

(1) A hydrogen gas sample is collected over water. The volume of the sample was 190.0 mL at 26°C, and the pressure in the room was 754 mm Hg. The vapor pressure of water at 26°C is 25.2 mm Hg.

- Calculate the number of moles of hydrogen in the sample.
- Calculate how many molecules of water vapor are present in the sample.
- Determine the density (in g/L) of the gas mixture.
- Determine the mole fraction of water.

(2) A sample containing $\frac{2}{3}$ mole of potassium chlorate, KClO_3 , is heated until it decomposes to potassium chloride and oxygen gas. The oxygen is collected in an inverted bottle through the displacement of water. Answer the following questions using this information.

- Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction.
- How many moles of oxygen gas are produced?
- The temperature and pressure of the sample are adjusted to STP. The volume of the sample is found to be slightly greater than 22.4 liters. Explain.
- An excess of sulfur is burned in the oxygen. Write a balanced chemical equation and calculate the number of moles of gas formed.
- After the sulfur had completely reacted, a sample of the residual water was removed from the bottle and found to be acidic. Explain.