## **CHE 120 A11 More Acid-base Self-assessment**

$$pOH = -\log[OH^{-}]$$
  $[OH^{-}] = 10^{-pOH}$ 

$$pH + pOH = 14.00$$

$$K_P = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$$R = 8.314 \,\mathrm{J \, mol^{-1} \, K}$$

$$pK_a = -\log K_a$$

$$K_{\rm w} = K_{\rm a} K_{\rm b}$$

$$pH = pK_a + log\left(\frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}\right)$$

$$Kelvin = 273 + ^{\circ}C$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4aa}}{2a}$$

1. What type of solution? Strong Acid (SA), Weak acid (WA), Strong Base (SB), Weak Base (WB), Buffer (B), or Neutral (N)

HNO<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_

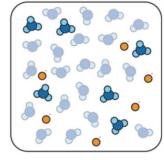
NaF \_\_\_\_ CH<sub>3</sub>COOH \_\_\_ CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl \_\_\_ CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_ NaCN / HCN \_\_\_\_

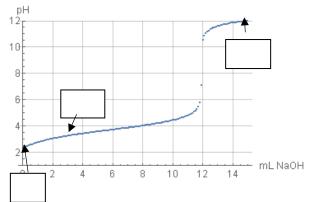
Li<sub>2</sub>O \_\_\_\_\_ HCl / NaCl \_\_\_\_\_. HF / KF \_\_\_\_ KBr \_\_\_\_ CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl / CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

2. HOCl has  $K_a = 3.5 \times 10^{-8}$  and  $HC_3H_5O_3$  has  $K_a = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$ . Between  $OCl^-$ ,  $C_3H_5O_3^-$ , and  $Cl^-$ ,

which is the strongest base? \_\_\_\_\_\_ which is the weakest base? \_\_\_\_\_. Briefly explain.

3. Consider putting an acid HA ( ) into water. A cartoon representation of the solution is shown at right ( $\stackrel{\text{left}}{=}$  = H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>). Is this acid HBr or HOCl? Why?





- 4. You titrate 10.00 mL of 0.10 M formic acid (HCOOH) solution with a standard NaOH solution, producing the plot shown at left.
- In each box, state what type of solution is present in that region of the curve (same labels from 1).
- Draw a vertical line showing where the equivalence point is. b)
- What is the  $pK_a$  of HCOOH? c)
- What is the concentration of the NaOH solution? d)

- 5. a) What is the pH of a 0.023 M solution of NaOH?
- b) What is the pH of a solution with 0.50 M CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> and 0.20 M CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl?