

**CHEMISTRY****THE EMPIRICAL FORMULA**

**Molecular Formula** -

*Ex:*

**Empirical Formula** -

*Ex:*

It is possible for two compounds to have different molecular formulas, but the same empirical formula:

	<b>Molecular Formula</b>	<b>Empirical Formula</b>

The relationship between the molecular formula and the empirical formula is expressed as:

*Ex:*



## CHEMISTRY

**THE EMPIRICAL FORMULA**Determining a Compound's Empirical Formula

In order to determine the empirical formula, we will use percent compositions to create a molar ratio. The molar ratio will then give us the subscripts for the empirical formula

*\*to solve these questions, if a mass isn't given, assume you have a 100 g sample, then calculate the number of moles.*

**Ex:** Calculate the empirical formula of a compound that is 85.6% carbon and 14.4% hydrogen.

**CHEMISTRY****THE EMPIRICAL FORMULA**Determining a Compound's Empirical Formula - Cont

*Sometimes you may get a molar ratio that has a decimal. Convert this decimal to a whole number by multiplying it by a constant.*

**Ex:** *Calculate the empirical formula of a compound that is 69.9% iron and 30.1% oxygen*

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*Ex: Calculate the empirical formula of a compound that is 81.7% carbon and 18.3% hydrogen.*

**CHEMISTRY****THE EMPIRICAL FORMULA**HOMEWORK**Pg. 273 #31 - 40**

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 31. CH <sub>3</sub>                               | 36. Li <sub>2</sub> O               |
| 32. Mg <sub>2</sub> Cl                            | 37. BF <sub>3</sub>                 |
| 33. CuSO <sub>4</sub>                             | 38. Cl <sub>3</sub> S <sub>5</sub>  |
| 34. K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> | 39. Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> |
| 35. NH <sub>3</sub>                               | 40. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>   |