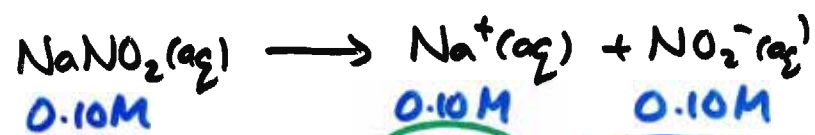
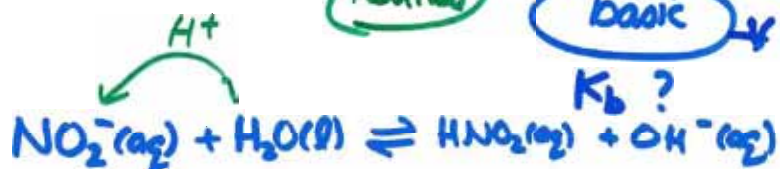


ACIDIC if $K_a(\text{Al}^{3+}) > K_b(\text{NO}_2^-)$
 BASIC if $K_b(\text{NO}_2^-) > K_a(\text{Al}^{3+})$
 NEUTRAL if $K_a(\text{Al}^{3+}) = K_b(\text{NO}_2^-)$

What's the pH of 0.10M $\text{NaNO}_2(\text{aq})$?



neutral
basic



I	0.10M	—	0	≈ 0
C	-x	—	+x	+x
E	(0.10-x)	—	(x)	(x)

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{HNO}_2][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NO}_2^-]_{\text{eq}}}$$

~~$$K_b(\text{NO}_2^-) = ?$$~~

$$K_a \cdot K_b = K_w$$

HNO_2 NO_2^-

$2.2 \times 10^{-11} = \frac{(x)(x)}{0.10-x}$

$$K_a(\text{HNO}_2) = 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_b(\text{NO}_2^-) = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = 2.2 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$2.2 \times 10^{-11} = \frac{x^2}{0.10-x} \approx \frac{x^2}{0.10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2.2 \times 10^{-11} \cdot 0.10} = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{if } x \ll 0.10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$$

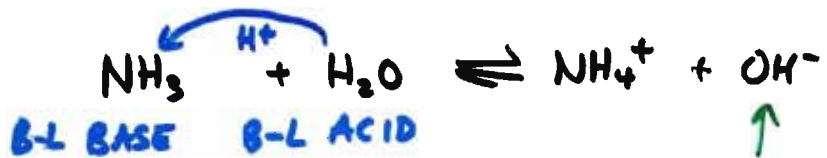
$$\% \text{ dissociation} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.10} \times 100$$

way < 5%.

$$\Rightarrow x = 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$$

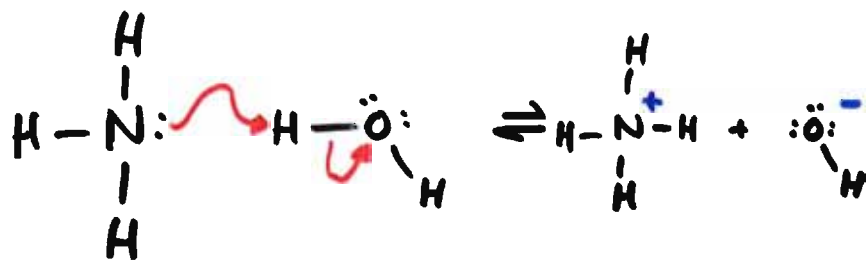
$$\Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = x = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH? } \text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-] = 5.83$$



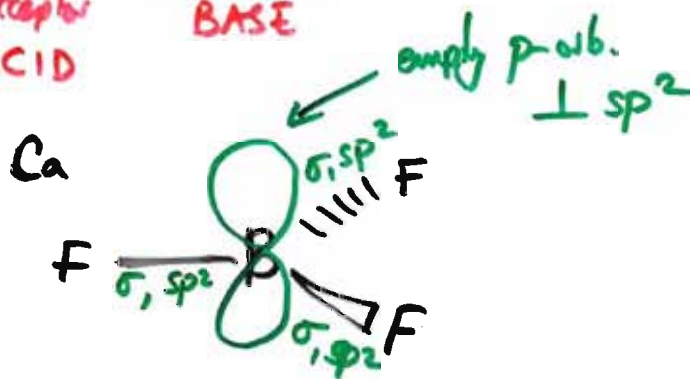
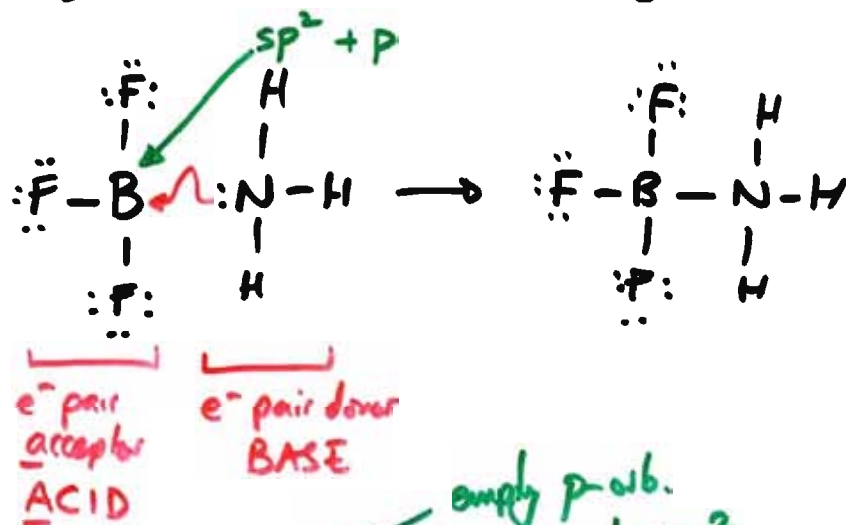
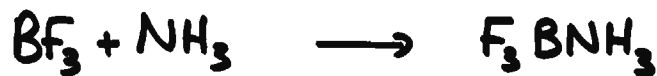
↑
Arrhenius

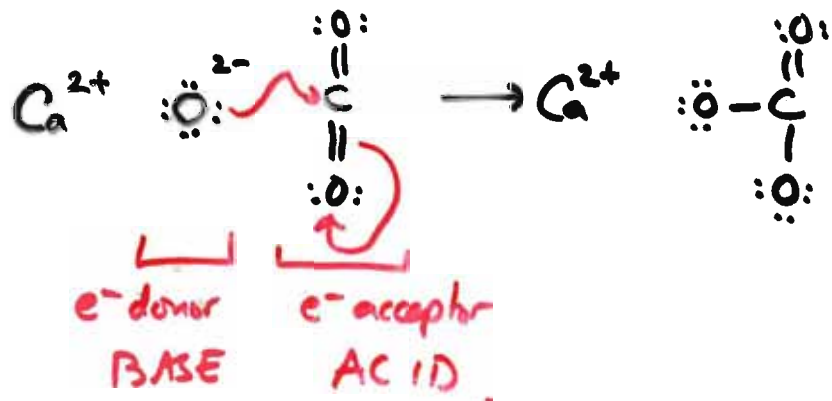
- NH₃ = Arr. Base
WHY? Forms OH⁻!



e ⁻ pair donor	e ⁻ pair acceptor
BASE	ACID
Lewis	Lewis

what about...





Ch 17 - Acid-Base eq^m + Solubility eq^m

Buffer

... is a solⁿ that can 'resist' changes in pH when small amts of acids/bases are added.

A drop of conc HCl + add to
1-L pure H₂O
pH: 7 → 3.22 . 3.78 ^{drop of}

A drop of conc HCl + add to
1-L of a buffer that's
1.0M CH₃CO₂H / 1.0M CH₃CO₂Na pH: 4.74 → 4.73
drop of 0.01