

$$\textcircled{5} \quad .2 \text{ M LiCl} \equiv \frac{.2 \text{ moles LiCl}}{1,000 \text{ ml}}$$

Since 1 mole of LiCl weighs 42.5g
.2 " " " " ".2 x (42.5g) = 8.5g

So, add $\frac{8.5 \text{ g LiCl}}{1,000 \text{ ml}}$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{Since } \frac{8.5 \text{ g LiCl}}{1,000 \text{ ml}} = .2 \text{ M LiCl}$$

$$\frac{8.5 \text{ g}}{1,000 \text{ ml}} = \frac{x}{100 \text{ ml}}$$

$$1,000 x = 850$$

$$x = \frac{850}{1,000} = .85 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{.85 \text{ g LiCl}}{100 \text{ ml}} \equiv \boxed{.85\%}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad .3 \text{ M GLUCOSE} \equiv \frac{.3 \text{ moles } \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6}{1,000 \text{ ml}}$$

Since 1 mole of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ weighs 180g
.3 mole of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ weighs .3 x (180g) = 54g