

# Unit 1: Chemistry (5.2)

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SNC2DP

**Chapter 4: Developing  
Chemical Equations**





**Chapter 5: Classifying  
Chemical Reactions**

**Chapter 6: Acids and  
Bases**

# Remember . . .

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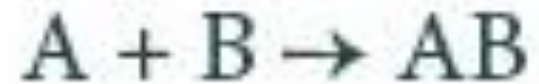
***There are five main types of chemical reactions:***

- 1) Synthesis Reaction 
- 2) Decomposition Reaction 
- 3) Single Displacement Reaction
- 4) Double Displacement reaction
- 5) Combustion reaction

## Recap: Synthesis Reaction . . .

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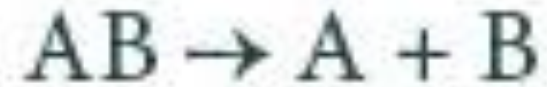
A ***synthesis reaction*** is a chemical reaction in which two or more reactants combine to produce a new product.



## Recap: Decomposition Reaction . . .

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A **decomposition reaction** is a chemical reaction in which a compound breaks down (decomposes) into two or more simpler compounds or elements.



# Single Displacement Reaction

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Single displacement reaction:



Where **A** is a **metal**



Where **A** is a **non-metal**

# Examples of Single Displacement Reaction

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Displacing silver (**Ag**) from silver nitrate (**AgNO<sub>3</sub>**)



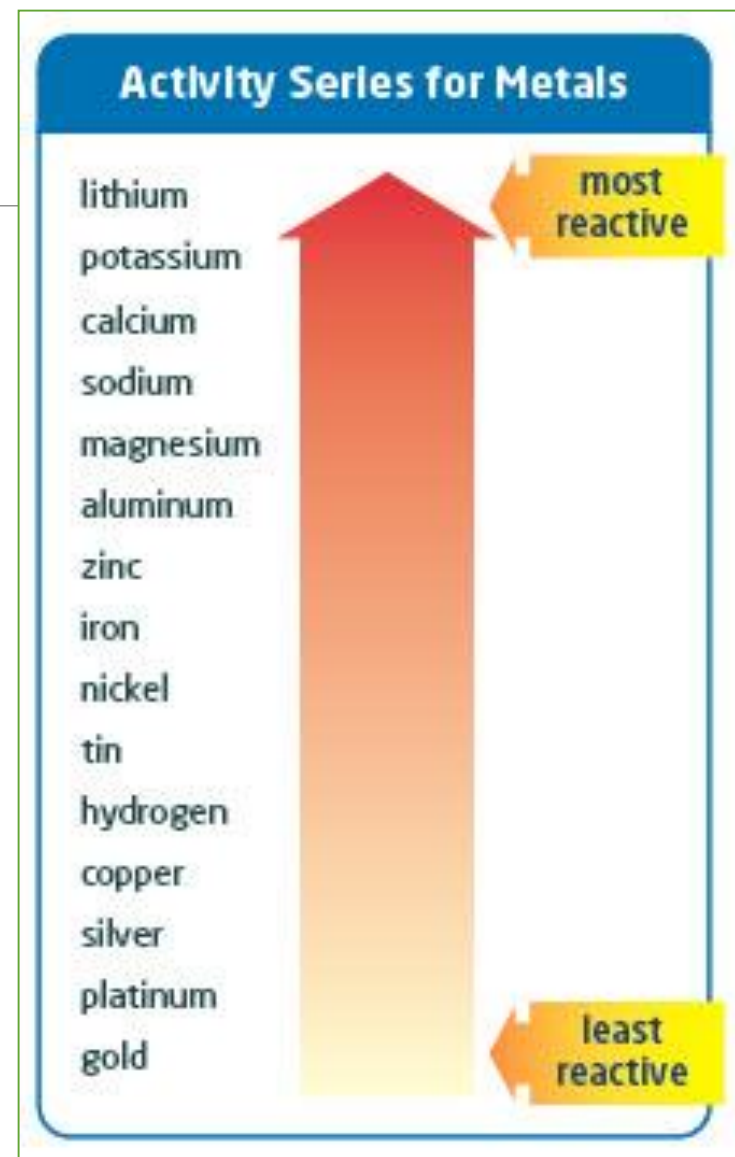
Producing copper (**Cu**) metal



# Activity Series

**Activity series** is a list of elements organized according to their chemical reactivity.

*Metals higher up on the activity series list will replace metals lower on the list during a **single displacement reaction**.*



# Solving a Single Displacement Reaction

*Rules for solving a single displacement reaction:*

1. Determine which element is the metal and which is the non-metal. Reference the activity series. *(only switch the metal elements if it is higher on the activity series).*
2. Combine the single metal with the non metal and do the cross over method.
3. Write the skeletal equation.
4. Write a balanced chemical equation. *(make sure to double check that both the reactants and products are balanced)*

Complete the following chemical reaction:

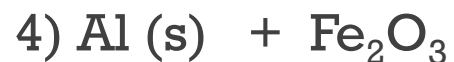




# LET'S PRACTICE!

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Complete and balance the following single displacement reactions. Make sure to refer to the activity series.



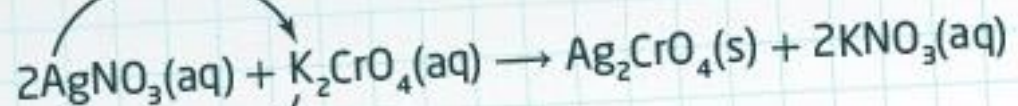
# Double Displacement Reaction

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Double displacement reaction:



# Double Displacement Reaction

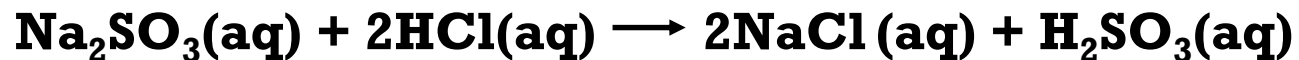


# Double Displacement Reaction

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Sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) is used to preserve the colour of dried fruit. A **double displacement reaction** followed by a **decomposition reaction** releases the sulfur dioxide gas required for the process.

The **double replacement reaction**



The **decomposition reaction**



# Solving a Double Displacement Reaction

## *Rules for solving a double displacement reaction:*

1. Do the reverse cross-over method to determine the charge of each element. (*reference the periodic table as well*).
2. Switch the non-metals and metals with one another (cations and anions) and write the skeletal equation.
3. Write the skeletal equation.
4. Write a balanced chemical equation.

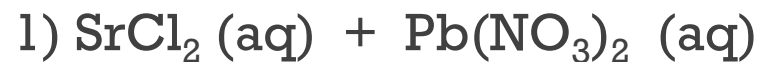
Complete the following chemical reaction:







# LET'S PRACTICE!

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Complete and balance the following double displacement reactions.



# SUMMARY

Reaction Type	General Chemical Equation	Example	Characteristics
Synthesis	$A + B \rightarrow AB$ 	$2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	Two reactants join to form a single compound.
Decomposition	$AB \rightarrow A + B$ 	$2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_6(\text{s}) \rightarrow 3\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + 7\text{CO}(\text{g}) + 7\text{C}(\text{s})$	A single compound breaks apart into two or more products.
Single displacement	$A + BC \rightarrow AC + B$ $A + BC \rightarrow BA + C$ 	$2\text{Al}(\text{s}) + 3\text{CuCl}_2(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3(\text{aq}) + 3\text{Cu}(\text{s})$ (metal displacement) $\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{NaI}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{I}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{NaF}(\text{s})$ (non-metal displacement)	A reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
Double displacement (precipitate)	$AB + CD \rightarrow AD + BC$ 	$\text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{NaNO}_3(\text{aq})$	Two ionic compounds in a solution switch ions and form two new compounds, including a precipitate.

# HOMEWORK

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- Complete the worksheets given in class.
- p. 198 # 2, 3, 5, 6 & 8