

Exercise 15.3a

Invader Problems

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Table 14.2 | Values of K_a for Some Common Monoprotic Acids

Formula	Name	Value of K_a^*
HSO_4^-	Hydrogen sulfate ion	1.2×10^{-2}
HClO_2	Chlorous acid	1.2×10^{-2}
$\text{HC}_2\text{H}_2\text{ClO}_2$	Monochloroacetic acid	1.35×10^{-3}
HF	Hydrofluoric acid	7.2×10^{-4}
HNO_2	Nitrous acid	4.0×10^{-4}
$\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$	Acetic acid	1.8×10^{-5}
$[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$	Hydrated aluminum(III) ion	1.4×10^{-5}
HOCl	Hypochlorous acid	3.5×10^{-8}
HCN	Hydrocyanic acid	6.2×10^{-10}
NH_4^+	Ammonium ion	5.6×10^{-10}
$\text{HO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	Phenol	1.6×10^{-10}

↑
Increasing acid strength

*The units of K_a are customarily omitted.

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Table 14.3 | Values of K_b for Some Common Weak Bases

Name	Formula	Conjugate Acid	K_b
Ammonia	NH_3	NH_4^+	1.8×10^{-5}
Methylamine	CH_3NH_2	CH_3NH_3^+	4.38×10^{-4}
Ethylamine	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3^+$	5.6×10^{-4}
Aniline	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3^+$	3.8×10^{-10}
Pyridine	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{NH}^+$	1.7×10^{-9}

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1. Calculate the pH of each of the following solutions.
- 0.100 M propanoic acid ($\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$, $K_a = 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$)

- 0.100 M sodium propanoate ($\text{NaC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$)

- pure H_2O

- a mixture containing 0.100 M $\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ and 0.100 M $\text{NaC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

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2. Calculate the pH after 0.020 mole of HCl is added to 1.00 L of each of the four solutions in Problem #1.

a.
b.
c.
d.

3. Calculate the pH after 0.020 mole of NaOH is added to 1.00 L of each of the four solutions in Problem #1.

a.
b.
c.
d.

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4. Calculate the pH after 0.010 mole of gaseous HCl is added to 250.0 mL of each of the following buffered solutions.
- a. 0.050 M NH_3 /0.15 M NH_4Cl

- b. 0.50 M NH_3 /1.50 M NH_4Cl

Do the two original buffered solutions differ in their pH or their capacity? What advantage is there to having a buffer with a greater capacity?

5. Calculate the pH of a solution that is 0.40 M H_2NNH_2 and 0.80 M H_2NNH_3^+ . In order for this buffer to have $\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a$, would you add HCl or NaOH? What quantity (moles) of which reagent would you added to 1.0 L of the original buffer solution so that the resulting solution has $\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a$? (K_b of $\text{H}_2\text{NNH}_2 = 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$)