

Mole Concept

DPP-1 Solutions



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Referral Code: **ABSIRLIVE**

1. $= 2.672 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$
- Sol.** ^{12}C . The same standard is used for all atomic, molecular, and formula weights.
2. **78u**
- Sol.** $2 \times 23 + 32 = 78\text{u}$ or 78 g/mol
3. **45.0 g**
- Sol.** 1 mol H_2O contains = 18g
2.5 mol H_2O contains = 45g
4. **1.10 mole**
- Sol.** Molecular Mass of $\text{Cu} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 = 181.5 \text{ g/mol}$
181.5g of $\text{Cu} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ contains = 1 mol Cu
200g of $\text{Cu} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ contains = 1.10 mol Cu .
5. **1.20×10^{24} molecules**
- Sol.** 18g water contains = 6.02×10^{23} molecules
36g water contains = 1.20×10^{24} molecules
6. **(a) 3 mol Fe, 4 mol O**
(b) 1 mol As, 5 mol Cl
(c) 1 mol Mg, 4 mol C, 6 mol H, 4 mol O
(d) 1 mol Cu, 1 mol S, 9 mol O, 10 mol H
- Sol.** No solution
7. **(a) 1 mol Fe and 2 mol S**
(b) 8.33 moles Fe = 16.7 mol S
(c) 0.533 kg S
- Sol.** (a) No solution
(b) Molecular Mass of $\text{FeS}_2 = 120 \text{ g/mol}$
120g FeS_2 contains = 1 mol Fe
1000g FeS_2 contains = 8.33 moles of Fe
moles of $\text{S} = 2 \times \text{moles of Fe} = 16.7 \text{ moles}$
(c) 120g of FeS_2 contains = 64 g S
$$1000\text{g of FeS}_2 \text{ contains} = \frac{64}{120} \times 1000$$
$$= 533.33\text{g}$$
$$= 0.533 \text{ kg}$$
8. **(a) $1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg/atom}$**
(b) $2.672 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg/atom}$
(c) $3.9746 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg/atom}$
- Sol.** (a) One hydrogen atom weighs = $1.66 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$
 $= 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
(b) One oxygen atom weighs = $16 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-24}$
 $= 2.672 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$
- (c) One uranium atom weighs = $238 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-24}$
 $= 3.9746 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}$
 $= 3.9746 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$
9. **28.57g Ca**
- Sol.** Molecular Mass of $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 164\text{g/mol}$
28g nitrogen is combining with = 40g Ca
20g nitrogen is combining with = 28.57g Ca
10. **0.25 moles**
- Sol.** 6.02×10^{23} atoms of H means 1mol-atoms of hydrogen
So, 4 mol atoms of H are present in
 $= 1\text{mol C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$
1 mol atoms of H are present in
 $= 0.25 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$
11. **(a) 0.72g (b) 1.44×10^{22} atoms**
- Sol.** (a) Mass of 1 mol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 180\text{g}$
Mass of $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 0.72\text{g}$
(b) 1 mol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ has = $6 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms of C
 $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ has = 1.44×10^{22} atoms of C
12. **5.01×10^{24} atoms**
- Sol.** 12g carbon contains = 6.02×10^{23} atoms
100g carbon contains = 5.01×10^{24} atoms
Yes, Avogadro's No. is a fundamental physical constant
13. **(i) 18u, (ii) 44u, (iii) 16u**
- Sol.** (i) $(2 \times 1) + 16 = 18\text{u}$
(ii) $(12 \times 1) + (2 \times 16) = 44\text{u}$
(iii) $(12 \times 1) + (4 \times 1) = 16\text{u}$
14. **(i) 6, (ii) 18, (iii) 1.806×10^{24} molecules**
- Sol.** (i) 1 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 2 \text{ mol C atoms}$
3 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 6 \text{ mol C atoms}$
(ii) 1 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 6 \text{ mol H-atoms}$
3 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 18 \text{ mol H-atoms}$
(iii) 1 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ molecules
3 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = 1.806 \times 10^{24}$ molecules
15. **$2.004 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$**
- Sol.** One ^{12}C atom weighs = 12 a.m.u

$$= 12 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

$$= 2.004 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$

16. (i) 3.13×10^{25} atoms (ii) 13 atoms

(iii) 7.826×10^{24} atoms

Sol. (i) $1 \text{ mol Ar} \equiv 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}$
 $52 \text{ mol Ar} \equiv 3.13 \times 10^{25} \text{ atoms}$

(ii) Atomic mass of He $\equiv 4\text{u}$

$4\text{u} \equiv 1 \text{ atom of He}$

$52\text{u} \equiv 13 \text{ atoms of He}$

(iii) Atomic mass of He = 4g/mol

$4\text{g} \equiv 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms of He}$

$52\text{g} \equiv 7.826 \times 10^{24} \text{ atoms of He}$

17. (b)

Sol. $1 \text{ amu} = 1.66 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$,
 wt. of one uranium atom = 238 amu
 $= 238 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g} = 3.97 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}$

18. (a)

Sol. (a) $18\text{g H}_2\text{O} \equiv N_A \text{ molecules}$

$36\text{g H}_2\text{O} \equiv 2N_A \text{ molecules}$

(b) $44\text{g CO}_2 \equiv N_A \text{ molecules}$

$28\text{g CO}_2 \equiv 0.63 N_A \text{ molecules}$

(c) $32\text{g CH}_3\text{OH} \equiv N_A \text{ molecules}$

$46\text{g CH}_3\text{OH} \equiv 1.4 N_A \text{ molecules}$

(d) $108\text{g N}_2\text{O}_5 \equiv N_A \text{ molecules}$

$58\text{g N}_2\text{O}_5 \equiv 0.54 N_A \text{ molecules}$

Hence $36\text{g H}_2\text{O}$ has maximum molecules

19. (c)

Sol. Mass of 1 molecule of $\text{CO}_2 = 44 \text{ amu}$
 $= 44 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g} = 7.304 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$

20. (b)

Sol. $4.6 \times 10^{22} \text{ atoms weigh} = 13.8 \text{ g}$

$6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms weigh} = 180.6 \text{ g}$

21. (a)

Sol. $32\text{g O}_2 \equiv N_A \text{ molecules}$

$16\text{g O}_2 \equiv 0.5 N_A \text{ molecules}$

$28\text{g N}_2 \equiv N_A \text{ molecules}$

$14\text{g N}_2 \equiv 0.5 N_A \text{ molecules}$

22. (c)

Sol. $18\text{g H}_2\text{O}$ contains = 1 mol molecules

$90\text{g H}_2\text{O}$ contains = 5 mol molecules

23. (b)

Sol. $17\text{g NH}_3 \equiv 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}$

$4.25\text{g NH}_3 \equiv 1.505 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}$

24. (d)

Sol. $197\text{g Au} \equiv 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}$

$19.7 \times 10^3\text{g Au} \equiv 6.02 \times 10^{25}$

25. (c)

Sol. $2\text{g H}_2 = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}$

$1\text{g H}_2 = 3.0125 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}$