

1 A 300mL di una soluzione di acido forte HCl 1,2M vengono alternativamente aggiunti:

a) 200mL di KOH 1,6M

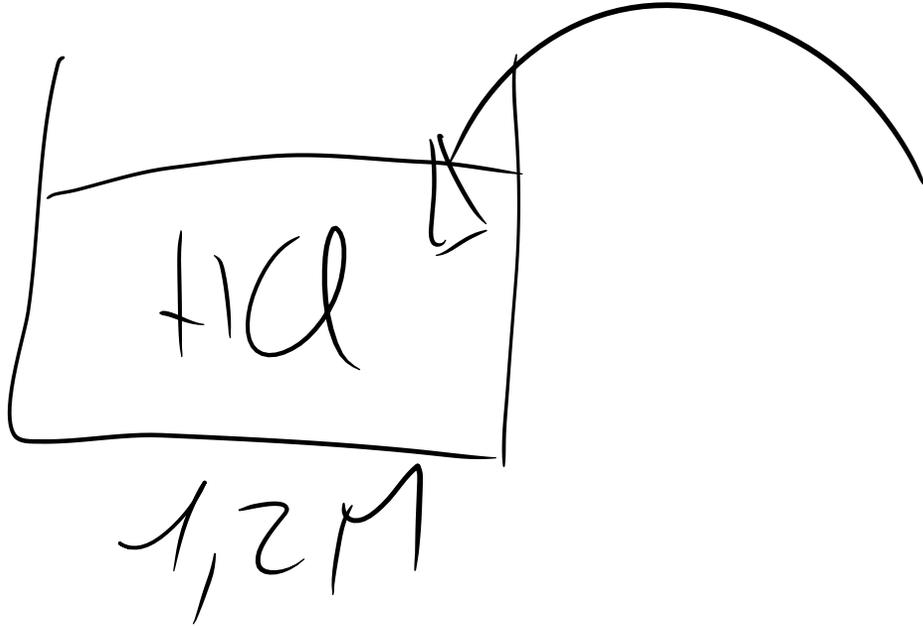
b) 150mL di LiOH 2,4M

c) 300mL di $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 0,65M

Calcolare il pH delle soluzioni risultanti nelle tre diverse situazioni.

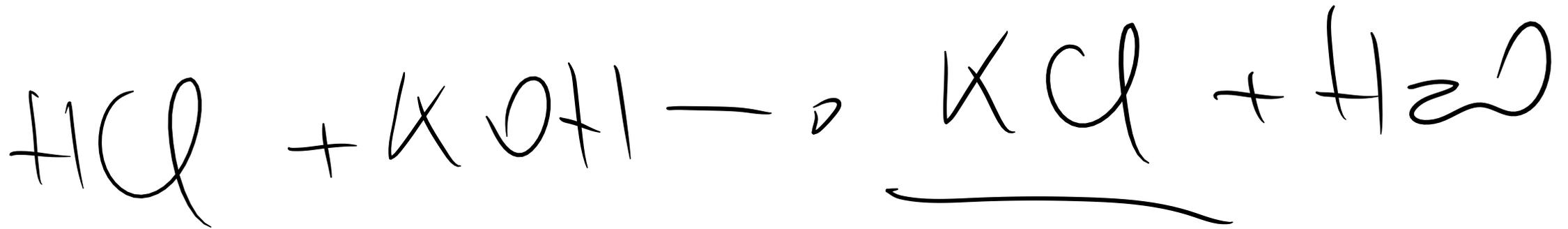
2)

300
ml



200 ml

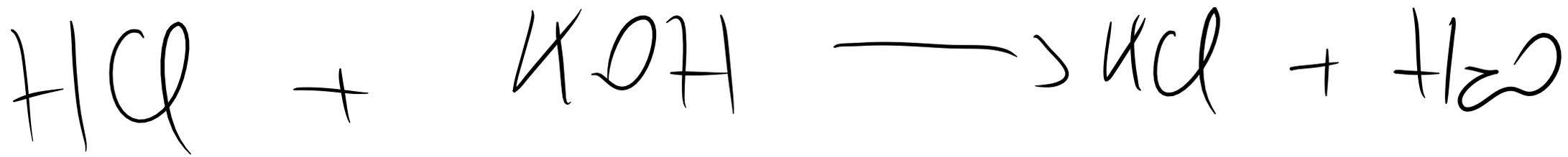
KOH 1,6 M



образ, НЕУРА

$$m_e = 0,32 \times 1,2 = 0,36 \text{ mol. HCl}$$

$$m_b = 0,2 \times 1,6 = 0,32 \text{ mol. NaOH}$$



$$\text{I} \quad 0,36 \quad 0,32$$

$$\text{R} \quad 0,32 \quad 0,32 \quad 0,32$$

$$\text{P} \quad \frac{0,36 - 0,32}{0,04} \quad 0 \quad 0,32$$

$$\frac{SR}{C_e} = \begin{cases} 0,32 \text{ ucl} \rightarrow \text{SACE} \\ 0,04 \text{ fcl} \Rightarrow \text{A.P. de JIRA} \end{cases} \underline{C_e}$$

$$C_e = \frac{0,04}{0,52} = 0,08$$

$$PH = -\log C_e = -\log 0,08 = \boxed{1,1}$$

b)



I

0,36

0,36

0,36

R

-0,36

-0,36

P

0

0

0,36

Solo

SAHO A

10. NEUTRA

PH 7

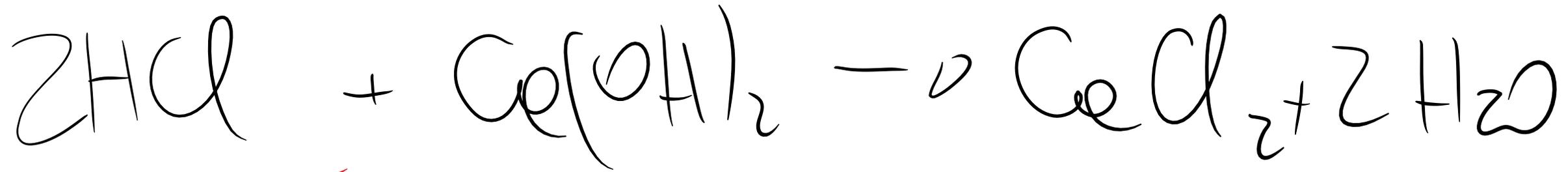
c)



$$m_e = 0,36$$

mol

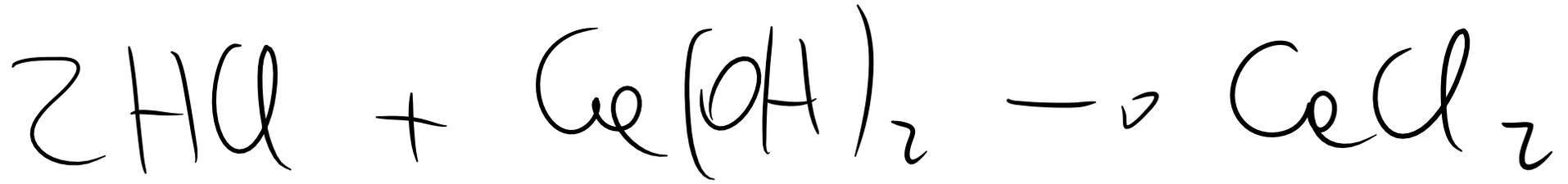
$$m_b = 0,32 \cdot 0,6517 =$$
$$\underline{\underline{0,195}}$$



LIMITAANTÉ

$$2 : 1 = x : 0,195$$

$$x = 0,195 \times 2 = 0,39$$



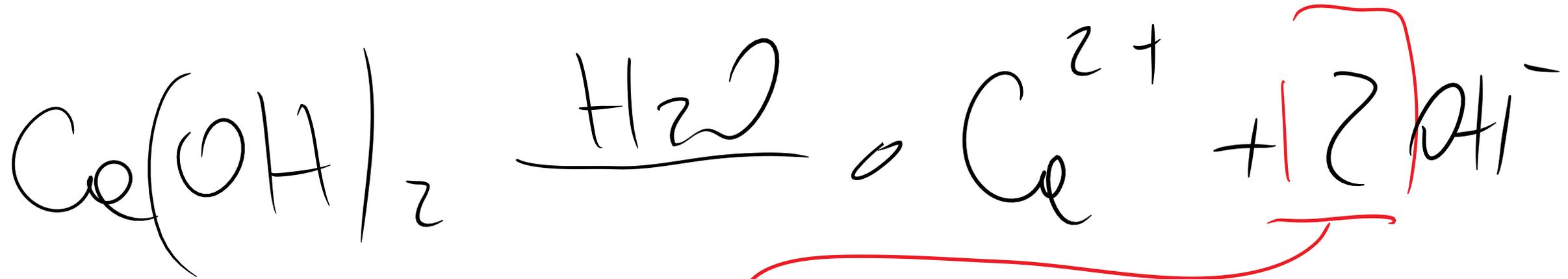
$$\text{I} \quad 0,36 \quad 0,185 \quad 0$$

$$\text{R} \quad 0,36 \quad 0,36/2 \\ 0,18$$

$$\text{C} \quad 0 \quad 0,015 \quad 0,18$$

SR } 0,18 mol CeCl_2
0,015 mol $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_2 = \underline{\text{Cb}}$

$$\text{Cb ?} = \frac{0,015}{0,6\text{L}} = 0,025\text{M}$$



$$\text{pOH} = -\log(\underbrace{2}_{\text{Cb}}) = 1,3$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 1,3 = \textcircled{12,7}$$

2 Abbiamo una soluzione tampone

$$K_a = 1,8 \times 10^{-5} \quad V = 700 \text{ mL}$$

Sistema tampone



1,2 moli

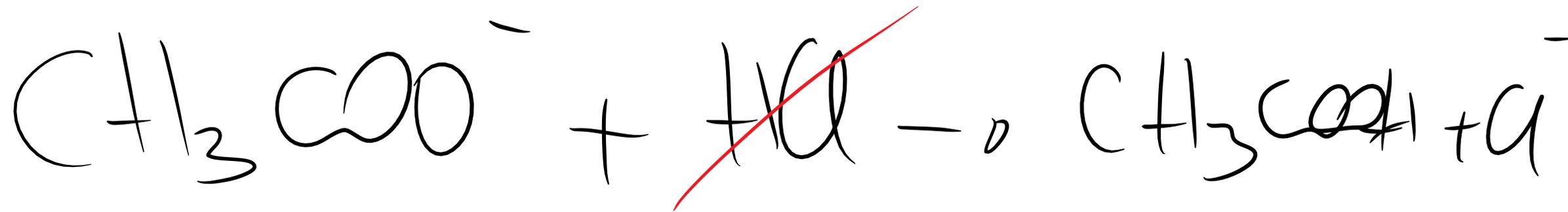
1,3 moli

Calcolare il pH.

Calcolare il nuovo valore di pH della soluzione quando aggiungiamo un acido forte, 1L 0,1 M HCl.

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a - \log \frac{m_a}{m_b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} &= -\log 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} - \log \frac{1,2}{1,3} = \\ &= 4,75 - (-0,035) = 4,75 + 0,035 = \\ &= 4,78 \end{aligned}$$



I 1,3

0,1

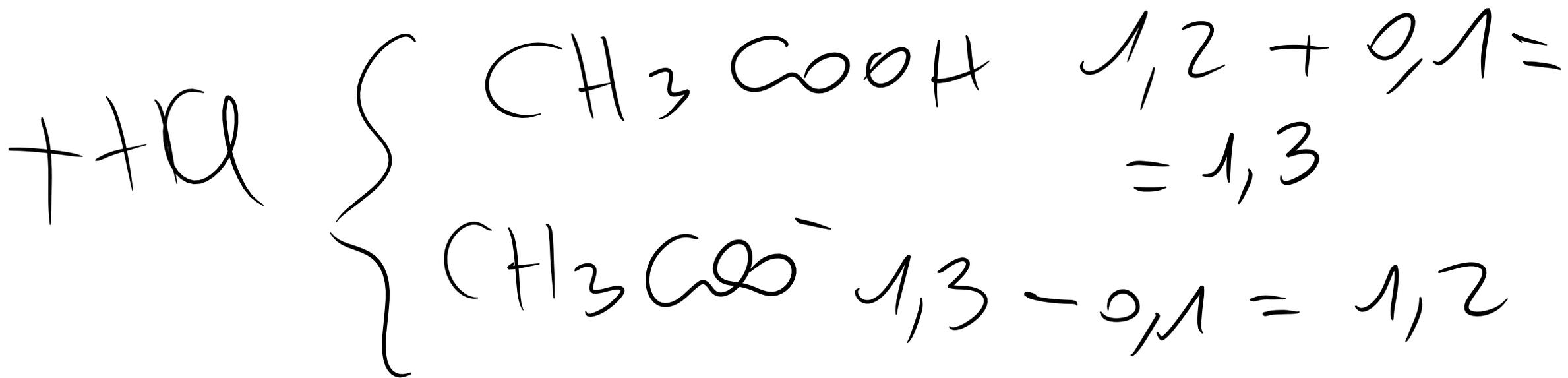
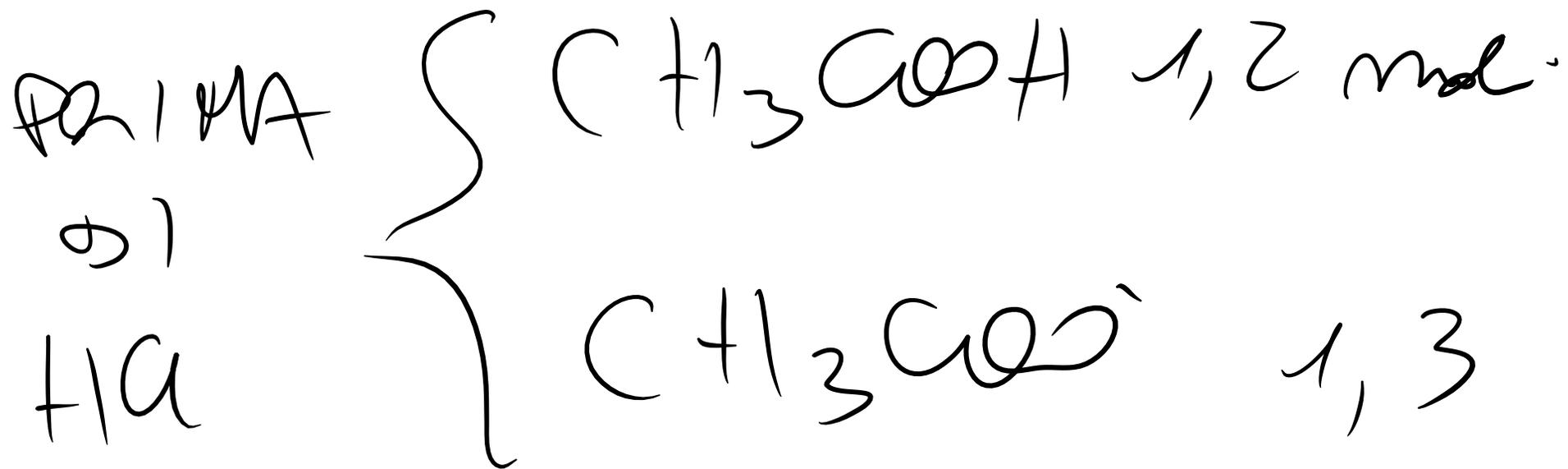
R 0,1

0,1

E 1,2

0

0,1



$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a - \lg \frac{n_e}{n_b} =$$

$$= 4,75 - \lg \frac{1,3}{1,2} = 4,72$$