How To Count Atoms Review

1. The **symbol** of an element represents one atom of that element.

   e.g., Ca =

2. A **subscript** is a number written at the **lower right** corner **behind the symbol** of an element. If there is more than one atom of the element in the molecule, then a subscript is used to indicate the number of atoms.

   e.g., N_2 =

3. A **subscript outside a bracket** multiplies all the elements inside the brackets.

   e.g., $Ba_3(PO_4)_2$ =

4. (a) A **coefficient** is a number written **in front of** a chemical symbol and indicates the number of atoms of that element.

   e.g., 3C =

   OR

   (b) A **coefficient** is a number written **in front of** a chemical **formula** and indicates the number of molecules of that compound.

   NOTE: A **coefficient** multiplies the number of atoms of each element in the formula.

   e.g., $2H_2O$ =

   $3FeSO_4$ =

   $4Cu(NO_3)_2$ =

Counting Atoms Worksheet

Na_2CO_3

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

K_2CrO_4

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

$3BaCl_2$

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

$NH_4C_2H_3O_2$

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

$4Al_2(CO_3)_3$

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

$Pb(NO_3)_2$

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	

$2(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$

Type of Atom	# of Atoms
Total	