

Practice problems

1. Find the molarity when 734 grams of Li_2SO_4 are dissolved to make 2500 mL of solution.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times \text{Li} = 2 \times 6.94 \text{ g/mol} = 13.88 \\ 1 \times \text{S} = 1 \times 32.06 \text{ g/mol} = 32.06 \\ 4 \times \text{O} = 4 \times 16.00 \text{ g/mol} = 64.00 \\ \hline 109.94 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

$$734 \text{ g Li}_2\text{SO}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{109.94 \text{ g}} = 6.68 \text{ mol Li}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{n}{V} & 2500 \text{ mL} \div 1000 &= 2.5 \text{ L} \\ &= \frac{6.68 \text{ mol}}{2.5 \text{ L}} \\ &= 2.67 \text{ mol/L} \end{aligned}$$

2. What mass of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is needed to make 5.0 liters of a 0.1 M solution?

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{n}{V}, \quad n = M \cdot V & 0.5 \text{ mol Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \times \frac{74.10 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \\ n &= (0.1 \text{ M})(5.0 \text{ L}) & &= 37.05 \text{ g Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \\ n &= 0.5 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \times \text{Ca} = 1 \times 40.08 \text{ g/mol} = 40.08 \\ 2 \times \text{O} = 2 \times 16.00 \text{ g/mol} = 32.00 \\ 2 \times \text{H} = 2 \times 1.01 \text{ g/mol} = 2.02 \\ \hline 74.10 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

3. Calculate the molarity of 198 g of BaBr_2 in 2.0 L of solution.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \times \text{Ba} = 1 \times 137.33 \text{ g/mol} = 137.33 \\ 2 \times \text{Br} = 2 \times 79.90 \text{ g/mol} = 159.80 \\ \hline 297.13 \text{ g/mol} \end{array}$$

$$198 \text{ g BaBr}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{297.13 \text{ g}} = 0.67 \text{ mol BaBr}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{n}{V} \\ &= \frac{0.67 \text{ mol}}{2.0 \text{ L}} \\ &= 0.34 \text{ mol/L} \end{aligned}$$

4. 25.0 grams of sodium chloride (NaCl) is dissolved in 100 mL of solution. What is the concentration of the solution in parts per million (ppm)?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ppm} &= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} & 100 \text{ mL} \div 1000 &= 0.10 \text{ L} \\ &= \frac{25000 \text{ mg}}{0.10 \text{ L}} & 25 \text{ g} \times 1000 &= 25000 \text{ mg} \\ &= 250000 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

5. The concentration of a solution is 284,000 ppm. How many grams of solute is contained in 100 mL of solution?

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$100\text{mL} \div 1000 = 0.10\text{L}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{mass} &= \text{ppm} \cdot \text{volume} \\ &= (284000 \text{ ppm})(0.10\text{L}) \\ &= 28400 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$28400 \text{ mg} \div 1000 = 28.4 \text{ g}$$

6. 2.0 L of an aqueous solution of potassium chloride contains 45.0 g of KCl. What is the weight/volume percentage concentration of this solution?

$$\begin{aligned}\% \frac{w}{v} &= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{45.0\text{g}}{2000\text{mL}} \times 100\% \\ &= 2.25\%\end{aligned}$$

$$2.0\text{L} \times 1000 = 2000\text{mL}$$

7. 15 mL of an aqueous solution of sucrose contains 750 mg sucrose. What is the weight/volume percentage concentration of this solution?

$$\begin{aligned}\% \frac{w}{v} &= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0.75\text{g}}{15\text{mL}} \times 100\% \\ &= 5\% \frac{w}{v}\end{aligned}$$

$$750\text{mg} \div 1000 = 0.75\text{g}$$