

1.a) 2525 Bikes with wheels

3013 Bikes with frames

2455 Bikes with handlebars

b) 558 frames leftover

$70 \times 2 = 140$ wheels leftover

0 handlebars leftover

c) Handle Bars

- 2.a) NaHCO_3 = limiting reactant
b) 0.524 g CO_2
c) 1.23×10^{-3} mol $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ excess

The fizz produced when an Alka-Seltzer tablet is dissolved in water is due to the reaction between sodium bicarbonate, NaHCO_3 and citric acid, $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$:



In a certain experiment, 1.00 g of sodium bicarbonate and 1.00 g of citric acid are allowed to react.

a. Which reactant is the limiting reactant?

$$\frac{1.00 \text{ g NaHCO}_3}{84.01 \text{ g/mol}} = \boxed{0.01190 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3}$$

Coefficient $\rightarrow 3$

$$\frac{1.00 \text{ g H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7}{192.14 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.00520 \text{ mol}$$

C.A. EXCESS PRESENT

b. How many grams of carbon dioxide form?

$$\text{L.R.} \rightarrow 0.01190 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3 \times \frac{3 \text{ mol CO}_2}{3 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3} = 0.01190 \text{ mol CO}_2$$

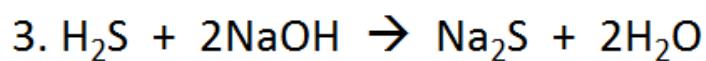
Coefficient $\times 44.01 \text{ g/mol CO}_2$

c. How much of the excess reactant remains after the limiting reactant is completely consumed?

$$\text{L.R.} \rightarrow 0.01190 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7}{3 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3} = 0.00397 \text{ mol C.A. Used}$$

EXCESS REACTANT L.R.

$$\begin{aligned} & 0.00520 \text{ mol C.A. present} \\ & - 0.00397 \text{ mol C.A. used} \\ & \hline 0.00123 \text{ mol C.A. in excess} \end{aligned}$$



NaOH is LR, 1.80 g Na₂S

#4)

Acids always start with H.
ICKY $\ddot{\wedge}$ I ATE IT
BITE was DELICIOUS } Polyatomic ion with H.
Hydro _____ acid - binary (2 element) acid



2.50g 1.85g

$$\frac{2.50\text{g H}_2\text{S}}{34.09\text{g/mol}} = \frac{0.0733\text{ mol H}_2\text{S}}{1} \\ = 0.0733$$

Limiting Reactant

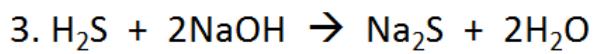
$$\frac{1.85\text{g NaOH}}{40.00\text{g/mol}} = \frac{0.0463\text{ mol NaOH}}{2} \\ = 0.023$$

$$0.0463\text{ mol NaOH} \times \frac{1\text{ mol Na}_2\text{S}}{2\text{ mol NaOH}} = 0.0232\text{ mol Na}_2\text{S}$$

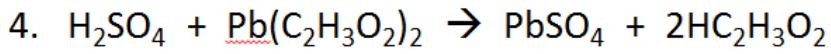
\uparrow
L.R.

Smallest

$$\frac{x 78.05\text{ g/mol}}{1.80\text{ g Na}_2\text{S}}$$



NaOH is LR, 1.80 g Na₂S



7.0 g H₂SO₄

0 g Pb(C₂H₃O₂)₂

9.31 g PbSO₄

3.69 g HC₂H₃O₂

5.a) 60.3 g C₆H₅Br

b) 94.0%



$$\begin{array}{r} 10.0\text{g} \\ \hline 98.09\text{g/mol} \\ = 0.102\text{ mol} \\ \hline \\ = 0.102 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.0\text{g} \\ \hline 325.30\text{g/mol} \\ = 0.0307\text{ mol} \\ \hline \\ = 0.0307 \end{array}$$

0.0307 mol Pb(C₂H₃O₂)₂ Limiting Reactant 0.0 g remain

$$0.0307\text{ mol Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \times \frac{1\text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4}{1\text{ mol Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2} = 0.0307\text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ used}$$

↑
L.R.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.102\text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ present} \\ - 0.0307\text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ consumed} \\ \hline 0.071\text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ remain after rxn.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 98.09\text{g/mol} \\ \hline 7.0\text{ g remain} \end{array}$$

$$0.0307\text{ mol Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \times \frac{1\text{ mol Pb SO}_4}{1\text{ mol Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2} = 0.0307\text{ mol Pb SO}_4$$

↑
L.R.

$$\times 303.27\text{g/mol}$$

$$\boxed{9.31\text{ g Pb SO}_4 \text{ produced}}$$

$$0.0307\text{ mol Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \times \frac{2\text{ mol HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2}{1\text{ mol Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2}$$

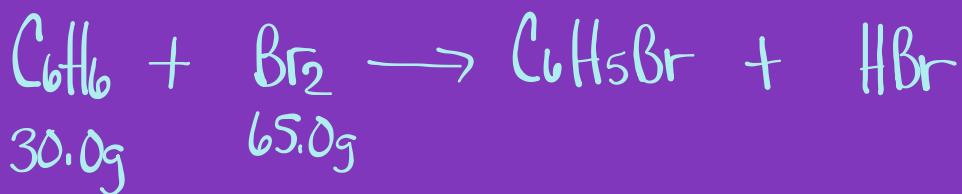
↑
L.R.

$$\begin{array}{r} \parallel \\ 0.0614\text{ mol} \\ \text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \\ \times 60.06\text{g/mol} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{3.69\text{ g HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \text{ produced}}$$

5.a) 60.3 g C₆H₅Br

b) 94.0%



$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{30.0\text{ g C}_6\text{H}_6}{78.12\text{ g/mol}} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{Limiting Reactant} \\ = 0.384 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_6 \\ \downarrow \\ = 0.384 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_6 \end{array} \right. & \frac{65.0\text{ g Br}_2}{159.80\text{ g/mol}} \\ & & = 0.407 \text{ mol Br}_2 \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & = 0.384 \end{array}$$

$$0.384 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_6 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}}{1 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_6} = 0.384 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$$

$$\times 157.01 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\boxed{60.3 \text{ g C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}}$$

b)

$$\frac{56.7 \text{ g}}{60.3 \text{ g}} \times 100 = \boxed{94.0\%}$$

\uparrow
Theoretical Yield