Question 1 10 Points

Question 2 6 Points

Question 3 6 Points

Question 4 6 Points

Question 5 10 Points
a. Give the correct number of significant figures for each of the following:
0.038 :
2
611.0: 4
b. Report the answer for the following operation to the correct number of significant figures:

$$
23.46+1.106=24.57
$$

c. When 58.6 is divided by $1.90 \times 10^{-2}$, the answer should be reported to $\qquad$ 3 significant digits).
d. Reported to the correct number of significant figures, how many hours are there in exactly 13 days? $\square$
312
e. Write the following number in non-exponential notation.

Circle those of the following (if any) that have the same number of neutrons and electrons. ${ }^{13} C$

${ }^{24} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$

${ }^{40} \mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$
${ }^{4} \mathrm{He}^{2+}$
A piece of copper contains $1 \times 10^{7}$ atoms of copper. What is its volume in L ?
No need to do the calculation - just set up the correct dimensional analysis conversions you may not need to fill in all the boxes.

| $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} \mathrm{Cu}=8.8 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Cu}$ | $1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$ | $1 \mathrm{~L}=1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $9.5 \times 10^{21}$ atoms $\mathrm{Cu}=1 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Cu}$ | $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}=1 \mathrm{~mL}$ |  |

$$
1.0 \times 10^{7} \text { atoms } \times \frac{\lg \mathrm{Cu}}{9.5 \times 10^{21} \text { atoms }[u} \times \frac{1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}[山}{8.8 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Cu}} \times \frac{1 \mathrm{~L}}{1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}}
$$

How many protons, neutrons and electrons are there in ${ }^{63}{ }_{29} \mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$

$$
\text { Protons: } 29 \quad \text { Neutrons: } 34 \quad \text { Electrons: } 27
$$

Use the Periodic Table accompanying this exam to answer the following questions:

1. $M n$ is in period $\qquad$ and group $\qquad$
2. The symbol for the lightest alkaline metal.
3. Element 102 is $a(n)$
4. Group VIIIA are collectively known as the:
5. The symbol of the heaviest period 4 transition metal:


Question 6
4 Points

The element copper has an atomic weight of 63.5 amu and consists of two stable isotopes copper-63 and copper-65.

- The isotope copper-63 has an atomic mass of 62.9 amu and a percent natural abundance of $69.1 \%$.
- The isotope copper -65 has a percent natural abundance of 30.9\%.

What is the atomic mass of copper-65?
Show Work

$$
\begin{aligned}
0.691(62.9)+0.309(x) & =63.5 \\
43.5+0.309 x & =63.5 \\
0.309 x & =63.5-43.5 \\
x & =\frac{63.5-43.5}{0.309}
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 7
2 Points

2 Points

Question 8 8 Points

Question 9 8 Points

It is a general trend that as one goes down a group the atomic radius (distance from nucleus to outermost electron) increases. From the list below circle the salt that you would predict to have the weakest columbic force of attraction?

- NaCl
- KBr
RbI
- Li

Briefly justify your choice.

## FA depends on chorgeand distance Since the Magnitude of the charge is the some in old four, then the soft with the largest rectus wide lave the neokest FA... RD. I

 Give the correct name for each of the following ionic compounds.a. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
Soduim sulfide
c. $\mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
b. $\mathrm{CrSO}_{3}$


Give the correct formula for each of the following ionic compounds.
a. Calcium hydroxide
b. Magnesium oxide
c. Iron(II) perchlorate
d. Ammonium phosphate



Question 14
6 Points molar mass of $60.02 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$. What is the formula of this compound?

Show Work

| N <br> 46.68 g | 0.32 g <br> 46.68 g <br> $14.01 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{md}^{-1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{53.32 \mathrm{~g}}{16.00 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}}{ }^{-1}$ |  |
| 3.33 mol | 3.33 mol |
| $\frac{3.33 \mathrm{~mol}}{3.33 \mathrm{~mol}}$ | $\frac{3.33 \mathrm{~mol}}{3.33 \mathrm{~mol}}$ |

Empirical formula: NO
NO: $14.01+16.00=30.01 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

$$
\frac{60.02 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}}{30.01 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \mathrm{md}^{-1}}=2
$$

$\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$

Question 15 6 Points

Question 16 8 Points

Balance the following chemical equations using the smallest whole number integers possible.

1. $2 \mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+\underline{3 C(s)}=\underline{4 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{s})}+\underline{3 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})}$
2. Sulfuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)+$ sodium hydroxide $=$ Sodium sulfate + water

$$
\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{NaOH}=\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

If your eyes receive a signal consisting of yellow light corresponding to an energy of $2.13 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~J}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. Determine the wavelength of this light in nm ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& E=h V \\
& 3.54 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}=6.626 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{~J} .5(\sqrt{ })
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V=\frac{3.54 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{~J} .5} \\
& V=5.34 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
5.62 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m} \\
1 \times 1 \mathrm{~nm} \\
1 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{~m}
\end{gathered}=562 \mathrm{~nm}
$$

$\square$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.13 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{mod}^{-1}|1 \mathrm{~mol}| \begin{array}{l|l}
6.023 \times 10^{2^{3}}
\end{array} \\
& =3.54 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J} \\
& E=h V \\
& \lambda r=C \\
& \lambda\left(5.34 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}\right)=2.998 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{s}^{-1} \\
& \lambda=\frac{2.998 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} .5^{-1}}{5.34 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}} \\
& =5.62 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m}
\end{aligned}
$$

