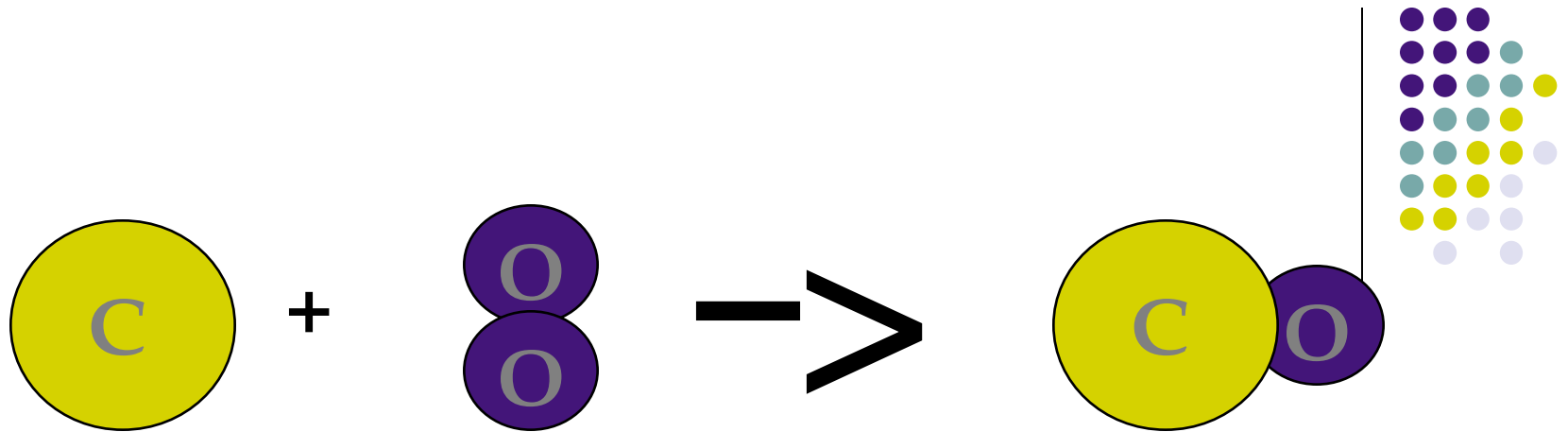
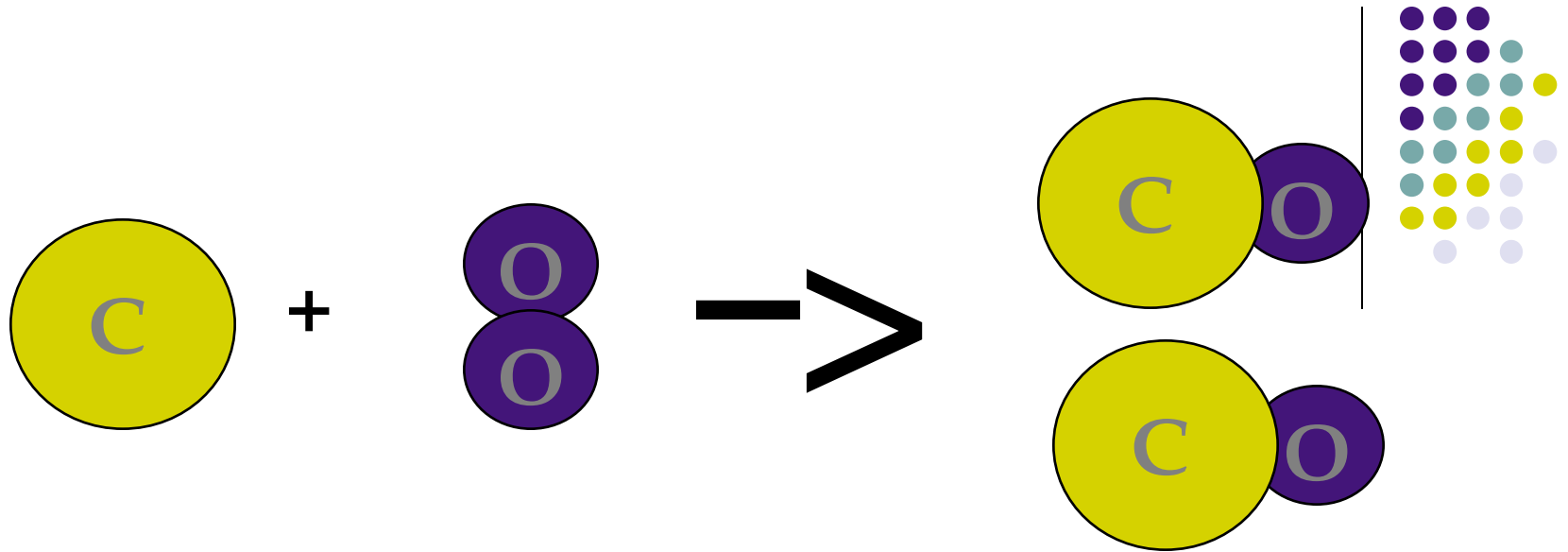


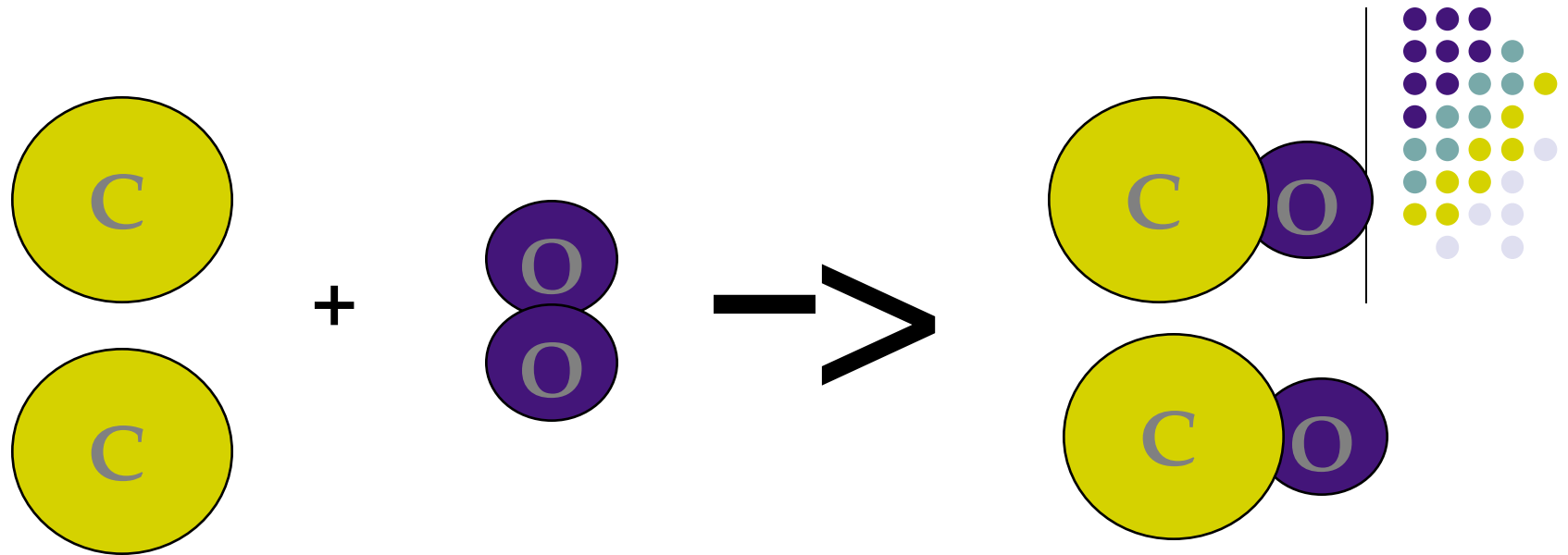
- $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$
- This equation is already balanced
- What if it isn't?



- $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO$
- We need one more oxygen in the products.
- Can't change the formula, because it describes what it is (carbon monoxide in this example)



- Must be used to make another CO
- But where did the other C come from?



- Must have started with two C
- $2\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$



## Rules for balancing:

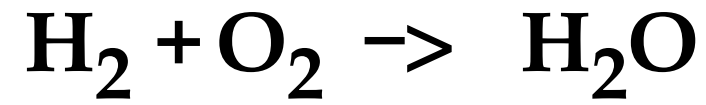
- 1 Assemble, write the correct formulas for all the reactants and products
- 2 Count the number of atoms of each type appearing on both sides
- 3 Balance the elements one at a time by adding coefficients (the numbers in front) - save H and O until LAST!
- 4 Check to make sure it is balanced.

# Never



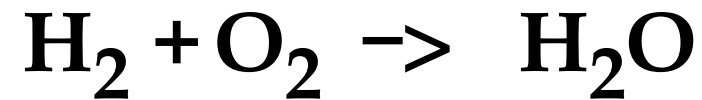
- Never change a subscript to balance an equation.
  - If you change the formula you are describing a different reaction.
  - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is a different compound than  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
- Never put a coefficient in the middle of a formula
  - $2 \text{NaCl}$  is okay,  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}$  is not.

# Example





# Example



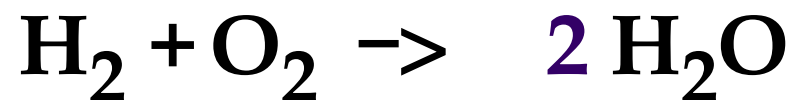
<b>R</b>		<b>P</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>1</b>

Need twice as much O in the product





# Example

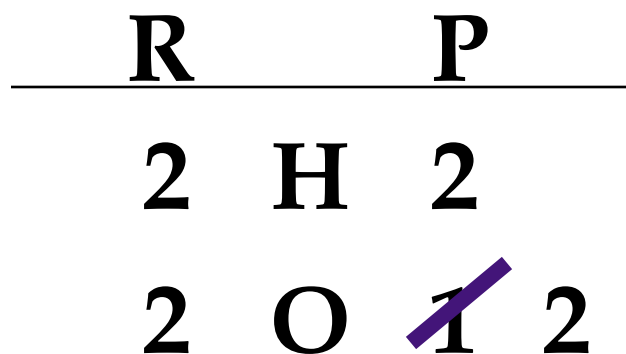
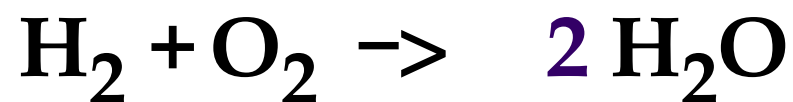


<b>R</b>		<b>P</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>1</b>

Changes the O



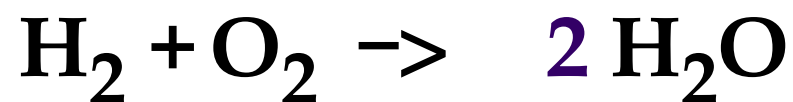
# Example



Also changes the H



# Example

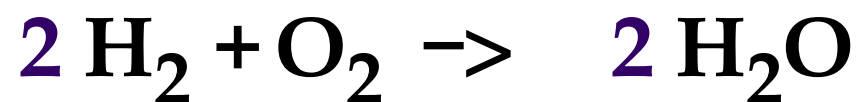


R		P	
2	H	<del>2</del>	4
2	O	<del>1</del>	2

Need twice as much H in the reactant



# Example

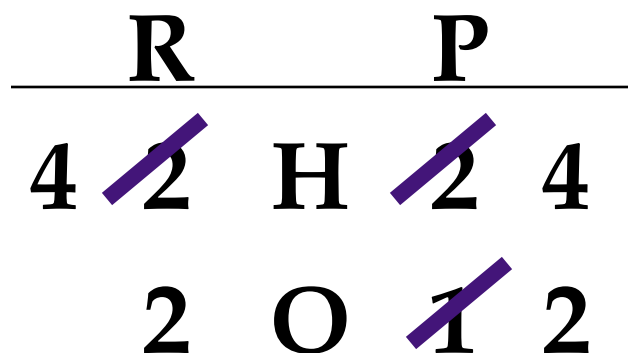
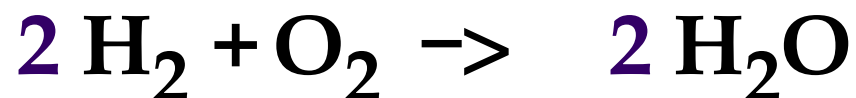


R		P	
2	H	<del>2</del>	4
2	O	<del>1</del>	2

Recount



# Example



The equation is balanced, has the same number of each kind of atom on both sides



## Balancing Examples

