

## Exercise:

### 1. establish and balance reaction equations (index, factor, state of matter)

#### REVISION

##### Revision 1: demonstrate

find the chemical formula for the ionic compound:

- a) calcium fluoride
  
- b) potassium nitrite

##### Revision 1: solve

find the chemical formula for the ionic compound:

- a) aluminium fluoride
  
- b) potassium nitrate
  
- c) calcium sulfate

##### Example 1.1: demonstrate

balance the following equations:

- a)  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_3 (\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 (\text{aq})$
  
- b)  $\text{Al} (\text{s}) + \text{S}_8 (\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 (\text{s})$

##### Example 1.2: solve

balance the following equations:

- a)  $\text{Mg}_2\text{C}_3 (\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 (\text{l}) + \text{C}_3\text{H}_4 (\text{g})$
  
- b)  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 (\text{aq}) + \text{NaCl} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2 (\text{s}) + \text{NaNO}_3 (\text{aq})$

##### Example 2.1: demonstrate

Nitrogen in air reacts to nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen dioxide

- a) specify reactants and products

b) establish reaction equation with stoichiometric factors

c) specify state of matter

**Example 2.2: solve**

Methane burns and produces water and carbon monoxide

a) specify reactants and products

d) establish reaction equation with stoichiometric factors

e) specify state of matter

## **2. Reaction Yield**

**Example 3.1: solve**

In a first step, lead sulfide PbS is roasted and converted into PbO to produce lead. This produces sulfur dioxide. Write down the reaction equation! How many tons of lead oxide do you get by roasting 18 tons of lead sulfide?

**Example 3.2: solve**

Nitrogen gas and water are formed when ammonium nitrite  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2$  is carefully heated. How many grams of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2$  must be thermally decomposed to obtain 35 g of  $\text{N}_2$ ?

**Example 4.1: demonstrate**

80,00 g aluminium react with oxygen and form aluminium oxide

- a) determine the theoretical yield.
- b) Calculate the percentual yield when the reaction produces 140 g  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .

**Example 4.2: solve**

Iron(II) sulphide was produced from iron and sulphur. Write down the reaction equation. How many grams of Fe and how many grams of S are needed stoichiometrically for 200,0 g of FeS?

**3. Reaction Yield and limiting component****Example 6.1: demonstrate**

A mixture of 7,50 g H<sub>2</sub> and 27 g O<sub>2</sub> reacts and forms water as a reaction product.

- a) establish reaction equation
- b) what compound reacts? What stays left over? how much is formed? ( H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, und H<sub>2</sub>O )

**Example 5.2: solve**

A mixture of 10 g CH<sub>4</sub> and 50 g O<sub>2</sub> reacts and forms water and carbon dioxide.

- a) Establish the reaction equation
- b) which mass of CH<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O remains after the reaction stops?

**Example 6.1: demonstrate**

A strip of zinc metal weighing 2,00 grams is placed in an aqueous solution of 2,50 grams of silver nitrate. The following reaction takes place:  $\text{Zn} + 2 \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2 \text{Ag}$

- a) which reagent is limiting?

**Example 6.2: solve**

Consider the reaction of aluminum with elemental chlorine to form aluminum chloride. A mixture of 4,00 mol Al and 10,0 mol Cl<sub>2</sub> is brought to reaction.

- a) establish the reaction equation.
- b) which substance is limiting?