Chapter 1

Physical and Chemical Changes



Physical Changes: ...a change in the physical form



Chemical Changes: Change in chemical composition

http://www2.uni-siegen.de/~pci/versuche/english/v44-1-1.html







Sodium metal is removed from kerosene and placed in liquid water. The sodium metal reacts with the water producing heat, hydrogen gas and sodium hydroxide.

 \rightarrow 2 NaOH_(aq)

The heat melts the sodium metal and ignites the hydrogen gas producing a flame.

H_{2 (g)}



Products



Energy: Capacity to do work.

Potential Energy

...Stored up energy

- Food
- Fuel



- Compressed spring
- Blown up balloon
- Nuclear energy
- Batteries (stored chemical energy)

Energizer adreet Arteer Kinetic Energy

...energy of motion

- Car moving
- light
- heat
- sound
- wind





Conservation of Energy

Energy is not lost or destroyed but instead changes form.





Separations: Terminology



Separations: Continued



Salt Water NaCl in H₂O

Homogeneous mixture (Not visibly divided)

Distilled Water

 $H_2O_{(I)}$

Pure substance (Fixed Composition) 11.2 % Hydrogen

88.8 % Oxygen



♦ Solid Salt NaCl_(s)

Pure substance (Fixed Composition) 39.3 % Sodium 60.7 % Oxygen





