How to Count Atoms

Worksheet - As a class (front side)

1. The symbol of an element represents one atom of that element.

e.g., Ba = 1 barium atom

2. A **subscript** is a number written at the **lower right** corner **behind the symbol** of an element. If there is more than one atom of the element, then a subscript is used to indicate the number of atoms.

e.g., Cl2 = 2 chlorine atoms

3. A subscript outside a bracket multiples all the elements inside the brackets.

e.g., Ca₃(PO₄)₂ =

 $ca = 3 Ca_3$

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
P & = \frac{2}{8} & (POy)_{2}
\end{array}$

3. A **coefficient** is a number written **in front of a chemical symbol** and indicates the number of atoms of that element or number of molecules

e.g., $3C = \frac{3}{4}$ 2Na $SO_4 = \frac{4}{4}$ Na 2.5 80

A subscript is a number written after an atom in a formula and indicates the number of atoms of the kind in the molecule.

e.g H_2SO_4 The subscript of $H \approx 2$ and the subscript of O = 4

Note: a coefficient multiplies the number of atoms of each element in the formula

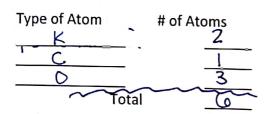
- e.g.,
- 2 H20 2 molecules of H20 - 8 coefficient of 2
- H (hydrogen) 2×2
- 2 O (oxygen) 2×1
- 3 Na₂SO₄
- 3 molecules of Nazsot 7 coefficient of 3
- 6 Na (capper) 3x 2
- <u>3</u> S (sulphur) る×1
- 12_ O (oxygen) 3×4
- 4 Pb(NO₃)₂
- 4 molecules of Pb(NO3)2 coefficient of 4
- <u>S</u>N (nitrogen) リメルマ
- 24 0 (oxygen) 4 x3x7

Counting Atoms

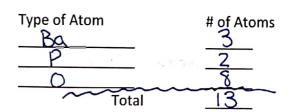
Worksheet - independent practice (back side)

Count the atoms present in the different compounds by using the coefficients and subscripts.

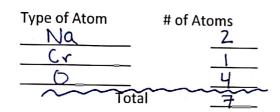
K₂CO₃



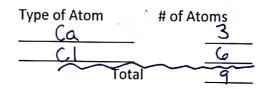
Ba₃(PO₄)₂



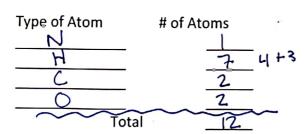
Na₂CrO₄



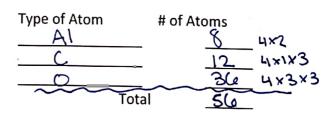
3 CaCl₂



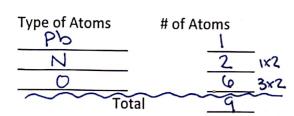
$NH_4C_2H_3O_2$



4 Al₂(CO₃)₃



$Pb(NO_3)_2$



2 (NH₄)₂Cr₂O₇

