## 4. ACIDS AND BASES II – pH, pOH, Dissociation Constants, Conjugate Acids and Bases

CHE 112 Q & A

These problems are intended to *supplement* the problems in the textbook, not *replace* them.

## Data:

Acids					
Name	Formula	$K_{a1}$	$K_{a2}$	$K_{a3}$	
acetic acid	$HC_2H_3O_2$	1.8×10 <sup>-5</sup>	X	X	
ascorbic acid	$H_2C_6H_6O_6$	8.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.6×10 <sup>-12</sup>	Х	
benzoic acid	$HC_7H_5O_2$	6.3×10 <sup>-5</sup>	X	Х	
carbonic acid	$H_2CO_3$	4.3×10 <sup>-7</sup>	5.6×10 <sup>-11</sup>	X	
citric acid	$H_3C_6H_5O_7$	7.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.7×10 <sup>-5</sup>	4.0×10 <sup>-7</sup>	
cyanic acid	HCNO	3.5×10 <sup>-4</sup>	X	Х	
hydrocyanic acid	HCN	4.9×10 <sup>-10</sup>	X	Х	
hydrofluoric acid	HF	6.8×10 <sup>-4</sup>	X	Х	
hypochlorous acid	HClO	3.0×10 <sup>-8</sup>	X	Х	
hypobromous acid	HBrO	2.5×10 <sup>-9</sup>	X	Х	
hypoiodous acid	HIO	2.3×10 <sup>-11</sup>	X	Х	
lactic acid	HC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>	X	Х	
oxalic acid	$H_2C_2O_4$	5.9×10 <sup>-2</sup>	6.4×10 <sup>-5</sup>	Х	
phosphoric acid	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	7.5×10 <sup>-3</sup>	6.2×10 <sup>-8</sup>	4.2×10 <sup>-13</sup>	
sulfurous acid	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	1.7×10 <sup>-2</sup>	6.4×10 <sup>-8</sup>	Х	

Bases				
Name	Formula	$K_b$		
ammonia	$NH_3$	1.8×10 <sup>-5</sup>		
aniline	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	4.3×10 <sup>-10</sup>		
butylamine	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	5.9×10 <sup>-4</sup>		
dimethylamine	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	5.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>		
ethylamine	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	6.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>		
hydroxylamine	NH <sub>2</sub> OH	1.1×10 <sup>-8</sup>		
methylamine	CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	4.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>		
pyridine	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N	1.7×10 <sup>-9</sup>		
trimethylamine	$(CH_3)_3N$	6.4×10 <sup>-5</sup>		

## **Ouestions**

- 1. What is the pH of a 0.0459 M HBr solution?
- 2. What is the pH of a solution with a pOH of 9.67?
- 3. What is the pH of a  $0.024 \text{ M Ba}(OH)_2$  solution?
- 4. What concentration of HCl gives a pH of 1.23?
- 5. How many grams of  $HNO_3$  do you need in 500.0 mL of solution to make the pH = 2.57?
- 6. What concentration of NaOH gives a pH of 10.92?
- 7. What concentration of  $Sr(OH)_2$  gives a pOH of 4.32?
- 8. What concentration of  $HClO_4$  gives a pOH of 12.34?
- 9. How many grams of KOH are needed to give a pH of 11.98 in 4.00 L of solution?

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Write the formula and give the name for the conjugate acid of each of these bases.

- 10. methylamine, CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- 13. fluoride, F

16. trimethylamine, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N

- 11. butylamine, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- 14. hydroxide, OH-
- 17. water,  $H_2O$

- 12. carbonate,  $CO_3^{2-}$
- 15. hydrogen phosphate, HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>

Write the formula and give the name for the conjugate base of each of these acids.

- 18. cyanic acid, HCNO
- 21. hydronium, H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>
- 24. water, H<sub>2</sub>O

- 19. arsenic acid, H<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>
- 22. hydrogen phosphate, HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>
- 20. ethylammonium, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>
- 23. benzoic acid, HC<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- 25. dimethylammonium, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>

Refer to the Data given on the first page to determine the indicated dissociation constant for each of the following at 25  $^{\circ}$ C.

- 26.  $K_a$  for  $H_2C_6H_5O_7^-$
- 29. K<sub>b</sub> for CNO

32. K<sub>a</sub> for C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>

- 27.  $K_b$  for  $H_2C_6H_5O_7^-$
- 30.  $K_a$  for  $HSO_3^-$

33.  $K_h$  for  $CO_3^{2-}$ 

- 28.  $K_a$  for  $C_6H_5NH_3^+$
- 31.  $K_b$  for  $C_2O_4^{2-}$

## **Answers**

If you cannot figure out how to get the correct answer, go to your instructor, Science Tutoring Center, etc.

1. 1.338

- 12. HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, hydrogen carbonate
- 23.  $C_7H_5O_2^-$ , benzoate

2. 4.33

- 13. HF, hydrofluoric acid
- 24. OH<sup>-</sup>, hydroxide

3. 12.68

14. H<sub>2</sub>O, water

25.  $(CH_3)_2NH$ , dimethylamine

4. 0.059 M HCl

- 15.  $H_2PO_4^-$ , dihydrogen phosphate
- 26. 1.7×10<sup>-5</sup>

5.  $0.085 \text{ g HNO}_3$ 

- 16. (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>, trimethylammonium
- 27. 1.4×10<sup>-11</sup>

6. 8.3×10<sup>-4</sup> NaOH

17. H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, hydronium

28.  $2.3 \times 10^{-5}$ 

- 7.  $2.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M Sr(OH)}_2$
- 18. CNO<sup>-</sup>, cyanate

29. 2.9×10<sup>-11</sup>

8.  $0.022 \text{ M HClO}_4$ 

- $19. \quad H_2 As O_4^- \text{, dihydrogen arsenate} \\$
- 30. 6.4×10<sup>-8</sup>

9. 2.1 g KOH

- 20.  $C_2H_5NH_2$ , ethylamine
- 31. 1.6×10<sup>-10</sup>

- 10.  $CH_3NH_3^+$ , methylammonium
- 21.  $H_2O$ , water

32.  $5.9 \times 10^{-6}$ 

- 11. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>, butylammonium
- 22. PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, phosphate

33. 1.8×10<sup>-4</sup>

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