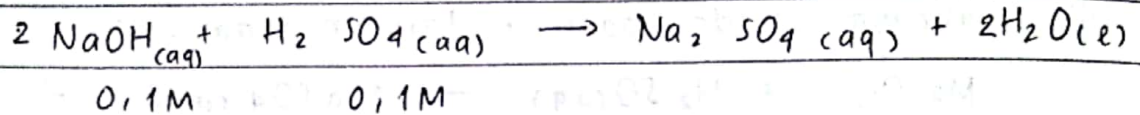


No.:

Latihan stoikiometri asam basa (1)

Date:

- ① Hitunglah beberapa volume larutan Natrium Hidroksida 0,1 M yang tepat bereaksi dengan 100 mL larutan Asam sulfat 0,1 M !



$$V = x \quad 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$m \quad 0,1x \text{ mmol} \quad 10 \text{ mmol}$$

$$r \quad -0,1x \quad -0,05x \quad +0,05x \quad +0,1x$$

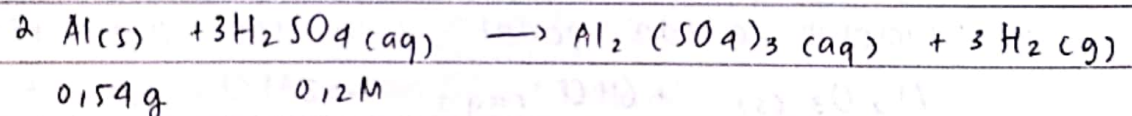
$$s \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0,05x \quad 0,1x$$

$$10 - 0,05x = 0$$

$$10 = 0,05x$$

$$x = 200 \text{ mL,,}$$

- ② Hitunglah volume Asam sulfat 0,2 M yang diperlukan untuk melarutkan 0,54 g logam Aluminium (Ar Al = 27)



$$\text{Ar} = 27$$

$$V = x \text{ mL}$$

$$n = \frac{0,54}{27}$$

$$n = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 20$$

$$n = 30 \text{ mmol}$$

$$n = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$n = 20 \text{ mmol}$$

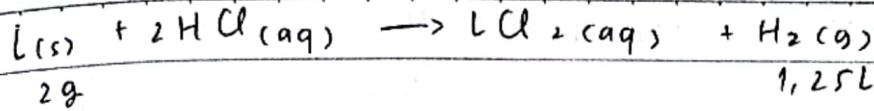
$$0,2 = \frac{30}{x}$$

$$x = 150 \text{ mL,,}$$

- ③ sebanyak 2g logam Alkali tanah L diketahui bereaksi dengan larutan asam klorida encer dan menghasilkan 1,25 L gas hidrogen (P, T) saat 5,6 g gas nitrogen bervolume 5 L. Hitung Massa atom relatif L ! (Ar N = 14)

Date:

No.:



2g

1,25L

$$n = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{G}{Ar}$$

$$0,05 = \frac{2}{Ar}$$

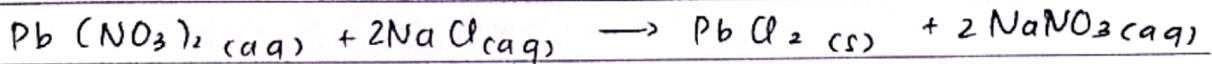
$$Ar = 40 //$$

$$\frac{n \text{ H}_2}{V \text{ H}_2} = \frac{n \text{ N}_2}{V \text{ N}_2}$$

$$\frac{n \text{ H}_2}{1,25\text{L}} = \frac{\frac{5,6}{28}}{5\text{L}}$$

$$n \text{ H}_2 = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

4. Hitung massa endapan yang dihasilkan dari reaksi antara 50 mL larutan timbal (II) Nitrat 0,1 M dan 50 mL Larutan Natrium Klorida 0,1 M! (Ar Pb = 207 ; Cl = 35,5 ; Na = 23 ; O = 16 ; N = 14)



50 mL

50 mL

0,1 M

0,1 M

m 5 mmol

5 mmol

r -2,5

-5

+2,5

+5

s 2,5

0

2,5 mmol

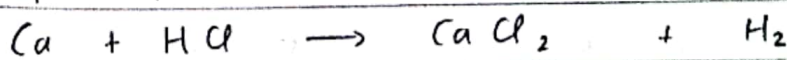
5 mmol

$$G = n \times Mr$$

$$= 2,5 \times 278$$

$$= 695 \text{ mg}$$

5. Sebanyak 3,2 g paduan kalsium dan Magnesium direaksikan dengan asam klorida encer dan menghasilkan 2,24 L gas Hidrogen (STP) Jika Ar Ca = 40 dan Mg = 24 . hitung komposisi paduan tersebut!



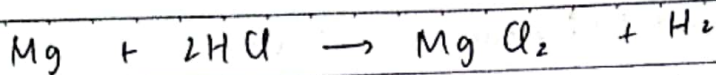
x g

$$n = \frac{x}{40} \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{x}{40}$$

Date:

No.:



$$n = \frac{(3,2 - x)}{24}$$

$$n = \frac{(3,2 - x)}{24} \text{ mol}$$

$$V \text{H}_2 = 2,24 \text{ L} = n \times 22,4$$

$$n = \frac{2,24}{22,4} = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{x}{40} + \frac{(3,2 - x)}{24} = 0,1$$

$$\frac{24x + 128 - 40x}{960} = 0,1$$

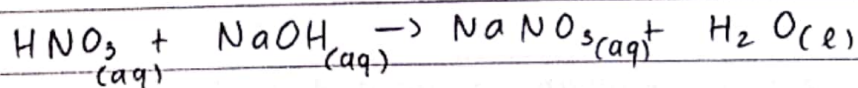
$$-16x + 128 = 96$$

$$x = 2$$

Jadi Ca : 2g
Mg : 1,2g } komposisinya

Latihan stoikiometri asam basa (2)

1. sebanyak 20 mL larutan asam nitrat 0,5 M direaksikan dengan 10 mL larutan natrium hidroksida 0,5 M. Campuran tersebut dapat dinetralkan dengan menambahkan larutan Barium Hidroksida 0,1 M sebanyak berapa mL ?



20 mL

10 mL

0,5 M

0,5 M

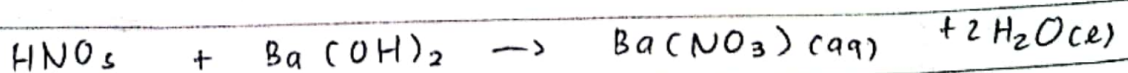
$$n = m \times v$$

$$n = m \times v$$

m 10 mmol 5 mmol

r -5 -5 +5 +5

s 5 mmol 0 5 5



m 5 mmol x mL
0,1 mmol

No.:

Date:

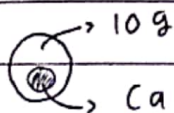
r	-5	-2,5 mmol	+2,5	+5	+
s	0	0	2,5	5	

$$0,1x - 2,5 = 0$$

$$0,1x = 2,5$$

$$x = 25 \text{ mL}$$

2. sampel bermassa 10 g diketahui mengandung padatan kalsium (C). Jika direaksikan dengan larutan asam nitrat, maka dihasilkan 2,4 L gas Hidrogen (1 atm; 27°C) Hitung presentase kalsium (C) dalam sampel! (Ar Ca = 40; O=16)



$$n = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$G = n \times \text{Ar}$$

$$= 0,1 \times 40$$

$$= 4 \text{ g}$$

$$\% \text{ Ca} = \frac{4 \text{ g}}{10 \text{ g}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 40 \%$$

$$2,4 \text{ L}$$

$$1 \text{ atm}$$

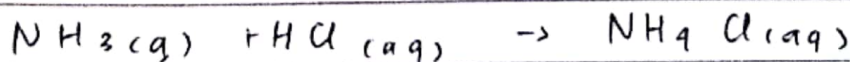
$$T = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2,4}{0,08 \cdot 300}$$

$$n = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

3. sebanyak 24 mL gas amonia (1 atm; 27°C) direaksikan dengan 100 mL larutan asam klorida 0,1 M. Hitunglah jumlah mol garam yang akan diperoleh!



$$24 \text{ mL}$$

$$0,1 \text{ M}$$

$$1 \text{ atm}$$

$$100 \text{ mL}$$

$$300 \text{ K}$$

$$n = M \times V = 0,1 \times 100$$

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$n = 10 \text{ mmol}$$

$$1 \cdot 24 = n \cdot 0,08 \cdot 300$$

$$n = 1 \text{ mmol}$$

m

1 mmol

10 mmol

-

Date:

No.:

<input type="checkbox"/>	r	-1	-1	+1
<input type="checkbox"/>	s	0	0	1 mmol //

4. Sebanyak 1,06 g padatan Natrium Karbonat dilarutkan dalam air hingga volumenya 100 mL ($A_r \text{ Na} = 23$; $C = 12$; $O = 16$) sebanyak 10 mL larutan yang terbentuk direaksikan dengan 10 mL asam klorida 0,2 M. Hitunglah volume gas yang dihasilkan (STP)

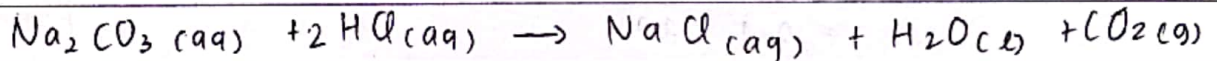
$$M = \frac{n}{V} \quad M_r \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 106$$

$$M = \frac{G}{M_r \cdot V} = \frac{1,06}{106(0,1)} = 0,1 \text{ M}$$

↓

10 mL

$M = 0,1 \text{ M}$



$$\begin{array}{cc} 0,1 \text{ M} & 0,2 \text{ M} \\ 10 \text{ mL} & 10 \text{ mL} \end{array}$$

$$m \quad 1 \text{ mmol} \quad 2 \text{ mmol}$$

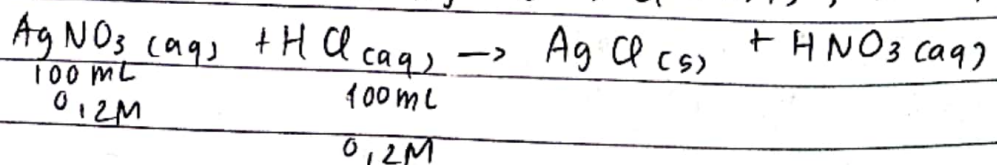
r	-1	-2	+2	+1	+1
s	0	0	2	1	1 mmol

$$V = n \times 22,4$$

$$= 1 \times 22,4$$

$$= 22,4 \text{ mL //$$

5. Hitunglah massa endapan yang dapat diperoleh dari reaksi antara 100 mL larutan Perak Nitrat 0,2 M dan 100 mL asam klorida 0,2 M! ($A_r \text{ Ag} = 108$; $\text{Cl} = 35,5$; $\text{N} = 14$; $\text{O} = 16$)



KIKY Never give up, winner never stop trying

Date:

No:

	20 mmol	20 mmol	-	-
m	-20	-20	+20	+20
r				
s	0	0	20 mmol	20 mmol

$$G = n \times Mr$$

$$G = 20 \times 143,5$$

$$G = 2870 \text{ mg}$$

$$G = 2,870 \text{ g}$$

KIKY

I can do all heavy things