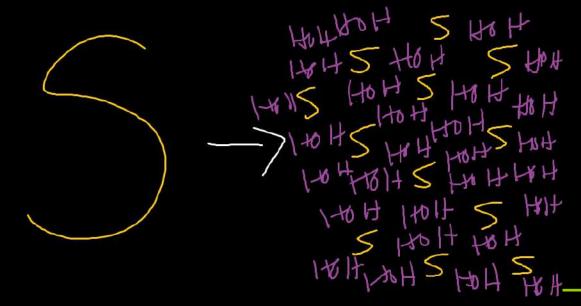


- Solutions Review
 - A solution is a homogeneous mixture in which one substance dissolves another
 - The substance that does the dissolving is the solvent
 - The substance that gets dissolved is the solute
- "Like Dissolves Like"
 - Substances can only be dissolved in similar substances
 - Polar solvents will dissolve ionic & polar solutes
 - Non-polar solvents will dissolve non-polar solutes



- Methods of Dissolving
 - lonic compounds dissociate, breaking up into their individual ions
 - Physical change

- Methods of Dissolving
 - Covalent compounds disperse, breaking into smaller and smaller pieces of themselves
 - Physical change



- Methods of Dissolving
 - Unlike the other two methods of dissolving, ionization is a chemical change that occurs when neutral compounds become charged

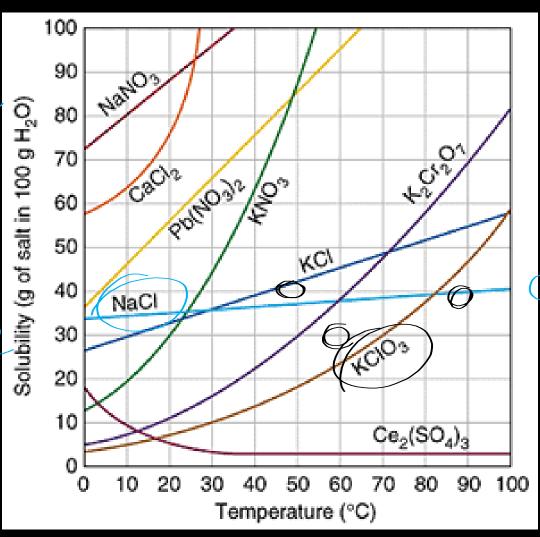
- Factors that affect the rate of dissolving
 - Temperature
 - Increased Temperature = Faster Dissolving
 - Agitation
 - More Agitation = Faster Dissolving
 - Surface Area
 - More Surface Area = Faster Dissolving
- When we compare the amount of solute to the temperature, we can create a solubility curve



- The concentration of a solution is the amount of solute dissolved in the solvent
 - Unsaturated: Solution with less than the maximum amount of solute dissolved in it
 - Saturated: Solution with the maximum amount of solute dissolved in it
 - Supersaturated: Solution with more solute dissolved in it than it should be able to hold at a given temperature and pressure

Solve line;

under line unsat



Most = Steepest

