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https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Mr-Cuvs-Chemistry-Class

If you aren't interested in checking out my page - no worries! I hope this formula sheet is still helpful! I have it as a poster in my own classroom for honors chemistry.

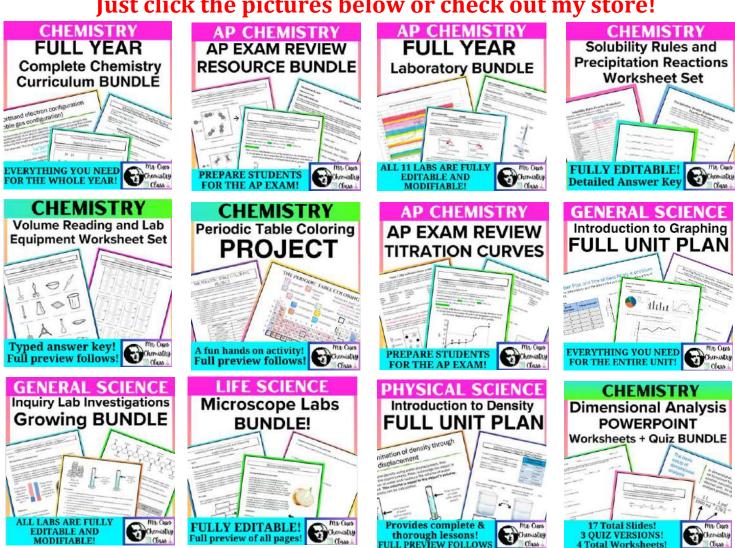
\*The enclosed document is NOT customizable. There is a fully editable version available here Editable Formula Sheet . You can add or remove any formulas you would like to with Microsoft equation editor in WORD.

Thanks for your support and I welcome any feedback you may have.



# Many other great resources are available as well!

# Just click the pictures below or check out my store!



4 Total Worksheets

## **CHEMISTRY EQUATIONS AND CONSTANTS**

### LAB AND STOICHIOMETRY

% 
$$Error = \frac{|measured\ value - accepted\ value|}{accepted\ value} \times 100$$

 $| \ | = denotes absolute value in % error equation$ 

% composition by mass = 
$$\frac{mass\ of\ part}{mass\ of\ whole} \times 100$$

% 
$$yield = \frac{actual\ yield}{theoretical\ yield} \times 100$$

$$n=rac{m}{M}$$

## **GASES AND LIQUIDS**

PV = nRT

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

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

$$P_{TOTAL} = P_A + P_B + P_C \dots$$

$$K = {}^{\circ}C + 273$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$P_A = P_{TOTAL} \times X_A$$
, where  $X_A = \frac{moles\ of\ A}{total\ moles}$ 

#### **SOLUTIONS**

molarity, M = moles of solute per liter of solution

 $molality = moles\ of\ solute\ per\ kilogram\ solvent$ 

$$\Delta T_f = iK_f \times molality$$

$$\Delta T_b = iK_b \times molality$$

Dilution Formula:  $M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$ 

#### **SYMBOLS**

P = pressure

V = volume

n = number of moles

T = Temperature

M = molar mass

D = density

m = mass

 $X_A$  = mole fraction

M = molarity

 $K_f$  = molal freezing-point depression constant

 $K_b$  = molal boiling-point elevation constant

i = van't hoff factor

#### **CONSTANTS**

Gas Constant, 
$$R = 0.0821 \frac{L \ atm}{mol \ K}$$
  
= 62.4  $\frac{L \ torr}{mol \ K}$ 

$$K_f for H_2O = 1.86 \frac{^{\circ}\text{C } kg}{mol}$$

$$K_b$$
 for  $H_2O = 0.512 \frac{\text{°C } kg}{mol}$ 

$$STP = 0.00 \, ^{\circ}C \, and \, 1.00 \, atm$$

Avogadro's number = 
$$6.02 \times 10^{23} \frac{\text{molecules}}{\text{mol}}$$



## **ATOMIC STRUCTURE**

$$E = hv$$

$$c = \lambda v$$

#### **THERMODYNAMICS**

$$\Delta G_{rxn} = \sum \Delta G_f^{\circ} \ products - \sum \Delta G_f^{\circ} \ reactants$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} = \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ} \ products - \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ} \ reactants$$

$$\Delta S_{rxn} = \sum S^{\circ} products - \sum S^{\circ} reactants$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \Delta H^{\circ} - T\Delta S^{\circ}$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = -n_{e}FE^{\circ}$$

$$q = mc\Delta T$$
 where  $q_P = \Delta H$ 

#### **ACIDS AND BASES**

$$pH = -\log [H^+]$$

$$pOH = -\log [OH^-]$$

$$14 = pH + pOH$$

$$[H^+] = 10^{-pH}$$

$$[OH^{-}] = 10^{-pOH}$$

$$[OH^{-}] \times [H^{+}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} @ 25^{\circ}C$$

#### **NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY**

# of half lifes = 
$$\frac{Total\ Time\ Elapsed}{Half\ Life\ Time}$$

Fraction Remaining =  $(\frac{1}{2})^{\# \text{ of half lifes}}$ 

Sample Remaining = Original Sample  $\times$  Fraction Remaining

## **SYMBOLS AND CONSTANTS**

E = energy

v = frequency

 $\lambda = wavelength in meters$ 

m = mass

Speed of light,  $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{meters}{second}$ 

*Planck's constant, h = 6.63 x*  $10^{-34}$  *J s* 

Faraday's constant, F=  $96,500 \frac{coulombs}{mole\ of\ electrions}$ 

## **SYMBOLS**

 $\Delta H^{\circ} = standard\ enthalpy$ 

 $\Delta G^{\circ} = standard\ free\ energy$ 

 $\Delta S^{\circ} = standard\ entropy$ 

T = temperature

 $n_{e-}$  = number of moles of electrons

q = heat

m = mass

*c* = *specific heat capacity* 

