

math eq:

$$\textcircled{1} \int_a^b dx = x \Big|_a^b \quad \textcircled{2} \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_a^b \quad \textcircled{3} \int_a^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_a^b$$

Integrated Rate Law

0th order

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k \Rightarrow d[A] = -k dt$$

Note: A_t : concentration of A at time t
 A_0 : concentration of A at time 0

use math eq #1 $\int_{A_0}^{A_t} d[A] = -k \int_0^t dt$

$$[A] \Big|_{A_0}^{A_t} = -k t \Big|_0^t \Rightarrow [A]_t - [A]_0 = -k(t - 0)$$

$[A]_t = [A]_0 - kt$

1st order

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A] \Rightarrow \frac{d[A]}{[A]} = -k dt \Rightarrow \int_{A_0}^{A_t} \frac{1}{[A]} d[A] = -k \int_0^t dt$$

use math eq 2 $\ln [A] \Big|_{A_0}^{A_t} = -k t \Big|_0^t$

$$\ln [A]_t - \ln [A]_0 = -kt$$

take exp on both sides $\ln \frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} = -kt$

$\ln \frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} = -kt$

$\frac{[A]_t}{[A]_0} = \exp(-kt)$

$[A]_t = [A]_0 \exp(-kt)$

2nd order

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]^2 \Rightarrow \frac{d[A]}{[A]^2} = -k dt \Rightarrow \int_{A_0}^{A_t} \frac{1}{[A]^2} d[A] = -k \int_0^t dt$$

use math eq 3 $-\frac{1}{[A]} \Big|_{A_0}^{A_t} = -k t \Big|_0^t$ (cancel out)

$$\left(\frac{1}{[A]_t} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} \right) = kt$$

$\frac{1}{[A]_t} = \frac{1}{[A]_0} + kt$