

Chemistry 31A Autumn 2011
Professor Dai & Schwartz
Due at 1:15 pm on Monday 10/03/2011
Problem Set 1

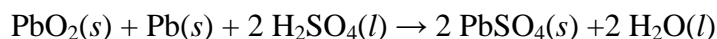
1. Write the symbol for the atom or ion that contains 17 protons, 18 electrons and 18 neutrons. When typing your answer in WileyPLUS, enter the charge (including "0") in the top entry field, if the charge is positive do not include "+" sign. For instance $^{10}\text{C}^2$ or $^{10}\text{C}^{-2}$. This is for grading convenience only; in the conventional notation of an ion, the magnitude is written before the sign, such as $^{10}\text{C}^{2+}$. Also note that you may get slightly different numbers of protons/electrons/neutrons in the actual question in WileyPLUS. Please answer this question according to the numbers you are given in WileyPLUS.

2. How many hydrogen atoms are present in 1.00 mol of hydrogen gas, H_2 ? How many H_2 molecules? What is the mass of the sample in grams?

3. Two strips of metal each weighing 100g are placed into a cylinder containing water. The volume of water displaced is 8.8mL in one case and 37.0mL in the other case. Identify the two metal strips.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Metal | Au | Fe | Al | Pb | Ag |
| Density/(g/mL) | 19.3 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 10.5 |

4. The lustrous mineral anglesite is a naturally occurring form of the compound lead sulfate, $\text{PbSO}_4(s)$ (formula mass = 303.3amu). Lead sulfate is also formed every time a car is started by the reaction in the car's battery:



What is the maximum mass of PbSO_4 that can be formed in a typical car battery that contains 21kg of Pb (atomic mass = 207.2amu), 0.24kg of PbO_2 (formula mass = 239.2amu) and 0.49kg of H_2SO_4 (formula mass = 98.08amu)?

5. A megawatt is to a milliwatt as a kilowatt is to a _____ watt, the abbreviation for which is: _____.

6. Chromium is separated from the iron in the ore chromite, $\text{FeCr}_2\text{O}_4(s)$, by heating the ore with molten sodium carbonate, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(l)$, and oxygen gas, $\text{O}_2(g)$, to form solid ferric oxide, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(s)$, liquid sodium chromate, $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4(l)$, and gaseous carbon dioxide, $\text{CO}_2(g)$. Provide a balanced chemical equation for this reaction.

7. What mass of F_2 gas is needed to form 20. short tons of HF gas? (1 short ton = 2000lbs = 907.18474kg.) Any unit of mass is acceptable in your answer. Explain why you do not need a calculator for this problem.

8. Neutrons are stable when bound inside a nucleus, but a free neutron outside the nucleus eventually falls apart to a proton and an electron. The decay rate is such that half the neutrons initially present disappear in about 10.3 minutes. The mass of a neutron is 1.0086649amu, that of a proton is 1.0072765amu, and that of the electron is 0.0005486amu.

(a) To how many significant figures is the mass of the electron given?

(b) Does the mass of the system increase or decrease for this nuclear process?

(c) Find the change in mass in units of kg when a neutron decays into a proton and an electron.

(d) Where does the change in mass go, assuming that only a proton and an electron are formed?

- (e) Using Einstein's famous formula, $E = mc^2$, calculate the energy released in SI units using scientific notation. E is the energy released, m is the loss of mass and $c = 2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ is the speed of light in a vacuum.
- Caffeine is a central nervous system stimulant found in coffee, tea, and cola nuts. Calculate the molecular formula of caffeine if the compound is 49.48% C, 5.19% H, 28.85% N, and 16.48% O by mass and has a molecular weight of 194.2 grams per mole.
 - In order to determine how a drug is metabolized in the liver of mammals, the drug is synthesized with carbon derived entirely from radioactive calcium bicarbonate ($\text{CaH}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_6$ with carbon being entirely C-14). The intention is to administer the drug to rats, remove the rats' livers at predetermined times after administering the drug, separate the many compounds in each rat's liver and measure their radioactivity to determine what compounds are derived from the drug as the degradation proceeds. To confirm that the desired drug has been synthesized, a sample of the drug is burned in a combustion train. 13.801mg of CO_2 and 4.504mg of H_2O are obtained. Assuming the drug contains only C-14 and hydrogen of normal abundance, what is the empirical formula of the drug?
 - Half of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 2002 was awarded to Kurt Wüthrich for the development of methods to determine the shape of protein molecules based on the pattern of magnetism from some of the nuclei in the atoms in the protein molecules. In such studies, the protein is often created by growing bacteria that produce the protein from a broth containing ^{15}N -enriched ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl . The supplier of such ^{15}N -enriched ammonium chloride claims that 95% of the nitrogen atoms in their compound are ^{15}N (atomic mass = $15.000 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) and that all other atoms have their normal abundance. You are assigned to make up a broth for growing the bacteria and need to weigh out enough of this ammonium chloride to get a specific number of formula units. What should you use for the formula mass the ^{15}N -enriched ammonium chloride?
 - As you may know, it is dangerous to mix household bleach ($\text{NaOCl}(\text{aq})$) and household ammonia ($\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$). Under proper conditions, the slow addition of bleach to ammonia produces hydrazine (N_2H_4), water (H_2O) and common salt (NaCl). How many molecules of ammonia will remain after the addition of 5.0g of a solution of 5.25% by mass NaOCl in water to 4.1g of a solution of 3.00% by mass NH_3 in water if the reaction is complete and no side products are formed?
 - Plants from Water? In 1648, Joan-Baptista van Helmont described the following experiment.

“That all plants immediately and substantially stem from the element water alone I have learnt from the following experiment. I took an earthen vessel in which I placed two hundred pounds of earth dried in an oven, and rain water. I planted in it the stem of a willow tree weighing five pounds. Five years later, it had developed a tree weighing one hundred and sixty-nine pounds and about three ounces. Nothing but rain (or distilled water) had been added. The large vessel was placed in earth and covered by an iron lid with a tin-surface that was pierced with many holes. I have not weighed the leaves that came off in the four autumn seasons. Finally I dried the earth in the vessel again and found the same two hundred pounds of it diminished by about two ounces. Hence one hundred and sixty-four pounds of wood, bark and roots had come up from water alone.”

 - This experiment has since been repeated many times. The elemental composition of wood, bark and roots have been found to be approximately 40.0% by mass carbon, 6.7% by mass hydrogen and 53.3% by mass oxygen. Suggest a balanced chemical equation for how the wood, bark and roots were likely formed in van Helmont's experiment. Make sure to label the state or phase of all species in your equation.
 - In no more than 2 sentences, comment on one feature of van Helmont's approach and conclusions that is still believed to be true today and one feature that is no longer believed to be true.