

- $^{19}\text{F}: 9e^-, 9p^+, 10n^0$ Ar-40: $18e^-, 18p^+, 22n^0$
- a) Al_2S_3 b) MgO
- $\text{NaF} = 4.0 - 0.9 = 3.1$: ionic, London.
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3.5 - 2.1 = 1.4$: dipole-dipole (specifically H-bonding), London.
 $\text{O}_2 = 3.5 - 3.5 = 0$: London
- H: $3.03/98 \times 100 = 3.1\%$ H
P: $30.97/98 \times 100 = 31.6\%$ P
O: $64/98 \times 100 = 65.3\%$ O
- $4.89 \div 6.77 + 1.2782 \times 2.78 = 0.7223 + 3.5534 = 4.2757 = 4.28$
- $(0.199)(10) + (0.801)(11) = 10.801$
- $7.7.3 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_4 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles} \times 6 \text{ atoms} = 2.64 \times 10^{25} \text{ atoms}$

- # g $\text{CuSO}_4 = 3.8 \text{ mol} \times 159.1 \text{ g/mol} = 606 \text{ g}$
- $63.2 \text{ g C} \times 1 \text{ mol}/12.01 \text{ g} = 5.26 \text{ mol}$ (3.01)
 $8.8 \text{ g H} \times 1 \text{ mol}/1.01 \text{ g} = 8.71 \text{ mol}$ (4.98)
 $28.0 \text{ g O} \times 1 \text{ mol}/16.0 \text{ g} = 1.75 \text{ mol}$ (1)
Simplest formula = $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}$
- $\text{CH}_2\text{O}: 30 \text{ g/mol}, 180 \text{ g/mol} \div 30 \text{ g/mol} = 6$
Molecular formula: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
- $^{210}_{83}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^4_2\text{He} + ^{206}_{81}\text{Tl}$
 $^{75}_{34}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^0_{-1}\text{e} + ^{75}_{35}\text{Br}$
- # mL $\text{O}_2 = 1 \text{ mL C}_4\text{H}_{10} \times 13 \text{ mL O}_2/2 \text{ mL C}_4\text{H}_{10} = 6.5 \text{ mL used}, \therefore 2.5 \text{ mL remain}$
- # g $\text{O}_2 = 93.7 \text{ g O}_2$

14. # g $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 =$

$$100 \text{ g O}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32.00 \text{ g O}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}_3\text{O}_4}{2 \text{ mol O}_2} \times \frac{231.55 \text{ g Fe}_3\text{O}_4}{1 \text{ mol Fe}_3\text{O}_4} = 362 \text{ g Fe}_3\text{O}_4$$

$$4.91 \text{ mol Fe} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fe}_3\text{O}_4}{3 \text{ mol Fe}} \times \frac{231.55 \text{ g Fe}_3\text{O}_4}{1 \text{ mol Fe}_3\text{O}_4} = 379 \text{ g Fe}_3\text{O}_4$$

15. # g $\text{BaSO}_4 =$

$$18.0 \text{ g BaCl}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol BaCl}_2}{208.23 \text{ g BaCl}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol BaSO}_4}{1 \text{ mol BaCl}_2} \times \frac{233.39 \text{ g BaSO}_4}{1 \text{ mol BaSO}_4} = 20.175 \text{ g BaSO}_4$$

$$\% \text{ yield} = \text{actual} \div \text{theoretical} \times 100\% = 13.2 \text{ g} \div 20.175 \text{ g} \times 100\% = 65.4\%$$

16. $15 \text{ g} \div 42 \text{ g} \times 100\% = 35.7\%$

17. ppm = mg/kg, $4.0 \text{ ppm} = x \text{ mg} / 50000 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 200 \text{ 000 mg} = 200 \text{ g} = 0.20 \text{ kg}$

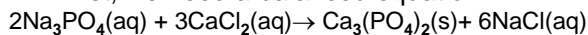
18. # mol = $16 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ mol} / 40 \text{ g} = 0.40 \text{ mol NaOH}$
[NaOH] = $0.40 \text{ mol} / 2.00 \text{ L} = 0.20 \text{ M}$

19. $M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$
 $(12.0 \text{ M})(V_1) = (0.175 \text{ M})(3.00 \text{ L})$
 $V_1 = 0.04375 \text{ L} = 43.8 \text{ mL}$

20. $3.5 \text{ L} \times 1.3 \text{ mol/L} + 2.0 \text{ L} \times 0.75 \text{ mol/L} = 6.05 \text{ mol}$
 $3.5 \text{ L} + 2.0 \text{ L} = 5.5 \text{ L}$
 $\text{mol/L} = 6.05 \text{ mol} / 5.5 \text{ L} = 1.1 \text{ mol/L}$

21. g/100 mL H_2O : at $52^\circ\text{C} = 90$, at $20^\circ\text{C} = 32$.
 $90 - 32 = 58 \text{ g/100 mL H}_2\text{O precipitates}$
 $58 \text{ g/100 mL} \times 70 \text{ mL} = 40.6 \text{ g precipitate}$

22. First, we need a balanced equation:



g $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 =$

$$0.35 \text{ t} \times \frac{0.175 \text{ mol CaCl}_2}{1 \text{ t}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2}{3 \text{ mol CaCl}_2} \times \frac{310 \text{ g Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2}{1 \text{ mol Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2} = 6.3 \text{ g Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$$

23. $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^{-7.5} = 3.16 \times 10^{-8}$
 $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = -\log[1.85 \times 10^{-12}] = 11.7$

24. $M_A \times V_A \times \#H = M_B \times V_B \times \#OH$
 $(0.600 \text{ mol/L})(4.42 \text{ mL})(2) = (M_B)(5.00 \text{ mL})(1)$
 $M_B = 1.06 \text{ mol/L}$

25. $K = ^\circ\text{C} - 273$, or $^\circ\text{C} = K + 273$
a) $22 \text{ K} = -251^\circ\text{C}$, b) $756^\circ\text{C} = 1029 \text{ K}$

26. $P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$
 $P_2 = ? \text{ kPa}, T_2 = 473 \text{ K}, V_1 = V_2$
 $P_2 = 238 \text{ kPa}$

27. $P_1 = 103 \text{ kPa}, V_1 = 22 \text{ L}, T_1 = 288 \text{ K}$
 $P_2 = 15 \text{ kPa}, V_2 = 108, T_2 = ?$
 $T_2 = 206 \text{ K} = -67^\circ\text{C}$

28. $P_1 = 97 \text{ kPa} - 2.34 \text{ kPa} = 94.66 \text{ kPa}$
 $V_1 = 35.7 \text{ mL}, T_1 = 293 \text{ K}$
 $P_2 = 101.3 \text{ kPa}, V_2 = ?, T_2 = 273 \text{ K}$
 $V_2 = 31 \text{ mL}$

29. $PV = nRT$ g/mol = $2.62 \text{ g}/0.065512 \text{ mol}$
 $n = \frac{(110 \text{ kPa})(1.46 \text{ L})}{(8.31 \text{ kPa}\cdot\text{L}/\text{K}\cdot\text{mol})(295 \text{ K})} = 0.065512 \text{ mol}$

30. # g $\text{H}_2\text{O} =$

$$2.4 \text{ L O}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{24.8 \text{ L O}_2} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol O}_2} \times \frac{18.02 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} = 3.49 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

31. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{56} + 41 \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 27 \text{ CO}_2 + 28 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

32. # mol = $1.37 \text{ g} \div 342.34 \text{ g/mol} = 0.00400 \text{ mol}$
 $q = \text{cm}\Delta T$
 $= (4.18 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C})(2300 \text{ g})(2.37^\circ\text{C}) = 22785 \text{ J}$
 $\text{J/mol} = 22785 \text{ J} \div 0.00400 \text{ mol} = 5694 \text{ kJ/mol}$

33. $\text{H}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HBr}$

Bond	kJ/mol	#	required	#	released
H-H	436	1	436		
Br-Br	193	1	193		
H-Br	366			2	732

$\text{H}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HBr} + 103 \text{ kJ}$