

Chemistry 20 – Lesson 27
Indicators

/11

1.

/1 **An indicator is a solution that changes color depending on the pH of the solution.**

2.

/2 **Since neutralization between a strong acid and a strong base occurs at pH 7 one would choose an indicator that changes color at pH 7. Possibilities include bromocresol green, bromothymol blue, phenol red, phenolphthalein.**

3.

bromothymol blue turned yellow	$\therefore \text{pH} < 6.0$
/2 methyl orange turned yellow	$\therefore \text{pH} > 4.4$
phenolphthalein is colorless	$\therefore \text{pH} < 8.2$

The pH range is between 4.4 and 6.0

4.

Solution A	
methyl violet was blue	$\therefore \text{pH} > 1.6$
/2 methyl orange was yellow	$\therefore \text{pH} > 4.4$
methyl red was red	$\therefore \text{pH} < 4.8$
phenolphthalein was colorless	$\therefore \text{pH} < 8.2$

The pH range for solution A is between 4.4 and 4.8

Solution B	
indigo carmine was blue	$\therefore \text{pH} < 11.4$
/2 phenol red was yellow	$\therefore \text{pH} < 6.6$
bromocresol green was blue	$\therefore \text{pH} > 5.4$
methyl red was yellow	$\therefore \text{pH} > 6.0$

The pH range for solution B is between 6.0 and 6.6

Solution C	
phenolphthalein was colorless	$\therefore \text{pH} < 8.2$
/2 thymol blue was yellow	$\therefore 2.8 < \text{pH} < 8.0$
bromocresol green was yellow	$\therefore \text{pH} < 3.8$
methyl orange was orange	$\therefore 3.2 < \text{pH} < 4.4$

The pH range for solution C is between 3.2 and 3.8