Problem:

A compound is 75.46% carbon, 4.43% hydrogen, and 20.10% oxygen by mass. It has a molecular weight of 318.31 g/mol. What is the molecular formula for this compound?

Strategy:

- 1. Find the empirical formula
 - Get the mass of each element by assuming a certain overall mass for the sample (100 g is a good mass to assume when working with percentages).

(.7546) (100 g) = 75.46 g C (.0443) (100 g) = 4.43 g H (.2010) (100 g) = 20.10 g O

- Convert the mass of each element to moles using molar mass of the element. (75.46 g C) (1 mol/ 12.00 g C) = 6.289 mol C (4.43 g H) (1 mol/ 1.008 g H) = 4.39 mol H (20.10 g O) (1 mol/ 16.00 g O) = 1.256 mol O
- Find the ratio of the moles of each element. Divide by the smallest mole value found in the previous step. (1.2561 O)/ (1.256) = 1 mol O
 - (6.289 mol C)/(1.256) = 5.007 mol C(4.39 mol H)/(1.256) = 3.50 mol H
- Use the mole values found in the previous step as subscripts to write the empirical formula. $C_5H_{3.5}O_5$
- Multiplying the mole ratios by two to get whole number, the empirical formula becomes: $C_{10}H_7O_2$
- 2. Find the molar mass of the empirical formula. 10(12.00) + 7(1.008) + 2(16.00) = 159.06 g/mol
- **3. Figure out how many empirical units are in a molecular unit.** (318.31 g/mol) / (159.06 g/mol) = 2.001 empirical units per molecular unit
- 4. Write the molecular formula.

Since there are two empirical units in a molecular unit, the molecular formula is: $2 x (C_{10}H_7O_2) = C_{20}H_{14}O_4$