## STOICHIOMETRY 3

Solution stoichiometry – Calculations using molarity and a balanced chemical equation.

Example 1: You add 500 ml of 0.100 M AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution to a solution containing an excess of Cl

ion. How much AgCl precipitate will you form?

Molar masses:	169.88 g	58.	44 g		143.32		85.00
	AgNO <sub>3</sub> (aq)	+ Na	Cl (aq)	$\rightarrow$	AgCl (s)	+	NaNO3(aq)

**Example 2:** If you mix 200 ml of 0.100 M Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 300 ml of 0.200 M MgCl<sub>2</sub>, how much PbCl<sub>2</sub> precipitate will you form?

Molar masses:	331.22g	95.21 g		278.10 g	148.33 g
	Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (aq) +	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	<b>→</b>	PbCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	+ Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (aq)

## Titration problems

Example 3: How many moles of water form when 25.0 mls of 0.100 M HNO<sub>3</sub> (nitric acid) solution is completely neutralized by NaOH (a base)?

Molar masses:	63.02 g	40.00 g		85.00 g	18.02 g
	$HNO_3$ (aq)	+ NaOH(aq)	$\rightarrow$	NaNO <sub>3</sub> (aq) +	H <sub>2</sub> O(l)

**Example 4:** What is the concentration (M) of a sulfuric acid solution, 125.0 mL of which required 37.5 mL of a 0.0125 M NaOH solution for neutralization

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Molar masses:	98.08 g	40.00 g		142.04 g	18.02 g
	$H_2SO_4(aq)$	+ 2NaOH(aq)	$\rightarrow$	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (aq) +	2H <sub>2</sub> O(1)