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"这个世界是强着的世界。" —— 白老师
    对水溶液中的平衡,此言体现于两点,:
    1. 强酸(碱)制劲酸(碱) (单-平衡且电취歇相同)
      经典情形: A-+ HB = B-+ HA K = [6][HA]
              若HA = HT + A - KA = [H]][H]
                HB = H++B KB = M13B3
K= 提 / (HB 酸性强于HA / K> | (强制的)
                       HA融性强于HB, K<1(销制强)
                              K = [B+][ACH]
      经典情形z, A+BOH → B+AOH
              K= Ka, S BOH 磁性强于 AOH, K>11强制强)
                      AOH 硫性强于BOH, K<1(确制强)
       经典情码3: H2O+A+B+B+ ← HA+BOH
               H20+A= HA+OH Kah= Kab= [HATCH]
                                             HA = HT+ A KAQ = TAJINT
                 HO+B+ = BOH+H+ Keh=Kea = [81]
                                             BOH = OH + B KBP = TBJ[OH]
                Ka = K8a , SB 酸性强于HA, K71 (强制确) (互很水解)
                         ■HA酸性强于B+, K<1 (引制强) (中和反应)
               Kb= KBb, SA-碱性强于BOH, K71 (强制强) (互低水解)
                        | BOH 碱性强于A*, K<1 (弱制强) (中和反应)
   I. 祝沒能化 (单-平衡且电荷数相同)
    经典情形: A<sup>1</sup> + BC ⇒ B<sup>1</sup> + AC K = [B<sup>1</sup>]
              BC= B1 + C7 KB = [B1] ICT
                     (AC较BC易洗液,K>1 (强制物)
                     BC级AC局孤旅,KCI (翱制强)
   Ⅲ.复合情形、综合考虑酸碱平衡、溶解平衡。
             "抓主要矛盾!"——白老师
     131: CNS04 + H2S = CNS+ H2S04 K= [CHT] DES]
         若 CuS = Cat + S2 Ksp = [Ca21][S2]
            H2S = H+ HS Ka1 = [H1] HS = H+ S2 Ka2 = [H5]
          K= Kai Kaz His电高易于US 溶解, K71.
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