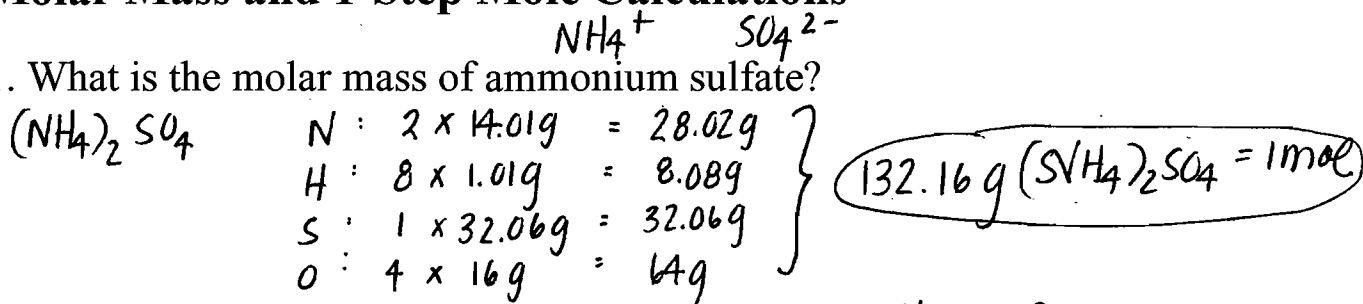
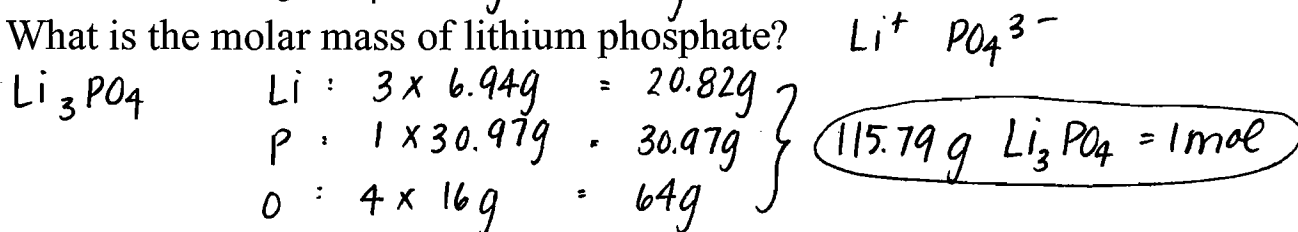


Molar Mass and 1-Step Mole Calculations

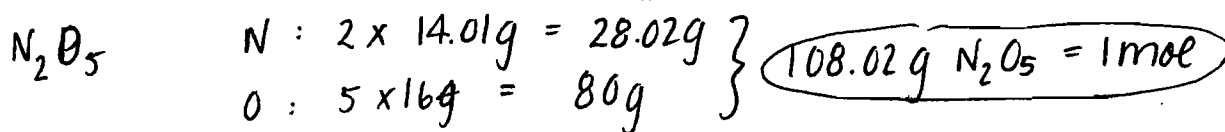
1. What is the molar mass of ammonium sulfate?



2. What is the molar mass of lithium phosphate?



3. What is the molar mass of dinitrogen pentoxide?



4. If you have 2.34×10^{24} formula units of iron (III) carbonate, how many moles do you have?

$$\frac{2.34 \times 10^{24} \text{ formula units}}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ formula units}} = 3.89 \text{ mol } \text{Fe}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$$

5. If you have 5.5 moles of barium chloride, how many grams do you have?

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Molar mass} = \\
 208.23 \text{ g/mol}
 \end{array}
 \quad \frac{5.5 \text{ mol } \text{BaCl}_2}{1} \times \frac{208.23 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1,145.3 \text{ g } \text{BaCl}_2$$

6. If you have 25 L of Cl_2 gas, how many moles do you have?

$$\frac{25 \text{ L } \text{Cl}_2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22.4 \text{ L}} = 1.12 \text{ mol } \text{Cl}_2$$

2-Step Mole Calculations

1. How many molecules of CH_4 are in 48.2 g of this compound?

$$\frac{48.2 \text{ g CH}_4}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16.05 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molec}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1.81 \times 10^{24} \text{ molec CH}_4$$

↑
molar mass

2. Find the mass in grams of 5 liters of nitrogen gas (N_2).

$$\frac{5 \text{ L N}_2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22.4 \text{ L}} \times \frac{28.02 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 6.25 \text{ g N}_2$$

↑
molar mass

3. If you have 2.41×10^{23} formula units of sodium carbonate, how many grams do you have?

$$\frac{2.41 \times 10^{23} \text{ form. units}}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ form. units}} \times \frac{105.99 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 42.4 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

↑
molar mass

$\text{Na}^+ \text{CO}_3^{2-} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

4. How many liters will 1.20×10^{24} molecules of the gas CO_2 contain?

$$\frac{1.20 \times 10^{24} \text{ molec. CO}_2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molec}} \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 44.7 \text{ L CO}_2$$

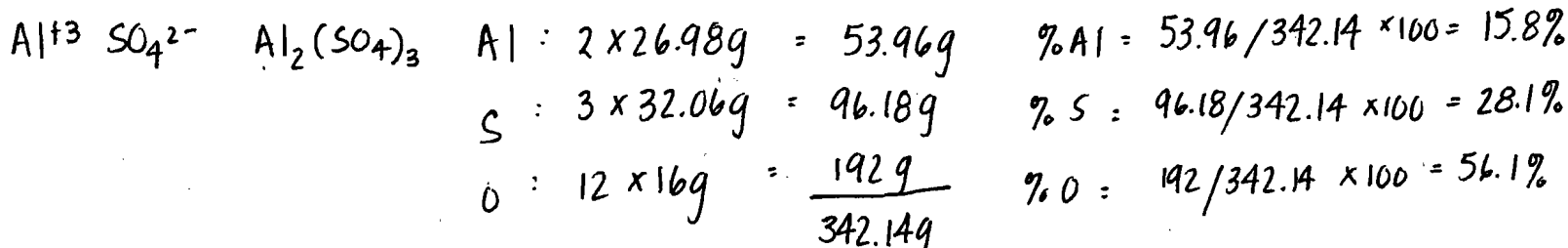
5. How many molecules are in 35 g of water?

$$\frac{35 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18.02 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molec}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 1.17 \times 10^{24} \text{ molec. H}_2\text{O}$$

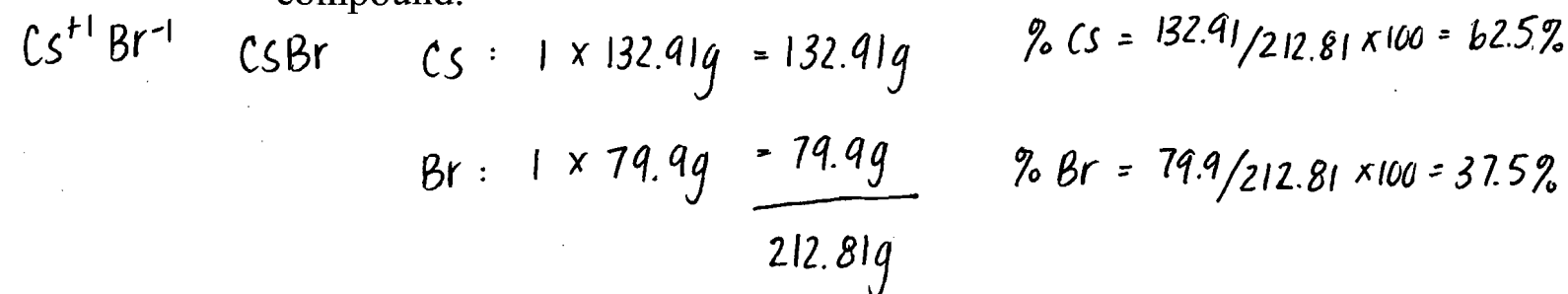
↑
molar mass

Percent Composition

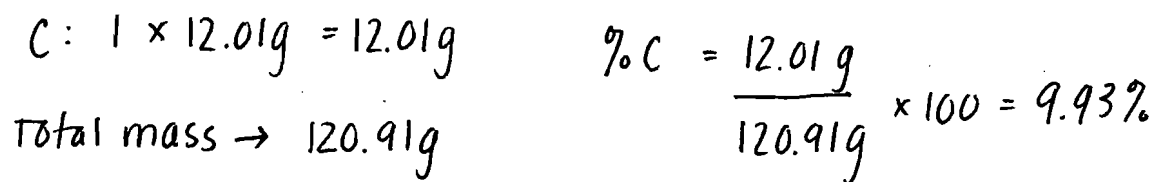
1. Aluminum sulfate is a substance used in water treatment plants to help purify water. Write the formula for aluminum sulfate and find the percent composition of all elements in this compound.



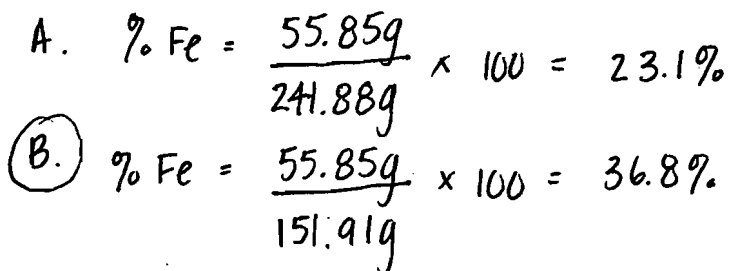
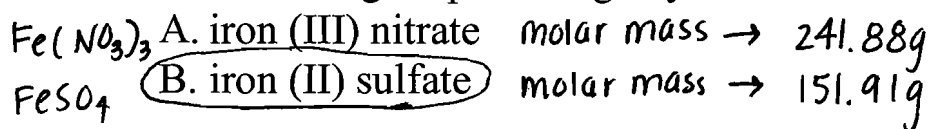
2. Cesium bromide is used to make optical devices such as prisms and spectrophotometer cells. Write the formula for cesium bromide and find the percent composition of all elements in this compound.



3. CCl_2F_2 is a Freon which is a gaseous compound used in refrigeration. What percent of this compound is from carbon?



4. Which has a higher percentage by mass of iron?



Empirical Formulas

1. Benzoic acid is a compound used as a food preservative. The compound contains 68.8% C, 4.95% H and 26.2% O by mass.

A. What is its empirical formula?

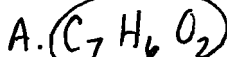
B. If given 324 g of benzoic acid, how many moles would you have?

molar mass

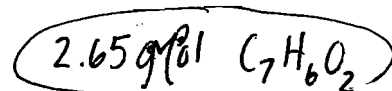
$$C: \frac{68.8g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12.01g} = 5.73 \text{ mol} / 1.64 \text{ mol} = (3.5)2 \rightarrow 7$$

$$H: \frac{4.95g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1.01g} = 4.90 \text{ mol} / 1.64 \text{ mol} = (3)2 \rightarrow 6$$

$$O: \frac{26.2g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16g} = 1.64 \text{ mol} / 1.64 \text{ mol} = (1)2 \rightarrow 2$$



$$B. \frac{324g C_7H_6O_2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{122.13g} =$$



2. 2-Methylpropene is a compound used to make synthetic rubber.

A sample of this compound contains 0.556 g C and 0.0933 g H.

A. Determine its empirical formula.

B. If given 4.33×10^{22} molecules of this compound, how many grams would you have?

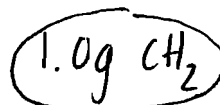
molar mass

$$C: \frac{0.566g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12.01g} = 0.0471 \text{ mol} / 0.0471 \text{ mol} = 1$$

$$H: \frac{0.0933g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1.01g} = 0.0923 \text{ mol} / 0.0471 \text{ mol} = 2$$



$$B. \frac{4.33 \times 10^{22} \text{ molec } CH_2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molec}} \times \frac{14.03g}{1 \text{ mol}} =$$



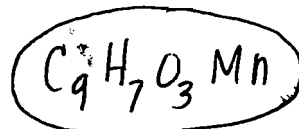
3. A major oil company has used gasoline additive called MMT to boost the octane rating of its gasoline. What is the empirical formula of MMT if it is 49.5% C, 3.2% H, 22.9% O and 25.2% Mn

$$C: \frac{49.5g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12.01g} = 4.12 \text{ mol} / 0.459 \text{ mol} = 9$$

$$H: \frac{3.2g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1.01g} = 3.17 \text{ mol} / 0.459 \text{ mol} = 7$$

$$O: \frac{22.9g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{16g} = 1.43 \text{ mol} / 0.459 \text{ mol} = 3$$

$$Mn: \frac{25.2g}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{54.94g} = 0.459 \text{ mol} / 0.459 \text{ mol} = 1$$



Molecular Formulas

1. Determine the molecular formula of a compound that is composed of 40.0% C, 53.4% O and 6.6% H. The molar mass is 120 g/mol.

$$C : \frac{40.0g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{12.01g} = 3.33 mol / 3.33 mol = 1$$

$$H : \frac{6.6g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{1.01g} = 6.53 mol / 3.33 mol = 2$$

$$O : \frac{53.4g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{16g} = 3.33 mol / 3.33 mol = 1$$

emp. form \rightarrow CH_2O

emp. form mass \rightarrow 30.03g

$$\frac{120g}{30.03g} = 4 (CH_2O) \rightarrow \textcircled{C_4H_8O_4}$$

2. Find the molecular formula for a compound with the following percent composition – 85.6% C, 14.4% H. The molecular mass is 42.1 g/mol.

$$C : \frac{85.6g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{12.01g} = 7.13 mol / 7.13 mol = 1$$

$$H : \frac{14.4g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{1.01g} = 14.3 mol / 7.13 mol = 2$$

emp. form \rightarrow CH_2

emp. form mass \rightarrow 14.03 g/mol

$$\frac{42.1 g/mol}{14.03 g/mol} = 3 (CH_2) \rightarrow \textcircled{C_3H_6}$$

3. The action of bacteria on meat and fish produces a compound called cadaverine. As its name and origin imply, it stinks! (It is also present in bad breath and adds to the odor of urine). It is 58.77% C, 13.81% H, and 27.40% N. Its molar mass is 102.2 g/mol. Determine the molecular formula of cadaverine.

$$C : \frac{58.77g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{12.01g} = 4.89 mol / 1.96 mol = (2.5) 2 \rightarrow 5$$

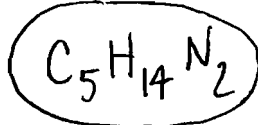
$$H : \frac{13.81g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{1.01g} = 13.67 mol / 1.96 mol = (7.) 2 \rightarrow 14$$

$$N : \frac{27.40g}{1} \times \frac{1mol}{14.01g} = 1.96 mol / 1.96 mol = (1) 2 \rightarrow 2$$

emp. form $C_5H_{14}N_2$

emp. form. mass 102.21 g/mol

$$\frac{102.2 g/mol}{102.21 g/mol} = 1 \rightarrow$$



empirical : molecular formulas are the same!