

### Some Basic concepts of chemistry

⇒ 1 mole =  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  particles = 1g. atom or 1 g molecule

⇒  $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$

⇒  $1 \text{ a.m.u} = \frac{1}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} \text{ g}$

⇒ Equivalent mass =  $\frac{\text{atomic mass}}{\text{Valence factor}}$

⇒ Average atomic mass =  $\frac{\text{Isotopic mass(A)} \times \text{percentage} + \text{isotopic mass(B)} \times \text{percentage}}{100}$

⇒ Molarity (M) =  $\frac{n_{\text{solute}}}{\text{Vol. of solution (L)}}$

⇒ Molarity (m) =  $\frac{n_{\text{solute}}}{\text{mass of solvent (kg)}}$

⇒ Normality (N) =  $\frac{\text{no. of gram equivalents}}{\text{vol. of solution(L)}}$

⇒ Mole fraction  $X_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B}$

⇒ Atomic mass = Equivalent mass  $\times$  Valency

⇒ Dilution formula :  $M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$

### Atomic Structure

⇒  $E = hv = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

⇒  $hv = hv_0 + K.E$  (Photoelectric effect)

⇒  $r_n = \frac{n^2}{z} \times a_0$  ( $a_0 = 52.9 \text{ m}$ )

⇒  $E_n = -\frac{z^2}{n^2} \times 2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

⇒  $\bar{v} = R_H \times z^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right]$

⇒ de-Broglie equation  $\lambda = \frac{h}{mV}$

- $\Rightarrow$  Heisenberg uncertainty principle :  $\Delta x > \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Number of orbitals in a shell =  $n^2$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Number of electrons in a shell =  $2n^2$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Number of radial nodes =  $(n - l - 1)$

### Chemical Bonding

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2}[V + X - C + A]$$

(H = number of Hybrid orbitals)

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bond order} = \frac{1}{2}[N_b - N_a]$$

### States of matter

$$\Rightarrow \text{Boyle's law} : P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Charles law} : \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ideal gas equation} : PV = nRT$$

$$\text{Dalton's law} : \Rightarrow P_{\text{Total}} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{\text{gas}} = \frac{PM}{RT}$$

$$\text{Graham's Law} \Rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Vander waal's equation} : \left(P + \frac{an^2}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$

$$\Rightarrow C_p - C_v = nRT$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Kinetic gas equation} : PV = \frac{1}{3}Mu^2$$

### Chemical Thermodynamics

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = q_v, \Delta H = q_p$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta n_g RT$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{q}{\Delta T} \quad (C = \text{Heat capacity})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = q + w \quad (\text{First law})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H = \sum \Delta_f H_{\text{(Products)}}^0 - \sum \Delta_f H_{\text{(Reactants)}}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

### Equilibrium

$$\Rightarrow K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{K_f}{K_b}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_w = [H^+][OH^-]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log [H^+]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pKw} = \text{pH} + \text{pOH}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_a = C\alpha^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K_w = K_a \times K_b$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{\text{sp}} = [A^{r+}]_x [B^{-x}]_y$$

### Solid State

$$\Rightarrow \text{Density} = \frac{Z \times M}{a^3 \times N_0} \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Packing fraction} : \text{Simple cubic} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{FCC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{6}, \text{BCC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bragg's equation} \quad d = n\lambda \sin \theta$$

### Solution

$$\Rightarrow \text{Henry's law} \quad X_{(g)} = K_H \cdot P$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Raoult's law} : \text{v.p. of solution} = x_A P_A^0 + x_B P_B^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Relative lowering of V.P.} : \frac{P_A^0 - P_S}{P_A^0} = X_{\text{solute}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T_b = i k_b m$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T_f = i k_f m$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = CRT$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{\text{no. of particle of solute in solution}}{\text{no. of particles of pure solute}}$$

### Electrochemistry

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{cell}}^0 = E_{\text{cathode}}^0 - E_{\text{anode}}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ = -nF E_{\text{cell}}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.059}{n} \log Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{eq}} = k \times \frac{1000}{\text{Normality}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{m}} = k \times \frac{1000}{\text{Molarity}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{\text{m}}^{\circ} = n_{+} \lambda_{+}^{\circ} + n_{-} \lambda_{-}^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = Zit$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$$

### Chemical Kinetics

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rate} = k[A]^x [B]^y$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A_t]}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = A e^{-E_a/RT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Temperature coefficient} = \frac{K_{T+10}}{K_T}$$

### Important Structural formula



