Avogadrova konštanta	$N_A = 6{,}02214076 \cdot 10^{23}\ \mathrm{mol^{-1}}$ (presne)	
atómová hmotnostná jednotka	$u = 1{,}66053906660 \cdot 10^{-27}\ \mathrm{kg}$	
mólová hmotnosť látky	M	$\mathrm{kg\ mol^{-1}}$
mólový objem látky	V_m	$\mathrm{m^3\ mol^{-1}}$
hmotnosť častice (X)	$m_X = \frac{m}{N} = \frac{M}{N_A}$	kg
látkové množstvo látky	$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{N}{N_A}$	mol
hustota čistej látky	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$	$\mathrm{kg\ m^{-3}}$
hustota zmesi	$\rho' = \frac{m'}{V'}$	$\mathrm{kg\ m^{-3}}$
hmotnostný zlomok látky v zmesi	$w = \frac{m}{m'} \qquad \sum_i w_i = 1$	–
objemový zlomok látky v zmesi	$\phi = \frac{V}{V'} \qquad \sum_i \varphi_i = 1$ *	–
mólový zlomok látky v zmesi	$x = \frac{n}{n'} \qquad \sum_i x_i = 1$	–
hmotnostná koncentrácia látky v zmesi	$\underline{\rho} = \frac{m}{V'} \qquad \sum_i \underline{\rho}_i = \rho'$	$\mathrm{kg\ m^{-3}}$
látková koncentrácia (molarita) látky v zmesi	$c = \frac{n}{V'}$	$\mathrm{mol\ m^{-3}}$, $\mathrm{mol\ dm^{-3}} \equiv \mathrm{M}$
molalita látky v zmesi	$\underline{m} = \frac{n}{m_S}$ ** $\qquad \underline{m}_S = \frac{n_S}{m_S} = \frac{1}{M_S} = \mathrm{const}$	$\mathrm{mol\ kg^{-1}}$

štandardné podmienky	$p^\theta = 10^5\ \mathrm{Pa},\ T^\theta = 298{,}15\ \mathrm{K}$	
normálne podmienky	$p_n = 10^5\ \mathrm{Pa},\ T_n = 273{,}15\ \mathrm{K}$	
normálny mólový objem ideálneho plynu	$V_{mn} = 22{,}414\ \mathrm{dm^3\ mol^{-1}}$	
univerzálna plynová konštanta	$R = 8{,}31446261815324\ \mathrm{J\ mol^{-1}\ K^{-1}}$	
stavová rovnica ideálneho plynu	$pV = nRT$	
priemerná mólova hmotnosť zmesi	$\bar{M} = \frac{\sum_i x_i M_i}{\sum_i x_i} = \sum_i (x_i M_i)$ $\bar{M} = \frac{\sum_i w_i}{\sum_i \left(\frac{w_i}{M_i}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sum_i \left(\frac{w_i}{M_i}\right)}$ $\bar{M} = \frac{\sum_i c_i M_i}{\sum_i c_i}$ $\bar{M} = \frac{\sum_i \underline{\rho}_i}{\sum_i \left(\frac{\underline{\rho}_i}{M_i}\right)} = \frac{\rho'}{\sum_i \left(\frac{\underline{\rho}_i}{M_i}\right)}$ $\bar{M} = \frac{\sum_i \varphi_i \rho_i}{\sum_i \left(\frac{\varphi_i \rho_i}{M_i}\right)} = \frac{\rho'}{\sum_i \left(\frac{\varphi_i \rho_i}{M_i}\right)}$ $\bar{M} = \frac{\sum_i \underline{m}_i M_i}{\sum_i \underline{m}_i}$	$\mathrm{kg\ mol^{-1}}$
rozsah chemickej reakcie	$\mathrm{d}\xi = \frac{\mathrm{d}n}{\nu} \Leftrightarrow \Delta\xi = \frac{\Delta n}{\nu}$ ***	mol

* Platí len pre ideálne zmiešavanie, tj. keď $V' = \Sigma V_i$.
** Molalita sa niekedy označuje *b*. S je rozpúšťadlo (angl. *solvent*).
*** Stechiometrický koeficient ν reaktantov je záporný, produktov kladný.

	w	φ	x	$\underline{\rho}$	c	$\underline{m}$
$w =$	$=$	$w = \dfrac{\varphi\rho}{\sum_i (\varphi_i \rho_i)}$ $w = \dfrac{\varphi\rho}{\rho'}$	$w = \dfrac{xM}{\sum_i (x_i M_i)}$ $w = \dfrac{xM}{\bar{M}}$	$w = \dfrac{\underline{\rho}}{\rho'}$	$w = \dfrac{cM}{\rho'}$	$w = \dfrac{\underline{m}M}{\sum_i (\underline{m}_i M_i)}$ $w = \dfrac{\underline{m}M}{\bar{M} \sum_i \underline{m}_i}$ $\underline{m}_\mathrm{S} = \dfrac{1}{M_\mathrm{S}}$
$\varphi =$	$\varphi = \dfrac{w\rho'}{\rho}$	$=$	$\varphi = \dfrac{xM\rho'}{\rho \sum_i (x_i M_i)}$ $\varphi = \dfrac{xM\rho'}{\rho\bar{M}}$	$\varphi = \dfrac{\underline{\rho}}{\rho}$	$\varphi = \dfrac{cM}{\rho}$	$\varphi = \dfrac{\underline{m}M\rho'}{\rho \sum_i (\underline{m}_i M_i)}$ $\varphi = \dfrac{\underline{m}M\rho'}{\rho\bar{M} \sum_i \underline{m}_i}$
$x =$	$x = \dfrac{w}{M \sum_i \left(\frac{w_i}{M_i}\right)}$ $x = \dfrac{w\bar{M}}{M}$	$x = \dfrac{\varphi\rho}{M \sum_i \left(\frac{\varphi_i \rho_i}{M_i}\right)}$ $x = \dfrac{\varphi\rho\bar{M}}{M\rho'}$	$=$	$x = \dfrac{\underline{\rho}}{M \sum_i \left(\frac{\underline{\rho}_i}{M_i}\right)}$ $x = \dfrac{\underline{\rho}\bar{M}}{\rho' M_\mathrm{L}}$	$x = \dfrac{c}{\sum_i c_i}$	$x = \dfrac{\underline{m}}{\sum_i \underline{m}_i}$
$\underline{\rho} =$	$\underline{\rho} = w\rho'$	$\underline{\rho} = \varphi\rho$	$\underline{\rho} = \dfrac{xM\rho'}{\sum_i (x_i M_i)}$ $\underline{\rho} = \dfrac{xM\rho'}{\bar{M}}$	$=$	$\underline{\rho} = cM$	$\underline{\rho} = \underline{m}M\underline{\rho}_\mathrm{S}$
$c =$	$c = \dfrac{w\rho'}{M}$	$c = \dfrac{\varphi\rho}{M}$	$c = \dfrac{x\rho'}{\sum_i (x_i M_i)}$ $c = \dfrac{x\rho'}{\bar{M}}$	$c = \dfrac{\underline{\rho}}{M}$	$=$	$c = \dfrac{\underline{m}\rho'}{\sum_i (\underline{m}_i M_i)}$ $c = \dfrac{\underline{m}\rho'}{\bar{M} \sum_i \underline{m}_i}$
$\underline{m} =$	$\underline{m} = \dfrac{w}{M w_\mathrm{S}}$	$\underline{m} = \dfrac{\varphi\rho}{M \varphi_\mathrm{S} \rho_\mathrm{S}}$	$\underline{m} = \dfrac{x}{M_\mathrm{S} x_\mathrm{S}}$	$\underline{m} = \dfrac{\underline{\rho}}{M \underline{\rho}_\mathrm{S}}$	$\underline{m} = \dfrac{c}{\rho' - \sum_{i \neq \mathrm{S}} (c_i M_i)}$	$=$

S je rozpúšťadlo (angl. *solvent*).