Fall 2018 Quiz 5B 25 Pts CHM152

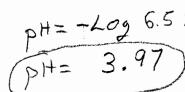


Name: Key (white)
$$pH = pK_a + \log\left(\frac{conj.base}{acid}\right)$$

## Show all work to receive credit.

- 1. (2 Pts) Which of the following yields a basic solution when dissolved in water?
  - I. NH<sub>3</sub>
  - II. Na<sub>2</sub>Q
  - III. LiOH
    - IV. P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>
  - A) I, II, and III
  - B) I and IV
  - C) I and II
  - D) II and III
  - E) I, II, III, and IV
- 2. (2 Pts) What is the pH of a 0.0055 M HA (weak acid) solution that is 8.2% ionized?

- 3. (2 Pts) Which one of the following combinations cannot function as a buffer solution?
  - A) HNO<sub>3</sub> and NaNO<sub>3</sub>
  - B) HNO<sub>2</sub> and NaNO<sub>2</sub>
  - C) HF and NaF
  - D) NH<sub>3</sub> and (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
  - E) HCN and KCN
- 4. (4 Pts) Calculate the pH of a buffer solution that contains 0.25 M benzoic acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H) and 0.15M sodium benzoate (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COONa). [K<sub>a</sub> =  $6.5 \times 10^{-5}$  for benzoic acid]. You must first write a chemical equation showing the equilibrium reaction of interest.





PH= -Log 6.5 No-5 + Log 0.15 PH= 3.97 | C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>H + H<sub>2</sub>O ≥ H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> + C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Co<sub>2</sub> | C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>H + H<sub>2</sub>O ≥ H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> + C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>

## Key (white)

5. (4 Pts) Calculate the pH of a 0.021 M NaCN solution.  $[K_a(HCN) = 4.9 \times 10^{-10}]$ . You must first write a chemical equation showing the equilibrium reaction of interest.

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$$CN^{-} + H_{2}O \Rightarrow H_{2}CN + OH_{2}CN + V_{3}CN + V_{4}CN + V_{5}CN + V_$$

6. (4 Pts) What is the pH of a 0.20 M solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> [ $K_b(NH_3) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$ ]. You must first write a chemical equation showing the equilibrium reaction of interest.

White a chemical equation showing the equation of interest.

$$NH_{4}^{+} + H_{20} \cong NH_{3} + H_{30}^{+} \times A = \frac{x^{2}}{0.20 - x}$$

$$X \times X \times X = 0.20 - x \times X \times X = 1.05 \times 10^{-5} = (H_{30}^{+})$$

$$K_{0} = \frac{10^{-14}}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}} = 5.56 \times 10^{-10}$$

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$$K_{0} = \frac{44.98}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{44.98}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}}$$

7. (3 Pts) Which of the following yields an acidic solution when dissolved in water?

I.  $NO_2$ .

II. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl

III. NaCl

IV. HNO<sub>2</sub>

- A) I, II, III, and IV
- B) II and III
- C) I and III
- (D) I, II, and IV
- E) I and IV

8. (4 Pts) Calculate the pH of a solution that is 0.20M NH<sub>3</sub>(aq) and 0.35 M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl(aq). You must first write a chemical equation showing the equilibrium reaction of interest.

$$(K_{b}(NH_{3}) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5})$$
Basic Buffer sulution
$$NH_{3} + H_{2}O \rightleftharpoons NH_{4}^{+} + OH^{-}$$

$$0.35$$

$$K_{a} = \frac{10^{-144}}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}} = 5.56 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$PH = -Log 5.56 \times 10^{-10} + Log \frac{0.20}{0.35}$$

$$PH = 9.01$$