- 1) 22.4 L
- 2) Look up the masses of the element(s) in the formula and add as necessary. At PHUHS we round to two decimal places.
- 3) 6.02×10^{23}
- 4) Atom, ion, molecule, formula unit (answers vary for examples)
- 5) At PHUHS we round to two decimal places.
- 6) Standard temperature and pressure (0 degrees C or 273.15 K, and 1 atm)
- 7) Dimensional analysis: math with units
- 8) What we call the "teacher number" is the given number in the problem that begins the calculation. You have to begin with the given so the math is set up correctly.
- NOTE: In real math problems, the units need a chemical formula with them (such as mol *CO*₂), and r.p. must be specified (*atom, ion, molec, fun*).

9) (teacher number) L x
$$\underline{1 \text{ mol}} = (\text{answer}) \text{ mol}$$

22.4 L

10) (teacher number) L x $\underline{1 \text{ mol}}$ x $\underline{(\text{molar mass}) g}$ = (answer) g 22.4 L 1 mol

11) (teacher number) mol x
$$\underline{22.4 L}$$
 = (answer) L
1 mol

- 12) (teacher number) L x $\underline{1 \text{ mol}}$ x $\underline{6.02 \text{ x } 10^{23} \text{ r.p.}}$ = (answer) r.p. 22.4 L 1 mol
- 13) (teacher number) g x $1 \mod (molar mass) g$ = (answer) mol
- 14) (teacher number) r.p. x <u>1 mol</u> x (molar mass) g = (answer) g 6.02 x 10²³ r.p. 1 mol
- 15) (teacher number) g x $1 \mod x$ 22.4 L = (answer) L(molar mass) g $1 \mod 1$
- 16) (teacher number) mol x (molar mass) g = (answer) g 1 mol
- 17) (teacher number) mol x $\underline{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ r.p.}}$ = (answer) r.p. 1 mol

18) (teacher number) g x $1 \mod x \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ r.p.}}{1 \mod 1}$ = (answer) r.p.

19) (teacher number) r.p. x $\underline{1 \text{ mol}}_{6.02 \text{ x } 10^{23} \text{ r.p.}}$ = (answer) mol

20) (teacher number) r.p. x $1 \mod (2.4 L) = (answer) L$ $6.02 \times 10^{23} r.p.$ 1 mol