1. One of the most important hydrogen compounds is ammonia, which is obtained through high-temperature, high-pressure reaction of hydrogen and oxygen in the presence of a catalyst that facilitates the reaction:

$$H_2 + N_2 \rightarrow NH_3$$

- a. Balance the reactions
- b. How many moles of ammonia forms from each mole of nitrogen?
- c. How many moles of ammonia forms from each mole of hydrogen?
- d. How many moles of hydrogen react with each mole of nitrogen?
- e. How many grams of ammonia form from 6 grams of hydrogen?
- f. How many grams of nitrogen react with 6 grams of hydrogen?
- g. How many grams of hydrogen react with 56 grams of nitrogen?
- h. How many grams of nitrogen is required to obtain 17 grams of ammonia?
- i. How many liters of nitrogen is required to obtain 22.4 liters of ammonia?
- j. How many litters of hydrogen is required to obtain 22.4 liters of ammonia?
- 2. Glucose is oxidized by a body according to the following chemical equation:

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 = 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$$

- a. How many moles of CO₂ forms from each mole of glucose?
- b. How many moles of oxygen is required to oxidize each mole of glucose?
- c. How many liters of oxygen is required to oxidize each mole of glucose?
- d. How many liters of CO₂ forms from oxidation of 276 g of glucose?
- e. How many grams of water forms from oxidation of 552 g of glucose?