Constants, Conversion Factors and Equations (Exam IV)

Constants and Conversion Factors:

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$c = 2.9979 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$1 J = 1 \frac{kg*m^2}{s^2}$$

$$N_{\rm A} = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$$

$$R = 0.08206 \frac{L \cdot atm}{mol \cdot K} = 8.31451 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K}$$

1 cal =
$$4.184$$
 J = 1×10^{-3} Cal

Equations:

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

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$E_{\rm photon} = h\nu$$

$$E_{\rm K}$$
 (ejected electron) = $E_{\rm photon}$ - ϕ

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Delta E = -2.18 \times 10^{-18} J \left(\frac{1}{n_{\rm f}^2} - \frac{1}{n_{\rm i}^2} \right)$$

$$E_{\rm photon} = |\Delta E|$$

$$\lambda_{\text{matter}} = \frac{h}{m \text{v}}$$

$$M_i V_i = M_f V_f$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$PM = dRT$$

$$P_A = \chi_A P_{total}$$

$$\chi_{\rm A} = \frac{n_{\rm A}}{n_{\rm total}}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\overline{E_K} = \frac{3}{2}RT$$

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3 RT}{M}}$$

$$q = mC_s\Delta T$$

$$q_{rxn} = -q_{soln}$$

$$\Delta H = q_P$$

$$pH = -log[H_3O^+]$$

pH + pOH = p
$$K_w$$
 (p K_w = 14.00 at 25 °C)

$$K_a \times K_b = K_w$$

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

$$\Delta S^{\circ}_{rxn} = \Sigma [nS^{\circ}_{m} (products)] - \Sigma [nS^{\circ}_{m} (reactants)] (similar for $\Delta G^{\circ}, \Delta H^{\circ})$$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^{\circ} + RT(\ln Q)$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = -RT(\ln K)$$