

Unit 4 Problem Set

- 4.1)
- a. perclorato de sodio
 - b. tetracloruro de selenio
 - c. bromuro de aluminio
 - d. sulfato de cobre (II) hexahidratado
 - e. hipoclorito de calcio
 - f. tribromuro de boro
 - g. nitrato de magnesio
 - h. ~~clorato~~ clorato de potasio
 - i. clorito de litio
 - j. fosfato de hierro (II)
 - k. tetroxido de dinitrogeno
 - l. bromido de silicio

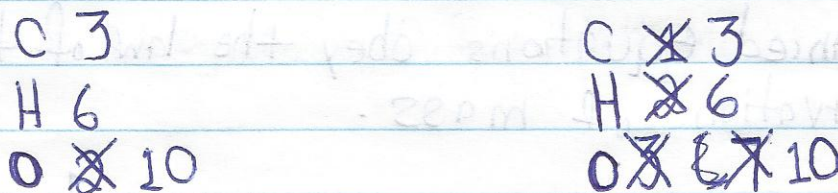
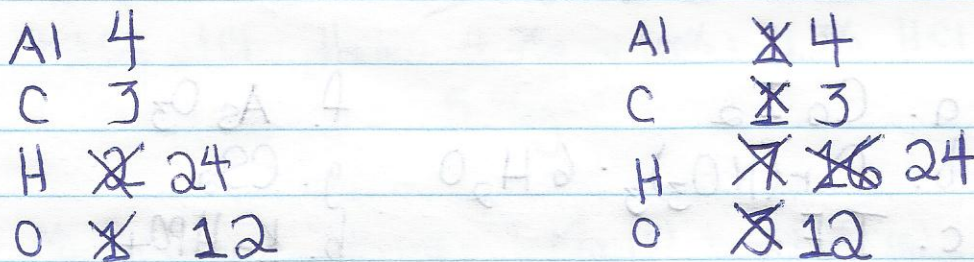
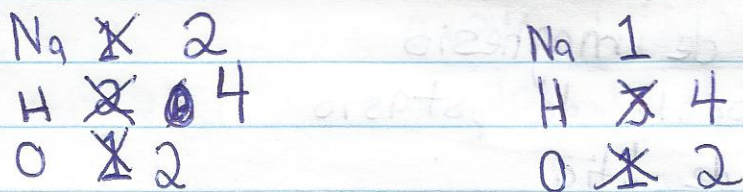
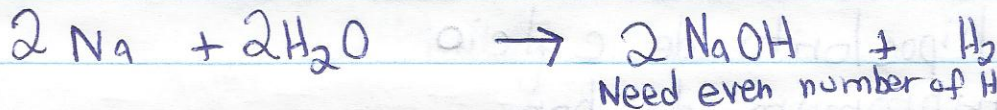
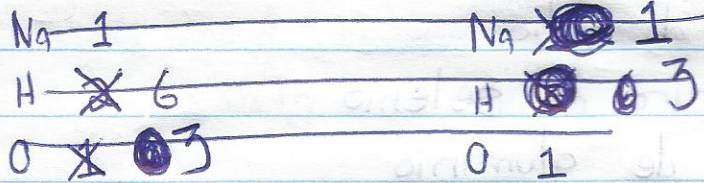
- 4.2)
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| a. CoI_2 | f. As_2O_3 |
| b. $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | g. CS_2 |
| c. IF_5 | h. K_2HPO_4 |
| d. Li_3N | i. AgNO_2 |
| e. BaCO_3 | j. $\text{Au}(\text{CN})_3$ |

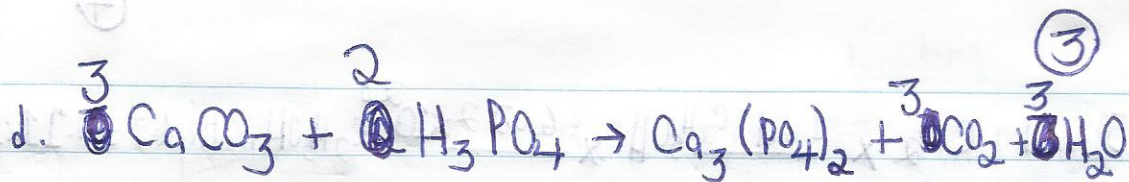
4.3) Balanced equations obey the law of the conservation of mass.

- 4.4)
- a. 1 mol CH_4 reacts with 2 mol O_2 to produce ¹ mol CO_2 + 2 mol H_2O
 - b. 1 molecule CH_4 reacts with 2 molecules O_2 to produce 1 molecule CO_2 + 2 molecules H_2O
 - c. 16 g CH_4 reacts with 64 g O_2 to produce 44 g CO_2 + 36 g H_2O

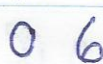
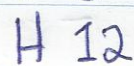
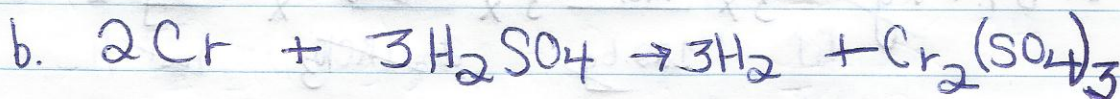
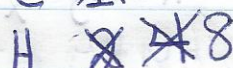
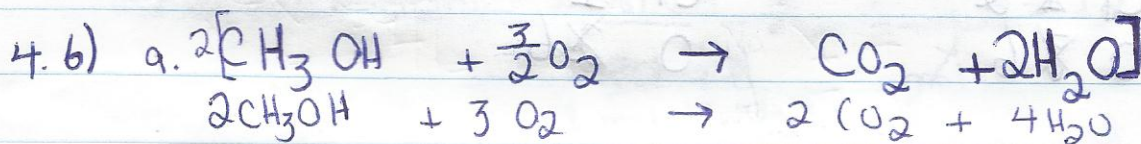


SORRY





Balanced Ca, C, H, P and then O last.



9. $315\text{g } \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \times \frac{1\text{mol } \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6}{180\text{g}} \times \frac{2\text{mol } \text{CO}_2}{1\text{mol } \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} \times \frac{44.01\text{g } \text{CO}_2}{1\text{mol}} = 154\text{g } \text{CO}_2$

3.5 mol CO_2

④

$$b. 3.5 \text{ mol } \text{CO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{1 \text{ mol } \text{CO}_2} \times \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol}} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH molecules} = 2.11 \times 10^{24} \text{ molecules}$$

$$c. 3.45 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{1 \text{ mol } \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6} = 6.90 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$$

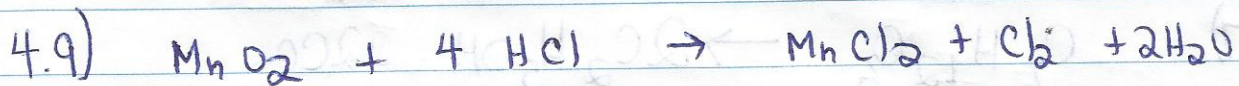


K ~~2~~
Cl ~~2~~
O ~~6~~

K ~~2~~
Cl ~~2~~
O ~~6~~

$$9. 0.82 \text{ mol } \text{KClO}_3 \times \frac{3 \text{ mol } \text{O}_2}{2 \text{ mol } \text{KClO}_3} \times \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol}} \text{ molecules } \text{O}_2 = 7.4 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of } \text{O}_2$$

$$b. 89.47 \text{ g } \text{KClO}_3 \times \frac{\text{mol } \text{KClO}_3}{122.6 \text{ g}} \times \frac{3 \text{ mol } \text{O}_2}{2 \text{ mol } \text{KClO}_3} \times \frac{32.00 \text{ g } \text{O}_2}{\text{mol}} = 35.0 \text{ g } \text{O}_2$$



Mn 1
H 4
O 2
Cl 4

Mn 1
H 4
O 2
Cl 4

5

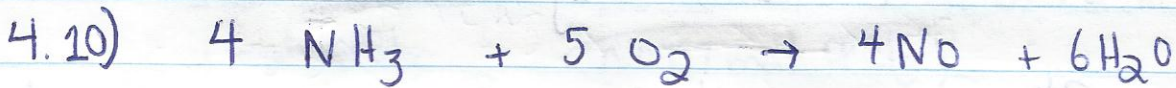
$$15.0 \text{ g MnO}_2 \times \frac{\text{mol MnO}_2}{86.94 \text{ g}} = 0.173 \text{ mol MnO}_2 \quad \text{limiting}$$

$$30.0 \text{ g HCl} \times \frac{\text{mol HCl}}{36.458 \text{ g}} = 0.822 \text{ mol HCl} \quad \text{Excess}$$

$$\frac{4 \text{ mol HCl}}{1 \text{ mol MnO}_2} \times 0.173 \text{ mol MnO}_2 = 0.692 \text{ mol HCl}$$

$$0.692 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Cl}_2}{4 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.173 \text{ mol Cl}_2$$

$$0.173 \text{ mol Cl}_2 \times 70.9 \text{ g/mol} = 12.3 \text{ g Cl}_2$$



N 4
H 12
O 10

N 4
H 12
O 10

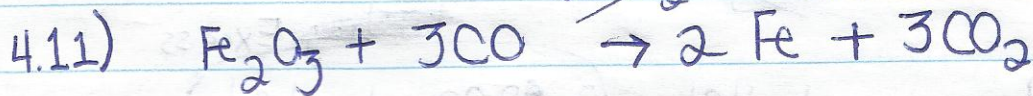
a. $40.0 \text{ g NH}_3 \times \frac{\text{mol NH}_3}{17.034 \text{ g}} = 2.35 \text{ mol NH}_3$

$$50.0 \text{ g O}_2 \times \frac{\text{mol O}_2}{32.00 \text{ g}} = 1.56 \text{ mol O}_2 \quad \text{limiting}$$

$$\frac{5 \text{ mol O}_2}{4 \text{ mol NH}_3} = 1.25 \quad \frac{1.56 \text{ mol O}_2}{2.35 \text{ mol NH}_3} = 0.66$$

6

$$b. 1.56 \text{ mol } O_2 \times \frac{4 \text{ mol } NO}{5 \text{ mol } O_2} \times \frac{30.01 \text{ g } NO}{\text{mol}} = 37.5 \text{ g } NO$$



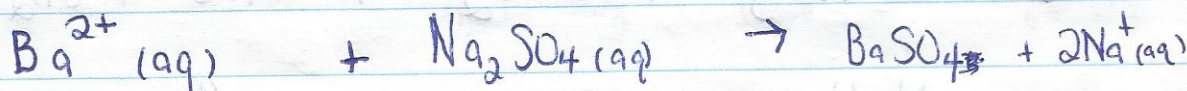
~~$2.62 \times 10^3 \text{ g } Fe_2O_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } Fe_2O_3}{159.7 \text{ g}} \times 2 \text{ mol } Fe$~~

$$1.64 \times 10^3 \text{ kg } Fe \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times \frac{\text{mol } Fe}{55.85 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } Fe_2O_3}{2 \text{ mol } Fe} \times \frac{159.7 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} = 2.34 \times 10^6 \text{ g}$$

\downarrow
 $2.34 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$

$$\% \text{ purity } Fe_2O_3 = \frac{2.34 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}}{2.62 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% = 89.3\%$$

4.12)



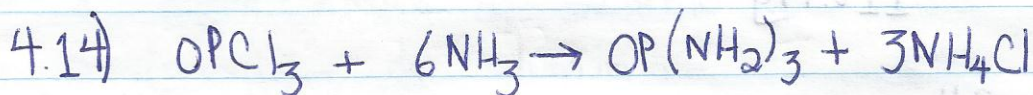
$$0.4105 \text{ g } BaSO_4 \times \frac{\text{mol } BaSO_4}{233.4 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } Ba^{2+}}{1 \text{ mol } BaSO_4} \times \frac{137.3 \text{ g } Ba^{2+}}{\text{mol}} = 0.2415 \text{ g } Ba^{2+}$$

$$\% Ba^{2+} = \frac{0.2415 \text{ g}}{0.6760 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 35.72\%$$

7

4.13)

$$250.0g \times 0.70 \times \frac{\text{mol Ag}_2\text{S}}{247.9g} \times \frac{2\text{mol Ag}}{\text{mol Ag}_2\text{S}} \times \frac{107.87g\text{Ag}}{\text{mol}} = 152.3g\text{Ag}$$



$$7.00g \text{OPCl}_3 \times \frac{\text{mol}}{153.32g} = 0.0457 \text{ mol OPCl}_3$$

$$5.00g \text{NH}_3 \times \frac{\text{mol}}{17.034g} = 0.294 \text{ mol NH}_3$$

$$\frac{6 \text{ mol NH}_3}{1 \text{ mol OPCl}_3} = 6$$

$$\frac{0.294 \text{ mol NH}_3}{0.0457 \text{ mol OPCl}_3} = 6.43$$

limiting reagent

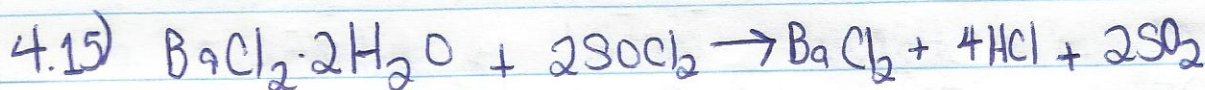
$$0.0457 \text{ mol OPCl}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol OP}(\text{NH}_2)_3}{1 \text{ mol OPCl}_3} \times \frac{95.048g \text{OP}(\text{NH}_2)_3}{\text{mol}} = 4.34g \text{OP}(\text{NH}_2)_3$$

a. 3.50g

b. 4.34g see above

$$c. \frac{3.50g}{4.34g} \times 100\% = 80.6\% \text{ percent yield}$$

OP(NH₂)₃



$$10.0\text{g SOCl}_2 \times \frac{\text{mol}}{118.97\text{g}} = 0.0841\text{ mol SOCl}_2$$

$$10\text{g BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \times \frac{\text{mol}}{244.262\text{g}} = 0.0409\text{ mol BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

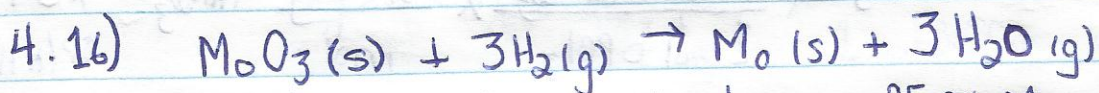
$$\frac{2\text{ mol SOCl}_2}{1\text{ mol BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}} \quad \frac{0.0841\text{ mol SOCl}_2}{0.0409\text{ mol BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 2.058$$

limiting

$$0.0409\text{ mol BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \times \frac{4\text{ mol HCl}}{1\text{ mol BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{36.458\text{g HCl}}{\text{mol}} = 5.96\text{g HCl}$$

~~0.164 mol HCl~~

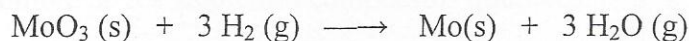
If 4.25g HCl then $\frac{4.25\text{g}}{5.96\text{g}} \times 100\% = 71.3\% \text{ HCl}$



$$1.01\text{g H}_2 \times \frac{\text{mol H}_2}{2.016\text{g}} \times \frac{1\text{ mol Mo}}{3\text{ mol H}_2} \times \frac{95.94\text{g Mo}}{\text{mol}} = 16.0\text{g Mo}$$

$$16.0\text{g Mo} \times 0.90 = 14.4\text{g Mo}$$

4.16 Dada la ecuación siguiente:

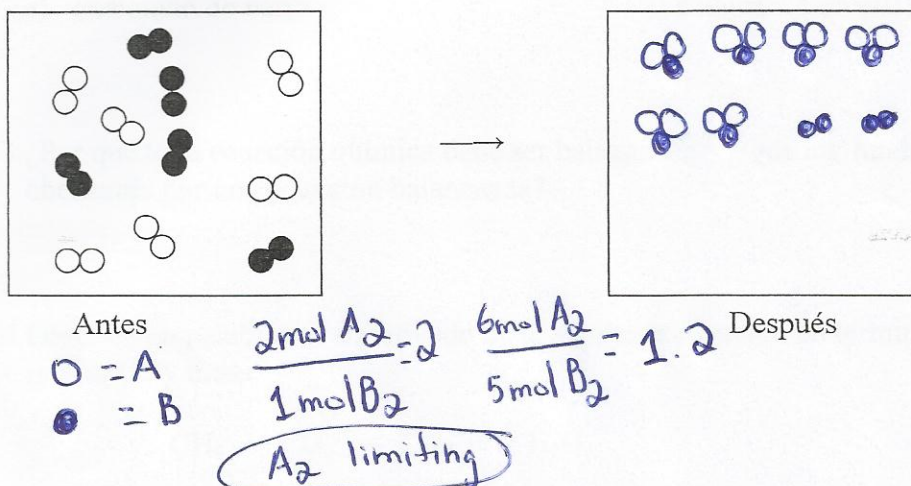


Si 1.01 g de H_2 ($M = 2.016 \text{ g/mol}$) reacciona con un exceso de MoO_3 , y la reacción ocurre con un 90% de rendimiento, ¿cuál es la masa de Mo ($M = 95.94 \text{ g/mol}$) que se obtiene?

4.17 Dada la siguiente ecuación química:



Dibuje las partículas en el cuadro después de ocurre la reacción:



4.18 Dado el siguiente diagrama para representar a nivel molecular lo que hay antes y después de una reacción:

- (a) escriba la ecuación química que correctamente representa la reacción representada.
 (b) dadas las cantidades de cada sustancia mostradas, ¿cuál fue el reactivo limitante en esta reacción?

