Name	Class	Date	
CHAPTER 3		SVIII ACTIVITY	
Introduction to Chemistry		SKILL ACTIVITY Analyzing information	

Counting Atoms

The formula for a compound indicates the elements that make up the compound and the number of atoms of each element present in the compound. These numbers of atoms are indicated by the use of small numbers called subscripts. Sometimes groups of atoms act as a single atom. Such a group of atoms is called a radical. If a radical is used in a formula more than once, the radical is put in parentheses and the subscript appears outside the parentheses. When a subscript appears outside the parentheses, it indicates that all the elements inside the parentheses should be multiplied by that subscript. For example, the formula Fe(OH)₃ indicates the combination of one atom of iron, Fe, three atoms of oxygen, O, and three atoms of hydrogen, H.

In the following examples, list each element in the compound and the number of atoms of each element present. The first example has been done for you. You may already be familiar with some of the compounds.

	Name	Use	Formula	Atoms in Formula
	Calcium carbonate	Limestone	CaCO ₃	Ca = calcium 1 C = carbon 1 O = oxygen 3
-	Aspirin	Pain reliever	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	
	Magnesium hydroxide	Found in milk of magnesia	Mg(OH) ₂	
	Paradichlorobenzene	Moth crystals	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	
*	Acetic acid	Found in vinegar	$C_2H_4O_2$	
	Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	Explosive	C ₇ H ₅ (NO ₂) ₃	

Name	Use	Formula	Atoms in Formula
Calcium dihydrogen phosphate	Fertilizer	Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂	
Pyrite	Fool's gold	FeS ₂	
Sucrose	Sugar	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	
Heptane	One of several components in gasoline	C ₅ H ₁₂	
Sulfuric acid	Used in car batteries	H₂SO₄	
Cellulose	Found in wood products such as your pencil and paper	C ₆ H ₇ O ₂ (OH) ₃	
Asbestos	Insulator	H₄Mg₃Si₂O ₉	
Dichlorodiphenyl- trichloroethane (DDT)	Banned pesticide	C ₁₄ H ₉ Cl ₅	
Silicon dioxide	Sand	SiO ₂	
Iron oxide	Rust	$\mathrm{Fe_2O_3}$	
Butane	Lighter fluid	C₄H ₁₀	