Limiting Reagent Problems

1.	. Nitric oxide reacts (NO), reacts instantly with oxy	ygen gas to	form nitrogen	dioxide (NO ₂), a d	lark-
1	brown gas:				

$$2 \text{ NO(g)} + O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2 \text{ NO}_2(g)$$

In an experiment 0.88 mole of NO is mixed with 0.53 mole of 0_2 . Calculate which of the two reactants is the limiting reagent. Calculate also the number of moles of $N0_2$ produced.

2. Sodium chloride can be prepared by the reaction of sodium metal with chlorine gas...

$$2 \text{ Na(s)} + \text{Cl}_2(g) \rightarrow 2 \text{ NaCl}(s)$$

6.7 mol of Na are reacted with 3.2 mol of $Cl_2(g)$. What is the limiting reagent? How many moles of NaCl are produced? How much of the excess reagent remains unreacted?

3. Ethene, C₂H₄, under goes combustion...

$$C_2H_4(g)$$
 + $3 O_2(g) \rightarrow 2 CO_2(g)$ + $2 H_2O(g)$

If 2.7 mol of C_2H_4 react with 6.3 mol of O2, identify the limiting reagent. Calculate the moles of water produced. Calculate the moles of excess reagent remaining.

4. The depletion of ozone, 0₃, in the stratosphere has been a matter of great concern among scientists in recent years. It is believed that ozone can react with nitric oxide, NO, that is discharged from jet planes. The reaction is...

$$O_3$$
 + NO \rightarrow O_2 + NO_2

If 7.40 g of O_3 reacts with 0.67 g of NO, how many grams of NO_2 will be produced? Which compound is the limiting reagent? Calculate the number of moles of the excess reagent remaining at the end of the reaction.

5. Consider the reaction...

$$2 \text{ Cu(s)} + \text{S(s)} \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2 \text{S(s)}$$

What is the maximum number of grams of Cu_2S (s) that can be formed when 80.0 g of Cu react with 25.0 g of S?

6. Hydrogen gas can be produced in the laboratory by the reaction of magnesium metal with hydrochloric acid...

$$Mg(s)$$
 + $2 HCl(aq)$ \rightarrow $MgCl_2(aq)$ + $H_2(g)$

How many grams of hydrogen can be produced when 4.00 g of HCl (aq) are added to 3.00 g of magnesium, Mg.

7. How many grams of $CO_2(g)$ can be produced from the reaction of 100.0~g of $CaCO_3(_s)$ with 1~00.0~g of H_2SO_4 (aq) according to...

$$CaCO_{3(s)} + H_{2}SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow CaSO4_{(aq)} + CO_{2(g)} + H_{2}O_{(l)}$$

8. How much ammonia is evolve& when 34.0 g of ammonium chloride is added to 37.0 g of potassium hydroxide?

$$NH_4Cl + KOH \rightarrow NH_3 + KCI + H_2O$$

9. Consider the reaction...

$$MnO_2 + 4 HCl \rightarrow MnCl_2 + Cl_2 + 2 H_2O$$

If 0.86 mole of MnO₂ and 48.2 g of HCI react, which reagent will be used up first? How many grams of C1₂ will be produced?

10. 50.0 g of ${}^{\circ}2(g)$ are available for the combustion of 25.0 g of carbon. Is this an adequate amount? If so, by how much is the oxygen in excess? If not, by how much is the carbon in excess?

$$C(s) + 0_2(s) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$$