Gas Laws & Stoichiometry Practice

1.	dic	rough complex metabolic processes, our bodies oxidize glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) to form carbon oxide gas and liquid water. ("Oxidize," in this context, means that one of the reactants is ygen gas.) Write a balanced equation for this process:
	b)	A can of Dr. Pepper contains 40.0g of sugar. Assuming that all of this sugar is glucose (it isn't, but it's close enough!), how many moles of glucose are in the soda?
	c)	How many moles of carbon dioxide are produced when all of the glucose in the soda is completely metabolized?
	d)	What volume is occupied by that carbon dioxide at body temperature (37 °C) and at 102 kPa?
2.	mI me	e average volume of air exhaled in a normal breath for an average-size male is 5.0×10^2 L. Roughly 5% of that volume is carbon dioxide. What mass of glucose would have been stabolized to produce that amount of carbon dioxide at body temperature (37°C) and 102 a pressure?
3.	tha pre	pet squirrel Randy ate a paintball cartridge that contained 12 g of carbon dioxide. Given at the normal body temperature of a squirrel is 37 degrees Celsius and his internal essure is typically 110 kPa, what will the final volume of the squirrel be if the paintball tridge opens up in his belly?

4. I don't like my next door neighbor, but he doesn't know that. He's a stuntman, and recently hired me to fill the airbag into which he will fall during a "falling out of a building" stunt. I have filled the 144,000 liter airbag with 1500 kg of nitrogen gas at a temperature of 32 degrees Celsius. Given that my neighbor will only survive the fall if the pressure inside the airbag is between 120 and 140 kPa, should I expect to get a new neighbor in the very near future?

5. I am considering remodeling my house, and have a 55 L tank of nitrogen in my shed. This tank contains 15 kilograms of nitrogen gas and can withstand a pressure of 150 atm before exploding. If I were to "accidentally" heat this tank to a temperature of 815 degrees Celsius, would this tank explode and save me the demolition cost for my coming addition?

6. Calcium carbonate decomposes at high temperatures to form carbon dioxide and calcium oxide:

$$CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + CaO(s)$$

How many grams of calcium carbonate will I need to form 3.45 liters of carbon dioxide at STP?

7. Ethylene burns in oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water vapor:

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

How many liters of water can be formed if 1.25 liters of C₂H₄ are consumed in this reaction?

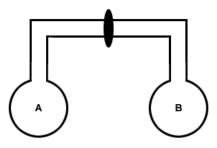
- 8. I have added 15 L of air to a balloon at sea level (100 kPa). If I take the balloon with me to Denver, where the air pressure is 85 kPa, what will the new volume of the balloon be?
- 9. If divers rise too quickly from a deep dive, they get a condition called "the bends" which is caused by the expansion of very small nitrogen bubbles in the blood due to decreased pressure. If the initial volume of the bubbles in a diver's blood is 15 mL and the initial pressure is 5.5 atm, what is the volume of the bubbles when the diver has surfaced to 1.00 atm pressure?
- 10. As part of some research for the product Alka-Seltzer, a researcher combines 0.840g sodium bicarbonate with 100.0 mL of 0.0500 mol dm $^{-3}$ citric acid (H $_3$ C $_6$ H $_5$ O $_7$). Here is the unbalanced equation:

$$NaHCO_{3}(s) \ + \ H_{3}C_{6}H_{5}O_{7}(aq) \ \rightarrow \ Na_{3}C_{6}H_{5}O_{7}(aq) \ + \ H_{2}O(l) \ + \ CO_{2}(g)$$

If the dry gas that the student actually collects occupies a volume of 0.196 dm³ at 25°C and 101 kPa pressure, what is the percentage yield of this reaction?

11. If 500 mL of HCl gas at 300 K and 100 kPa dissolve in 100 mL of pure water, what is the concentration? Assume no volume change of the liquid upon dissolving.

12. Side A of the flask below has a volume of 0.500 dm^3 and contains O_2 at 98.0 kPa. Side B of the flask below has a volume of 1.500 dm^3 and contains N_2 at 49 kPa. What is the partial pressure of each gas when the valve is open and what is the total pressure when the valve is open? Assume no temperature changes.



Some of the problems on this worksheet are from:

http://www.science.uwaterloo.ca/~cchieh/cact/c120/gastoichiometry.html

http://www.marin.edu/homepages/ErikDunmire/CHEM131/D5_GasStoich.pdf

https://chemfiesta.wordpress.com/2015/03/26/gases-and-their-laws/