1.5 Factor-Label Method – Dimensional Analysis – The Mathematics of Chemistry What is a Handy Way to Convert from One Unit to Another?

1.5 Example_3

The density of whole blood at 37°C is 1.06 g.cm⁻³. What is the mass, in grams of a 15.0 cm³ sample of blood?



- A) 15.9g **✓**
- B) C) 14.2g
 - Neither a or b
- D) Tom I am clueless!

1.5 Factor-Label Method – Dimensional Analysis – The Mathematics of Chemistry What is a Handy Way to Convert from One Unit to Another?

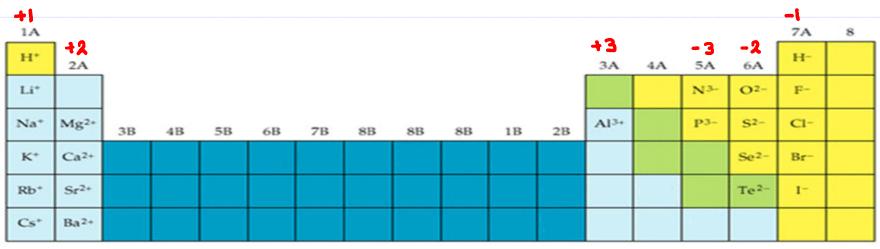
1.5 Example_4

Ammonium Nitrate decomposes explosively according to the following balanced chemical equation:

 $2NH_4NO_3(s) = 2N_2(g) + 4H_2O(g) + O_2(g)$ \rightarrow Balanced Chemical Equation If 3.4 moles (the chemists unit of quantity) decomposes, how many moles of gaseous water are produced.

3.4 mol NH4NO3 4 H20 2 NH4NO3





Monoalomic cations Retain the parent name
$$Na = Sodium$$
 $Na^{+} = Sodium$

Monoalomic amonis end in 'ide' $O = Oxygen$ $O^{2-} = Oxide$

Convention dictoles that the name of the cotion comes fixet, followed by the name of the amion.



2	1
Z.	4

Name	Symbol	Mass (g)	Charge	Mass*1 (amu)*2
PROTON	ip	1.673 ×10-24	+1	1
NEUTRON	9 ju	1,675 × 10 ⁻²⁴ 9,109 × 10 ⁻²⁸	0	1
ELECTRON	-1 e	9.109 x 10 ⁻²⁸	- 1	0.0005

- a) Themists tend to ignore the wass of the electron.
- B) # PROTONS ... the atom determinator ... #p = ATONIC NUMBER (Z)
- c) # NEUTRONS ... The other Mass contributor ... #n + #p = MASS NUMBER (A)
- d) # ELECTRONS ... determines the charge on the atom.

 #e = #p, neutral: #e > #p, amion: #e < #p, cation

*1: Roumded to one significant figure # 2: 1 cmu = 1.6605 x 10-24

2.4 What Are Atoms Made Of? – *The Three Subatomic Particles*

2.4 Example_1

Which if any of the following species has the same number of Neutrons as it does Electrons?



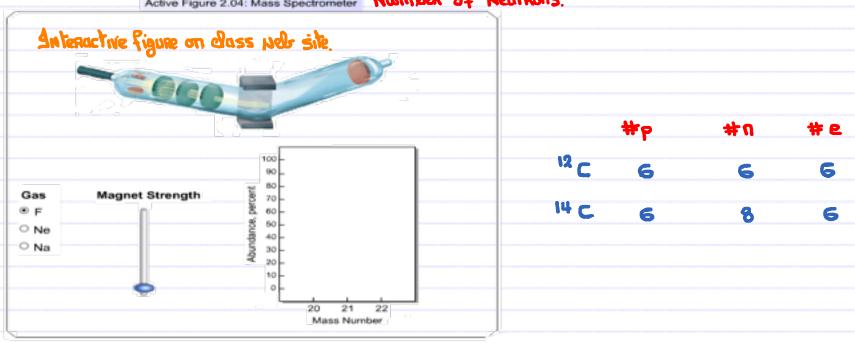
- a) ⁴⁷₂₄Cr d) ³⁵Cl⁻ ✓
- b) ²⁴Mg²⁺ e) ¹²⁵₅₀Sn

c) ⁵⁹27Co²⁺

	# Protons	# Neutrons	# Electrons		
Ψ7 Ž4 Cr	24	23	24		
		20			
24 Mg 59 Co ²⁺	12	12	10		
60 37					
27 Co"	27	32	25		
25					
35 Q-	17	18	18	√	
125 _					
125 50 Sn	50	75	50		

2.4 What Are Atoms Made Of? – *Isotopes*

ISOTOPE: Otoms with the same number of protons but different Active Figure 2.04: Mass Spectrometer Number of Neutrons.



14 C: Notural Radioactive isotope used in dating artifacts

HORR on this bounds like end of the course.

- 2.4 What Are Atoms Made Of? — Atomic Weight
- 2.4 Example_2

Chlorine has two naturally occurring isotopes:

³⁵CI, 75.77% Abundant, Exact Mass 34.96885 amu

³⁷CI, 24.23% Abundant, Exact Mass 36.96590 amu

What is the Atomic Weight of Chlorine?

Atomic Weight : the weighted average of the naturally occurring isotopes.

$$0.7577(34.96885) + 0.2423(36.96590) = 35.45271 annu$$

Note: When doing these treat all numbers as exact.
Which nears no number limits the significant figures in the answer.

- 2.4 What Are Atoms Made Of? *Atomic Weight*
- 2.4 Example_3

Neon has 3 naturally occurring isotopes:

20Ne, 90.92% Abundant, Exact Mass 19.9989 amu
 21Ne, 0.26% Abundant, Exact Mass 20.9975 amu
 22Ne, 8.82% Abundant, Exact Mass 21.9979 amu

What is the Atomic Weight of Neon?



The 4th decimal place in the answer is
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

0.9092 (19.9989) + 0.0026 (20.9975) + 0.0882 (21.9979) = 20.1778