Name

Stoichiometry

Use reaction stoichiometry to answer the following questions. When making your calculations, completely set up all your work, including units. *Your answer should have the correct number of SIG FIGS and appropriate units. Please box your answer.* Also, as a hint, balance the reactions before you start your calculations. If the reactions look balanced, double check that they are before begin your work.

1. In a spacecraft, the carbon dioxide exhaled by astronauts can be removed by its reaction with lithium hydroxide, LiOH, according to the following chemical equation. (*Hint: Balance the equation first.*)

 $CO_{2(g)}$ + LiOH (s) \rightarrow Li₂CO_{3(s)} + H₂O (l)

How many moles of lithium hydroxide are required to react with 20.0 mole of CO_2 , the average amount exhaled by a person each day?



2. Ammonia, NH₃ is widely used as a fertilizer and in many household cleaners. How many moles of ammonia are produced when 6.00 mol of hydrogen gas react with excess nitrogen gas?



3. The decomposition of potassium chlorate, KClO₃, is used as a source of oxygen in the laboratory. How many moles of potassium chlorate are needed to produce 15.0 moles of oxygen?

 $2 \operatorname{KClO}_{3(s)} \xrightarrow{} 2 \operatorname{KCl}_{(s)} + 3 \operatorname{O}_{2(g)}$

If you start with 2.8 mols of KClO₃, how many mols of KCl will you create?

4. Hydrogen and oxygen react under a specific set of conditions to produce water according to the following:

 $2 H_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 H_2O_{(g)}$

(A) How many moles of hydrogen would be required to produce 5.0 moles of water?



(B) How many moles of oxygen would be required?



5. If 4.5 mol of ethane, C₂H₆, undergo combustion according to the equation below, how many moles of oxygen are required? (*Need to balance first.*)

(A) $C_2H_{6(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(g)}$ =

(B) How many moles of water are formed?



(C) How many moles of carbon dioxide would form if 18.5 moles of oxygen completely reacted with unlimited ethane?

_____ =

6. Sodium chloride is produced from its elements through a synthesis reaction.

$$2 \operatorname{Na}_{(s)} + \operatorname{Cl}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{NaCl}_{(s)}$$

What mass of each reactant would be required to produce 25.0 mol of sodium chloride?



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7. In photosynthesis, plants use energy from the sun to produce glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and oxygen from the reaction of carbon dioxide and water.

 $CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_{6(s)} + O_{2(g)}$

What mass, in grams, of glucose is produced when 3.00 mol of water react with carbon dioxide? (*Hint: mol H*₂O to grams $C_6H_{12}O_6$.)



8. What mass of carbon dioxide, in grams, is needed to react with 3.00 mol of H₂O in the photosynthetic reaction from problem # 7? (*Hint: mol water to mass carbon dioxide*)



9. What mass of glucose can be produced from the photosynthesis reaction above that occurs using 10.0 moles of CO₂?



10. When magnesium burns in air, it combines with oxygen to form magnesium oxide according to the following equation.

 $Mg_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow MgO_{(s)}$

What mass in grams of magnesium oxide is produced from two (2.0) moles of magnesium?



11. What mass in grams of oxygen combines with 2.00 moles of magnesium in the reaction from #10?



12. The first step in the industrial manufacturing of nitric acid is the catalytic oxidation of ammonia.

 $4 \operatorname{NH}_{3(g)} + 5 \operatorname{O}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 4 \operatorname{NO}_{(g)} + 6 \operatorname{H}_{2} \operatorname{O}_{(g)}$

The reaction is run using 824 g of NH₃ and excess oxygen, how many moles of NO are formed?



13. If the same reaction from #12 is run using 824 g of NH₃ and *excess* oxygen, how many moles of water are formed? (*Excess oxygen means that you won't run out of O*₂. *The reaction will be complete when you use up all the NH*₃.)



14. Oxygen was discovered by Joseph Priestly in 1774 when he heated mercury(II) oxide and it decomposed into mercury and oxygen.

 $2 \text{ HgO}_{(s)} \rightarrow 2 \text{ Hg}_{(l)} + O_{2(g)}$

(A) How many moles of mercury(II) oxide, HgO, are needed to produce 125 g of oxygen, O_2 ?



(B) How many moles of mercury are produced?



15. Tin(II) fluoride, SnF₂, is used in some toothpastes. It is made by the reaction of tin with hydrogen fluoride according to the following equation.

 $Sn_{(s)} + HF_{(g)} \rightarrow SnF_{2(s)} + H_{2(g)}$

How many grams of SnF₂ are produced from the reaction of 30.00 g HF with excess Sn?



16. Laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N₂O) is sometimes used as an anesthetic in dentistry. It is produced when ammonium nitrate is decomposed according to the following reaction.

 $NH_4NO_{3(s)} \rightarrow N_2O_{(g)} + H_2O_{(l)}$

(A) How many grams of NH_4NO_3 are required to produce 33.0 g of N_2O ?



(B) How many grams of water are produced in this reaction? (Hint: 2 ways to solve this... Either start with the answer from (A) or start with 33.0 g N₂O.)



17. When copper metal is added to silver(I) nitrate in solution, silver metal and copper(II) nitrate are produced.

 $Cu_{(s)} + AgNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow Cu(NO_{3})_{2(aq)} + Ag_{(s)}$

What mass of silver is produced if you start with 100.0 grams of Cu and have unlimited silver(I) nitrate?



18. What mass of aluminum is produced by the decomposition of 500.0 g of aluminum oxide, Al₂O₃?

 $2 \operatorname{Al}_2 \operatorname{O}_{3(s)} \rightarrow 4 \operatorname{Al}_{(s)} + 3 \operatorname{O}_{2(g)}$



19. The single replacement reaction of magnesium and hydrochloric acid produces magnesium chloride and hydrogen gas.

 $Mg_{(s)} + HCl_{(aq)} \rightarrow MgCl_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$

(A) What mass of HCl is consumed by the reaction of 2.50 moles of magnesium?



(B) What is the mass of each product in this reaction if you start with 2.50 mol Mg and have excess HCl?



20. Acetylene gas (C_2H_2) is produced as a result of the following reaction.

 $CaC_{2(s)}$ + $H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow C_2H_{2(g)}$ + $Ca(OH)_{2(aq)}$

(A) If 32.0 g of CaC_2 are consumed in this reaction, how many moles of H_2O are needed?



(B) How many moles of calcium hydroxide would be formed?



21. When sodium chloride reacts with silver(I) nitrate, silver(I) chloride precipitates (*forms a solid*). What mass of AgCl is produced from 75.0 g of AgNO₃?



22. Acetylene gas (C_2H_2), used in welding, produces an extremely hot flame when it burns in pure oxygen according to the following reaction.

$$2 C_2 H_{2(g)} + 5 O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 4 CO_{2(g)} + 2 H_2 O_{(g)}$$

How many grams of each product are produced when 2.50×10^4 grams of C₂H₂ burn completely?



23. Iron is generally produced from iron ore through the following procedure in a blast furnace:

 $Fe_2O_{3(s)} + 3CO_{(g)} \rightarrow 2Fe_{(s)} + 3CO_{2(g)}$

(A) Of 4,150 g of Fe_2O_3 are available to react, how many moles of CO are needed?



(B) How many grams of iron are formed in this reaction?



24. Methanol, CH₃OH is an important industrial compound that is produced from the following reaction:

 $CO_{(g)} + 2H_{2(g)} \rightarrow CH_{3}OH_{(g)}$

What mass of each reactant would be needed to produce 10.0 kg of methanol? (*Hint: convert to grams before you start.*)



25. Nitrogen combines with oxygen in the atmosphere during lightning flashes to form nitrogen monoxide, NO, and then reacts further with O_2 to produce nitrogen dioxide, NO_2 .

 $N_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 NO_{(g)}$ <u>then</u> $2 NO_{(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 NO_{2(g)}$

(A) What mass of NO_2 is formed when NO reacts with 384 g of O_2 ?



(B) How many grams of NO are required to react with this amount of O_2 ?



26. As early as 1938, the use of NaOH was suggested as a means of removing CO₂ from the cabin of a spacecraft according to the following reaction:

 $2 \text{ NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2 \text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2 \text{O}$

(A) If the average human body discharges 925.0 g of CO_2 per day. How many moles of NaOH are needed each day for one person in the spacecraft?



(B) How many moles of sodium carbonate are formed in this reaction?



27. The double-replacement reaction between silver(I) nitrate and sodium bromide produces silver(I) bromide, a component of photographic film.

 $AgNO_3 + NaBr \rightarrow NaNO_3 + AgBr$

(A) If 4.50 moles of silver(I) nitrate reacts, what mass of sodium bromide is required?



28. In a soda-acid fire extinguisher, concentrated sulfuric acid reacts with sodium hydrogen carbonate to produce carbon dioxide, sodium sulfate, and water.

 $H_2SO_{4(aq)} + 2 NaHCO_{3(s)} \rightarrow 2 CO_{2(g)} + Na_2SO_{4(s)} + 2 H_2O_{(l)}$

(A) How many moles of NaHCO₃ would be needed to react completely with 150.0 g of H_2SO_4 ?



(B) How many grams of water would form in the reaction above (part A)?



29. Sulfuric acid reacts with sodium hydroxide according to the following:

 $H_2SO_4 + 2 NaOH \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2 H_2O$

(A) What mass of H_2SO_4 would be required to react with 0.75 mol of NaOH?



(B) What mass of Na₂SO₄ is formed in this reaction?



30. Copper reacts with silver(I) nitrate through single replacement.

Cu + 2 AgNO₃ \rightarrow Cu(NO₃)₂ + 2 Ag

(A) If 2.25g of silver are produced from the reaction, how many moles of copper(II) nitrate are also produced?



(B) How many moles of copper are required for this reaction?



31. Aspirin, $C_9H_8O_4$, is produced through the following reaction of salicylic acid, $C_7H_6O_3$, and acetic anhydride, $C_4H_6O_3$:

 $C_7H_6O_{3(s)} + C_4H_6O_{3(l)} \rightarrow C_9H_8O_{4(s)} + HC_2H_3O_{2(l)}$

(A) What mass of Aspirin could be produced from 15.5 mole of salicylic acid?



(B) What mass of acetic anhydride would be required?



(C) Acetic acid is the other product. How many grams of acetic acid are produced if you start with 150.0 grams of salicylic acid?



Adapted from chapter 9 sample problems, practice exercises, and chapter review problems in Holt: Modern Chemistry