

## Chemical Formulas...

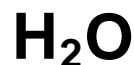
**S1-2-10** Interpret chemical formulas of elements and compounds in terms of the number of atoms of each element. *Examples: He, H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>*

### Chemical Formula

The combination of CHEMICAL SYMBOLS that show:

- What ELEMENTS make up a CHEMICAL COMPOUND.
- How many ATOMS of EACH ELEMENT there are.

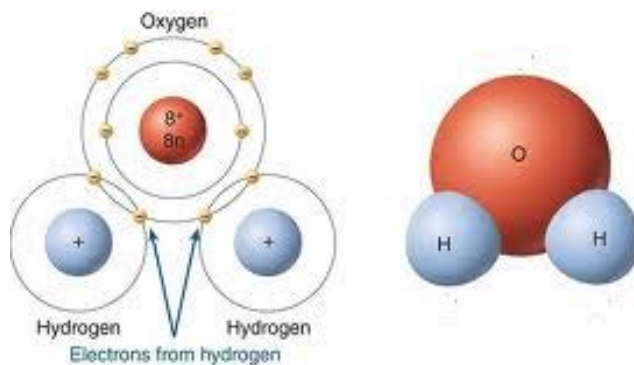
For example, the chemical formula for water is



- The letter H stands for HYDROGEN.
- The letter O stands for OXYGEN.
- The 2 tells you that there are 2 ATOMS of HYDROGEN.
- There is a 1 UNDERSTOOD after the O.

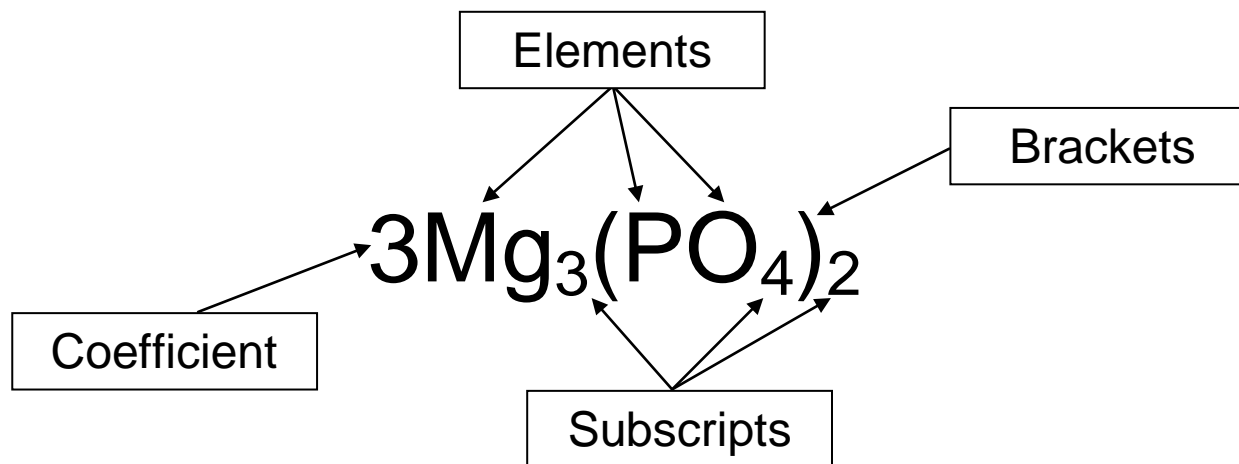
This means that there are 2 ATOMS of HYDROGEN and 1 ATOM of OXYGEN present in a water molecule. The number 2 is called a SUBSCRIPT.

This is what water looks like:



***Is water a compound, element or a molecule?***

Some chemical formulas can be quite complex, and have many different parts:



## Counting Atoms

It is important to be able to interpret and understand chemical formulas....this means being able to count the atoms of each element in a compound

### Rules for Counting Atoms...

1. **Symbols:**

- Each **CAPITOL** letter means that there is a **NEW ELEMENT**

Ex)  $Li_2Cl_3$  → is made of **LITHIUM** and **CHLORINE**

$Na_2SO_4$  → is made of **SODIUM**, **SULPHUR** and **OXYGEN**

## 2. Subscripts:

- A **NUMBER** that comes after a **SYMBOL** and **BELOW**.
- The subscript only affects the element it **COMES AFTER**.



→ Has **2 LITHIUM ATOMS** and **3 CHLORINE ATOMS**



→ Has **2 SODIUM ATOMS**, **1 SULPHUR ATOM** and **4 OXYGEN ATOMS**

## 3. Brackets:

- A **SUBSCRIPT OUTSIDE** a bracket affects **ALL** the elements **INSIDE** the bracket...(ie. **MULTIPLY!!!**)



→ Has **1 ALUMINUM** atom, **3 SULPHUR** atoms and **12 OXYGEN** atoms

→ ***there's 3 of everything in the brackets!***

#### 4. Coefficients:

- A "FULL SIZE" number in FRONT of a chemical FORMULA.
- MULTIPLIES everything in the formula:



→ Has 4 SODIUM atom, 2 SULPHUR atoms and 4 OXYGEN atoms



→ Has 2 ALUMINUM atom, 6 SULPHUR atoms and 24 OXYGEN atoms

#### Examples:

Find the elements present, and the number of atoms of each element for:

1. Glucose –  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ .

Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	

2. Antacid –  $\text{CaCO}_3$

Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	

3. Lead Nitrate –  $2\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	

***Try these ones...***

Count the number of atoms of each element in the following compounds:



Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	



Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	



Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	



Elements Present	Number of Atoms
<b>Total Number of Atoms:</b>	