## **Exam 5 - Review Questions**

#### Mole Conversion

- 1. Determine the number of moles of iron in a block containing 9.54 imes 10<sup>25</sup> iron atoms.
- 2. Find the volume of 7.54 moles of an ideal gas at STP.
- 3. Find the mass of 654.3 liters of xenon difluoride gas at STP.

## Empirical and Molecular Formulas

- 1. A certain sample of a salt is known to contain 48.7% fluorine and 51.3% calcium. Determine its empirical formula.
- A 9.50 g sample of a certain compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen was analyzed and found to contain 5.18 g of carbon and 0.86 g of hydrogen. (a) Determine the empirical formula of the compound. (b) Given that the compound was separately determined to have a molar mass of 88.1 g/mol, determine its molecular formula.

## Basic Stoichiometry

- 1. Calcium chloride and silver nitrate solutions react as shown below. Determine the mass of silver chloride produced when 78.9 g of calcium chloride is mixed with an excess of silver chloride.  $CaCl_2 + 2 AgNO_3 \rightarrow Ca(NO_3)_2 + 2 AgCl$
- 2. Find the volume of carbon dioxide gas produced, at STP, when 45 moles of butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ) is completely burned. 2  $C_4H_{10}$  + 13  $O_2 \rightarrow 8 CO_2$  + 10  $H_2O$
- 3. Sodium metal (75.5g) is dropped into a solution of lead(II) nitrate. How much lead metal could be recovered if the solution was in excess?

#### Stoichiometry with Molarity and Ideal Gas Law

- 1. If 650.0 mL of a 0.78M solution of hydrochloric acid (HCl) is mixed with sufficient potassium hydroxide to fully neutralize it then how much water is produced in the process? HCl + KOH  $\rightarrow$  H<sub>2</sub>O + KCl
- 2. A sample of sulfur with a mass of 67.3 g is burned in excess oxygen to produce sulfur trioxide gas. The sulfur trioxide is captured in a 23.5 L tank with a temperature of 97.0°C. Determine the pressure of the sulfur trioxide gas formed.  $2 \text{ S} + 3 \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ SO}_3$
- 3. What volume of 1.32 M NaI solution is needed to fully react with 9.08 L of chlorine gas measured at 76.3°C and 6.87 kPa? \_\_NaI + \_\_Cl<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  \_\_NaCl + \_\_I<sub>2</sub>

# Limiting and Excess Reactant Stoichiometry

- 1. I mix 98.0 g of gold is reacted with 15.0 g of fluorine gas at STP. (a) Determine the limiting and excess reactants. (b) Determine the theoretical yield of gold(III) fluoride produced. (c) Determine the mass of excess reactant remaining.
- 2. If 500.0 mL of 0.897 M hexacyanogoldate(III),  $[Ag(CN)_6]^{3-}$ , is mixed with 100.0 g of oxalic acid,  $H_2C_2O_4$ , then what volume of hydrogen cyanide gas, HCN, could be recovered as measured at 35.2°C and a pressure of 2.45 atm? Also, if the yield of the process is known to be 45.7% then what volume of HCN was actually recovered?  $3 H_2C_2O_4 + [Ag(CN)_6]^{3-} \rightarrow 6 \text{ HCN} + \text{Ag}^{3+} + 3 C_2O_4^{-2-}$

# Gas Laws and KMT

1. A balloon has a volume of 5.3 L at a pressure of 7.8 atm. Determine the volume needed to achieve a pressure of 110 kPa. Which gas law is this?

- 2. A sample of carbon dioxide is collected over water at 20.5°C and has a pressure of 800.0 torr. Determine the pressure of dry carbon dioxide at this temperature. (Hint: you may need to look up water vapor pressures.) Which gas law is this?
- 3. What will the volume of a chip bad at 65.0°C be if it is known to occupy 450.0 mL at 23.0°C? Which gas law is this? Explain this relationship using KMT.
- 4. What is the mass of 894.3 mL of oxygen gas at 0.98 atm and 150.0°C?

#### Solutions

1. If you dilute 175 mL of a 1.6 M solution of LiCl to 1.0 L, determine the new concentration of the solution.

2. To what volume should you dilute 133 mL of an 7.90 M  $CuCl_2$  solution so that 51.5 mL of the diluted solution contains 4.49 g  $CuCl_2$ ?

3. What is the molarity of 5.00 g of NaOH in 750.0 mL of solution?

4. What volume (in mL) of 18.0 M  $H_2SO_4$  is needed to contain 2.45 g  $H_2SO_4$ ?