Balancing equations chp6 (Homework)

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Balance each of the following chemical equations. (Use the lowest possible coefficients.)

(a)
$$CaF_2(s) + H_2SO_4(l) \rightarrow CaSO_4(s) + HF(g)$$

(b)
$$KBr(s) + H_3PO_4(aq) \rightarrow K_3PO_4(aq) + HBr(g)$$

(c)
$$TiCl_4(l) + Na(s) \rightarrow NaCl(s) + Ti(s)$$

$$(d)K_2CO_3(s) \rightarrow K_2O(s) + CO_2(g)$$

(e)
$$KO_2(s) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow KOH(aq) + O_2(g)$$

(f)
$$Na_2O_2(s) + H_2O(g) + CO_2(g) \rightarrow NaHCO_3(s) + O_2(g)$$

(g)
$$KNO_2(s) + C(s) \rightarrow K_2CO_3(s) + CO(g) + N_2(g)$$

(h)
$$BaO(s) + Al(s) \rightarrow Al_2O_3(s) + Ba(s)$$

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Balance each of the following chemical equations. (Use the lowest possible coefficients.)

(a) $Ba(NO_3)_2(aq) + Na_2CrO_4(aq) \rightarrow BaCrO_4(s) + NaNO_3(aq)$

(b)
$$PbCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow PbSO_4(s) + KCl(aq)$$

(c)
$$C_2H_5OH(l) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + H_2O(l)$$

(d)
$$CaC_2(s) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2(s) + C_2H_2(g)$$

(e)
$$Sr(s) + HNO_3(aq) \rightarrow Sr(NO_3)_2(aq) + H_2(g)$$

(f)
$$BaO_2(s) + H_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow BaSO_4(s) + H_2O_2(aq)$$

(g)
$$AsI_3(s) \rightarrow As(s) + I_2(s)$$

(h)
$$CuSO_4(aq) + KI(s) \rightarrow CuI(s) + I_2(s) + K_2SO_4(aq)$$

8.

The Hall process is an important method by which pure aluminum is prepared from its oxide (alumina, Al₂O₃) by indirect reaction with graphite (carbon). Balance the following equation, which is a simplified representation of this process. (Use the lowest possible coefficients.)

9.

Write a chemical equation for the following reaction. (Type your answer using the format CH4 for CH₄.)

The solids aluminum and sulfur react to produce aluminum sulfide.

Classify the reaction into as many categories as possible.

10.

Write a chemical equation for the following reaction. (Type your answer using the format CH4 for CH₄.)

Ethane gas (C₂H₆) burns in air, producing carbon dioxide gas and water vapor. Classify the reaction into as many categories as possible. 11. What are five classes of chemical reactions? (10.2) 12. How would you classify a chemical reaction between two reactants that produces one product? (10.2)13. Classify the following chemical reaction. (10.2) $Mg(s) + FeCl_3(aq) \rightarrow Fe(s) + MgCl_2(aq)$ 14. In each of the following pairs, which element will replace the other in a reaction? (10.2) (a) tin and sodium (b) fluorine and iodine (c) lead and silver (d) copper and nickel 15. Classify each of the following reactions. (a) hydrogen iodide(g) \rightarrow hydrogen(g) + iodine(g) (b) $\operatorname{aluminum}(s) + \operatorname{iodine}(s) \rightarrow \operatorname{aluminum iodide}(s)$ (c) $iron(II) oxide(s) + oxygen(g) \rightarrow iron(III) oxide(s)$ 16. Classify each of the following reactions. (a) butane $(C_4H_{10})(l)$ + oxygen(g) \rightarrow carbon dioxide(g) + water(l)(b) aluminum carbonate(s) \rightarrow aluminum oxide(s) + carbon dioxide(g) (c) silver nitrate(aq) + sodium sulfide(aq) \rightarrow silver sulfide(s) + sodium nitrate(aq) 17. Classify each of the following reactions. (Select all that apply.) (a) $iron(s) + fluorine(g) \rightarrow iron(III) fluoride(s)$ (b) sulfur trioxide(g) + water(l) \rightarrow sulfuric acid(aq)

(c) sodium(s) + magnesium iodide(aq) \rightarrow sodium iodide(aq) + magnesium(s)

(d) $vanadium(s) + oxygen(g) \rightarrow vanadium(V) oxide(s)$

Classify each of the following reactions.

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- (a) lithium(s) + gold(III) $chloride(aq) \rightarrow lithium$ chloride(aq) + gold(s)
- (b) iron(s) + tin(IV) $nitrate(aq) \rightarrow iron(III)$ nitrate(aq) + tin(s)
- (c) $nickel(II) chloride(s) + oxygen(g) \rightarrow nickel(II) oxide(s) + dichlorine pentoxide(g)$
- (d) lithium chromate(aq) + barium chloride(aq) \rightarrow lithium chloride(aq) + barium chromate(s)