

Name: _____ Date: _____

Theoretical Yield and Limiting Reagents

- For the reaction $3 \text{H}_2 (\text{g}) + \text{N}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{NH}_3 (\text{g})$, 3 mol H_2 is reacted with 6 mol N_2
 - _____ mol of NH_3 is produced
 - _____ mol H_2 remains
 - _____ mol N_2 remains
- For the reaction $2 \text{N}_2\text{H}_4 (\text{l}) + \text{N}_2\text{O}_4 (\text{l}) \rightarrow 3 \text{N}_2 (\text{g}) + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$, 160 g N_2H_4 is mixed with 160 g N_2O_4
 - _____ is the limiting reagent
 - _____ g H_2O is produced
- For the reaction $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (\text{s}) + 3 \text{CO} (\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{Fe} (\text{g}) + 3 \text{CO}_2$, 224 g of CO is available to react with 400 g Fe_2O_3
 - _____ is the limiting reagent
 - _____ g of iron is produced
 - _____ g of CO_2 is produced
- For the reaction $2 \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} (\text{g}) + 13 \text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 8 \text{CO}_2 (\text{g}) + 10 \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$ 300 g of C_4H_{10} is combusted in 1000 g of O_2 .
 - _____ is the limiting reagent
 - _____ g H_2O is formed