Chapter 7 Challenge Problem Solutions

Vishal Canumalla

October 11, 2019

7.123

a. The principal equilibrium in a solution of NaHCO₃ is

$$HCO_3^-(aq) + HCO_3^-(aq) \Longrightarrow H_2CO_3(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq)$$

Calculate the value of the equilibrium constant for this reaction.

- b. At equilibrium, what is the relationship between $[H_2CO_3]$ and $[CO_3^{2-}]$?
- c. Using the equilibrium

$$H_2CO_3(aq) \rightleftharpoons 2H^+(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq)$$

and the result from part b, derive an expression for the pH of the solution in terms of K_{a_1} and K_{a_2}

Solution: This problem does not initially give information that is necessary to solve the problem. These are the K_{a1} and K_{a2} values for H_2CO_3 , which are instead provided in the appendices of the textbook. The values are as follows

$$K_{a1} = 4.3 \times 10^{-7}$$
 $H_2\text{CO}_3 + H_2\text{O} \Longrightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
 $K_{a2} = 4.8 \times 10^{-11}$ $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} \Longrightarrow \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

The equilibrium constant (K_{eq}) for the solution is

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3][\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^{-}]^2}$$

In order to find K_{eq} , we must relate the K_a values, which can be done by separating

the K_{eq} expression into seperate parts

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3][\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^{-}]^2}$$

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}{[\text{HCO}_3^{-}][\text{H}^+]} \times \frac{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{HCO}_3^{-}]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{K_{a2}} \times K_{a2}$$

Which yields a final answer of

$$K_{eq} = 1.1 \times 10^{-4}$$