# Chemistry 1142 Spring 2013 Exam 3a

## Name:

Take a deep breath, and relax! First, answer the questions you know how to do and then work on the more difficult problems. Don't forget to show all your work, so I can give you as much credit as possible.

Good Luck!

Andy



## Show all work to receive credit. Be sure to include units, and express answers to the correct number of significant figures / decimal places.

Q1. [10 pts.] Calculate the pH of the following aqueous solutions at 25 °C. Show *all* work to receive credit!

a) 4.2 x 10<sup>-3</sup> M HNO<sub>3</sub>

b) 2.9 x 10<sup>-4</sup> M KOH

c) 4.5 x 10<sup>-5</sup> M Sr(OH)<sub>2</sub>

Q2. [12 pts.] State the Arrhenius, Brønsted, and Lewis definitions of an acid and a base:

Theory	Acid	Base
Arrhenius		
Brønsted		
Lewis		

Q3. [10 pts.] Predict whether the following salts are acidic, basic, or neutral:

a) NaBr

b) LiF

c) KNO<sub>2</sub>

d)  $\operatorname{Fe(NO_3)_2}$ 

e) NaCH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>

Q4. [10 pts.] Write the chemical reactions corresponding to  $K_{a1}$  and  $K_{a2}$  for carbonic acid, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

Q5. [15 pts.] Barbituric acid,  $HC_4H_3N_2O_3$ , is used to prepare various barbiturate drugs (used as sedatives). Calculate the concentrations of hydronium ion and barbiturate ion in a 0.25 M solution of the acid. The value of  $K_a$  is 9.8 x 10<sup>-5</sup>.

Q6. [5 pts.] Which of the following diagrams represents a snapshot of a very small portion of a beaker containing a weak acid, HA, dissolved in water? (Circle the best response.)

 $HA(l) + H_2O(l) - H_3O^+(aq) + A^-(aq)$ 

Note that the solvent molecules (i.e., H<sub>2</sub>O) are not shown for clarity.



Q7. [12 pts.] Calculate the molar solubility of silver carbonate in an aqueous solution of 0.10 M sodium carbonate.  $K_{sp}(Ag_2CO_3) = 8.1 \times 10^{-12}$ .

Q8. [12 pts.] Solutions of lead(II) nitrate and sodium iodide are mixed together in a test-tube. Upon mixing,  $[Pb^{2+}] = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$  and  $[I^-] = 1.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ . Will a precipitate of lead(II) iodide form?  $K_{sp}(PbI_2) = 1.4 \times 10^{-8}$ . Show all work.

Q9. [14pts.] A buffer is prepared by adding 45.0 mL of 0.18 M NaF to 35.0 mL of 0.12 M HF. What is the pH of the final solution?  $K_a$  for HF is 6.8 x 10<sup>-4</sup>.

#### BONUS Questions. Circle the best response:

Q. Given three separate solutions containing equal concentrations of formic acid ( $K_a = 1.7 \ge 10^{-4}$ ), phenol ( $K_a = 1.3 \ge 10^{-10}$ ), and acetic acid ( $K_a = 1.8 \ge 10^{-5}$ ), select the response below that has the acids arranged in order of increasing percent dissociation at equilibrium.

a) formic < phenol < acetic	b) formic < acetic < phenol	c) acetic < formic < phenol
d) phenol < acetic < formic	e) No response is correct.	

Q. Why is it necessary to take the acid-base properties of water into account when computing the hydronium ion concentration of very dilute solutions of strong acids?

- a) The hydroxide ion produced from the dissociation of water reacts with most of the hydronium ion produced from the acid.
- b) The dissociation constant for water is larger in dilute rather than in concentrated solutions of acids.
- c) The acids do not dissociate completely in dilute solutions.
- d) The amount of hydronium ion produced by the dissociation of water is significant compared to that produced by the acid.
- e) The conjugate base of the strong acid reacts with the hydroxide ion produced from the dissociation of water.

Q. Given the following pH titration curve, which acid-base indicator should be used to determine the end-point?



Indicator	In Acid	In Base	pH Range <sup>a</sup>		
Thymol blue	Red	Yellow	1.2-2.8		
Bromophenol blue	Yellow	Bluish purple	3.0-4.6		
Methyl orange	Orange	Yellow	3.1-4.4		
Methyl red	Red	Yellow	4.2-6.3		
Chlorophenol blue	Yellow	Red	4.8-6.4		
Bromothymol blue	Yellow	Blue	6.0-7.6		
Cresol red	Yellow	Red	7.2-8.8		
Phenolphthalein	Colorless	Reddish pink	8.3-10.0		

\*The pH range is defined as the range over which the indicator changes from the acid color to the base color

a) Thymol blue b) Methyl orange

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c) Bromothymol blue d) Phenolphthalein
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### **Useful Information**

	Periodic Table of the Elements																
IA	IIA											IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	VIIIA
1	_																18
1																	2
H																	He
1.01	2	_										13	14	15	16	17	4.00
3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	С	N	0	F	Ne
6.94	9.01											10.81	12.01	14.01	16.00	19.00	20.18
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											AI	Si	P	S	CI	Ar
22.99	24.31	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	26.98	28.09	30.97	32.07	35.45	39.95
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.10	40.08	44.96	47.87	50.94	52.00	54.94	55.85	58.93	58.69	63.55	65.39	69.72	72.61	74.92160	78.96	79.90	83.80
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	1	Xe
85.47	87.62	88.91	91.22	92.91	95.94	[98]	101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90	131.29
55	56	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba*	Lu	Hf	Та	W	Re	Os	lr	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Ро	At	Rn
132.91	137.33	174.97	178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.20	208.98	[210]	[210]	[222]
87	88	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Fr	Ra**	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt									
[223]	[226]	[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[265]	[268]	[269]	[272]	[277]		[285]		[289]		[293]
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
	*	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb		
		138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	[145]	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04	1	
		89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102		
	**	Ac	Th	Pa	U U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No		
		[227]	232.04	231.04	238.03	[237]	[244]	[243]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]		