

**3 COMPUTE**

$$\frac{0.5 \text{ mol HCl}}{1.0 \text{ L of solution}} \times 0.8 \text{ L of solution} = 0.4 \text{ mol HCl}$$

**4 EVALUATE**

The answer is correctly given to one significant digit. The units cancel correctly to give the desired unit, mol. There should be less than 0.5 mol HCl, because less than 1 L of solution was used.

**SAMPLE PROBLEM C**

For more help, go to the *Math Tutor* at the end of this chapter.

To produce 40.0 g of silver chromate, you will need at least 23.4 g of potassium chromate in solution as a reactant. All you have on hand is 5 L of a 6.0 M  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$  solution. What volume of the solution is needed to give you the 23.4 g  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$  needed for the reaction?

**SOLUTION****1 ANALYZE**

**Given:** volume of solution = 5 L  
 concentration of solution = 6.0 M  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$   
 mass of solute = 23.4 g  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$   
 mass of product = 40.0 g  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$   
**Unknown:** volume of  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$  solution in L

**2 PLAN**

The molarity indicates the moles of solute that are in 1 L of solution. Given the mass of solute needed, the amount in moles of solute can then be found. Use the molarity and the amount in moles of  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$  to determine the volume of  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$  that will provide 23.4 g.

grams of solute  $\longrightarrow$  moles solute  
 moles solute and molarity  $\longrightarrow$  liters of solution needed

**3 COMPUTE**

To get the moles of solute, you'll need to calculate the molar mass of  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$ .

$$1 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CrO}_4 = 194.2 \text{ g K}_2\text{CrO}_4$$

$$23.4 \text{ g K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CrO}_4}{194.2 \text{ g K}_2\text{CrO}_4} = 0.120 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CrO}_4$$

$$6.0 \text{ M K}_2\text{CrO}_4 = \frac{0.120 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CrO}_4}{x \text{ L K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \text{ soln}}$$

$$x = 0.020 \text{ L K}_2\text{CrO}_4 \text{ soln}$$

**4 EVALUATE**

The answer is correctly given to two significant digits. The units cancel correctly to give the desired unit, liters of solution.

**PRACTICE**

Answers in Appendix E

- What is the molarity of a solution composed of 5.85 g of potassium iodide, KI, dissolved in enough water to make 0.125 L of solution?
- How many moles of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are present in 0.500 L of a 0.150 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution?
- What volume of 3.00 M NaCl is needed for a reaction that requires 146.3 g of NaCl?

**extension**

Go to **go.hrw.com** for more practice problems that ask you to calculate molarity.



Keyword: HC6SLNX