

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Licensing

1: Measurements and Atomic Structure

- 1.1: Why Study Chemistry
- 1.2: Organization of the Elements - The Periodic Table
- 1.3: Scientific Notation
- 1.4: SI and Metric Units
- 1.5: Unit Conversion with the Metric System
- 1.6: Significant Figures
- 1.7: Atomic Structure and Electron Configuration
- 1.8: Filling Orbitals with Electrons
- 1.S: Measurements and Atomic Structure (Summary)

2: The Physical and Chemical Properties of Matter

- 2.1: Pure Substances and Mixtures
- 2.2: The States of Matter
- 2.3: Density, Proportion and Dimensional Analysis
- 2.4: Chemical and Physical Properties and Changes
- 2.5: Conservation of Mass
- 2.S: The Physical and Chemical Properties of Matter (Summary)

3: Chemical Bonding and Nomenclature

- 3.1: Compounds, Lewis Diagrams and Ionic Bonds
- 3.2: Covalent Bonding
- 3.3: Lewis Representation of Ionic Compounds
- 3.4: Identifying Molecular and Ionic Compounds
- 3.5: Polyatomic Ions
- 3.6: Resonance
- 3.7: Electronegativity and the Polar Covalent Bond
- 3.8: Exceptions to the Octet Rule
- 3.9: Common Valence States and Ionic Compounds
- 3.10: Nomenclature of Ionic Compounds
- 3.11: Nomenclature of Molecular Compounds
- 3.S: Chemical Bonding and Nomenclature (Summary)

4: The Mole and Measurements in Chemistry

- 4.1: Measurement and Scale - The Mole Concept
- 4.2: Molar Mass
- 4.3: Mole-Mass Conversions
- 4.4: Percentage Composition
- 4.5: Empirical and Molecular Formulas
- 4.S: The Mole and Measurements in Chemistry (Summary)

5: Chemical Reactions

- 5.1: Chemical Changes and Chemical Reactions
- 5.2: Chemical Equations
- 5.3: Balancing Chemical Equations
- 5.4: Classifying Chemical Reactions
- 5.5: Oxidation and Reduction Reactions
- 5.6: Predicting Products from Chemical Reactions
- 5.7: Predicting Solubility Trends
- 5.8: The Energetics of Chemical Reactions
- 5.S: Chemical Reactions (Summary)

6: Quantitative Relationships in Chemistry

- 6.1: An Introduction to Stoichiometry
- 6.2: Molar Stoichiometry in Chemical Equations
- 6.3: Mass Calculations
- 6.4: Percentage Yield
- 6.5: Limiting Reactants
- 6.S: Quantitative Relationships in Chemistry (Summary)

7: Aqueous Solutions

- 7.1: Hydrogen Bonding and the Properties of Water
- 7.2: Molecular Dipoles
- 7.3: Dissolution of Ionic Compounds
- 7.4: Concentration and Molarity
- 7.5: Solution Stoichiometry
- 7.6: Dilution of Concentrated Solutions
- 7.S: Aqueous Solutions (Summary)

8: Acids, Bases and pH

- 8.1: Hydrogen Bonding
- 8.2: Ionization of Acids in Solution
- 8.3: Conjugate Acid-Base Pairs
- 8.4: Acids-Bases Reactions: Neutralization
- 8.5: The Meaning of Neutrality - The Autoprotolysis of Water
- 8.6: pH Calculations
- 8.7: Titrations - Neutralization and Stoichiometry
- 8.S: Acids, Bases and pH (Summary)

9: The Gaseous State

- 9.1: Gasses and Atmospheric Pressure
- 9.5: The Ideal Gas Law
- 9.6: Combining Stoichiometry and the Ideal Gas Laws
- 9.S: The Gaseous State (Summary)
- 9.2: The Pressure-Volume Relationship: Boyle's Law
- 9.3: The Temperature-Volume Relationship: Charles's Law
- 9.4: The Mole-Volume Relationship - Avogadro's Law

10: Principles of Chemical Equilibrium

- [10.1: The Concept of Equilibrium Reactions](#)
- [10.2: The Equilibrium Constant](#)
- [10.3: Calculating Equilibrium Values](#)
- [10.4: Using Molarity in Equilibrium Calculations](#)
- [10.5: Equilibria involving Acids and Bases](#)
- [10.6: The pH of Weak Acid Solutions](#)
- [10.7: Solubility Equilibria](#)
- [10.8: Study Points](#)

11: Nuclear Chemistry

- [11.1: Radioactivity](#)
- [11.2: The Nuclear Equation](#)
- [11.3: Beta Particle Emission](#)
- [11.4: Positron Emission](#)
- [11.5: Radioactive Half-Life](#)
- [11.6: Nuclear Fission](#)
- [11.7: Nuclear Fusion](#)
- [11.S: Nuclear Chemistry \(Summary\)](#)

[Index](#)

[Glossary](#)

[Detailed Licensing](#)