3. Answer the following questions about $BeC_2O_4(s)$ and its hydrate.

(a) Calculate the mass percent of carbon in the hydrated form of the solid that has the formula $BeC_2O_4 \cdot 3\ H_2O$

(b) When heated to 220.°C, $BeC_2O_4 \cdot 3\ H_2O(s)$ dehydrates completely as represented below.

$$BeC_2O_4 \cdot 3\ H_2O(s) \rightarrow BeC_2O_4(s) + 3\ H_2O(g)$$

If 3.21 g of $BeC_2O_4 \cdot 3\ H_2O(s)$ is heated to 220.°C, calculate

(i) the mass of $BeC_2O_4(s)$ formed, and,

(ii) the volume of the $H_2O(g)$ released, measured at 220.°C and 735 mm Hg.

(c) A 0.345 g sample of anhydrous BeC_2O_4, which contains an inert impurity, was dissolved in sufficient water to produce 100. mL of solution. A 20.0 mL portion of the solution was titrated with $KMnO_4(aq)$. The balanced equation for the reaction that occurred is as follows.

gaining electrons — losses electrons

$$16\ H^+(aq) + 2\ MnO_4^-(aq) + 5\ C_2O_4^{2-}(aq) \rightarrow 2\ Mn^{2+}(aq) + 10\ CO_2(g) + 8\ H_2O(l).$$

+7 +3 +2 +4

reduced + oxidizing agent — oxidized — reducing agent

The volume of 0.0150 *M* $KMnO_4(aq)$ required to reach the equivalence point was 17.80 mL.

(i) Identify the reducing agent in the titration reaction.

(ii) For the titration at the equivalence point, calculate the number of moles of each of the following that reacted.

- $MnO_4^-(aq)$
- $C_2O_4^{2-}(aq)$

(iii) Calculate the total number of moles of $C_2O_4^{2-}(aq)$ that were present in the 100. mL of prepared solution.

(iv) Calculate the mass percent of $BeC_2O_4(s)$ in the impure 0.345 g sample.

a. mass per cent

$(12.01 \times 2) / (9.012 + 2 \times 12.01 + 16.00 \times 4 + 3 \times 2 \times 1.01 + 3 \times 16.00)$

$= 0.1590 \rightarrow \boxed{15.90\ \%}$

b. 3.21 g $BeC_2O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ $MM = 151.09$ g/mol

$n_{mol} = 0.0212$ mol of $BeC_2O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$

i. mass of BeC_2O_4 formed

coeff $\times$ 0.0212 $\times$ $MM_{BeC_2O_4}$ = mass formed

$1 \times 0.0212\ \text{mol} \times 97.03\ \frac{g}{mol} = \boxed{2.06\ g}$