

1. Formic acid ( $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}$ ) is secreted by ants. At equilibrium, pH is 2.7 and

$K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$ . What is the concentration of formic acid at equilibrium?

	$\text{HCO}_2\text{H}_{(aq)}$	$\text{H}^+_{(aq)}$	$+ \text{CO}_2\text{H}^-_{(aq)}$
<b>I</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>C</b>	$2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$
<b>E</b>	<b>x</b>	$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}$ $= 10^{-2.7} = 2.0$ $\times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ <b>mol/L</b>

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{CO}_2\text{H}^-]}{[\text{HCO}_2\text{H}]} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-3}(2.0 \times 10^{-3})}{[\text{HCO}_2\text{H}]} = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$[\text{HCO}_2\text{H}] = 0.022 \text{ mol/L}$$

2. The hypochlorite ion ( $\text{OCl}^-$ ) is often found in household bleaches and disinfectants. It is also the active ingredient that forms when swimming pool water is treated with chlorine. In addition, it forms weakly acidic hypochlorous acid ( $\text{HOCl}$ ,  $K_a = 3.5 \times 10^{-8}$ ). Calculate the pH of a aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid when concentration of  $\text{HOCl}_{(aq)}$  at equilibrium is 0.100 M.

	$\text{HOCl}_{(aq)}$	$\text{H}^+_{(aq)}$	$+ \text{OCl}^-_{(aq)}$
<b>I</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>C</b>		<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{OCl}^-]}{[\text{HOCl}]} = \frac{x(x)}{0.1} = 3.5 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$x^2 = (3.5 \times 10^{-8}) (0.100)$$

$$x = 5.92 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L} = [\text{H}^+]$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = -\log [5.92 \times 10^{-5}]$$

$$= 4.2$$

3. At 25 °C, HF<sub>(aq)</sub> dissociates and reaches an equilibrium. The K<sub>a</sub> of the solution is 4.7 x 10<sup>-4</sup>. What is the concentration of H<sup>+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> in the solution when initial concentration of HF<sub>(aq)</sub> is 2.0 M?

$$\mathbf{0.031 \text{ moles/L}}$$

4. A 0.011 M solution of hydrocyanic acid, HCN dissociates in solution. The concentration of H<sup>+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> at equilibrium is 5.8 x 10<sup>-3</sup> M. What is the K<sub>a</sub> of this solution?

$$\mathbf{K_A = (5.8 \times 10^{-3})^2 / (0.011 - 5.8 \times 10^{-3}) = 0.0065}$$

5. In 80.0 mL solution, 0.25 mol of boric acid, H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> dissociates into 3.4 x 10<sup>-4</sup> mol of H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>-1</sup><sub>(aq)</sub>. What is the K<sub>a</sub> and pH of this solution?

	H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	H <sup>+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	+ H <sub>2</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>
<b>I</b>	0.25/0.080 L	0	0
<b>C</b>	3.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol/0.080 L	3.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol/0.080 L	3.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol/0.080 L
<b>E</b>	0.25/0.080 L - 3.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol/0.080 L	3.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol/0.080 L	3.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol/0.080 L

$$\mathbf{\text{pH} = -\log (3.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} / 0.080 \text{ L}) = 2.37}$$

$$\mathbf{K_A = 5.8 \times 10^{-6}}$$

6. The acid dissociation constant of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+1</sup> is 5.6 x 10<sup>-10</sup>. When a 0.100 M solution of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+1</sup> dissociates and reaches equilibrium, what is the concentration of H<sup>+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> and pOH of the solution?



$$[\text{H}^+] = 7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 8.88$$

7. The initial concentration and pH of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}_{(\text{aq})}$  is 0.12 M and 10.0, respectively. What is the base dissociation constant,  $K_b$  of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ?

$$K_b = 8 \times 10^{-8}$$

8. Codeine is a derivative of morphine that is used as an analgesic, narcotic, or antitussive. It was once commonly used in cough syrups but it is now available only by prescription because of its addictive properties. The molecular mass of codeine is 300.0 g/mol, and the  $\text{p}K_b$  is 6.05. Calculate the pH of a 10.0 mL solution containing 5.0 mg codeine. (Note that  $\text{p}K_b = -\log K_b$  and  $1 \text{ mg} = 10^{-3} \text{ g}$ )



$$(5 \times 10^{-3} / (300 \text{ g/mole})) = 1.67 \times 10^{-5} \text{ moles of codeine ;}$$

$$[\text{codeine}] = 1.67 \times 10^{-5} \text{ moles} / 0.010 \text{ L} = 1.67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles/L}$$

$$K_b = 10^{-6.05} = x^2 / (1.67 \times 10^{-3} - x)$$

$$x = 3.81 \times 10^{-5} \text{ moles/L} = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-] = -\log(3.81 \times 10^{-5} \text{ moles/L}) = 4.4$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 14 - 4.4 = 9.6$$

9. Use the information in the following table to determine which acid is the weakest and which one is the strongest. (Remember: relative strength is not based on pH alone!)

acid	Initial concentration	pH
A	0.10	3.0
B	0.000010	6.9
C	0.010	3.6

The one with the highest  $K_a$  is the strongest acid. This will not always coincide with the lowest pH. Both the initial concentration and the pH are factors in its strength.



$$\text{Acid A : } K_a = (10^{-3.0})^2 / (0.10 - 10^{-3.0}) = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ STRONGEST}$$

$$\text{Acid B : } K_a = (10^{-6.9})^2 / (0.000010 - 10^{-6.9}) = 2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\text{Acid C : } K_a = (10^{-3.6})^2 / (0.010 - 10^{-3.6}) = 6 \times 10^{-6}$$