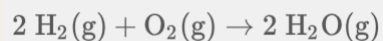


Example Problem

- 2) How many grams of water can be produced if sufficient hydrogen reacts with 26.0 g of oxygen? (molar mass of oxygen is 32.0 g/mol and molar mass of water is 18.0 g/mol)

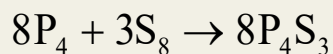


$$26.0 \text{ g O}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{32.0 \text{ g O}_2} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol O}_2} \times \frac{18.0 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}} = 29.3 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

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Example Problem

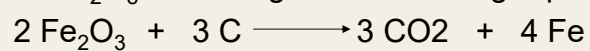
- 3) If we have 153 g of S_8 and an excess of phosphorus, what mass of P_4S_3 can be produced in the reaction shown? (The molar mass of S_8 is 256.5 g/mol and that of P_4S_3 is 220.1 g/mol)



$$153 \text{ g S}_8 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol S}_8}{256.5 \text{ g S}_8} \times \frac{8 \text{ mol P}_4\text{S}_3}{3 \text{ mol S}_8} \times \frac{220.1 \text{ g P}_4\text{S}_3}{1 \text{ mol P}_4\text{S}_3} = 3.50 \times 10^2 \text{ g P}_4\text{S}_3$$

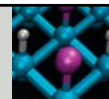
- 4) In the reaction arsenic with bromine, AsBr_5 will form only when excess bromine is present. Write a balanced chemical equation for this reaction. Determine the minimum number of moles of bromine that are needed if 9.6 moles of arsenic is present.

- 5) a) Calculate the mass of Carbon required to react with 7.83 g of Fe_2O_3 according to the following equation.

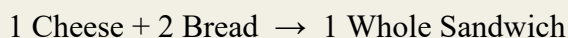


- (b) Calculate the mass of Iron produced?

Limiting Reactant Concept



- Say you're making grilled cheese sandwiches. You need one slice of cheese and two slices of bread to make one sandwich.



- If you have five slices of cheese and eight slices of bread, how many sandwiches you can make?
- You have enough bread for four sandwiches and enough cheese for five sandwiches.
- You can only make **four sandwiches**; you will run out of bread before you use all the cheese.

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Limiting Reactant Concept

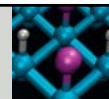


- Since you run out of bread first, bread is the ingredient that *limits* the number of sandwiches that you can make.
- In a chemical reaction, the **limiting reactant/limiting reagent** is the **reactant that controls the amount of product you can make**.
 - It is used up before the other reactants
- The other reactants are present in excess.
 - Known as the **excess reactant or excess reagent**.
- Note: A product can NEVER be a limiting or excess reagent!

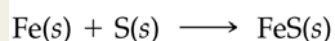
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Determining the Limiting Reactant



If you heat 2.50 mol of Fe and 3.00 mol of S, how many moles of FeS are formed?



- According to the balanced equation, 1 mol of Fe reacts with 1 mol of S to give 1 mol of FeS.
- So 2.50 mol of Fe will react with 2.50 mol of S to produce 2.50 mol of FeS.
- Therefore, iron is the limiting reactant and sulfur is the excess reactant.

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Example Problem

- 4) A solution of hydrochloric acid contains 5.22 g of HCl. When it is allowed to react with 3.25 g of solid K_2CO_3 , the products are KCl, CO_2 , and H_2O . Which reactant is in excess?

Skeleton equation, $\text{HCl} + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Balanced equation: $2 \text{HCl} + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{KCl} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

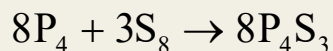
By using the amount of HCl given, calculate the amount of K_2CO_3 needed to completely react with HCl: (MM of HCl = 36.46 g/mol and MM of K_2CO_3 = 138.2 g/mol)

$$5.22 \text{ g HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol HCl}}{36.46 \text{ g HCl}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CO}_3}{2 \text{ mol HCl}} \times \frac{138.2 \text{ g K}_2\text{CO}_3}{1 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CO}_3} = 9.89 \text{ g K}_2\text{CO}_3$$

- So 5.22 g HCl reacts 9.89 g K_2CO_3 . But we only have 3.25 g K_2CO_3 .
- K_2CO_3 limiting reactant while HCl is in excess.

Example Problem

- 5) If 28.2 g of P_4 is allowed to react with 18.3 g of S_8 , which is the limiting reactant?



You can choose either reactant and determine how much of other reactant is required to complete the reaction

Amount of S_8 needed,

$$28.2 \text{ g } P_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } P_4}{123.9 \text{ g } P_4} \times \frac{3 \text{ mol } S_8}{8 \text{ mol } P_4} \times \frac{256.5 \text{ g } S_8}{1 \text{ mol } S_8} = 21.9 \text{ g } S_8$$

- So, 28.2 g P_4 requires 21.9 g S_8 to react completely. But we have 18.3 g of S_8 .
- Therefore, S_8 is the limiting reactant

6. If you mix 10.0 g of carbon with 20.0 g of sulfur, S_8 , and the reaction $4C + S_8 \rightarrow 4CS_2$ occurs, what is the limiting reactant?

- 1) Carbon
- 2) Sulfur
- 3) Air

Answer: Sulfur