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Chemical Reactions - Hydroxides Formation

Given and Introduction:

Given:

- \(\\text{CaO}\\)\(\) (calcium oxide) is mixed with \(\\\text{H}_2\\text{O}\\)\(\) (water)
- The product is \(\text{Ca(OH)}_2\) (calcium hydroxide)

Objective: Identify the name of the product formed.

Step-by-step Solution:

Step 1:

Identify the reactants and products in the chemical reaction.

- Reactants: \(\text{CaO} \) and \(\text{H}_2\text{O} \)
- Product: \(\text{Ca(OH)}_2\)

Explanation:

Calcium oxide (\(\\text{CaO}\\)) reacts with water (\(\\\text{H}_2\\\)) to form calcium hydroxide (\(\\\\(\\\)Ca(OH)\)_2 \\)).

Supporting Statement: The given reaction is a typical combination reaction where a metal oxide reacts with water to form a metal hydroxide.

Step 2:

Write the balanced chemical equation for the reaction.

Explanation:

In this reaction, one mole of calcium oxide reacts with one mole of water to form one mole of calcium hydroxide.

Supporting Statement: Writing the balanced equation ensures that the law of conservation of mass is obeyed.

Step 3:

Determine the name of the product formed.

- \(\text{Ca(OH)}_2\) is known as Calcium hydroxide.

Explanation:

The product formed is named based on the ions it contains—calcium ion $\ \text{text}(Ca)^{2+}\)$ and hydroxide ions $\ \text{text}(DH)^-\)$.

Supporting Statement: Identifying the chemical names aids in understanding the composition and nomenclature of compounds.

Step 4:

Cross-check the correct option from the given choices.

- 1. Calcium oxide
- 2. Calcium (II) oxide
- 3. Calcium hydroxide
- 4. Calcium (II) hydroxide

Explanation: Calcium hydroxide is the correct name for \(\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \). It is not necessary to indicate the oxidation state of calcium with "(II)" as calcium generally forms a +2 cation.

Supporting Statement: Ensuring the selected option reflects the accurate chemical terminology.

Final Solution:

The name of the product \(\\text{Ca(OH)}_2\) is Calcium hydroxide.

This completes the solution, adhering to chemical naming conventions and ensuring clarity in the identification of the product formed.