4 H₂O(l)
- f) K₂CO₃(aq) + NiCl₂(aq) → NiCO₃(s) + 2 KCl(aq)
- g) NaCl(aq) + AgNO₃(aq) → NaNO₃(aq) + AgCl(s)
- h) Na(NO₃)₂(aq) + Na₂SO₄(aq) → CuSO₄(s) + 2 NaNO₃(aq)
- i) 3 NaOH(aq) + FeCl₃(aq) → 3 NaCl(aq) + Fe(OH)₃(s)

Answers