Calculate the weight (in mg) for 0.364 mole of HNO₃.

$$mole = \frac{wt}{m.wt}$$
0.364 mole = wt/63
wt= 23.1 g
$$= 2.31 \times 10^4 \text{ mg}$$

Calculate the number of mmoles of solute in 750 ml of 3.25 x 10⁻³ M of KSCN

$$mmoles = M * v (mL)$$

= 3.25 x 10⁻³ x 750
= 2.44 mmole

$$aA + bB$$

$$mmoles\ of\ A = mmoles\ of\ B * \frac{a}{b}$$

Calculate the volume of 0.25 M H_2SO_4 required to react with 10 mL of 0.25 M NaOH.

$$M_{2}SO_{4} + 2NaOH$$
 $Ma_{2}SO_{4} + 2H_{2}O$
 $mmoles\ of\ A = mmoles\ of\ B * \frac{a}{b}$
 $M_{12SO_{4}} \times V_{12SO_{4}} = M_{NaOH} \times V_{NaOH} \times (a/b)$
 $0.25 \times V_{12SO_{4}} = 0.25 \times 10 \times (1/2)$
 $V_{12SO_{4}} = 5 \text{ mL}$

Assume a fluoride (AW = 19.0 g/mol) solution that is a 54.66 ppm. Express the concentration as molarity.

$$ppm = M * m.wt * 1000$$

$$54.66 = M * 19.00 * 1000$$

$$M = 0.0029$$

Prepare 500 mL of 10 ppm of Na⁺ (A.wt=23) from Na₂CO₃ salt.

So,
$$M_{Na2CO3} = (4.35 * 10^{-4} / 2)$$

= 2.17 * 10⁻⁴

Then it will be easy to calculate the weight of Na₂CO₃ from:

$$M = \frac{wt*1000}{m.wt*v(mL)}$$
2.17 *10⁻⁴ = (wt * 1000)/ (106 * 500)
wt= 0.00115 g or 11.5 mg of Na₂CO₃

According to the chemical equation (below), calculate the number of moles (or the weight) of HCl required to react with 2.3 mole of Zn.

$$Zn + 2HCl$$
 $ZnCl_2 + 2H^+$
1 mole 2 mole
2.3 mole X $X=4.6$ moles

What is the volume of HNO3 in 30 mL of 18% (v/v)?

18% (v/v) means 18 mL of acid in 100 mL of H2O

HNO3	Solution
18	100
X	30
	X= 5.4 mL

For the following data:

1 4 3 6 2 7 18 3 7 2 4 3

Calculate the mean, standard deviation, and median.

Xi	Xi - X _{ave}	(Xi - X _{ave}) ²	
1	-4	16	
4	-1	1	
3	-2	4	
6	1	1	
2	-3	9	
7	2	4	
18	13	169	
3	-2	4	
7	2	4	
2	-3	9	
4	-1	1	
3	-2	4	
5		226	

Standard deviation

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{226}{11}} = 4.34$$

<u>Median</u>

1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 6, 7, 7, 18
$$median = \frac{3+4}{2} = 3.5$$