
B. Assigning Oxidation numbers in a Chemical Rxn

Assign oxidation numbers for everything here. Then, in a each of the redox reactions, the species that loses electrons is oxidized so label it. The species that gains electrons is reduced, so label it also.

1. $\mathrm{O}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
2. $\mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
3. $2 \mathrm{Na}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaBr}$
4. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}+2 \mathrm{Cl}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
5. $\mathrm{Al}+3 \mathrm{AgNO}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}+3 \mathrm{Ag}$
C. Balancing Redox Reactions in acidic medium: Adding $\mathrm{H}+$ and H 2 O

A redox reaction is balanced when the number of atoms of each kind and the total electric charge on both sides are the same. When such reactions take place in acidic solution, they are balanced by following a series of steps:

1. Write half-reactions without including electrons.
2. Balance the number of all atoms except oxygen and hydrogen.
3. Balance oxygen atoms by adding water molecules.
4. Balance hydrogen atoms by adding $\mathrm{H}^{+}$.
5. Balance charge by adding electrons.
6. Equalize electrons in the half-reactions by multiplication.
7. Combine the two half-reactions.
8. Check to see that atoms and charges balance.

Balance the following redox reactions by following the steps above. Show your work.

1. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{NO}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+\mathrm{NO}$

Final: $\qquad$
2. $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}+\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cr}^{3+}+\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$

Final: $\qquad$
3. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{SO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$

Final: $\qquad$

