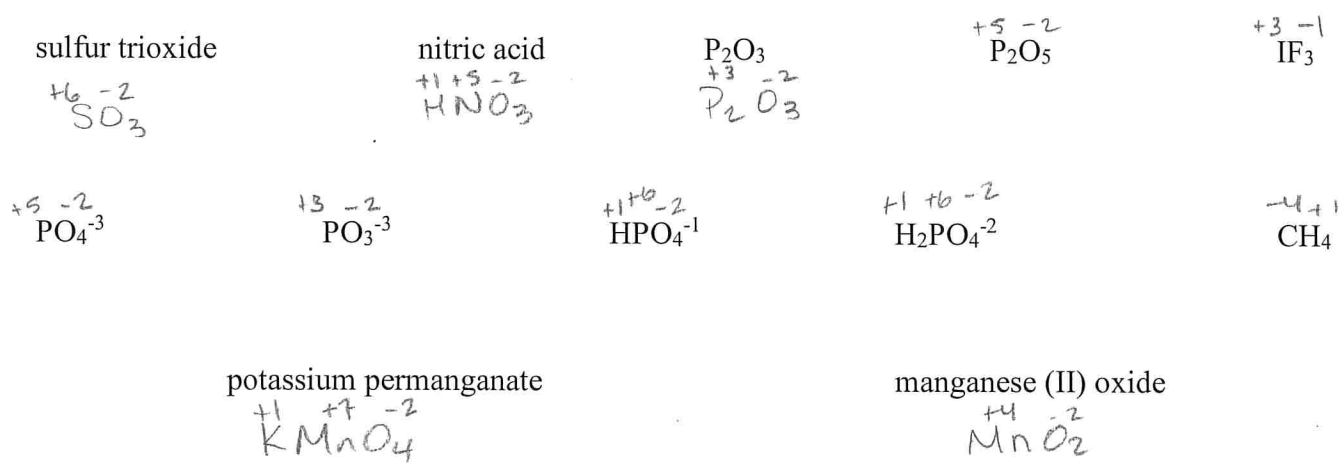


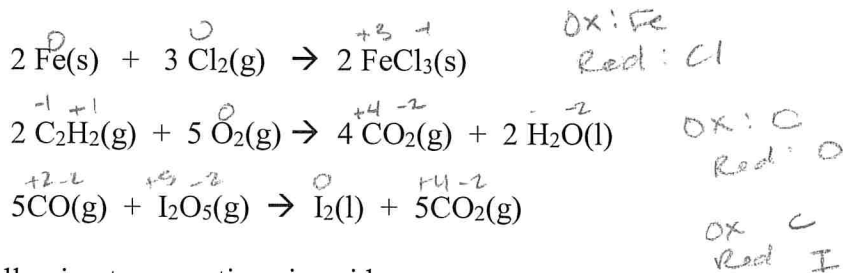
AP Chemistry

**Balancing Redox Reactions**

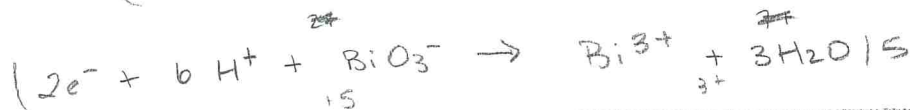
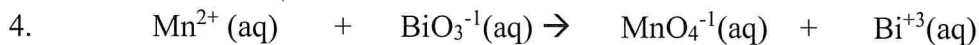
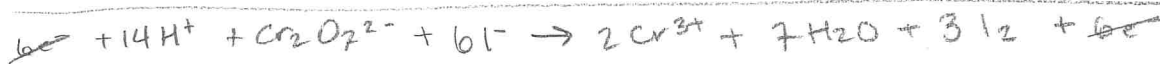
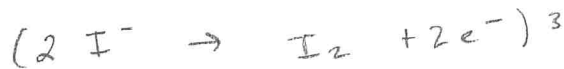
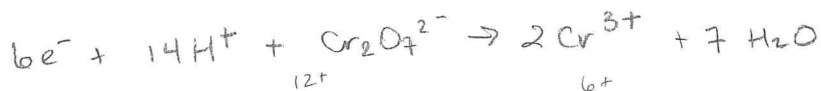
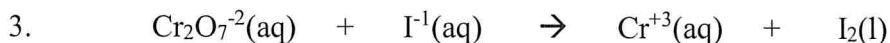
1. Determine the oxidation state of each of the elements in the following:



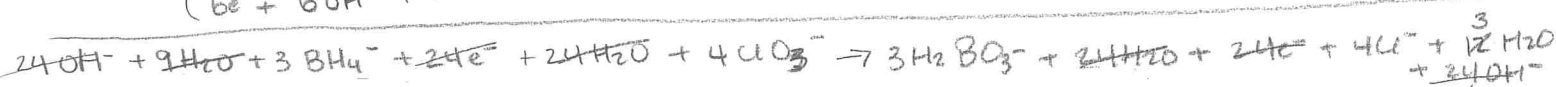
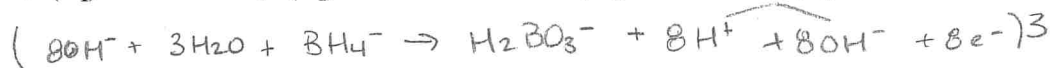
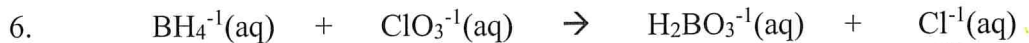
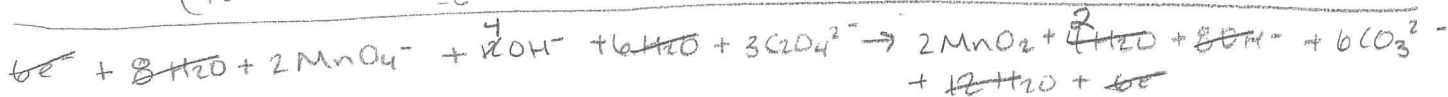
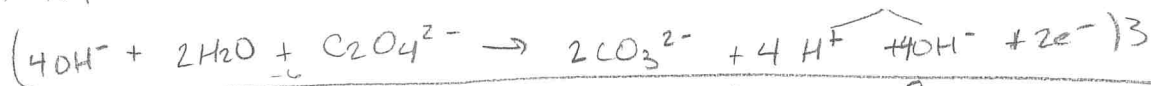
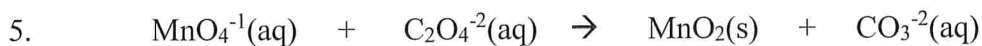
2. For each of the following, assign oxidation numbers then label which element is oxidized and which is reduced.



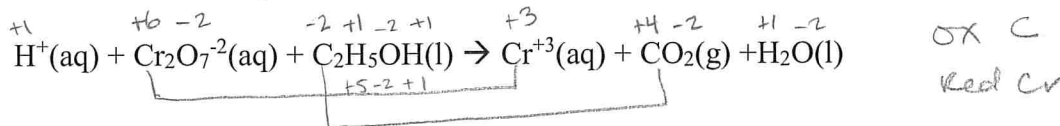
Balance the following two reactions in acid



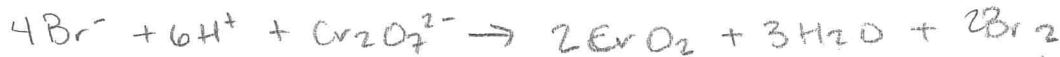
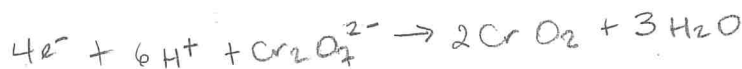
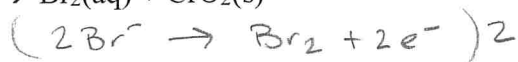
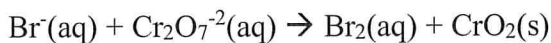
Balance the following two reactions in base



7. Potassium dichromate is a bright orange compound that can be reduced to a blue violet solution of  $\text{Cr}^{+3}$  ions. Under certain conditions potassium dichromate reacts with ethyl alcohol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) according to the equation below. Identify the atoms that are oxidized and those that are reduced.



8. Balance the equation for the reaction between permanganate and bromide ions in acidic solution.



9. Balance the following oxidation-reduction reaction that occurs in basic solution

