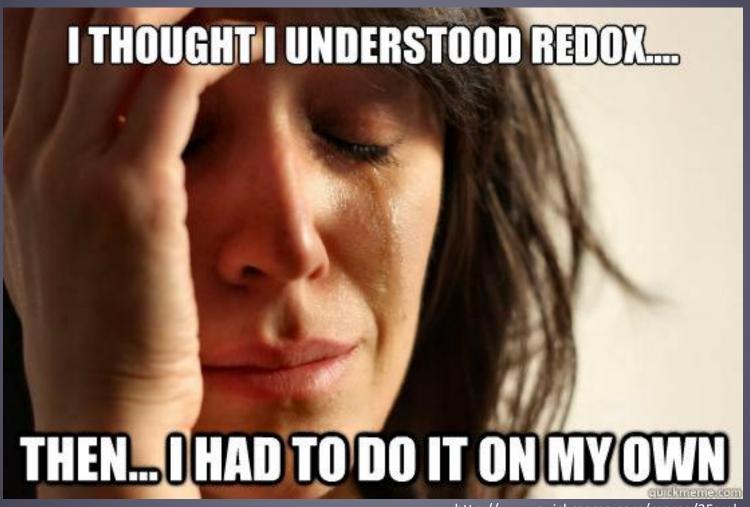
# Redox Reactions



#### Outcomes:

http://www.quickmeme.com/meme/35srgk

- 1-08 Define oxidation and reduction. Include: gain & loss of electrons, oxidizing and reducing agents.
- 1-09 Determine the oxidation numbers for atoms in compounds and ions.
- 1-10 Identify and describe reactions as redox and non-redox.

#### **Identifying Redox Reactions:**

Recall that redox reactions involve the transfer of **ELECTRONS**.

In all redox reactions there must be an element **GAINING** electrons and an element **LOSING** electrons.

→ There is always an **OXIDATION** and a **REDUCTION** reaction.

The **GAIN** in electrons must **EQUAL** the **LOSS** of electrons.

→ Electrons cannot magically **APPEAR** or **DISAPPEAR**.

We can follow the transfer of electrons by looking at the **OXIDATION NUMBERS** of the reactants and products.

→ If there is **NO CHANGE**, then it is **NOT** a redox reaction.

## Example 1:

Is the following reaction a redox reaction?

$$+4 - 4$$
  $+6 + 0$   $+6 + 14 - 6 = 0$   
 $SO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_3$   
 $+4 - 2 + 1 - 2 + 1 + 4 - 2$ 

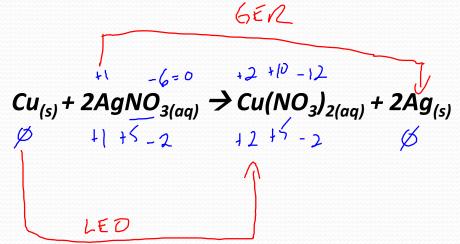
Not Redox

#### Steps:

- → Assign oxidation numbers to each atom:
- → Check to see if there is a change in oxidation numbers.

#### Example 2:

Is the following reaction a redox reaction?



#### Steps:

- → Assign oxidation numbers to each atom:
- $\rightarrow$  Check to see if there is a change in oxidation numbers.

### Example 2 (con't):

The reaction:

$$Cu_{(s)} + 2AgNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + 2Ag_{(s)}$$

**IS** a redox reaction since the oxidation numbers of **Cu** and **Ag CHANGE**.

- Copper is <u>OXIDIZED</u> → it's oxidation number becomes more <u>POSITIVE</u> (<u>LEO</u>)
- Silver is <u>REDUCED</u> → it's oxidation number becomes more <u>NEGATIVE</u> (<u>GER</u>)

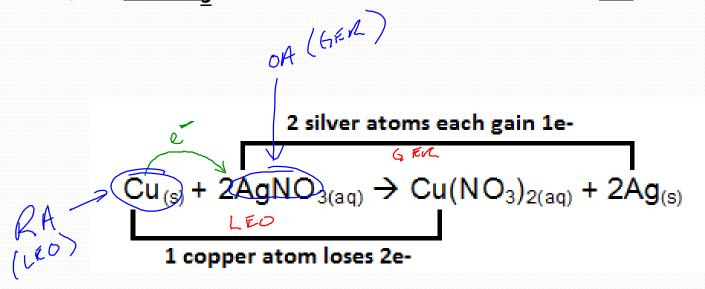
<u>Copper – Silver Nitrate Reaction</u>

#### Oxidizing and Reducing Agents:

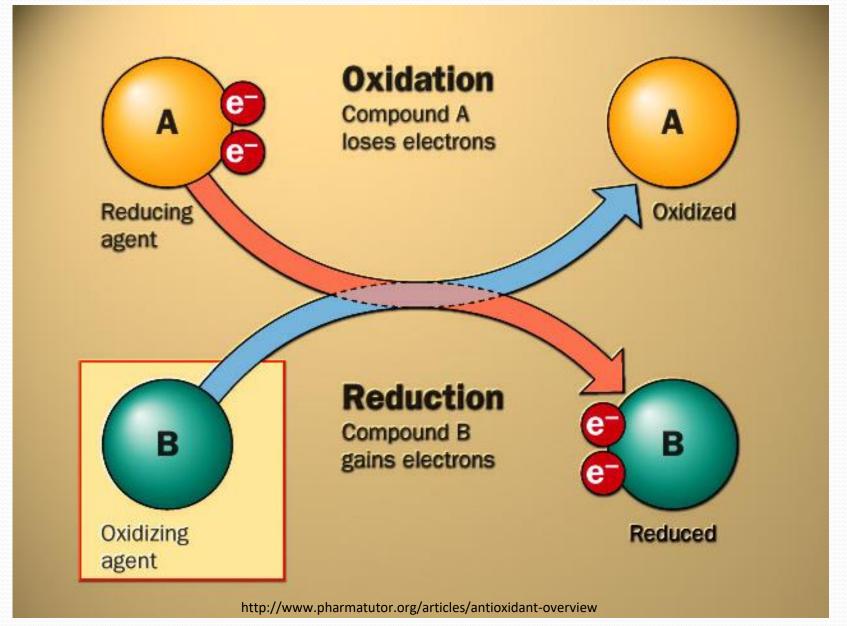
- Any substance that <u>CAUSES</u> the <u>OXIDATION</u> of another substance is an <u>OXIDIZING</u>
   <u>AGENT</u>
- Any substance that <u>CAUSES</u> the <u>REDUCTION</u> of another substance is a <u>REDUCING</u>
   <u>AGENT</u>

In the previous example, <u>AgNO<sub>3</sub></u> is the <u>OXIDIZING AGENT</u> and <u>Cu</u> is the <u>REDUCING</u>

<u>AGENT</u>.

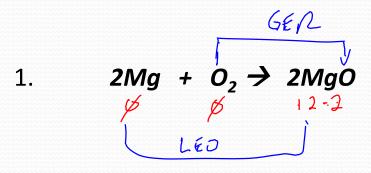


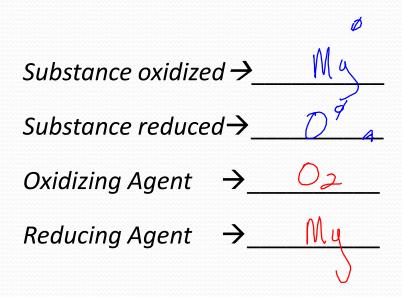
### Oxidizing and Reducing Agents:



#### **Redox Reaction Examples:**

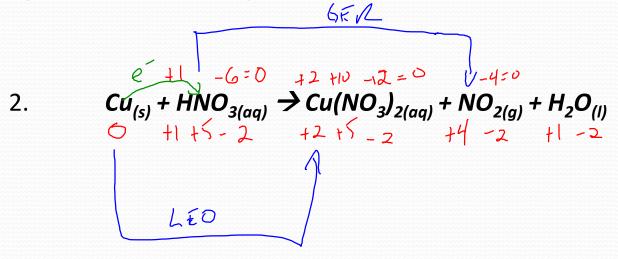
Determine the substance being oxidized, the substance being reduced, the oxidizing agent and the reducing agent for the following reaction:





#### **Redox Reaction Examples:**

Determine the substance being oxidized, the substance being reduced, the oxidizing agent and the reducing agent for the following reaction:



### Try this one...

Substance oxidized  $\rightarrow$ Substance reduced  $\rightarrow$ Oxidizing Agent  $\rightarrow$ Reducing Agent  $\rightarrow$  502

#### **Notation Note:**

Just the **ELEMENT** is listed for the **SUBSTANCE OXIDIZED** or **REDUCED**, but the **WHOLE COMPOUND** is listed for the **OXIDIZING** or **REDUCING AGENT**.