# 9.1 ACID-BASE PROPERTIES OF SALT SOLUTION

## SALTS THAT DISSOLVE AND FORM NEUTRAL SOLUTIONS

Strong acid – 
$$HA_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(I)} \rightarrow H_3O^+ + A_{(aq)}^-$$

 $\therefore$  a solution of a strong acid and a strong base - neither the cation of the base or the anion of the acid react with water. Therefore pH = 7.

## SALTS THAT DISSOLVE AND FORM ACIDIC SOLUTIONS

· Called Hydrolysis reactions

Weak base

$$NH_{3(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)}$$
  $NH_4^+_{(aq)} + OH_{(aq)}^-$ 

$$NH_{4}^{+}_{(aq)} + H_{2}O_{(l)} \longrightarrow NH_{3(aq)} + H_{3}O_{(l)}^{+}$$
 pH < 7

Salts of weak bases and strong acids dissolve in water to form acidic solutions

#### SALTS THAT DISSOLVE AND FORM BASIC SOLUTIONS

$$CH_3COO^{-}_{(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)}$$
  $\longleftarrow$   $CH_3COOH_{(aq)} + OH^{-}_{(aq)}$ 

#### SALTS OF WEAK BASES AND WEAK ACIDS

If Ka for the cation> Kb for the anion —> solution is acidic If Kb for the anion > Ka for the cation —> solution is basic

# **Predicting the Acidity or Basicity of Salts**

Predict if each of the solutions will be acidic or basic. If not neutral write the equation for the reaction that causes the solution to be acidic or basic.

- a. Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> b. NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> c. NaCl
- d. NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>

- a. Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> -
- a.  $NH_4NO_3$
- c. NaCl