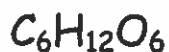


Understanding Chemical Formulas

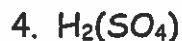
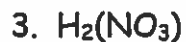
A chemical formula tells you two things about the compound. First, it tells you the types of atoms combined together, shown by the chemical symbols. Second, it tells you the ratio of the atoms, shown by the subscripts.



When there are parentheses around a group of elements and a subscript after it, you multiply the number of atoms inside the parentheses by the subscript.



Directions: For each chemical formula, write down the name of the elements and the ratio of the atoms.



8. BaBr_2
9. CuCl_2
10. $\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)$
11. $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
12. $\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$
13. $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
14. $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$
15. $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_2$
16. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

Extra Challenge-Naming Chemical Compounds

When naming a compound, follow the following steps:

1. Write the element name of the chemical symbol.
2. Write the element name of the second chemical symbol, but change its ending to -ide. (For example: oxygen changes to oxide)
**If several chemical symbols are in parentheses, the group of symbols has a special name. The names of several groups are listed below.

OH	Hydroxide
SO ₄	Sulfate
CO ₃	Carbonate
ClO ₃	Chlorate
PO ₄	Phosphate
NO ₃	Nitrate

Directions: Now try to name all of the compounds for #1-16.