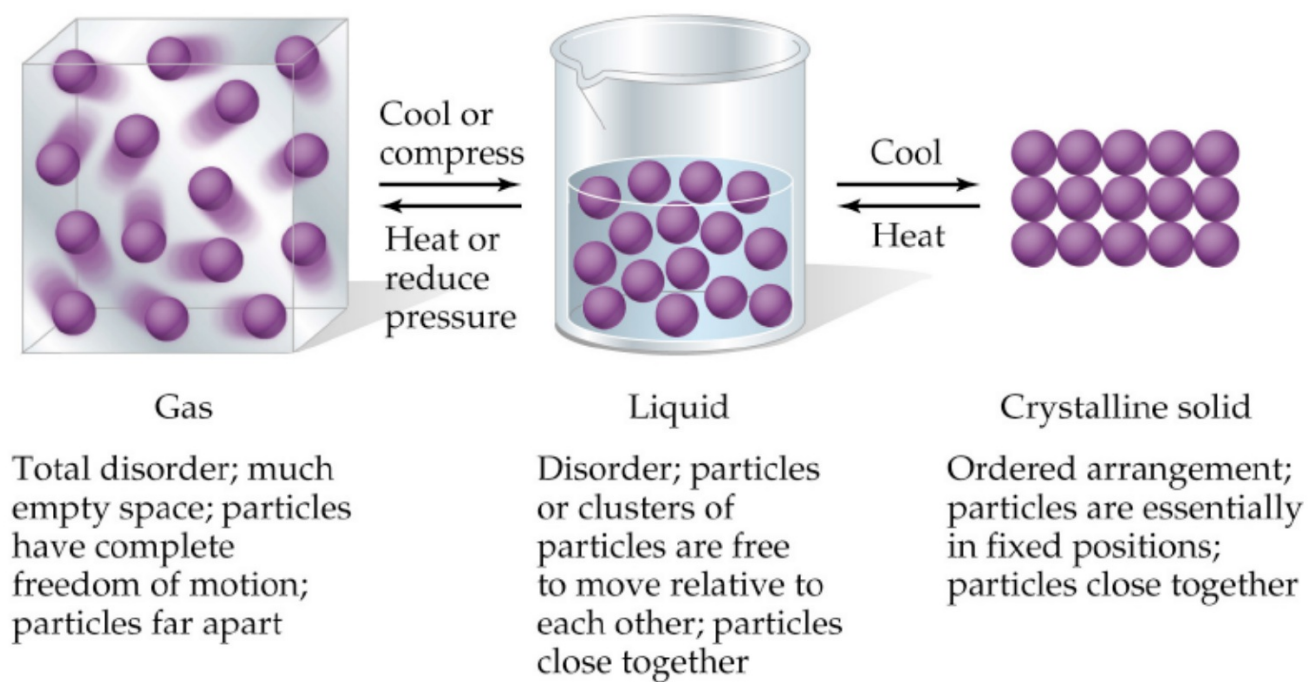
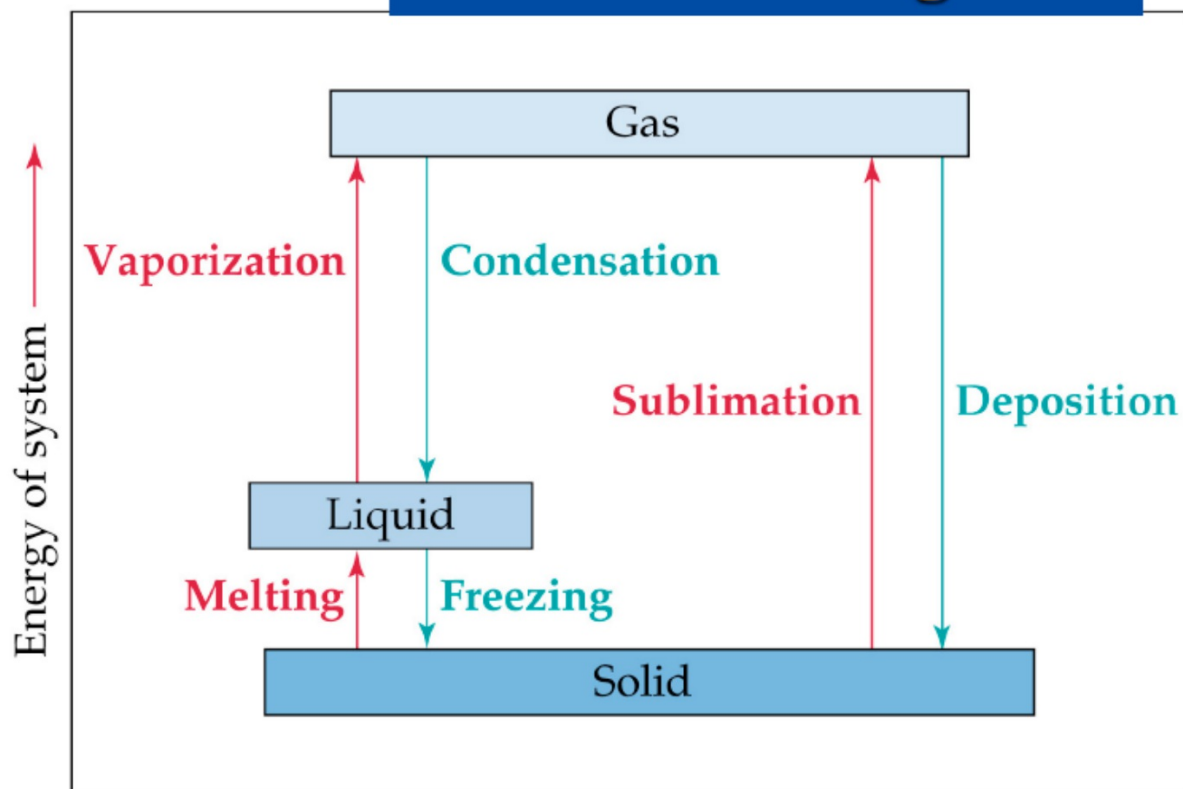


IB Chemistry Lesson 1.1

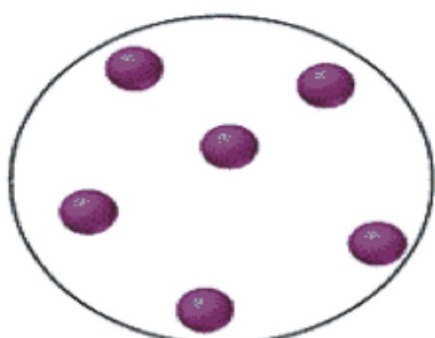
States of Matter



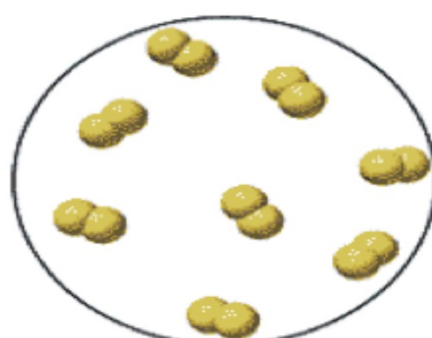
Changes of State



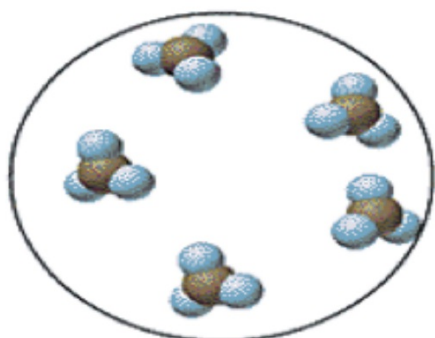
Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures



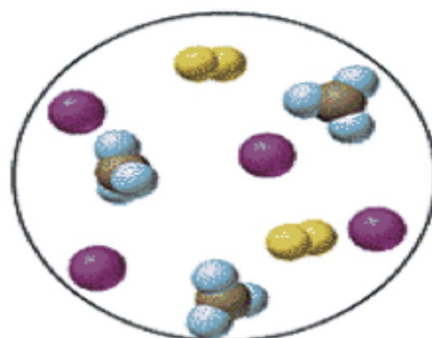
A Atoms of an element



B Molecules of an element



C Molecules of a compound

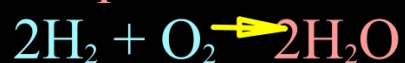


D Mixture of two elements
and a compound

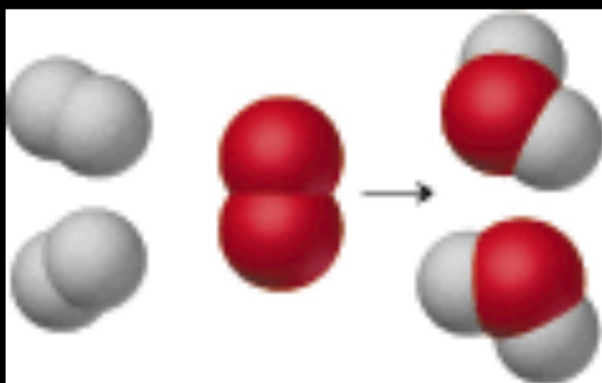
Antoine Lavoisier: mass is conserved in a chemical reaction.

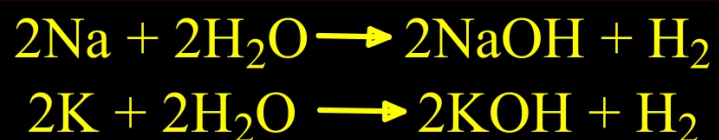
Chemical equations: descriptions of chemical reactions.

Two parts to an equation: reactants and products:




The chemical equation for the formation of water can be visualized as two hydrogen molecules reacting with one oxygen molecule to form two water molecules:



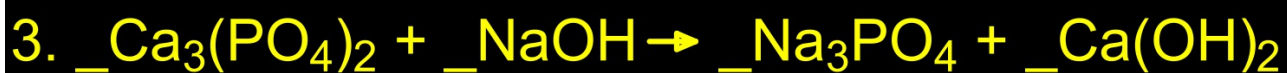


Stoichiometric coefficients: numbers in front of the chemical formulas; give ratio of reactants and products.



Why is there no coefficient here?

BALANCE THE FOLLOWING EQUATIONS:



What Balanced Equations Tell Us

- Balanced chemical equations give number of molecules that react to form products.
- Interpretation: ratio of number of moles of reactant required to give the ratio of number of moles of product.
- These ratios are called *stoichiometric ratios*.
- Example: $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - 2 moles (or molecules) of hydrogen react with one mole (or molecule) of oxygen to produce 2 moles (or molecules) of water.