

- The element boron forms a series of hydrides, which includes B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub> and B<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>. Which one of these hydrides consists of 85.63% boron by mass?

Marks  
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The molar mass of the boranes are:

$$\text{molar mass of B}_2\text{H}_6 = (2 \times 10.81 \text{ (B)}) + (6 \times 1.008 \text{ (H)}) \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 27.668 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{molar mass of B}_4\text{H}_{10} = (4 \times 10.81 \text{ (B)}) + (10 \times 1.008 \text{ (H)}) \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 53.32 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{molar mass of B}_5\text{H}_9 = (5 \times 10.81 \text{ (B)}) + (9 \times 1.008 \text{ (H)}) \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 63.122 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{molar mass of B}_6\text{H}_{10} = (6 \times 10.81 \text{ (B)}) + (10 \times 1.008 \text{ (H)}) \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 74.94 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{molar mass of B}_{10}\text{H}_{14} = (10 \times 10.81 \text{ (B)}) + (14 \times 1.008 \text{ (H)}) \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 122.212 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{The percentage of boron} = \frac{\text{mass of boron in one mole of hydride}}{\text{molar mass of hydride}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{percentage boron in B}_2\text{H}_6 = \frac{2 \times 10.81}{27.668} \times 100\% = 78.14\%$$

$$\text{percentage boron in B}_4\text{H}_{10} = \frac{4 \times 10.81}{53.32} \times 100\% = 81.10\%$$

$$\text{percentage boron in B}_5\text{H}_9 = \frac{5 \times 10.81}{63.122} \times 100\% = 85.63\%$$

$$\text{percentage boron in B}_6\text{H}_{10} = \frac{6 \times 10.81}{74.94} \times 100\% = 86.55\%$$

$$\text{percentage boron in B}_{10}\text{H}_{14} = \frac{10 \times 10.81}{122.12} \times 100\% = 88.45\%$$

Answer: B<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

- Complete the following table.

Formula	Name
K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	potassium sulfate
CuCl <sub>2</sub>	copper(II) chloride
SF <sub>4</sub>	sulfur(IV) fluoride (or sulfur tetrafluoride)
K <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	potassium chromate

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