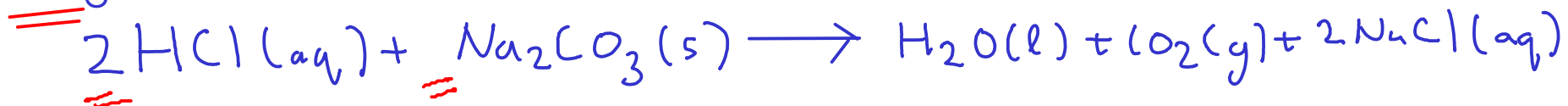


Example:

How many milliliters of 6.00M hydrochloric acid is needed to completely react with 25.0 g of sodium carbonate?



-
- 1 - Convert 25.0 g sodium carbonate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.
 - 2 - Convert moles sodium carbonate to moles HCl. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.
 - 3 - Convert moles HCl to volume HCl solution. Use MOLARITY (6.00 M HCl)
-

① Na_2CO_3 :

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Na} - 2 \times 22.99 \\ \text{C} - 1 \times 12.01 \\ \text{O} - 3 \times 16.00 \\ \hline 105.99 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \end{array}$$

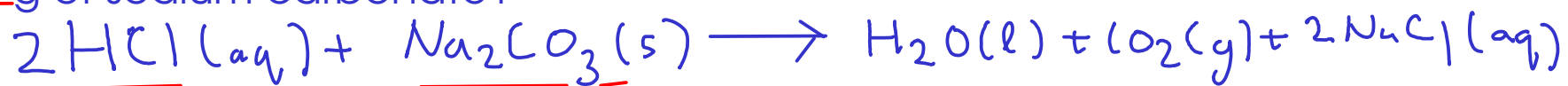
$$25.0 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \times \frac{\text{mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{105.99 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3} = 0.2358713086 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

② $2 \text{ mol HCl} = \text{mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

$$0.2358713086 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol HCl}}{\text{mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3} = 0.4717426172 \text{ mol HCl}$$

102 Example:

How many milliliters of 6.00M hydrochloric acid is needed to completely react with 25.0 g of sodium carbonate?



-
- 1 - Convert 25.0 g sodium carbonate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.
 - 2 - Convert moles sodium carbonate to moles HCl. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.
 - 3 - Convert moles HCl to volume HCl solution. Use MOLARITY (6.00 M HCl)
-

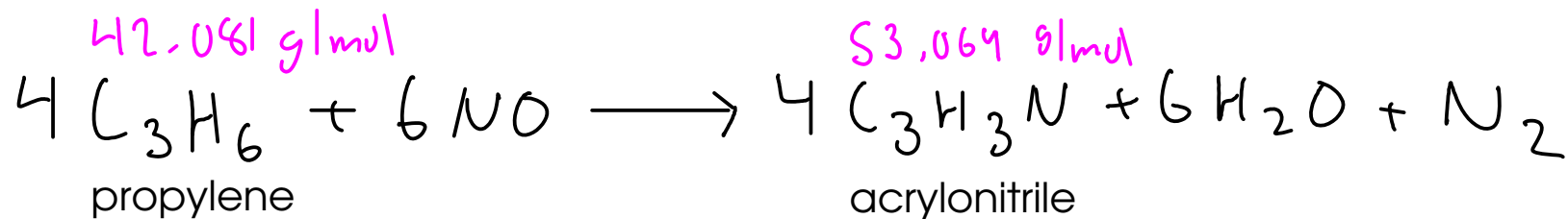
$$\textcircled{3} \quad 6.00 \text{ mol HCl} = \text{L}$$

$$0.4717426172 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{\text{L}}{6.00 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.0786 \text{ L of } 6.00 \text{ M HCl}$$

Since the problem specifies that the answer should be in mL, we'll convert our final answer from liters to mL...

$$\text{mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

$$0.0786 \text{ L} \times \frac{\text{mL}}{10^{-3} \text{ L}} = \boxed{78.6 \text{ mL of } 6.00 \text{ M HCl}}$$



Calculate how many grams of acrylonitrile could be obtained from 651 g of propylene, assuming there is excess NO present.

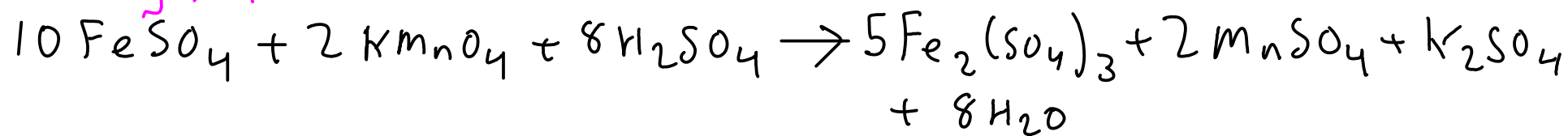
- 1 - Convert 651 g propylene to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.
- 2 - Convert moles propylene to moles acrylonitrile. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.
- 3 - Convert moles acrylonitrile to mass. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 42.081 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_6 = \text{mol C}_3\text{H}_6 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 4 \text{ mol C}_3\text{H}_6 = 4 \text{ mol C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 53.064 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N} = \text{mol C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}$$

$$651 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_6 \times \frac{\text{mol C}_3\text{H}_6}{42.081 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_6} \times \frac{4 \text{ mol C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}}{4 \text{ mol C}_3\text{H}_6} \times \frac{53.064 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}}{\text{mol C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}} = \boxed{821 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}}$$

151.90 g/mol



How many mL of 0.250M potassium permanganate are needed to react with 3.36 g of iron(II) sulfate?

1 - Convert 3.36 g iron(II) sulfate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.

2 - Convert moles iron(II) sulfate to moles potassium permanganate. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.

3 - Convert moles potassium permanganate to volume. Use MOLARITY. (0.250 M)

$$\textcircled{1} 151.90 \text{ g FeSO}_4 = \text{mol FeSO}_4 \quad \textcircled{2} 10 \text{ mol FeSO}_4 = 2 \text{ mol KMnO}_4$$

$$\textcircled{3} 0.250 \text{ mol KMnO}_4 = \text{L}$$

$$3.36 \text{ g FeSO}_4 \times \frac{\text{mol FeSO}_4}{151.90 \text{ g FeSO}_4} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol KMnO}_4}{10 \text{ mol FeSO}_4} \times \frac{\text{L}}{0.250 \text{ mol KMnO}_4} = 0.0177 \text{ L}$$

$\textcircled{1}$
 $\textcircled{2}$
 $\textcircled{3}$

Since the problem requests the answer in milliliters, convert ...

$$\text{mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

$$0.0177 \text{ L} \times \frac{\text{mL}}{10^{-3} \text{ L}} = \boxed{17.7 \text{ mL of } 0.250 \text{ M KMnO}_4}$$