Solutions Part 1

Name - _____

1.) Write an equation for the dissociation of each of the following in water.

a.)
$$BaCl_{2(s)}$$
 \rightarrow $\underline{Ba^{+2}_{(aq)} + 2Cl_{(aq)}^{-}}$

b.)
$$AgNO_{3 (s)} \rightarrow Aq^{+}_{(aq)} + NO_{3 (aq)}$$

c.)
$$Mq(OH)_{2 (s)} \rightarrow Mq(OH)_{2 (s)}$$
 (insoluble)

d.)
$$Na_2SO_4$$
 (s) \rightarrow $\frac{2 Na^+}{(aq)} + \frac{5O_4^{-2}}{(aq)}$

e.)
$$NH_4NO_{3 (s)} \rightarrow NH_4^+_{(aq)} + NO_{3 (aq)}^-$$

f.)
$$(NH_4)_3PO_{4 (s)} \rightarrow \frac{3 NH_4^+_{(aq)} + PO_4^{-3}_{(aq)}}{}$$

2.) Which of the above solutions are electrical conductors?

Answer - All ionic compunds that dissociate into ions are good conductors.

3.) If 1.00 L of a 1.00 M solution of AgNO₃ was mixed, then;

1:1 ratio for each ion in dissociation.

a.)
$$[Aq^{\dagger}] = 1.00 M$$

b.)
$$[NO_3^-] = 1.00 M$$

4.) If 500. mL of a 1.00 M solution of BaCl₂ was mixed, then;

$$BaCl_{2(s)} \rightarrow Ba^{+2}(aq) + 2Cl^{-}(aq)$$

a.) How many moles of Ba⁺² are present?
$$0.500 L \times \frac{1.00 \ mol \ BaCl_2}{1 \ L \ BaCl_2} \times \frac{1 \ mol \ Ba^{+2}}{1 \ mol \ BaCl_2} = 0.500 \ mol \ Ba^{+2}$$

b.) [Ba⁺²] =
$$\frac{0.500 \, mol \, BaCl_2}{0.500 \, L \, BaCl_2} \times \frac{1 \, mol \, Ba^{+2}}{1 \, mol \, BaCl_2} = 1.00 \, M \, Ba^{+2}$$

c.) How many moles of Cl are present?
$$0.500~L \times \frac{1.00~mol~BaCl_2}{1~L~BaCl_2} \times \frac{2~mol~Cl}{1~mol~BaCl_2} = 1.00~mol~Cl$$

d.) [Cl⁻] =
$$\frac{0.500 \, mol \, BaCl_2}{0.500 \, L \, BaCl_2} \times \frac{2 \, mol \, Cl^-}{1 \, mol \, BaCl_2} = 2.00 \, M \, Cl^-$$

5.) If 500.mL of $1.00\,M$ NaCl was added to the solution in question 4, then;

a.)
$$[Ba^{+2}]$$
 =

First - Perform dilution calculations to find the new concentration of each solution after mixing.

$$[NaCl]_{dil} = \frac{(1.00)(0.500)}{(1.00)}$$
 $[NaCl]_{dil} = 0.500 M$

$$[BaCl_2]_{dil} = \frac{(1.00)(0.500)}{(1.00)}$$
 $[BaCl_2]_{dil} = 0.500 M$

Second - Below each dissociation equation indicate the ion's concentration

$$\frac{NaCl}{0.500\,M} \ \to \ \frac{Na^+}{0.500\,M} \ + \ \frac{Cl^-}{0.500\,M} \qquad \frac{BaCl_2}{0.500\,M} \ \to \ \frac{Ba^{+2}}{0.500\,M} \ + \ \frac{2\,Cl^-}{1.00\,M}$$

$$\frac{BaCl_2}{0.500 M} \rightarrow \frac{Ba^{+2}}{0.500 M} + \frac{2 Cl^{-1}}{1.00 M}$$

$$[Ba^{+2}] = 0.500 M$$

b.)
$$[Cl^-] = 0.500 + 1.00 = 1.500 M$$