

Water:

Amphoteric—has acidic and basic
(alkaline) properties

Autoionizes

K_w the ion dissociation constant of
water

At 25°C, $[H^+] = [OH^-] = 1.0$
 $\times 10^{-7}$ mol/L



$$\begin{aligned}K_w &= [H^+][OH^-] \\ &= (1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L})(1.0 \\ &\quad \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}) \\ &= 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2/\text{L}^2\end{aligned}$$

(units are often dropped)

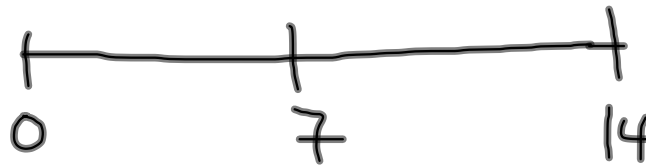
increases as temp. increases

neutral soln: $[H^+] = [OH^-]$

acidic soln: $[H^+] > [OH^-]$

basic soln: $[H^+] < [OH^-]$

pH scale: used to represent soln. acidity



z

determines acid or base
pH = $-\log [H^+]$
pOH = $-\log [OH^-]$
* pH + pOH = 14

2 decimal places

alkaline
basic

Ex. 1

Calculate the $[H^+]$, $[OH^-]$, pH, and/or pOH for the following:

- a. $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M OH}^-$
- b. $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M OH}^-$
- c. 10.0 M H^+
- d. $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M OH}^-$
- e. 1.0 M H^+

$$K_w = [H^+][OH^-]$$

a. $[OH^-] = \underline{1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}}$

$$[H^+] = \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]}$$

$$[H^+] = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{1.0 \times 10^{-5}} = \underline{1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pOH} &= -\log[OH^-] \\ &= -\log(1.0 \times 10^{-5}) \\ &= \underline{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} + \text{pOH} &= 14 \\ \text{pH} &= 14 - 5 \\ &= \underline{9} \end{aligned}$$

b. $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M} = [\text{OH}^-]$

$$1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M} = [\text{H}^+]$$

$$\text{pOH} = 7.00 \quad \text{pH} = 7.00$$

c. 10.0 M H^+

$$1.0 \times 10^1 \text{ M} = [\text{H}^+] \quad \text{pH} = -1$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-15} \text{ M} \quad \text{pOH} = 15$$

$$d. 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M OH}^-$$

$$\text{pOH} = 3.00$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 3$$

$$= 11.00$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ M}$$

$$e. 1.0 \text{ M H}^+$$

$$1.0 \times 10^0 \text{ M } [\text{H}^+]$$

$$\text{pH} = 0.00$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 0$$

$$= 14.00$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ M}$$

Ex. 2

The pH of a sample of human blood was measured to be 7.41 at 25°C. Calculate the pOH, [H⁺], and [OH⁻] for the sample.

$$\text{pH} = 7.41$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{pOH} &= 14 - 7.41 \\ &= 6.59\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[\text{H}^+] &= 10^{-7.41} \\ &= 3.89 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}\end{aligned}$$

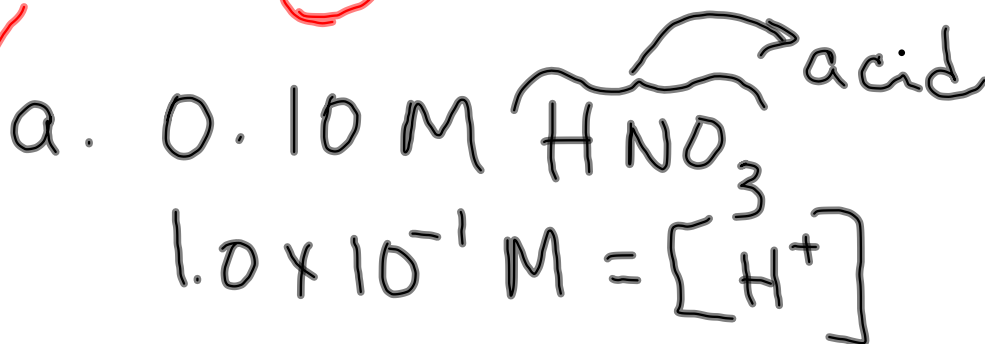
$$\begin{aligned}[\text{OH}^-] &= 10^{-6.59} \\ &= 2.57 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}\end{aligned}$$

Ex. 3

Calculate the pH of the following:

a. 0.10 M HNO₃

b. 1.0 x 10⁻¹⁰ M HCl



pH = 1

pH = 10

Fill in the following table:

Solution	pH	pOH	[H ⁺]	[OH ⁻]	Acid base or neutral
A	6.88	7.12	1.32×10^{-7}	7.59×10^{-8}	acid
B				8.4×10^{-14}	
C		3.11			
D			1.0×10^{-7}		

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pH} + \text{pOH} &= 14 \\
 \text{pH} &= -\log[\text{H}^+] \\
 \text{pOH} &= -\log[\text{OH}^-] \\
 K_w &= [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-]
 \end{aligned}$$