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12 stoichiometry practice problems answers

Balance the following chemical reactions: a. $2\text{CO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2$ b. $2\text{KNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KNO}_2 + \text{O}_2$ c. $2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{O}_2$ d. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ e. $4\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2 + 9\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{N}_2$ f. $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HClO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Cr}(\text{ClO}_4)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Write balanced chemical equations of each reaction: a. Calcium carbide (CaC_2) reacts with water to form calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) and acetylene gas (C_2H_2). $\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ b. When potassium chlorate (KClO_3) heats up, it breaks down to form KCl and oxygen gas (O_2). $2\text{KClO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{O}_2$ c. C_6H_6 combusts in air. $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + 15\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 12\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ d. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$ is in the air. $2\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O} + 15\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 10\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Given the following reaction: $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{AgBr} \rightarrow \text{NaBr} + \text{Na}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]$ a. How many moles of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ are needed to react completely with 42.7 g of AgBr? 0.455 mol $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ b. What is the mass of NaBr that will be produced from 42.7 g AgBr? 23.4 g NaBr From the reaction: $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{BO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ a. What mass O_2 will be needed to burn 36.1 g B_2H_6 ? 125 g O_2 b. How many moles of water are produced from 19.2 g of B_2H_6 ? 1.39 mol H_2O Calculate the mass (in kg) of water produced from the combustion of 3.8 l of gasoline (C_8H_{18}). The density of gasoline is 0.79 g / ml. 4.3 kg H_2O A mole of aspartame ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$) reacts with two moles of water to produce a mole of aspartic acid ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4$), a mole methanol (CH_3OH) and a mole phenylalanine. A. What is the molecular formula for phenylalanine? $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$ b. What mass phenylalanine is produced from 378 g of aspartame? 212 g phenylalanine CO_2 is used in a breathing apparatus closed system. It removes carbon dioxide and water from exhaled air. The reaction for water removal is: $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{KOH}$. KOH produced is used to remove carbon dioxide by the following reaction: $\text{KOH} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{KHCO}_3$. A. What mass K_2O produces 235 g O_2 ? 696 g K_2O b. What mass of CO_2 can be removed with 123 g K_2O ? 76.1g CO_2 Stoichiometry (molar conditions, mole-mole/ mole-mass / lots of problems) Percentage return Stoichiometry with molarity Excess and limit reagent If you see this message, it means that we are having trouble loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a Web filter, make sure that the domains *.kastatic.org and *.kasandbox.org are revoked.