

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes: Molarity and Dilutions

What about water never changes? \_\_\_\_\_

What does it mean that oxygen is more electronegative than hydrogen? \_\_\_\_\_

What does this difference in electronegativity cause? \_\_\_\_\_

Why can water dissolve both ionic and polar covalent compounds so well?

What happens to a substance when it dissolves? \_\_\_\_\_

Define **concentration**: \_\_\_\_\_

How is concentration measured? \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{moles of solute}}{\text{liter of solution}}$$

$$M = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

What does [NaCl] mean? \_\_\_\_\_

How would you read "1.5 M solution"? \_\_\_\_\_

### Calculating Molarity

**Step 1:** Determine the # of *moles*. (If given grams, divide by formula mass to get moles.)

**Step 2:** Determine the # of *liters of solution*. (If given mL, divide by 1000 ml/L to get liters.)

**Step 3:** Divide moles of solute by liters of solution.

How do you make a solution *more concentrated*? \_\_\_\_\_

How would you **dilute** a solution? \_\_\_\_\_

What would this mean adding in an *aqueous* solution? \_\_\_\_\_

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Volume of} \\ \text{solution 1} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{molarity of} \\ \text{solution 1} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{volume of} \\ \text{solution 2} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{molarity of} \\ \text{solution 2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$V_1 M_1 = V_2 M_2$$

### Calculating Dilutions

**Step 1:** Place the volume and molarity measurements that belong together on one side.

**Step 2:** Place the measurement that is by itself next to your unknown.

**Step 3:** Divide to solve for your unknown.

**Important Fact:** *The unit of volume you start with is the one you will end with!*

1. What is the molarity of a solution if 2.50 moles of NaCl are dissolved in 5.00 liters of solution?

Were you given **moles**?

Yes  No → divide by formula mass

Were you given **liters**?

Yes  No → divide by 1000 mL/L

2. What is the molarity of a solution if 75.0 grams of LiBr are dissolved in 1.20 L of water?

Were you given **moles**?

Yes  No → divide by formula mass

Were you given **liters**?

Yes  No → divide by 1000 mL/L

3. What is the molarity of a solution if 5.00 mol of HNO<sub>3</sub> are dissolved in .500 liter of solution?

Were you given **moles**?

Yes  No → divide by formula mass

Were you given **liters**?

Yes  No → divide by 1000 mL/L

4. What is the molarity of a solution made by dissolving 12.5 g of NaCl in enough water to make 125 mL of solution?

Were you given **moles**?

Yes  No → divide by formula mass

Were you given **liters**?

Yes  No → divide by 1000 mL/L

5. A student wants to make 100. mL of 0.50 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> by diluting a 12.0 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution. How much of that solution should be used?

6. A teacher starts with 2.0 L of a 0.25 M CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution and dilutes it to 3.0 L. What is the concentration of CaCl<sub>2</sub> in the new solution?

7. How many milliliters of 5.0 M HCl solution would be required to make 125 mL of 0.40 M HCl solution?