

**Questions 1-12 = 3 points each**

1. What is the conjugate base of  $\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4^-$ ?

- (a)  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$       (b)  $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$       (c)  $2 \text{CO}_2$       (d)  $\text{H}_3\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^+$

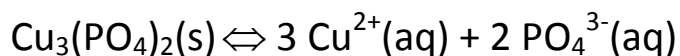
2. What are  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  and  $[\text{OH}^-]$  for a solution that has a pH of 9.0?

- (a)  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 9 \text{ M}$       and       $[\text{OH}^-] = 5 \text{ M}$   
(b)  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 5 \text{ M}$       and       $[\text{OH}^-] = 9 \text{ M}$   
(c)  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$  and       $[\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$   
(d)  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  and       $[\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$   
(e)  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1 \times 10^9 \text{ M}$  and       $[\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ M}$

3. What is the pH of a 0.000483 M solution of NaOH?

- (a)  $4.83 \times 10^{-4}$       (b)  $2.07 \times 10^{-11}$       (c) 10.68      (d) 3.31      (e) 7.00

4. Will  $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  be more soluble in pure water, or in water in which  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$  has been dissolved?

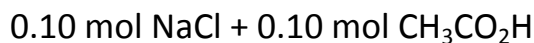
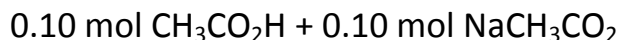
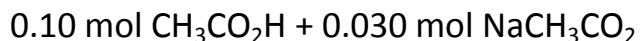


Circle answer: pure water or  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$  solution

5. Which acid base pair would be best to use for creating a buffer of pH = 3. Circle one.

- a.  $\text{HF}/\text{F}^-$       b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}/\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2^-$   
c.  $\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NH}_3$       d.  $\text{HCO}_3^-/\text{CO}_3^{2-}$

6. Which of the following mixtures will form a buffer solution (in 1 L water). Circle all correct choices.



7. Indicate the pH range of a solution of **each** of the following: Circle one on each line.

a)  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$                   acidic                  neutral                  basic

b)  $\text{KNO}_3$                       acidic                  neutral                  basic

c)  $\text{KCN}$                         acidic                  neutral                  basic

8. What types of chemical systems do  $K_{sp}$  constants describe? Choose one.

a) weak acids                  b) weak bases                  c) buffer solutions

d) soluble salts                  e) insoluble salts

9. What is the solubility of  $\text{AgBr}$ , in grams per liter? Molar mass = 187.8 g/mol.

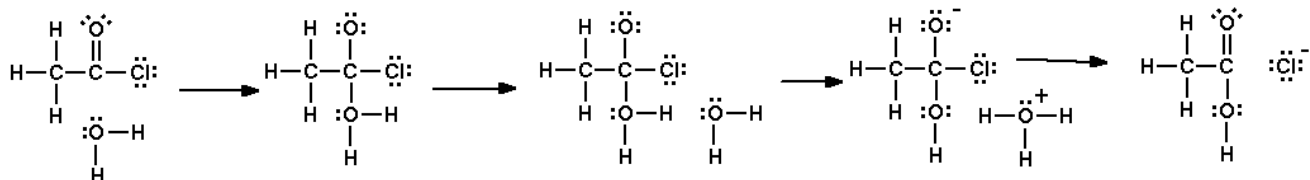
a)  $1.38 \times 10^{-4}$  g/L                  b)  $1.01 \times 10^{-10}$  g/L                  c)  $5.07 \times 10^{-11}$  g/L

d)  $7.35 \times 10^{-7}$  g/L                  e)  $1.38 \times 10^{-4}$  g/L

**10.** Consider the following set of reaction steps. Add the following labels to the species they represent. Point to the species and add the label. You label four things in total. If something is both Lewis and Bronsted, label it Bronsted. For example, find something that is acting as a Lewis Acid and draw an arrow to it labeled with "LA."

BA = Bronsted Acid  
BB = Bronsted Base

LA = Lewis Acid  
LB = Lewis Base



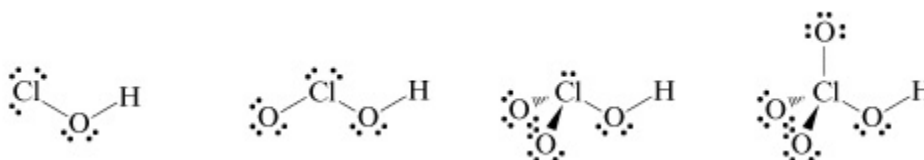
**11.** For each of the following, circle the one that will have the higher pH (or circle they are the same):

a. 0.1 M  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  or 0.1 M  $\text{NaCH}_3\text{CO}_2$  or same

b. 0.1 M  $\text{HCl}$  or 0.1  $\text{NaOH}$  or same

c. 0.1 M  $\text{HCl}$  or 0.1 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  or same

**12.** Which of the following acids has the largest  $K_a$  value? Circle it.

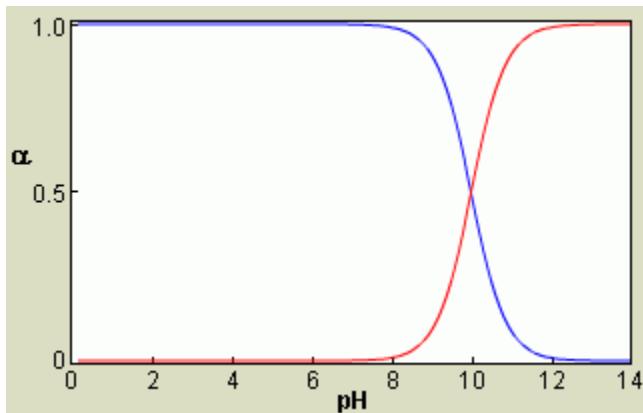


**13.** Write the net-ionic equation for the acid-base reaction occurring between  $\text{HClO}$  and  $\text{KOH}$ .

4 pts

14. Consider the alpha plot below, which is for an acid-base system HA/A<sup>-</sup>.

8 pts.



a. which species is mainly prevalent at pH = 8?

HA or A<sup>-</sup> or about the same amount of each

b. What is pK<sub>a</sub> of HA? \_\_\_\_\_

c. What is K<sub>a</sub> of HA? \_\_\_\_\_

d. If this acid-base pair were a pH indicator, would it be suitable for the titration of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> with NaOH?

Yes or No

15. What is the pH of a 0.30 M solution of CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H?

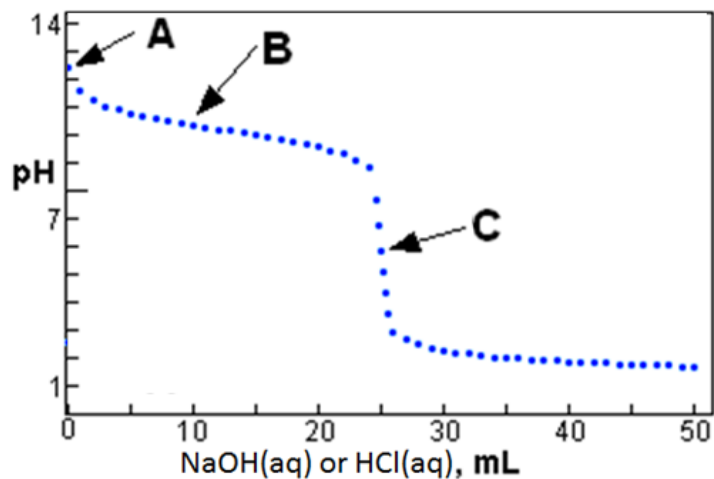
12 pts

Show your work, the ICE method must be used and presented correctly.

pH = \_\_\_\_\_

16.

Consider the titration curve below involving a weak acid (HA) and a weak base ( $A^-$ ). 8 pts



a. Which does this titration represent? Circle it.

weak acid being titrated with NaOH or

weak base being titrated with HCl

b. What is the approximate value of  $K_a$  for the acid

form of the studied acid-base pair?

$K_a =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c. What acid-base species is/are mainly in solution at point A? \_\_\_\_\_

d. What acid-base species is/are mainly in solution at point B? \_\_\_\_\_

e. What acid-base species is/are mainly in solution at point C? \_\_\_\_\_

17. A saturated solution of chromium(III) hydroxide,  $Cr(OH)_3$ , is found to have a pH of 10.63.

What is  $K_{sp}$  for  $Cr(OH)_3$  dissolution?

12 pts

**18. Part a:**

*10 pts*

What is the pH of a buffer solution made by mixing 100 mL of a 0.14 M  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  and 100 mL of a 0.55 M  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ ?

pH = \_\_\_\_\_

**Part b:** 15 mL of 0.20 M NaOH is added to this buffer

*10 pts*

Write the reaction that occurs:

What will be the resulting pH?

## K<sub>a</sub> and K<sub>b</sub> values for Common Weak Acids and Bases

K <sub>a</sub> and K <sub>b</sub> Values					
Name of Acid	Acid	K <sub>a</sub>	Name of Base	Base	K <sub>b</sub>
Hydrogen sulfate ion	HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.2 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	sulfate ion	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	8.3 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>
Phosphoric acid	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	7.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	dihydrogen phosphate ion	H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.3 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>
Hexaaquairon(III) ion	Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3+</sup>	6.3 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	pentaquahydroxoiron(III) ion	Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> OH <sup>2+</sup>	1.6 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>
Hydrofluoric acid	HF	7.4 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	fluoride ion	F <sup>-</sup>	1.4 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>
Formic acid	HCO <sub>2</sub> H	1.8 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	formate ion	HCO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	5.6 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>
Benzoic acid	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	6.3 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	benzoate ion	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.6 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
Acetic acid	CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	1.8 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	acetate ion	CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	5.6 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
Hexaaquaaluminum ion	Al(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3+</sup>	7.9 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	pentaquahydroxoaluminum ion	Al(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> OH <sup>2+</sup>	1.3 × 10 <sup>-9</sup>
Carbonic acid	H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	4.2 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	hydrogen carbonate ion	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	2.4 × 10 <sup>-8</sup>
Hydrogen sulfide	H <sub>2</sub> S	1 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	hydrogen sulfide ion	HS <sup>-</sup>	1 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>
Dihydrogen phosphate ion	H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	6.2 × 10 <sup>-8</sup>	hydrogen phosphate ion	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	1.6 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>
Hypochlorous acid	HClO	3.5 × 10 <sup>-8</sup>	hypochlorite ion	ClO <sup>-</sup>	2.9 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>
Ammonium ion	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	5.6 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	1.8 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Hydrocyanic acid	HCN	4.0 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	cyanide ion	CN <sup>-</sup>	2.5 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Hexaaquairon(II) ion	Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> <sup>2+</sup>	3.2 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	pentaquahydroxoiron(II) ion	Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> OH <sup>+</sup>	3.1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Hydrogen carbonate ion	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	4.8 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	carbonate ion	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	2.1 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Hydrogen phosphate ion	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	3.6 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	phosphate ion	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	2.8 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>

## K<sub>sp</sub> Values for Some Insoluble Salts

Compound	K <sub>sp</sub> at 25 °C
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	3.4 × 10 <sup>-9</sup>
SrCO <sub>3</sub>	5.6 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
BaCO <sub>3</sub>	2.6 × 10 <sup>-9</sup>
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	1.1 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
CaF <sub>2</sub>	5.3 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>
FeCO <sub>3</sub>	3.1 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>
Fe(OH) <sub>2</sub>	4.9 × 10 <sup>-17</sup>
AgCl	1.8 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
AgBr	5.4 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>
AgI	8.5 × 10 <sup>-17</sup>
Ag <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	1.1 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>
PbCl <sub>2</sub>	1.7 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
PbCrO <sub>4</sub>	2.8 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>
PbBr <sub>2</sub>	6.6 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
PbSO <sub>4</sub>	2.5 × 10 <sup>-8</sup>

**PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS**  
<http://www.kj-soft.com/periodic/en/>

The periodic table shows elements from Hydrogen (1) to Oganesson (118). Key features include:  
 - **Groups:** I (IA), II (IIA), III (IIIA), IV (IIIA), V (VA), VI (VIA), VII (VIIA), VIII (VIIIA), IX (VIIIA), X (VIIIA), XI (VIIIA), XII (VIIIA), XIII (IIIB), XIV (IIIB), XV (IIIB), XVI (IIIB), XVII (IIIB), XVIII (IIIB), XIX (IIIB), XX (IIIB), XXI (IIIB), XXII (IIIB).  
 - **Periods:** 1 through 7.  
 - **Legend:** GROUP NUMBERS IUPAC RECOMMENDATION (1985) and GROUP NUMBERS CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE (1986).  
 - **Example Element (Boron):** ATOMIC NUMBER 5, RELATIVE ATOMIC MASS (1) 10.811, SYMBOL B, ELEMENT NAME BORON.

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[\text{base}]}{[\text{acid}]}$$