Name:		Section:		
Understandina	Chemical Formulas -	Subscripts Parentheses	c Coefficients	

	Cub assists				
BaF <u>2</u>	<u>Subscripts</u> - the 2 in this formula is called the <i>subscript</i> . It refers only to the element preceding it. In this case the F (fluorine).				
	•				
	<u>Parentheses</u>				
AI <b>(</b> NO3 <b>)</b> 3	- in some chemical formulas it is necessary to use parentheses. The				
	the parentheses. In this example there are: one Al (aluminum), three				
	N (nitrogen), and nine O (oxygen).				
	Coofficients				
<u>3</u> BaF <sub>2</sub>	<u>Coefficients</u>				
	- the 3 in this formula is called the <i>coefficient</i> . It refers to each				
	- the 3 in this formula is called the <i>coefficient</i> . It refers to each element that follows. In this case there would be 3 Ba (barium) and 3				
	F2 (a total of 6 fluorine).				

## $\underline{\text{Examples}}$ - calculate the number of atoms in each of the following formulas:

1. KCl	- one K (potassium) - one Cl (chlorine)	total of 2
2. HNO₃	- one H (hydrogen) - one N (nitrogen) - three O (oxygen)	total of 5
3. AI(OH) <sub>3</sub>	- one Al (aluminum) - three O (oxygen) - three H (hydrogen)	total of 7
4. 4 K₂SO₄	- eight K (potassium) - four S (sulphur) - sixteen O (oxygen)	total of 28

<u>Directions</u>: Use the information on the front of this sheet to calculate the individual and total number of atoms in each of the following.

1. NaCl	Na -	Total	6. 6 H₂SO₄	Н-	Total
	CI -			S -	
				0 -	
2. Al(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Al -	Total	7. Si(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	Si -	Total
	C -			н-	
	н-			C -	
	0 -			0 -	
3. 2 KOH	K -	Total	8. 2 HNO <sub>3</sub>	Н-	Total
	0 -			N -	
	Н-			0 -	
4. KMnO <sub>4</sub>	K -	Total	9. 2 Al(CO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Al -	Total
	Mn -			C -	
	0 -			0 -	
5. K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	K -	Total	10. 3 B <sub>2</sub> (CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	B -	Total
	S -			c -	
	0-			0-	