

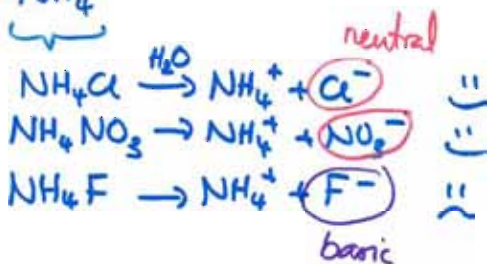
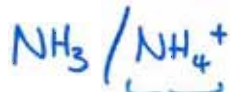
What makes a buffer?

2 components:

(A) 1. weak acid + 2. Its conj. base

OR

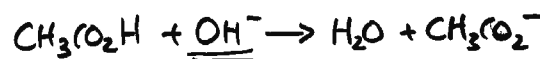
(B) 1. weak base + 2. Its conj. acid.



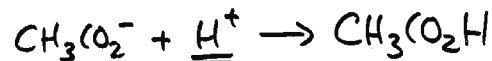
Why do we need both things present?

Consider a buffer: $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} / \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$

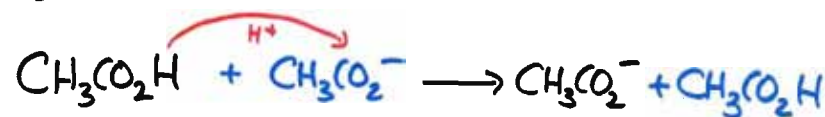
→ it can neutralize added base!



→ it can neutralize added acids!



Why don't they neutralize each other?



Calculations... 1. what's pH (25°C) of a buffer that's 1.0M $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ / 1.5M $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$

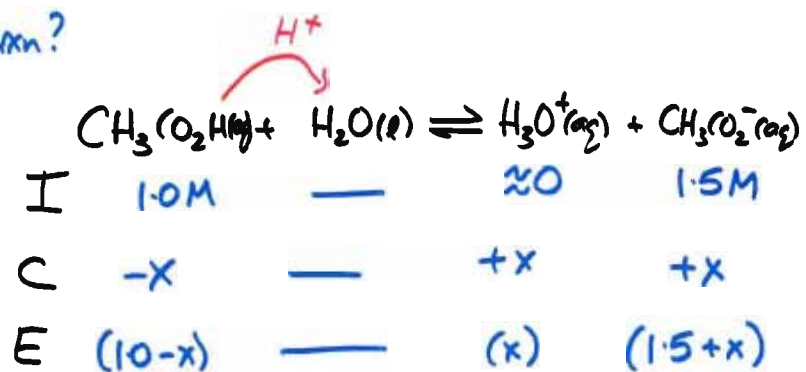
2. If we add 0.20mol NaOH to 2.0-L of this buffer, what will pH be?
-assume no vol change.

3. If 10.0ml of 2.0M HCl (aq) is added to 120.0ml of our buffer, pH=? Assume vols are additive.

$K_a(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$ @ 25°C. pH?

1. 1.0M $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ / 1.5M $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$

K_a rxn?



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} \Rightarrow 1.8 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{(x)(1.5+x)}{(1.0-x)}$$

if $x \ll 1$, then $1.8 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{(x)(1.5)}{(1.0)}$

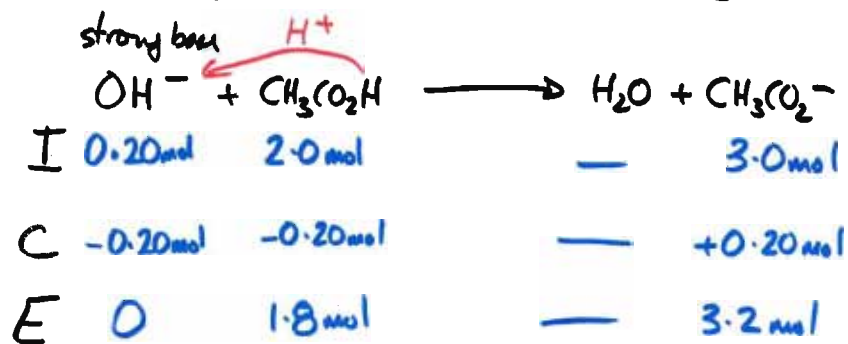
$$x = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-5} (1.0)}{(1.5)} = 1.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = \underline{\underline{4.92}}$$

<5%

2. Let's add 0.20 mol NaOH to 2.0-L of buffer. pH = 4.92

$[\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}] = 1.0\text{M}$, $[\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2^-] = 1.5\text{M}$

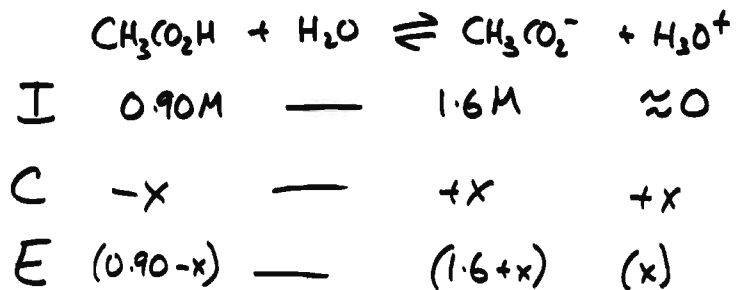


[], p, (mol)

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}] = \frac{1.8 \text{ mol}}{2.0 \text{ L}} = 0.90 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2^-] = \frac{3.2 \text{ mol}}{2.0 \text{ L}} = 1.6 \text{ M}$$

ICE it!



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$x \ll 0.90$$

$$1.8 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{(x)(1.6+x)}{(0.90-x)} \approx \frac{(x)(1.6)}{(0.90)}$$

$$x = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{pH} = 5.00 \quad (\text{compare to orig pH} = 4.92)$$