

$$1. \quad \frac{M}{\text{Liters}} = \frac{\text{moles}}{\text{Liters}} = \frac{6.73 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{250. \text{ mL}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{105.99 \text{ g}}$$

$$= 0.253986 \text{ M}$$

$$= \boxed{0.254 \text{ M Na}_2\text{CO}_3}$$

$$2. \quad 250. \text{ mL} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{0.0125 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{158.04 \text{ g KMnO}_4}{1 \text{ mol KMnO}_4} = \boxed{0.494 \text{ g KMnO}_4}$$

$$3. \quad 25.0 \text{ g NaOH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NaOH}}{40.0 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{0.123 \text{ mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = \boxed{5080 \text{ mL}}$$

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$$4. \quad m_1 V_1 = m_2 V_2$$

$$(0.0250 \text{ M})(4.00 \text{ mL}) = x(10.00 \text{ mL})$$

$$x = \boxed{0.0100 \text{ M}}$$

$$5. \quad a) \quad [\text{NH}_4^+] = 2 \times 0.25 \text{ M} = \boxed{0.50 \text{ M}}$$

$$\neq [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = \boxed{0.25 \text{ M}}$$

$$b) \quad [\text{H}^+] = \boxed{0.056 \text{ M}}$$

$$[\text{NO}_3^-] = \boxed{0.056 \text{ M}}$$

$$c) \quad [\text{Na}^+] = 2 \times 0.123 \text{ M} = \boxed{0.246 \text{ M}}$$

$$[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = \boxed{0.123 \text{ M}}$$

$$d) \quad [\text{K}^+] = \boxed{0.00124 \text{ M}}$$

$$[\text{ClO}_4^-] = \boxed{0.00124 \text{ M}}$$

$$6. \quad 1.30 \text{ g Ba(OH)}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Ba(OH)}_2}{171.32 \text{ g}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol HNO}_3}{1 \text{ mol Ba(OH)}_2} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{0.125 \text{ mol HNO}_3} = 121 \text{ mL HNO}_3$$

$$7. \quad 0.250 \text{ g AgBr} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol AgBr}}{187.8 \text{ g}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3}{1 \text{ mol AgBr}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{0.0138 \text{ mol}} = 193 \text{ mL}$$

$$8. \quad 1.33 \text{ g NaOH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NaOH}}{40.0 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol HCl}}{1 \text{ mol NaOH}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL HCl}}{0.812 \text{ mol HCl}} = 40.9 \text{ mL}$$

$$9. \quad 2.152 \text{ g Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{105.99 \text{ g}} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol HCl}}{1 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{0.955 \text{ mol HCl}} = 42.52 \text{ mL HCl}$$

$$91. \quad 32.0 \text{ g C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}}{342.30 \text{ g}} = 0.0935 \text{ mol C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \text{ added to blood}$$

The blood sugar level would increase by:

$$\frac{0.0935 \text{ mol C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}}{5.0 \text{ L}} = 0.019 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$92. \quad \text{Mol CaCl}_2 \text{ present} = 0.230 \text{ L CaCl}_2 \times \frac{0.275 \text{ mol CaCl}_2}{\text{L CaCl}_2} = 6.33 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol CaCl}_2$$

The volume of CaCl₂ solution after evaporation is:

$$6.33 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol CaCl}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ L CaCl}_2}{1.10 \text{ mol CaCl}_2} = 5.75 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L} = 57.5 \text{ mL CaCl}_2$$

$$\text{Volume H}_2\text{O evaporated} = 230. \text{ mL} - 57.5 \text{ mL} = 173 \text{ mL H}_2\text{O evaporated}$$

93. There are other possible correct choices for most of the following answers. We have listed

121. a. $5.0 \text{ ppb Hg in water} = \frac{5.0 \text{ ng Hg}}{\text{g soln}} = \frac{5.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g Hg}}{\text{mL soln}}$

$$\frac{5.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g Hg}}{\text{mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Hg}}{200.6 \text{ g Hg}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{\text{L}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M Hg}$$

b. $\frac{1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g CHCl}_3}{\text{mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CHCl}_3}{119.37 \text{ g CHCl}_3} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{\text{L}} = 8.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M CHCl}_3$

c. $10.0 \text{ ppm As} = \frac{10.0 \text{ } \mu\text{g As}}{\text{g soln}} = \frac{10.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g As}}{\text{mL soln}}$

$$\frac{10.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g As}}{\text{mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol As}}{74.92 \text{ g As}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{\text{L}} = 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M As}$$

d. $\frac{0.10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g DDT}}{\text{mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol DDT}}{354.46 \text{ g DDT}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{\text{L}} = 2.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M DDT}$

122. We want 100.0 mL of each standard. To make the 100. ppm standard:

$$\frac{100. \mu\text{g Cu}}{\text{mL}} \times 100.0 \text{ mL solution} = 1.00 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g Cu needed}$$

$$1.00 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g Cu} \times \frac{1 \text{ mL stock}}{1000.0 \mu\text{g Cu}} = 10.0 \text{ mL of stock solution}$$

Therefore, to make 100.0 mL of 100. ppm solution, transfer 10.0 mL of the 1000.0 ppm stock solution to a 100-mL volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark.

Similarly:

75.0 ppm standard, dilute 7.50 mL of the 1000.0 ppm stock to 100.0 mL.

50.0 ppm standard, dilute 5.00 mL of the 1000.0 ppm stock to 100.0 mL.

25.0 ppm standard, dilute 2.50 mL of the 1000.0 ppm stock to 100.0 mL.

10.0 ppm standard, dilute 1.00 mL of the 1000.0 ppm stock to 100.0 mL.