## Chemistry 150 Exam 2

Be sure to put your name on each page. This page can be removed from your exam so that you will have a Periodic Table handy throughout the exam, it does not need to be turned in. Show all your work for non-multiple choice problems which require any sort of calculation, no credit will be given for answers without work shown. If you have shown a significant amount of work or multiple drawings for a problem, draw a box around what you consider your final answer.

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Avogadro's Number = 6.022 \times 10^{23} units/mol 32.00^{\circ}F = 0.000^{\circ}C = 273.15K

1 foot = 12 inches

1 inch = 2.54cm (exactly)

1 pound = 453.6 g = 16 ounces

1 amu = 1.6605 \times 10^{-24} g

Masses of subatomic particles:

Proton 1.00728amu = 1.6726 \times 10^{-24} g

Neutron 1.00866amu = 1.6749 \times 10^{-24} g

Electron 0.000549amu = 9.1094 \times 10^{-28} g

Density of Water = 1.000^{g}/mL

R = 0.08206^{L*atm}/mol*K

PV=nRT
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	i																
1																	2
H																	He
1.0079																	4.0026
3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	C	N	O	$\mathbf{F}$	Ne
6.941	9.0122											10.811	12.011	14.007	15.999	18.998	20.180
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
22.990	24.305											26.982	28.086	30.974	32.066	35.453	39.948
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	$\mathbf{V}$	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.098	40.078	44.956	47.88	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.847	58.933	58.69	63.546	65.39	69.723	72.61	74.922	78.96	79.904	83.80
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	$\mathbf{Y}$	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
85.468	87.62	88.906	91.224	92.906	95.94	(98)	101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90	131.29
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	$\mathbf{W}$	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132.91	137.33	138.91	178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	208.98	(209)	(210)	(222)
87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		114		116		
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt									
(223)	226.03	227.03	(261)	(262)	(263)	(262)	(265)	(266)	(269)	(272)	(277)						

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
140.12	140.91	144.24	(145)	150.36	151.97	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.94	173.04	174.97
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{k}$	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
232.04	231.04	238.03	237.05	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(258)	(258)	(259)	(260)

## Fall 2010

## Multiple Choice: Circle the letter of the most correct response. (6pts. per question)

1. Consider the following reaction:

$$a \text{ K}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{aq}) + b \text{ Co}(\text{NO}_3)_3(\text{aq}) \rightarrow c \text{ Co}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{s}) + d \text{ KNO}_3(\text{aq})$$

For every mol of Co<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(s) that forms, how many mols of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>(aq) have reacted?

- a. 0.33 mols
- b. 0.5 mols
- c. 1 mol
- d. 2 mols
- e. 3 mols
- 2. Which of the following reactions would form only water and a salt?
  - a.  $HCl(aq) + Pb(NO_3)_2(aq)$
  - b.  $Fe(NO_3)_3(aq) + Mg(OH)_2(aq)$
  - $c. \quad HNO_3(aq) \ + \ Na_2SO_3(aq)$
  - d.  $HClO_4(aq) + Mg(OH)_2(aq)$
  - e.  $Ni(C_2H_3O_2)_2(aq) + Zn(s)$
- 3. Which of the following statements is *true*?
  - a. Oxidation can happen without reduction
  - b. Oxidation is losing electrons
  - c. Increasing charge is a reduction
  - d. Loss of electrons is reduction
  - e. Oxidizing agents are oxidized in a reaction
- 4. In which of the following formulas does sulfur (S) have the *highest* oxidation number?
  - a.  $SO_2(g)$
  - b.  $SF_3(g)$
  - c.  $SO_4^{2^{-1}}(aq)$
  - d.  $H_2S(g)$
  - e. **S**(s)
- 5. Which of the following would you expect to be *soluble* in water?
  - a.  $AgC_2H_3O_2$
  - b.  $Pb(OH)_2$
  - c. CrCO<sub>3</sub>
  - d. BaSO<sub>4</sub>
  - e.  $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$
- 6. Consider the following reaction:

$$Cu(NO_3)_2(aq) + Zn(s) \rightarrow Zn(NO_3)_2(aq) + Cu(s)$$

What is being *oxidized* in this reaction?

- a.  $Cu(NO_3)_2(aq)$
- b. Zn(s)
- c.  $Zn(NO_3)_2(aq)$
- d. Cu(s)
- e. This is not a redox reaction

**Chemical Equations:** For each of the following, write a correctly balanced chemical equation and identify the reaction type. Be sure to include state labels. (12pts each)

Potassium phosphate (aq) + Nickel(II) acetate(aq) → Nickel(II) phosphate + Potassium acetate

Hydrobromic acid(aq) + Lead(II) perchlorate(aq) → Lead(II) bromide + Perchloric acid

Sulfuric acid(aq) + Ammonium hydroxide(aq) → Ammonium sulfate + Water

## **Problems:**

10. You have diluted 15.0mL of a 0.815M solution of barium nitrate with enough water to make 175.0mL of solution. What is the new concentration of *nitrate ions* in this solution? (10pts)

11. You have dissolved 10.00g of lithium sulfate in enough water to make 150.00mL of solution. What is the concentration of the resulting solution? (10pts)

12. You have titrated 25.00mL of an unknown stock magnesium hydroxide solution to the second equivalence point with 44.18mL of 1.117M perchloric acid. What is the concentration of the stock magnesium hydroxide solution? (15pts)

13. You would like to produce 29.519g of solid palladium metal by the following reaction:  $a \operatorname{Pd}(\operatorname{NO}_3)_2(\operatorname{aq}) + b \operatorname{Fe}(\operatorname{s}) \rightarrow c \operatorname{Fe}(\operatorname{NO}_3)_3(\operatorname{aq}) + d \operatorname{Pd}(\operatorname{s})$ How many milliliters of 1.283M palladium nitrate solution are required to produce 29.519g of Pd(s)? How many grams of Fe(s) are required to produce 29.519g of Pd(s)? (20pts)

14. 75.0mL of 0.934M lead(II) acetate solution is combined with 75.0mL of 1.284M potassium carbonate solution. Write a correctly balanced equation and net ionic equation for the reaction that takes place. How many grams of precipitate can this reaction form? You recover 14.938g of precipitate. What is the percent yield? (25pts)