

$$19. \quad 14.56 \text{ g NaHSO}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NaHSO}_4}{120.1 \text{ g NaHSO}_4} \times \frac{7 \text{ mol atoms}}{1 \text{ mol NaHSO}_4} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{1 \text{ mol atoms}}$$

$$= 5.11 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}$$

### 3.4 Molar Volume

#### Warm Up, p. 132

1. thousandth
2. millimoles (mmol)
3. litre
4. 32 mL
5. 0.0112 g

#### Quick Check, p. 132

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. the volume of the mole of a substance | 3. spacing   |
| 2. size, spacing                         | 4. increases |

#### Practice Problems — Converting Moles to Volume or Volume to Moles, p. 134

1.  $1.33 \text{ mol O}_2 \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L O}_2}{1 \text{ mol O}_2} = 29.8 \text{ L O}_2$
2.  $9.5 \text{ L SO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol SO}_2}{22.4 \text{ L SO}_2} = 0.42 \text{ mol SO}_2$
3.  $0.39 \text{ mol SiO}_2 \times \frac{22.8 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ SiO}_2}{1 \text{ mol SiO}_2} = 8.9 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ SiO}_2$

#### Practice Problems — Conversions: Volume to Number of Items or Mass; Mass to Volume, p. 136

1.  $17 \text{ g H}_2\text{S} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{S}}{34.1 \text{ g H}_2\text{S}} \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L H}_2\text{S}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{S}} = 11 \text{ L H}_2\text{S}$
2. 22.4 L C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, 3 mol C, 12.0 g C      answer 1.6 g C

$$3. \quad 0.200 \text{ L C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2}{0.0559 \text{ L C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2} \times \frac{6 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms H}}{1 \text{ mol H}}$$

$$= 1.29 \times 10^{25} \text{ atoms H}$$

**Practice Problems — Calculating Molar Volume and Density, p. 138**

- $1.33 \text{ g Au} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Au}}{19.42 \text{ g Au}} = 639 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Au}$
- $12.7 \text{ mL Hg} \times \frac{13.534 \text{ g Hg}}{1 \text{ mL Hg}} = 172 \text{ g Hg}$
- $\frac{46.0 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mL C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{0.789 \text{ g C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = 58.3 \text{ mL/mol C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

**3.4 Activity: The Atomic Radius of Aluminum, p. 139**

- $2.702 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $\frac{27.0 \text{ g Al}}{1 \text{ mol Al}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Al}}{2.702 \text{ g Al}} = 9.99 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol Al}$
- $0.74 \times \frac{9.99 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Al}}{1 \text{ mol Al}} = 7.3945 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol Al}$
- $\frac{7.3945 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Al}}{1 \text{ mol Al}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms Al}} = 1.228 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3/\text{atom Al}$
- $r^3 = \frac{1.228 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3}{4.1888} = 2.93 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^3 \quad r = 1.43 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$
- $1.43 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}}{1 \text{ m}} = 0.143 \text{ nm}$

**3.4 Review Questions, p. 140**

- $0.250 \text{ mol C}_8\text{H}_{18} \times \frac{82.4 \text{ mL C}_8\text{H}_{18}}{1 \text{ mol C}_8\text{H}_{18}} = 20.6 \text{ mL C}_8\text{H}_{18}$
- $2.4 \text{ L air} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol air}}{22.4 \text{ L air}} = 0.11 \text{ mol air}$

3.  $2.75 \text{ L N}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol N}_2}{22.4 \text{ L N}_2} = 0.123 \text{ mol N}_2$
4.  $5.0 \text{ L air} \times \frac{21 \text{ L O}_2}{100 \text{ L air}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{22.4 \text{ L O}_2} = 0.047 \text{ mol O}_2$
5.  $2.57 \text{ L P}_2\text{O}_5 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol P}_2\text{O}_5}{22.4 \text{ L P}_2\text{O}_5} \times \frac{142.0 \text{ g P}_2\text{O}_5}{1 \text{ mol P}_2\text{O}_5} = 16.3 \text{ g P}_2\text{O}_5$
6.  $\frac{0.935 \text{ g}}{525 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{22400 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 39.9 \text{ g/mol (Argon)}$
7.  $1400 \text{ L C}_2\text{H}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_2}{22.4 \text{ L C}_2\text{H}_2} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules C}_2\text{H}_2}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_2} = 3.8 \times 10^{25} \text{ molecules C}_2\text{H}_2$
8.  $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ molecules PH}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol PH}_3}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules PH}_3} \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L PH}_3}{1 \text{ mol PH}_3} = 0.002 \text{ L PH}_3$   
 $0.002 \text{ L PH}_3 \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 2 \text{ mL PH}_3$
9.  $9100 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_8 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_3\text{H}_8}{44.0 \text{ g C}_3\text{H}_8} \times \frac{22.4 \text{ L C}_3\text{H}_8}{1 \text{ mol C}_3\text{H}_8} = 4600 \text{ L C}_3\text{H}_8$
10.  $(3.7) 0.355 \text{ L CO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CO}_2}{22.4 \text{ L CO}_2} \times \frac{44.0 \text{ g CO}_2}{1 \text{ mol CO}_2} = 2.6 \text{ g CO}_2$
11.  $83.9 \text{ L NH}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NH}_3}{22.4 \text{ L NH}_3} \times \frac{3 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ mol NH}_3} = 11.2 \text{ mol H}$
12.  $3.84 \text{ L N}_2\text{O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol N}_2\text{O}}{22.4 \text{ L N}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol N}}{1 \text{ mol N}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{14.0 \text{ g N}}{1 \text{ mol N}} = 4.80 \text{ g N}$
13.  $27.2 \text{ L N}_2\text{O}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol N}_2\text{O}_4}{22.4 \text{ L N}_2\text{O}_4} \times \frac{4 \text{ mol O}}{1 \text{ mol N}_2\text{O}_4} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms O}}{1 \text{ mol O}}$   
 $= 2.92 \times 10^{24} \text{ atoms O}$
14.  $15 \text{ mL C}_4\text{H}_{10} \times \frac{0.601 \text{ g C}_4\text{H}_{10}}{1 \text{ mL C}_4\text{H}_{10}} = 9.0 \text{ g C}_4\text{H}_{10}$
15.  $\frac{200.6 \text{ g Hg}}{1 \text{ mol Hg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mL Hg}}{13.546 \text{ g Hg}} = 14.81 \text{ mL/mol Hg}$

$$16. \quad 5.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Au} \times \frac{19.42 \text{ g Au}}{1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Au}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Au}}{197.0 \text{ g Au}} = 0.49 \text{ mol Au}$$

$$17. \quad 15.0 \text{ mL Br}_2 \times \frac{3.53 \text{ g Br}_2}{1 \text{ mL Br}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Br}_2}{159.8 \text{ g Br}_2} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules Br}_2}{1 \text{ mol Br}_2}$$

$$= 1.99 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules Br}_2$$

### 3.5 Composition Analysis — Determining Formulas

#### Warm Up, p. 142

- 72 u
- 29u
- For example: more ways of creating the fragment  
For example: weaker bonds are broken to create fragment

#### Practice Problems — Determining Percentage Composition, p. 143

- |                        |                     |                |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 13 C (13 × 12.0 g)/mol | = 156.0 g/mol       | = 75.7%        |
| 18 H (18 × 1.0 g)/mol  | = 18.0 g/mol        | = 8.7%         |
| 2 O ( 2 × 16.0 g)/mol  | = <u>32.0 g/mol</u> | = <u>15.5%</u> |
|                        | 206.0 g/mol         | 99.9%          |
- |                      |                     |                |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 2 N (2 × 14.0 g)/mol | = 28.0 g/mol        | = 21.2%        |
| 8 H (8 × 1.0 g)/mol  | = 18.0 g/mol        | = 6.1%         |
| 1 S (1 × 32.0 g)/mol | = 32.1 g/mol        | = 24.3%        |
| 4 O (4 × 16.0 g)/mol | = <u>64.0 g/mol</u> | = <u>48.4%</u> |
|                      | 132.1 g/mol         | 100.0%         |
- |                                     |                      |         |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 Mg (1 × 24.3 g)/mol               | = 24.3 g/mol         |         |
| 1 S (1 × 32.0 g)/mol                | = 32.1 g/mol         |         |
| 4 O (4 × 16.0 g)/mol                | = <u>64.0 g/mol</u>  |         |
|                                     | 120.4 g/mol          |         |
| 7 H <sub>2</sub> O (7 × 18.0 g)/mol | = <u>126.0 g/mol</u> | = 51.1% |
|                                     | 246.4 g/mol          |         |