## Name

Section

1. Given an equation

$$2 \operatorname{C}_{2}\operatorname{H}_{6}(g) + 7 \operatorname{O}_{2}(g) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 4 \operatorname{CO}_{2}(g) + 6 \operatorname{H}_{2}\operatorname{O}(g)$$

How many mol of CO<sub>2</sub> will be formed by the complete combustion of 6.6 mol C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>?

How many moles of  $C_2H_6$ , assuming excess oxygen, are required to form 3.7 mol  $H_2O$ ?

2. Determine the amount of iodine produced when 145 g of KI react with excess copper(II) chloride.

 $2 \operatorname{CuCl}_2(s) + 4 \operatorname{KI}(s) \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{CuI}(s) + 4 \operatorname{KCl}(s) + I_2(s)$ 

3. List the general steps required to solve any problem in which you are given the mass of each reactant and asked to calculate the mass of one or more products formed as the result of a complete reaction.

4. In the formation reaction

$$2 \operatorname{SO}_2(g) + \operatorname{O}_2(g) \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{SO}_3(g)$$

Calculate the number of moles of  $SO_3$  formed when:

- a. 2.0 moles of  $SO_2$  are reacted with 5.0 moles of  $O_2$ .
- b. 6.0 moles of  $O_2$  are reacted with 4.0 moles  $SO_2$ .
- c. 9.0 moles of  $O_2$  are reacted with 5.0 moles of  $SO_2$ .
- d. 0.0812 moles of  $SO_2$  react with 0.125 moles of  $O_2$ .
- e.  $20.0 \text{ g SO}_2$  react with 15.0 g of  $O_2$ .