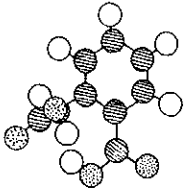
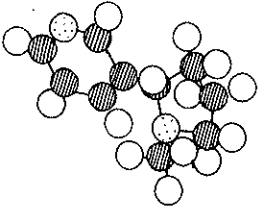
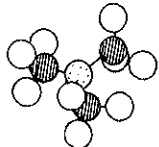


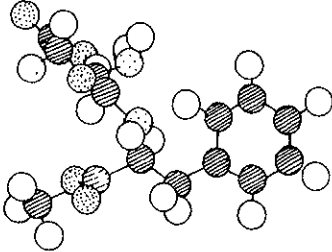
Writing in Code

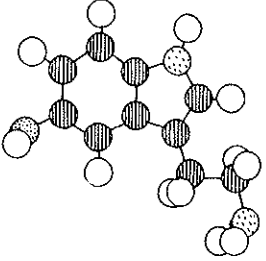
Chemists use a type of shorthand when they write chemical names. These "codes" use the symbols from the periodic table followed by a subscript number that tells how many atoms of the element are present in a molecule. If no number is present, there is only one atom. Use the example to figure out how many atoms are present in each molecule.

Example	Aspirin: a pain-killing molecule
	<p>$C_9H_8O_4$ C = carbon, H = hydrogen, O = oxygen</p> <p><u> 9 </u> carbon atoms <u> 8 </u> hydrogen atoms <u> 4 </u> oxygen atoms</p>

1	Nicotine: a poisonous molecule
	<p>$C_{10}H_{14}N_2$</p> <p>___ carbon atoms ___ hydrogen atoms ___ nitrogen atoms</p>

2	Trimethylamine: a rotten smell molecule
	<p>C_3H_9N</p> <p>___ carbon atoms ___ hydrogen atoms ___ nitrogen atoms</p>

3	Aspartame: an artificial sweetener
	<p>$C_{14}H_8O_5N_2$</p> <p>___ carbon atoms ___ hydrogen atoms ___ oxygen atoms ___ nitrogen atoms</p>

4	Serotonin: a brain chemical
	<p>$C_{10}H_{12}ON_2$</p> <p>___ carbon atoms ___ hydrogen atoms ___ oxygen atoms ___ nitrogen atoms</p>