Name $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$
In this section, you are only going to start the problem by identifying the type of problem and writing the chemical equation for the following substances dissolved in water:

1. Aceticacid $\mathrm{HC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}-$
2. Perchloric acid

$$
\mathrm{HClO}_{4} \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{CiO}_{4}^{-}
$$

3. Ammonia

$$
\mathrm{NH}_{3}+\mathrm{H} \sim \omega \mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}
$$

4. Sodium hydroxide

$$
\mathrm{NaOH} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Na}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}
$$

5. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$

$$
\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{+}+\mathrm{O}+1-
$$

6. Ammonium chloride $\mathrm{NHYCH}_{\mathrm{Cl}} \rightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ $\sim \mathrm{Ha}^{+} \Rightarrow$ NJ $+\mathrm{n}^{+}$
7. Lithium fluoride $L \cdot F \longrightarrow L_{i}+\rightarrow f=$ Fo + Hz $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{OH}$
8. Potassium nitrite

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{KNO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}^{+}+\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-} \\
& \mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}+\mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{H} \longrightarrow \mathrm{HO}_{2}+\mathrm{OH}-
\end{aligned}
$$

9. Sodium acetate $\mathrm{NaC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}-$

$$
\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}-+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{HC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{OH}
$$

10. Phosphoric acid

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}- \\
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{PO}_{4}+\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-2} \\
& \mathrm{HPO}_{4}{ }^{2}=\mathrm{Ha}+\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Calculate the pH of the following 0.50 M solutions:

1. Hydrochloric acid
2. Chlorous acid
3. Ammonia
4. Sodium hydroxide
5. Sodium fluoride
6. Ammonium nitrate
7. Formic acid ( HCOOH ) and Hypobromous acid ( HOBr )
8. Phosphoric acid

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^{+}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-} \\
& {[\mathrm{HCD}]=\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=0.50} \\
& p H=-10 g(0.50)=0.30
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
r_{a}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{H}_{+}\right]\left[\mathrm{CNO}_{2}^{-}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{HCOU}_{2}\right]} \\
1.2 \times 10^{-2}=\frac{x^{2}}{.0 .50-x} \\
x=0.077 \mathrm{M}=\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right] \\
50.0 \frac{0.077}{0.50} \times .00=1500
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

3) 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& k_{6}=\frac{\left(\sim H_{+}+\right)\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]}{\left[\sim \mathrm{H}_{3}\right]} \\
& 1 . \delta \times 10^{-1}=\frac{x^{2}}{0.50=x} \\
& x=3.0 \times 10^{-3}=\left[0 \mathrm{H}^{-}\right] \\
& \text {sa. } \frac{3.0 \times 10^{-3}}{0.50} \times .00=0.640 \\
& \text { POH }=-\log \left(3.0 \times 10^{-3}\right)=2.52 \\
& p H=14-2.52=11.48
\end{aligned}
$$

4) NCOH $\rightarrow \mathrm{NO}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}^{+}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {[\text { NOOH }]=[\triangle H-]=0.5 U M} \\
& \text { POH }=-105(0.50)=0.30 \\
& P H=14-0.70=13.70
\end{aligned}
$$

S) $\mathrm{NaF} \rightarrow \mathrm{Nat}+\mathrm{F}=$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F \cdot+H \approx H F O H= \\
& 10.50 \\
& \text { < - } x \\
& \text { E } 0.50=x \\
& K_{b}=\frac{[H F]\left[O H^{-}\right]}{\left.C F^{-}\right]} \\
& 1.38 \times 10^{\prime \prime}=\frac{x^{2}}{0.50-x} \\
& x=2.64 \times 00^{-6} \mathrm{M}=\left(\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right) \\
& \text {S\%o } \frac{2.64 \times 00^{-6}}{0.60} \times 100=5.27 \times 10^{-4} \% \\
& \text { POH }=-\log \left(2.64 \times 10^{-6}\right)=5.5 \delta \\
& p H=8.42
\end{aligned}
$$

6) $\sim \mathrm{H}_{4} \sim \mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_{4}^{+}+\mathrm{NO}_{3}-$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-x \\
& \text { E O.Su-x } \\
& +x \\
& +x \\
& x \\
& \lambda \\
& K_{a}=\frac{\left[\sim H_{3}\right][H+]}{\left[\sim H^{-1}\right]} \\
& r_{a}=\frac{r_{\omega}}{k_{b}}: \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-97}}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}}=5.56 \times 10^{-10} \\
& 5.56 \times 10^{-10}=\frac{x^{2}}{0.50-x} \\
& x=1.7 \times \infty=5 \sim=\left[H^{+}\right] \\
& \text {son. } \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-5}}{0.10} \times 1.7 \times 10^{-2} 20 \\
& p H=-105\left(1.7 \times 10^{-r}\right)=4.77
\end{aligned}
$$

7. $\mathrm{HCOOH} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}^{+} \quad \begin{array}{r}+ \\ \mathrm{KCOH}_{2}=1.8 \times 10^{-4}\end{array}$

HoBr $\rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{C}}+\mathrm{OBF}-$

$$
k_{a}=2 \times 10^{-9}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \gamma_{a}: \frac{\left[H^{-1}\right][00 H]}{[\text { CoveH }} \\
& 1.8 \times 10^{-4}=\frac{x^{2}}{0.50-x} \text {. } \\
& x=9.5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}=\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right] \\
& =\left[\mathrm{COOH}^{-}\right] \\
& p t==10 y
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { <-x }+x_{-3}+x \\
& E 0.50-x \quad 9.5 \times 10^{-3}+x \\
& K_{G}=\frac{[H+]\left[\cup B_{5}^{-}\right]}{[4 \cup B 5]} \\
& 2 \times 10^{-9}=\frac{\left(9.5 \times 10^{-3}-2\right)(x)}{0.50-x)} \\
& x=1.05 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m} \\
& \left(0 B r^{-}\right) \\
& 570 \\
& \frac{1.05 \times .5}{9.8 \times 10^{-3}}= \\
& 0.1190
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3} \\
& \mathrm{H}^{+} \\
& 0 \\
& +x \\
& x \\
& x \\
& \text { E O. Su }-x \\
& K_{a}=\frac{\left.[\mathrm{H}+] \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}\right]} \\
& 4.3 \times 10^{.7}=\frac{x^{2}}{50-2} \\
& x: 4.6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}=\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right] \\
& \sin \frac{4.6 \times 10^{-4}}{0.50} \times 100=0.09 \pi_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

