

## Classification of Reactions



## Classification of Reactions

- There are 5 major classifications of reactions:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Synthesis (Combination)

- \_\_\_\_\_ – when 2 or more substances react to produce 1 product
- Of the form: \_\_\_\_\_
- Examples:
  - $2 \text{Fe} + 3 \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{FeCl}_3$
  - $2 \text{Na} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{NaCl}$
  - $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2$
  - $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgO}$

## Decomposition

- \_\_\_\_\_ – when a single compound breaks down into 2 or more compounds
- Of the form: \_\_\_\_\_
- Note that this is the exact opposite of synthesis
- Examples:
  - $2 \text{Na}_3\text{N} \rightarrow 6 \text{Na} + \text{N}_2$
  - $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - $2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$

## Combustion

- \_\_\_\_\_ – when  $O_2$  combines with a hydrocarbon to form  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$
- Of the form: \_\_\_\_\_
- For example:
  - $CH_4 + 2 O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$
  - $2CH_3OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 4H_2O$

## When Balancing Combustion Reactions

- Put a \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the hydrocarbon to start.
- Balance them in the order \_\_\_\_\_
- Make sure your answer is in the lowest whole number ratio

## Single Replacement

- \_\_\_\_\_ – when the atoms of one element replace the atoms of another element in a compound
- Of the form : \_\_\_\_\_
- For example:
  - $2 Li + 2HOH \rightarrow 2 LiOH + H_2$
  - $Cu + 2AgNO_3 \rightarrow 2 Ag + Cu(NO_3)_2$

## Activity Series

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Figure 10-10  
in your text  
book

Two Activity Series			
Metals	Decreasing Activity	Halogens	
lithium	↓	fluorine	
potassium		chlorine	
calcium		bromine	
sodium		iodine	
magnesium			
aluminum			
zinc			
chromium			
iron			
nickel			
tin			
lead			
HYDROGEN*			
copper			
mercury			
silver			
platinum			
gold			

### Single Replacement Reactions

- In order for a single replacement reaction to occur, the element that is \_\_\_\_\_ must be strong enough to push the other element out of the way.
- The activity series show you the relative strength of the elements.
- In order for the reaction to occur, the lone element must be above the element in the compound
- Otherwise...NO REACTION → NR

### Single Replacement Reactions

- You need to know which chart you are to look at...metals or halogens.
- A metal can replace another metal
- A halogen can replace another halogen

### Will these reactions occur?

- Will the following reaction occur? If so, complete and balance the reaction.
- $\text{Ag} + \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow$

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- Will the following reaction occur? If so, complete and balance the reaction.
- $\text{Mg} + \text{AlCl}_3 \rightarrow$

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- Will the following reaction occur? If so, complete and balance the reaction.
- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{MgCl}_2 \rightarrow$

### Double Replacement (Metathesis)

- \_\_\_\_\_ – a reaction involving the exchange of ions between 2 compounds
- Of the form: \_\_\_\_\_
- Examples:
  - $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KI} \rightarrow \text{PbI}_2 + 2\text{KNO}_3$
  - $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$

### Double Replacement (Metathesis)

- In order for a double replacement reaction to take place, one of 3 things must be formed:
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Example

- Sodium chloride reacts with silver chloride

## Example

- Hydrochloric acid reacts with calcium hydroxide