Chemical reactions and the mole concept التفاعل الكيميائي و المول

وزن المعادلة الكيميائية:

حسب قانون حفظ المادة يجب أن تكون عدد الذرات الداخلة في التفاعل تساوي عدد الذرات الناتجة

مثال:

زن المعادلة التالية:

$$C_8 H_{18} + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + H_2 O$$

الحل:

$$C_8 H_{18} + 12\frac{1}{2} O_2 \longrightarrow 8 CO_2 + 9 H_2 O_3$$

$$C_2 H_5 OH + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$$

$$C_2 H_5 OH + 3O_2 \longrightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$$

1 mol $C_2 H_5 OH \iff$ 3 mol O_2

1.80 mol $C_2 H_5 OH X 3 mol O_2 = 5.40 mol O_2$ $\frac{1 mol C_2 H_5 OH}{} = 5.40 mol O_2$

CO₂

1 mol
$$C_2 H_5 OH \iff$$
 2 mol CO_2

$$0.274 \text{ mol } C_2 H_5 \text{ OH} \quad X \qquad 2 \text{ mol } CO_2 \qquad = \qquad 0.548 \text{ mol } CO_2$$

$$1 \text{ mol } C_2 H_5 \text{ OH} \qquad = \qquad 0.548 \text{ mol } CO_2$$

$$4A1 + 3O_2 \longrightarrow 2 A1_2 O_3$$

4 mol A1
$$\iff$$
 3 mol O₂

$$1 \text{ mol } O_2 = 32.0 \text{ g } O_2$$

1 mol
$$O_2 = 32.0 \text{ g } O_2$$

 $A1_{2}O_{3}$ 12.5 $3 \text{ mol } O_2 \iff 2 \text{ mol } A1_2 O_3$ $1 \text{ mol } O_2 = 32.0 \text{ g } O_2$ $1 \text{ mol A1}_2 \text{ O}_3 = 102.0 \text{ G A1}_2 \text{ O}_3$ 12.5 g O₂ X $\frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32.0 \text{ g O}_2}$ X $\frac{2 \text{ mol A1}_2 \text{ O}_3}{3 \text{ mol O}_2}$ X $\frac{102 \text{ g A1}_2 \text{ O}_3}{1 \text{ mol A1}_2 \text{ O}_3}$ = 26.6 g A1₂ O₃ : 12.0 $Zn + S \longrightarrow ZnS$: 6.50 znS 1 mol Zn ⇐⇒ 1 mol S 12.0 g Zn X 1 mol Zn = 0.183 mol Zn 65.0 g Zn (Zn) X 1 mol S = 0.202 mol S 65.0 g S 6.50 g S **(S)** 0.019 mol 0.183 mol 0.183 g ZnS = 0.183 mol Zn X $\underline{1 \text{ mol Zn S}}$ X $\underline{97.5 \text{ g Zn S}}$ = 17.8g Zn S $\underline{1 \text{ mol Zn}}$ X $\underline{1 \text{ mol Zn S}}$

0.019 mol S X 32.1 g S = 0.61 g S 1 mol S

molarity (M):

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Molarity (M)
                                        # mols F solute
                                       # F liters F solution
                              (Na ON)
          200
                                                             2.00
                                                (Na ON)
                          X 1 mol Na OH = 0.0500 mol Na OH
             2.00g Na OH
                                40.0g Na OH
                          X <u>0.0500 mol Na OH</u> = 0.0500 mol Na OH
             Molarity (M)
                               0.200 L solution
                         (0.250M)
     0.0200 mol
                                                 Na OH
                                                               Na OH
                    1 L soln \Leftrightarrow 0.250 mol Na OH
                 X 1 L soln
0.250 mol Na OH
0.0200 mol Na OH
                                          0.800 L soln = 80.0 mol soln
      Na
               0.400
                                                 Na OH
                                    50.0
                                                                     OH
                              0.400 M Na OH
                   1 L solution $\leftrightarrow$ 0.400 moles Na OH
                    1 mol Na OH <⇒⇒ 40.0 g Na OH
 0.050 L solution X <u>0.400 mol Na OH</u> X <u>40.0 g Na OH</u> =
                                                           0.800g Na OH
                      1 L solution
                                        1 mol Na OH
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 $M_i V_i = M_f V_f$

3.00

18 M X ? = 3.00 M X 750 ml

125 =

:

0.350

25.0

 $M_iV_i = M_fV_f$

 $25.0 \text{ ml } \times 0.500 \text{M} = \text{V}_{\text{f}} \times 0.350$

$$V_{f} = \frac{(0.500M) (25.0 \text{ ml})}{(0.350)} = 35.7 \text{ ml}$$

10.7

0.350 25.0

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$$A1_2 (SO_4)_3 (ag) + 6 Na OH (ag) \longrightarrow 2 A1 (OH)_3 (S) + 3 Na_2 So_4 (ag)$$
 $A1_2 (SO_4)_3 \quad 3.50 \qquad Na OH \quad 0.200$

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1 mol A1 $_2$ (SO $_4$) $_3 \iff$ 6 mol Na OH

1 mol A1₂ (SO₄)
$$_3$$
 = 342.2 g A1₂ (SO₄) $_3$

0.200 mol Na OH = 1 L solution

$$\frac{3.50 \text{ g A1}_2 \text{ (SO}_4)_3}{342.2 \text{ g A1}_2 \text{ (SO}_4)_3} \quad \text{X} \quad \frac{\text{1 mol A1}_2 \text{ (SO}_4)_3}{1 \text{ mol A1}_2 \text{ (SO}_4)_3} \quad \text{X} \quad \frac{\text{6 mol Na OH}}{1 \text{ mol A1}_2 \text{ (SO}_4)_3} \quad \text{X} \quad \frac{\text{1 L solution}}{0.200 \text{ mol Na OH}}$$

= 0.307 L solution = 307 ml solution

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$$C_a C1_2 (ag) + Na_2 CO_3 (ag) \longrightarrow C_a CO_3 (S) + 2$$
50.0 0.250 Ca C12
0.150 Na2 CO3

1 mol
$$C_a$$
 $C1_2$ \iff 1 mol Na_2 CO_3

0.250 mol
$$C_a$$
 $C1_2$ \iff 1 L solution C_a $C1_2$

$$0.150 \text{ mol Na}_2 \text{ Co}_3 \iff 1 \text{ L solution Na}_2 \text{ CO}_3$$

= 30.0 mol solution $C_a C1_2$

:

2 Ag NO₃ (ag) + Ca Br₂ ag)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 2 Ag Br(S) + Ca (NO₃)₂ (ag) 50.0

0.0850 60.0

60.0 0.180

50.0 ml Ag No₃ X
$$0.180 \text{ M Ag NO}_3$$
 = $9.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol Ag NO}_3$

60.0 ml Ca Br₂ X
$$0.0850$$
 M Ca Br₂ = 5.10 X 10^{-3} mol Ca Br₂

2

9.00 X 10⁻³ mol Ag NO₃ X 1 mol Ca Br₂ = 4.50 X 10⁻³ mol Ca Br₂ = 4.50 X 10⁻³ mol Ca Br₂

9.00 X 10^{-3} mol Ag NO₃ X $\frac{2 \text{ mol Ag Br}}{2 \text{ mol Ag NO}_3}$ X $\frac{187.8 \text{ g Ag Br}}{1 \text{ mol Ag Br}}$ = 1.69 g Ag Br