Combustion Analysis 1

1. A 4.24-mg sample of a carboxylic acid (composed of only C,H, and O) is burned. The reaction produces 6.21 mg of carbon dioxide and 2.54 mg of water. The compound was found to have a molar mass of ~ 180 g/mol in a separate experiment. What is the molecular formula of the compound?

$$C_{H_{2}}H_{2} + O_{2} - CO_{2} + H_{2}O_{3}$$

$$(.24m_{3} - 2.54m_{3} + 2.54m_{3} - 2.54m_{3} + 2.54m_{3} - 2.54m_{3} + 2.54m$$

2. A 3.87-mg sample of ascorbic acid (containing C,H, and O only) produces 5.80 mg CO₂ and 1.58 mg H₂O on combustion. What is the empirical formula of ascorbic acid?

$$\frac{C_{7}H_{0}O_{2} + O_{3}}{3.82 m_{3}} = \frac{C_{0}}{5.80 m_{3}} = \frac{1.58 m_{3}C_{-}}{1.58 m_{3}} = \frac{1.58 m_{3}C_{-}}{1.58 m_{3}} = \frac{0.731}{1.5019} = \frac{0.731}{1.019} = \frac{0.731}{1.019} = \frac{1.73}{1.31} = \frac{1.73 m_{3}}{1.013} = \frac{1.73 m_{3}}{1.013} = \frac{1.34 m_{3}}{1.013} = \frac{1.33 m_{3}}{1.013} = \frac{1$$

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