 Sample problem 1 CH₄ burns in O₂, producing CO₂+ H₂O(g). A 1.22 L CH₄ cylinder, at 15°C, has a pressure of 328 kPa. a) What volume of O₂ at 100kPa and 298K will be required to react completely with all of the CH₄? b) How many grams of H₂O(g) are produced? c) What volume of CO₂ (at STP) is produced if only 2.15 g of the CH₄ was burned? 	 Sample problem 1 CH₄ burns in O₂, producing CO₂+ H₂O(g). A 1.22 L CH₄ cylinder, at 15°C, has a pressure of 328 kPa. a) What volume of O₂ at 100kPa and 298K will be required to react completely with all of the CH₄? b) How many grams of H₂O(g) are produced? c) What volume of CO₂ (at STP) is produced if only 2.15 g of the CH₄ was burned?
Sample problem 2	Sample problem 2
Ammonia (NH₃) gas can be synthesized from	Ammonia (NH ₃) gas can be synthesized from
nitrogen gas + hydrogen gas. What volume of ammonia at 450	nitrogen gas + hydrogen gas. What volume of ammonia at 450
kPa and 80°C can be obtained from the complete reaction of	kPa and 80°C can be obtained from the complete reaction of
7500 g hydrogen?	7500 g hydrogen?
Sample problem 3	Sample problem 3
Hydrogen gas (and NaOH) is produced when sodium metal is	Hydrogen gas (and NaOH) is produced when sodium metal is
added to water. What mass of Na is needed to produce 20.0 L	added to water. What mass of Na is needed to produce 20.0 L
of H ₂ at STP?	of H ₂ at STP?
 Extra Practice 1) What volume of oxygen at STP is needed to completely burn 15 g of methanol (CH₃OH) in a fondue burner? (CO₂ + H₂O are products) 	 Extra Practice 1) What volume of oxygen at STP is needed to completely burn 15 g of methanol (CH₃OH) in a fondue burner? (CO₂ + H₂O are products)
2) When sodium chloride is heated to 800°C it can be	2) When sodium chloride is heated to 800°C it can be
electrolytically decomposed into Na metal & chlorine	electrolytically decomposed into Na metal & chlorine
(Cl ₂) gas. What volume of chlorine gas is produced (at	(Cl ₂) gas. What volume of chlorine gas is produced (at
800°C and 100 kPa) if 105 g of Na is also produced?	800°C and 100 kPa) if 105 g of Na is also produced?
3) What mass of propane (C_3H_8) can be burned using 100 L of air at SATP? Note: 1) air is 20% O ₂ , so 100 L of air holds 20 L O ₂ , 2) CO ₂ and H ₂ O are the products of this reaction.	3) What mass of propane (C_3H_8) can be burned using 100 L of air at SATP? Note: 1) air is 20% O ₂ , so 100 L of air holds 20 L O ₂ , 2) CO ₂ and H ₂ O are the products of this reaction.
4) A 5.0 L tank holds 13 atm of propane (C_3H_8) at 10°C. What volume of O ₂ at 10°C & 103 kPa will be required to react with all of the propane?	4) A 5.0 L tank holds 13 atm of propane (C_3H_8) at 10°C. What volume of O ₂ at 10°C & 103 kPa will be required to react with all of the propane?
 5) Nitroglycerin explodes according to:	 5) Nitroglycerin explodes according to:
4 C ₃ H ₅ (NO ₃) ₃ → 12 CO ₂ (g) + 6 N ₂ (g) + 10 H ₂ O(g) + O ₂ (g) a) Calculate the volume, at STP, of each product formed by the reaction of 100 g of C₃H₅ (NO₃)₃ b) 200 g of C₃H₅ (NO₃)₃ is ignited (and completely decomposes) in an otherwise empty 50 L gas cylinder. c) What will the pressure in the cylinder be if the temperature stabilizes at 220°C?	4 C ₃ H ₅ (NO ₃) ₃ → 12 CO ₂ (g) + 6 N ₂ (g) + 10 H ₂ O(g) + O ₂ (g) a) Calculate the volume, at STP, of each product formed by the reaction of 100 g of C₃H₅ (NO₃)₃ b) 200 g of C₃H₅ (NO₃)₃ is ignited (and completely decomposes) in an otherwise empty 50 L gas cylinder. c) What will the pressure in the cylinder be if the temperature stabilizes at 220°C?