



Oxidation and Reduction Set 21: Balancing Redox Equations

1. (a) $2I^- \rightarrow I_2 + 2e^-$
 $Cl_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-$
 $2I^- + Cl_2 \rightarrow I_2 + 2Cl^-$

- (b) $Cu \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$
 $Au^+ + e^- \rightarrow Au$ x 2
 $Cu + 2Au^+ \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2Au$

- (c) $Zn \rightarrow Zn^{2+} + 2e^-$
 $Pb^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Pb$
 $Zn + Pb^{2+} \rightarrow Zn^{2+} + Pb$

- (d) $Fe \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2e^-$
 $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$
 $Fe + 2H^+ \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + H_2$

- (e) $K \rightarrow K^+ + e^-$ x 2
 $2H_2O + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2 + 2OH^-$
 $2K + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2K^+ + H_2 + 2OH^-$

- (f) $Al \rightarrow Al^{3+} + 3e^-$ x 2
 $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ x 3
 $2Al + 6H^+ \rightarrow 2Al^{3+} + 3H_2$

- (g) $Pb \rightarrow Pb^{2+} + 2e^-$
 $Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu$
 $Pb + Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Pb^{2+} + Cu$

- (h) $Al \rightarrow Al^{3+} + 3e^-$ x 2
 $Zn^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Zn$ x 3
 $2Al + 3Zn^{2+} \rightarrow 2Al^{3+} + 3Zn$

- (i) $Cu \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2e^-$
 $2NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow 2NO_2 + 2H_2O$
 $Cu + 2NO_3^- + 4H^+ \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + 2NO_2 + 2H_2O$

- (j) $SO_2 + 2H_2O + 6e^- \rightarrow SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+$
 $OCl^- + 2H^+ + 3e^- \rightarrow Cl^- + H_2O$ x 2
 $SO_2 + 2OCl^- \rightarrow SO_4^{2-} + 2Cl^-$

2. (a) $2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$
 (b) $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 8\text{e}^- + 10\text{H}^+$
 (c) $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{I}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 10\text{H}^+ + 8\text{I}^-$
3. (a) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$
 (b) $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$
 (b) $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 8\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$
 (c) $2\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$
4. (a) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (b) O_2 is reduced and C in the glucose is oxidised
 (c) O_2 is the oxidising agent, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ is the reducing agent
5. (a) Ox: $\text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$
 Red: $\text{Ti}^{4+} + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ti}$
 RedOx: $2\text{Mg} + \text{TiCl}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{MgCl}_2 + \text{Ti}$
 (b) TiCl_4 is reduced, Mg metal is oxidised
6. (a) $3\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO}$
 (b) NO_2 is both
 (c) A disproportionation reaction