

Formulas

Density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$

$D = \frac{m}{V}$

Equilibrium constant for $aA + bB \rightleftharpoons cC + dD$

$K_{eq} = \frac{[C]^c[D]^d}{[A]^a[B]^b}$

Ionization constant of water = $\left(\frac{\text{hydrogen ion}}{\text{concentration}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{hydroxide ion}}{\text{concentration}}\right)$

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

pH = -logarithm (hydrogen ion concentration)

$pH = -\log[H^+]$

Molarity = $\frac{\text{moles of solute}}{\text{liter of solution}}$

$M = \frac{\text{mol}}{L}$

Molality = $\frac{\text{moles of solute}}{\text{kilogram of solvent}}$

$m = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{kg}}$

Boiling point elevation = $\left(\frac{\text{molal boiling point}}{\text{constant}}\right)(\text{molality})$

$\Delta T_b = K_b m$

Freezing point depression = $\left(\frac{\text{molal freezing point}}{\text{constant}}\right)(\text{molality})$

$\Delta T_f = K_f m$

$\left(\frac{\text{Volume of solution a}}{\text{molarity of solution a}}\right) = \left(\frac{\text{volume of solution b}}{\text{molarity of solution b}}\right)$

$V_a M_a = V_b M_b$

$(\text{Pressure})(\text{volume}) = (\text{moles})(\text{ideal gas constant})(\text{temperature})$

$PV = nRT$

$\frac{(\text{Initial pressure})(\text{initial volume})}{(\text{Initial moles})(\text{initial temperature})} = \frac{(\text{final pressure})(\text{final volume})}{(\text{final moles})(\text{final temperature})}$

$\frac{P_1 V_1}{n_1 T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{n_2 T_2}$

Total pressure of a gas = $\left(\frac{\text{sum of the partial pressures}}{\text{of the component gases}}\right)$

$P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$

Heat gained or lost = $(\text{mass})\left(\frac{\text{specific}}{\text{heat}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{change in}}{\text{temperature}}\right)$

$Q = mc_p \Delta T$

Final mass = $(\text{initial mass})\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\text{(number of half-lives)}}$

$m_f = m_i \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

Enthalpy of reaction = $\left(\frac{\text{enthalpy}}{\text{of products}}\right) - \left(\frac{\text{enthalpy}}{\text{of reactants}}\right)$

$\Delta H = \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{products}) - \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{reactants})$

Percent error = $\left(\frac{\text{accepted value} - \text{experimental value}}{\text{accepted value}}\right)(100)$

Percent yield = $\left(\frac{\text{actual yield}}{\text{theoretical yield}}\right)(100)$

10 ⁿ	Prefix	Symbol	Decimal
10 ²⁴	votta-	Y	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
10 ²¹	zetta-	Z	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
10 ¹⁸	exa-	E	1 000 000 000 000 000 000
10 ¹⁵	peta-	P	1 000 000 000 000 000
10 ¹²	tera-	T	1 000 000 000 000
10 ⁹	giga-	G	1 000 000 000
10 ⁶	mega-	M	1 000 000
10 ³	kilo-	k	1 000
10 ²	hecto-	h	100
10 ¹	deca-	da	10
10 ⁰	(none)	(none)	1
10 ⁻¹	deci-	d	0.1
10 ⁻²	centi-	c	0.01
10 ⁻³	milli-	m	0.001
10 ⁻⁶	micro-	μ	0.000 001
10 ⁻⁹	nano-	n	0.000 000 001
10 ⁻¹²	pico-	p	0.000 000 000 001
10 ⁻¹⁵	femto-	f	0.000 000 000 000 001
10 ⁻¹⁸	atto-	a	0.000 000 000 000 000 001
10 ⁻²¹	zepto-	z	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 001
10 ⁻²⁴	yocto-	y	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 001

Periodic Table of Elements

Legend:

- C** Solid
- Hg** Liquid
- H** Gas
- Rf** Unknown

Categories:

- Alkali metals
- Alkaline earth metals
- Lanthanoids
- Actinoids
- Transition metals
- Poor metals
- Other nonmetals
- Noble gases

For elements with no stable isotopes, the mass number of the isotope with the longest half-life is in parentheses.

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