How to succeed in Chem Calcs the Hogan method.

Most Calculations can be done by following these steps. Each step IS achievable. You should get to the stage where it becomes your own modus operandi.

STEP	What you do	
1	Identify the given and asked for in the question.	
2	Write down the balanced equation involving the given and asked for.	
3	Underneath the given and asked for represented in the equation now write down those	
	values using an algebraic term (χ or y) for the unknown.	
4	Write a mole statement linking the given and asked for.	
	By referring to the balanced equation.	
5	Change the given into moles, if required.	
6	Use mole statement from step 4 to get an answer in moles.	
7	Convert answer in moles into other units as required.	

Simple Example: What mass of aluminium oxide forms when 50.0 grams of aluminium gets completely oxidised?

STEP	What you do	What it may look like
1	Identify the given and asked for in the question.	What mass of <u>aluminium oxide</u> forms when 50.0 grams of <u>aluminium</u> gets completely oxidised?
2	Write down the <u>balanced</u> <u>equation</u> involving the given and asked for.	$4\mathcal{A}l + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2\mathcal{A}l_2O_3$
3	Underneath the given and asked for represented in the equation now write down those values using an algebraic term (x or y) for the unknown.	$4Al + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2Al_2O_3$ $50.0g \qquad \chi g$
4	Write a mole statement linking the given and asked for. By referring to the balanced equation.	$n(\mathcal{A}l_2O_3) = \frac{1}{2} n(\mathcal{A}l)$
5	Change the given into moles, if required.	n(Al) = 50/27 = 1.85 moles
6	Use mole statement from step 4 to get an answer in moles.	$n(Al_2O_3) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.85 = 0.926 \text{ moles}$
7	Convert answer in moles into other units as required.	$m (\mathcal{A}l_2O_3) = 0.926 \chi \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}l_2O_3)$ = 0.926 \chi 102 = 94.5 g.