## FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY I

March 30, 2011
INSTRUCTIONS:
PRINT YOUR NAME -----> NAME \_\_\_\_\_

WORK 3 OF #1 THROUGH #4

## SHOW YOUR WORK FOR PARTIAL CREDIT

THE LAST PAGES ARE A PERIODIC TABLE AND A S	CRATCH SHEET
R = 0.08206 lit-atm/mol-K	1
R = 8.3145 J/mol	2
$h = 6.626 X 10^{-34} J-s$	3
$c = 2.9979 X 10^8 m/s$	4
$\Delta H_{vaporization}$ for H <sub>2</sub> O at 100 °C = 40,700 J/mole	

TOTAL(75)\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Calcium nitrate	
(b) Potassium phosphate	
(c) Iron(II)bromide	
(d) hydroiodic acid	
(e) $H_2SO_3$	
(f) N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	
(g) Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	
(h) Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Type II (Ni = Nickel)	
(i) P <sub>4</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	
(j) AlF <sub>3</sub>	

**1.** For (a)-(j) give either the correct name or correct formula in the blank

(k) Write a balanced equation for the following reaction:

Aqueous sodium chloride reacts with aqueous lead(II)nitrate (lead = Pb) to form solid lead(II)chloride and aqueous sodium nitrate.

2. Vitamin C, chemical name ascorbic acid, has formula  $C_6H_8O_6$ . (Note Avogadro's number is 6.022 x  $10^{+23}$ )

(a) What is the molar mass of vitamin C?

(b) What is the percent composition of oxygen in vitamin C?

(c) How many moles of vitamin C are there in 23.8 g of vitamin C.

(d) How many individual O atom atoms are there in vitamin C?

3. An unknown compound was analyzed and found to have a composition of 31.89% carbon, 5.35% hydrogen, and 62.76% chlorine. In a separate experiment the molar mass was found to be 112.99 g/mol. Determine the empirical and molecular formulas of the compound.

## **4.** Balance the following equations

(a) NaOH(aq) + FeBr<sub>3</sub>(aq) 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 NaBr(aq) + Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>(s)  
(b) HCl(aq) + MgCO<sub>3</sub>(aq)  $\longrightarrow$  MgCl<sub>2</sub>(aq) + H<sub>2</sub>O(l) + CO<sub>2</sub>(g)  
(c) Cu<sub>2</sub>O(s) + C(s)  $\longrightarrow$  Cu(s) + CO(g)  
(d) Cr(s) + O<sub>2</sub>(g)  $\longrightarrow$  Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(s)  
(e) H<sub>2</sub>O(l) + Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>(s)  $\longrightarrow$  Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>(s) + H<sub>2</sub>S(g)  
(f) TiCl<sub>4</sub>(l) + H<sub>2</sub>O(l)  $\longrightarrow$  HCl(aq) + TiO<sub>2</sub>(s)