

#### WHOA .... THIS CAN GET COMPLICATED ...



Let's try to break this down .....



### **OXIDIZING REACTIONS**



- Called a oxidation-reduction or redox reaction
- Transfer of electrons between two elements
- Takes place in aqueous solution (chemicals dissolved in water)
- The one that donates (loses) an electron is *oxidized*
- The one that gains an electron is *reduced*

#### **OXIDATION AND REDUCTION IMAGES**

# Oxidation

3

An atom loses electron density



#### **OXIDATION AND REDUCTION IMAGES**



## **OXIDATION AND REDUCTION IMAGES**



## IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING REDOX



Oxidation and reduction occur together, you can't have one without the other

- No net change in the number of e- in a redox reaction (rxn).
- The ion or molecule that accepts electrons in a redox rxn is *oxidizing agent*
- The molecule that donates electron is reducing

agent

## IDENTIFY WHAT IS GOING ON IN A REDOX REACTION



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### "LEO SAYS GER" OR "OIL RIG"

#### Lose Electron Oxidize, Gain Electron Reduc

#### **Oxidation Is Loss, Reduction Is Gain**





### A TABLE THAT MIGHT HELP .....

Oxidation	Reduction
Loses electrons	Gains electrons
Ends up with net positive charge/ oxidation number	Ends up with net negative charge/ oxidation number
Oxidation number increases	Oxidation number decreases ("reduces")
LEO	GER
Reducing Agent	Oxidizing Agent

### **BALANCING REDOX REACTIONS**

- The key keep track of the e- electrons!!
- Zn loses 2 and O gains 2 they should be equal and balance out



## RESOURCES

http://www.shodor.org/unchem/advanced/redox/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxidant

http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-combustion-reaction.htm

http://www.iun.edu/~cpanhd/C101webnotes/chemical%20reactions/combinatio n.html

http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/content/3907/

