

Øving 6 - Ertend Sørlve

1) a) $pK_a \text{ HF} = 3,17$, $K_a = 10^{-3,17} = 6,76 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$$\% \text{ diss} = \frac{[F^-]}{[HF]_0} \cdot 100\%$$

MB: $[HF] = [HF]_0 - [F^-]$

PB: $[H^+] = [OH^-] + [F^-]$

MVL: $K_a = \frac{[H^+][F^-]}{[HF]} \approx \frac{[F^-]^2}{0,25 - [F^-]}$

Tilnærming: $[OH^-] \ll [H^+], [F^-]$

$\Rightarrow$ PB: $[H^+] \approx [F^-]$

$$6,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \approx \frac{[F^-]^2}{0,25 - [F^-]} \Rightarrow [F^-] \approx 0,01267 = 1,267 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

sjekker tilnærming:

$$[OH^-] = \frac{10^{-14}}{[H^+]} \approx \frac{10^{-14}}{[F^-]} = 0 \cdot 10^{-13} \ll [F^-], [H^+]$$

stemmer

$$\% \text{ diss} = \frac{0,01267}{0,25} \cdot 100\% = 5,07\%$$

P.D. = 5,07%

b)

$$\text{disso.} = \frac{[F^-]_{\text{syre}}}{[HF]_0} = \frac{[F^-]_{\text{tot}} - [F^-]_{\text{base}}}{[HF]_0} \approx \frac{[H^+]}{[HF]_0}$$

Tilnærming $[OH^-] \ll [H^+], [F^-]_{\text{syre}}$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \left(\frac{0,25}{0,25} \right) = pK_a = 3,17$$

$$\Rightarrow [H^+] = 10^{-3,17} = 6,76 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Sjekker tilnærming

$$[OH^-] = \frac{10^{-14}}{[H^+]} = 0 \cdot 10^{-11} \ll [H^+], [F^-]_{\text{syre}}$$

$$PD = \frac{[H^+]}{[HF]_0} \cdot 100\% = \frac{6,76 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0,25} \cdot 100\% = 0,27\%$$

P.D. = 0,27%

2) a) $\text{HCl (aq)} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ \text{(aq)} + \text{Cl}^- \text{(aq)}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log([\text{HCl}]_0) = -\log 0.1 = 1$

$\text{pH} = 1$

b) $\text{H}^+ \text{(aq)} + \text{OH}^- \text{(aq)} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O (l)}$
 $[\text{H}^+] = \frac{0.1 \text{ M} \cdot 0.1 \text{ L} - 0.1 \text{ M} \cdot 0.03 \text{ L}}{0.13 \text{ L}} = 0.054 \text{ mol/L}$

$\text{pH} = -\log(0.054) = 1.27$

$\text{pH} = 1.27$

c) D. es $n(\text{H}^+) = n(\text{OH}^-) \Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$ $K_w = [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-] = [\text{H}^+]^2 = 10^{-14}$
 $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7}$

$\text{pH} = 7$

d) $[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{(0.1 \cdot 0.2 - 0.1 \cdot 0.1) \text{ mol}}{0.3 \text{ L}} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ M}$, $\text{pOH} = -\log\left(\frac{1}{30}\right)$

$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 14 + \log \frac{1}{30} = 12.52$

$\text{pH} = 12.52$

e) $\text{pK}_a(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 4.76$ $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} = \text{HAc}$

$[\text{HAc}] = \frac{(0.1 \cdot 0.1 - 0.1 \cdot 0.05) \text{ mol}}{0.15 \text{ L}} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ M}$

$[\text{Ac}^-] = \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.05 \text{ mol}}{0.15 \text{ L}} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ M}$

$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log\left(\frac{\frac{1}{30}}{\frac{1}{30}}\right) = \text{pK}_a = 4.74$

$\text{pH} = 4.74$

f) $n(\text{HAc}) = n(\text{NaOH}) \Rightarrow [\text{HAc}]_1 = 0$ og $[\text{Ac}^-]_1 = \frac{n(\text{HAc})_0}{V_1} = \frac{0.1^2}{0.2} = 0.05$

$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-] \cdot [\text{HAc}]_2}{[\text{Ac}^-]_2} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]}{0.05 [\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-4.74}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-4.74}}$

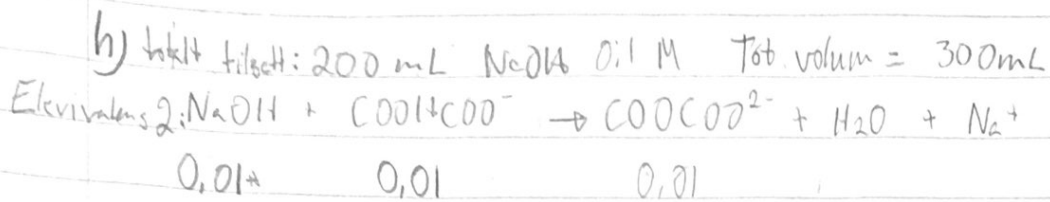
$\Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 5.241 \cdot 10^{-6}$

$\text{pH} = 14 + \log [\text{OH}^-] = 8.72$

$\text{pH} = 8.72$

$$2 f) \text{ pH} = \frac{1}{2}(pK_{a1} + pK_{a2}) = \frac{1}{2}(1,25 + 4,27) = 2,76$$

$$\underline{\text{pH} = 2,76}$$



$$[\text{COO}^-\text{COO}^-] = \frac{0,01}{0,3} = \frac{1}{30} \quad \text{Antar } [\text{H}^+] \ll [\text{OH}^-], [\text{COO}^-\text{COO}^-]$$



$$K_{b2} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{COOHCOO}^-]}{[\text{COO}^-\text{COO}^-]}$$

Frz antekelse og PB

$$[\text{OH}^-] = [\text{COOHCOO}^-]$$

$$K_{b2} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{\frac{1}{30}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-4,27}}$$

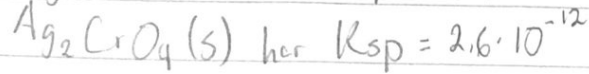
Stek: $[\text{H}^+] = \frac{10^{-14}}{2,49 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 0 \cdot 10^{-9}$

$$[\text{H}^+] \ll [\text{OH}^-], [\text{COOHCOO}^-]$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{\frac{10^{-14}}{30 \cdot 10^{-4,27}}} = 2,49 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 + \log [\text{OH}^-] = 8,39$$

$$\underline{\text{pH} = 8,39}$$



$$K_{sp}(\text{AgCl}) > K_{sp}(\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4)$$

$\Rightarrow \text{AgCl}(s)$ har størst løselighed i vann.

$$4) \text{Salt} \rightleftharpoons a \cdot \text{ion}_1 + b \cdot \text{ion}_2, K_{sp} = [\text{ion}_1]^a \cdot [\text{ion}_2]^b$$

$$1. \text{MgCO}_3, n(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = n(\text{CO}_3^{2-})$$

$$K_{sp} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-5} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}][\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = [\text{Mg}^{2+}]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{Mg}^{2+}] = \sqrt{2.0 \cdot 10^{-5}} \approx 4.47 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$[\text{Mg}^{2+}] = 4.47 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$2. \text{MgF}_2, n(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = \frac{1}{2} n(\text{F}^-)$$

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}][\text{F}^-]^2 = [\text{Mg}^{2+}][2\text{Mg}^{2+}]^2 = 4[\text{Mg}^{2+}]^3$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{Mg}^{2+}] = \sqrt[3]{K_{sp}/4} = \sqrt[3]{3.7 \cdot 10^{-3}/4} \approx 2.099 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$[\text{Mg}^{2+}] = 2.099 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$3. \text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2, n(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = \frac{2}{3} n(\text{PO}_4^{3-}) \Rightarrow n(\text{PO}_4^{3-}) = \frac{3}{2} n(\text{Mg}^{2+})$$

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}]^3 [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]^2 = [\text{Mg}^{2+}]^3 \left(\frac{3}{2} \text{Mg}^{2+}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4} [\text{Mg}^{2+}]^5$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{Mg}^{2+}] = \sqrt[5]{K_{sp} \cdot \frac{4}{9}} = \sqrt[5]{2.1 \cdot 10^{-25} \cdot \frac{4}{9}} \approx 9.86 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$[\text{Mg}^{2+}] = 9.86 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Mettet MgCO_3 -løsning har størst $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$

$$5) pK_a = 4.87$$

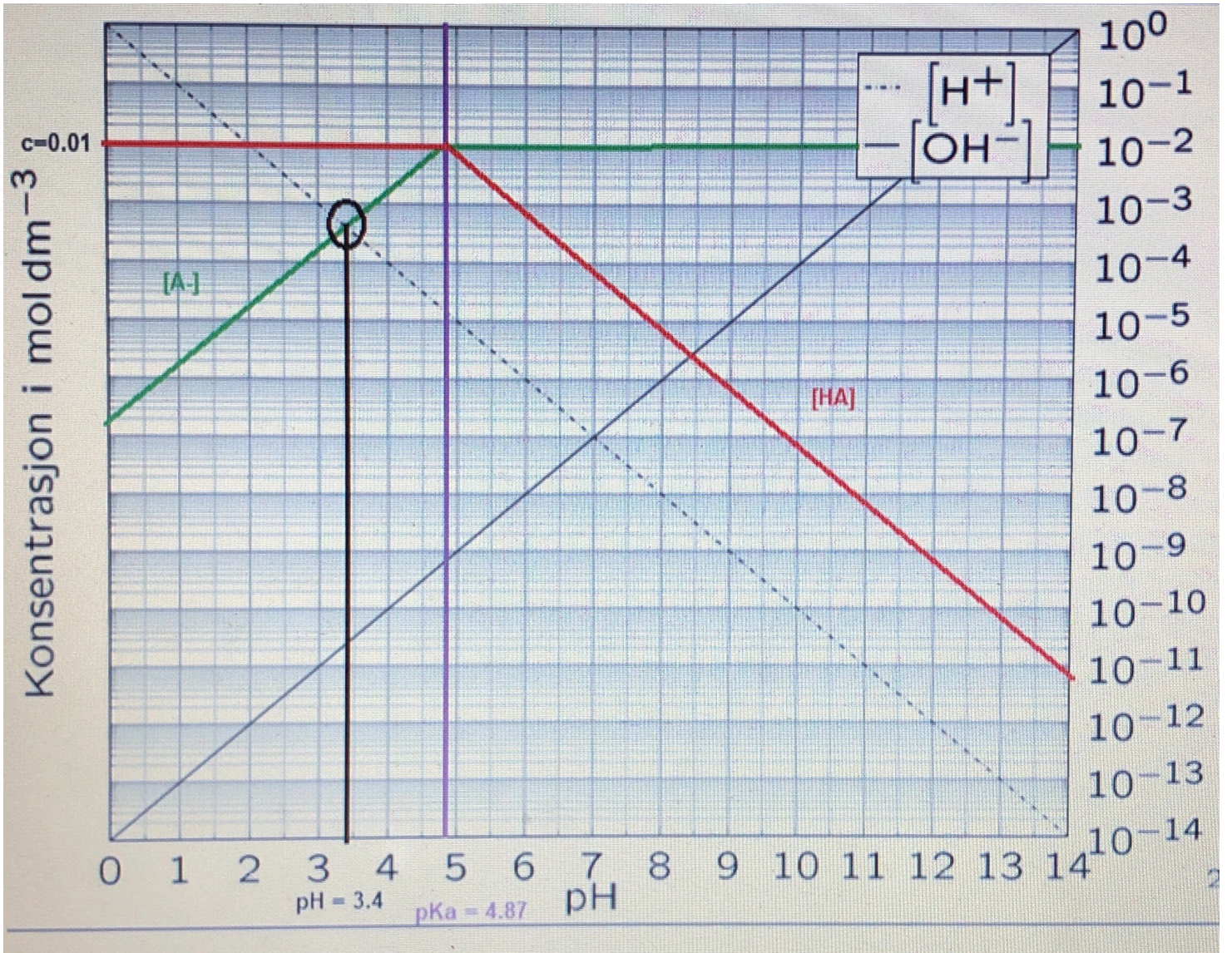
$$C = 0.01 = 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{PB gir: } [\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{A}^-] \text{ Anker: } [\text{OH}^-] \ll [\text{H}^+], [\text{A}^-]$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{A}^-], \text{ vi finner punktet der dette stemmer.}$$

$$pH = 3.4 \Rightarrow \text{vi ser at antakelsen stemmer grafisk}$$

$$\underline{\underline{pH = 3.4}}$$



6) a) KOH er en sterk base, HClO₄ er en sterk syre,

når $n(\text{KOH}) = n(\text{HClO}_4)$ er $\text{pH} = 7$

Fenolrød med omslag for pH mellom 6,4-8,0 er en god indikator.

b) Ved ekvivalenspunkt er $n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_0 = n(\text{KOH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-)$

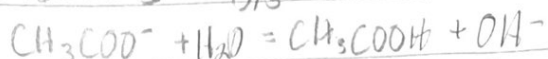
Så vil CH_3COO^- innstille likevekt.

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-) = (0,1 \cdot 0,2) \text{ mol} = 0,02 \text{ mol}$$

$$V(\text{KOH}) = \frac{0,02 \text{ mol}}{0,1 \text{ mol/L}} = 0,2 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Total volum} = (0,1 + 0,2) \text{ L} = 0,3 \text{ L}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = \frac{0,02}{0,3} \text{ M} = \frac{1}{15} \text{ M}$$



$$K_b = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}$$

$$\frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-11,75}} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2}{\frac{1}{15} - [\text{OH}^-]}$$

$$\text{MB: } [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}]_0 - [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]$$

$$\text{PB: } [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] + [\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{Antar: } [\text{H}^+] \ll [\text{OH}^-], [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad \text{pH} = 14 + \log [\text{OH}^-] = 8,79$$

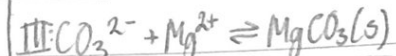
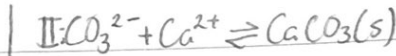
$$\text{sjekker antakelsen: } [\text{H}^+] = \frac{10^{-14}}{[\text{OH}^-]} = 1,61 \cdot 10^{-9} \ll [\text{OH}^-], [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}], \text{ den stemmer}$$

$$\text{pH i omslagsområdet} = 8,79$$

Tymolblå med omslag for pH 8,0-9,6 er en god indikator.

7) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$ vi får disse: I: $\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{OH}^-$

Ved å tilsette base til vannet, vil likevekt I gå mot venstre iflg. Le Chatelier eftersom



$[\text{OH}^-]$ øker. Når I forskyves mot venstre, vil $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ øke, og

II og III vil gå mot høyre, dermed får vi mer utfelt produkt.

I en kvalitativ analyse må man sørge for at minst mulig CO_3^{2-} blir til HCO_3^- eftersom dette skaper feil i resultatet.

Vi tilsetter base for å få benyttet mest mulig av sodnen uten at den protolyserer med vannet og danner andre forbindelser.