

Chapter 2 : Redox Reactions

Definition

Oxidation

- loss of electrons
- increase in oxidation number

Reduction

- gain in electrons
- decrease in oxidation number

Rules for assigning oxidation numbers

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. non-transition metals | + charge of cations |
| 2. H | +1 |
| 3. F | -1 |
| 4. O | -2 |
| 5. N | -3 |
| 6. Cl | -1 |
| 7. the last element | calculate |

Half-equations & Oxidising / Reducing Agents

Strong reducing agent: I^-
reduces others, itself oxidised

Strong oxidising agent: MnO_4^-
oxidises others, itself reduced

H_2O_2
 NO_2^- } can be both oxidised
or reduced depending
on the other reactant

Balancing half-equations

1. Balance the ATOMS
↳ everything that is not H or O

2. Balance the OXYGEN
↳ add H_2O

3. Balance the HYDROGEN
↳ add H^+

4. Balance the CHARGE
↳ add e^-

5. Equate the two half-equations

↳ Balance the number of e^- gained and lost

6. Simplify the equation

↳ there should not be e^- at this stage

3. (b) If **BASIC MEDIUM**,
neutralise the H^+
↳ add OH^- to form
 H_2O