

Clase 2 2 octubre de 2020

Título de la nota

02/10/2020

base débil

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

$$[\text{OH}^-] = K_w / [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$\left\{ [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a K_w}{C_b [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \right\} - \log$$

$$\left\{ [H_3O^+]^2 = \frac{K_a K_w}{C_b} \right\} - \log$$

$$pH = pK_a + pK_w + \log C_b$$

$$pH = \frac{1}{2} pK_w + \frac{1}{2} pK_a + \frac{1}{2} \log C_b$$

$$pH = \frac{1}{2} (14) + \frac{1}{2} pK_a + \frac{1}{2} \log C_b$$

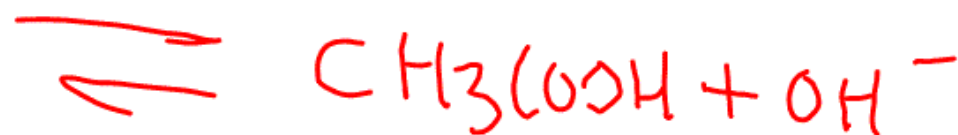
$$\text{pH} = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \text{pK}_a + \frac{1}{2} \log C_b$$

pH base débil

¿ Como se calcularía el pH de una solución 0.1 M de acetato de amonio?



$$pK_b = 9.25$$



$$pK_a = 4.75$$

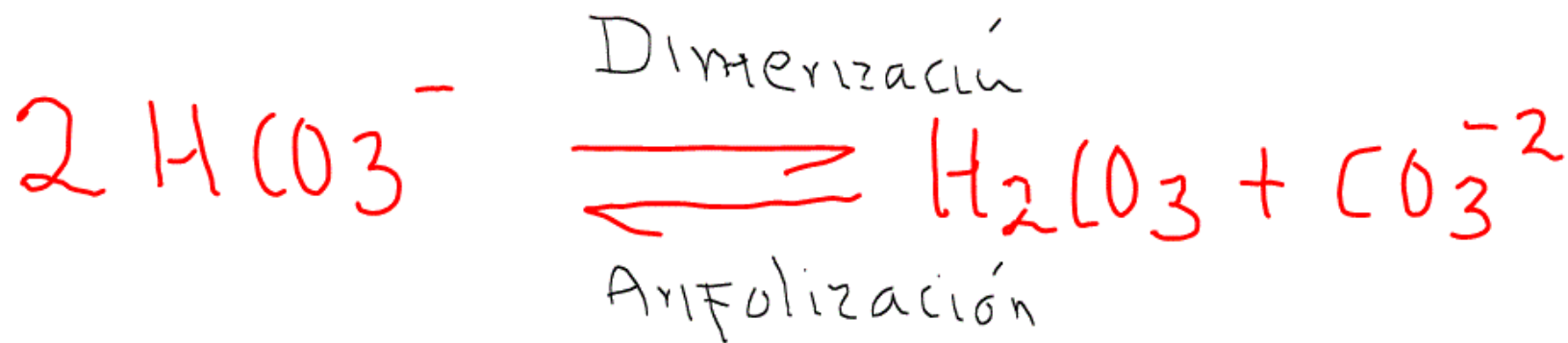


$$pK_a = 9.25 \quad pK_b = 4.75$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{pK}_{a1} + \text{pK}_{a2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (4.75 + 9.25) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (14) = 7 \end{aligned}$$

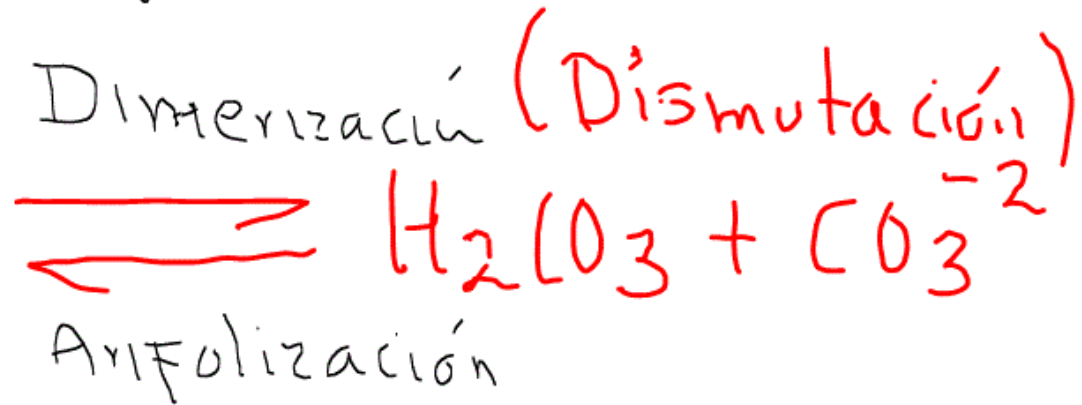
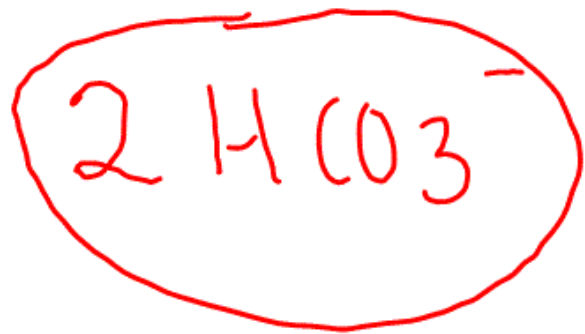
pH anfólito

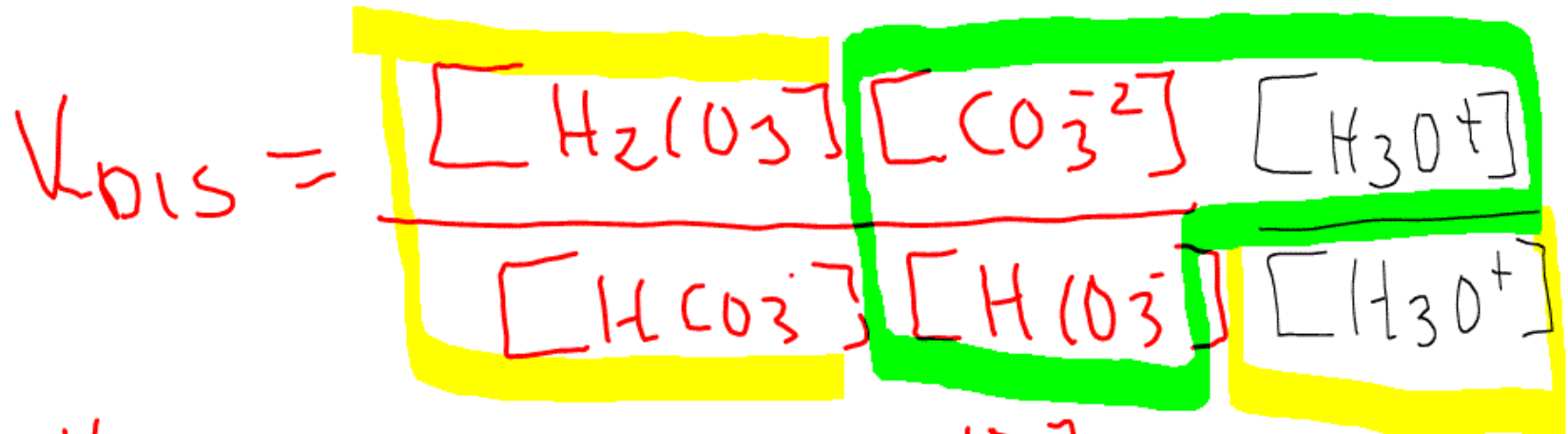
pH de una solución de NaHCO_3 ?



$$pK_{a1} = 6.4$$

$$pK_{a2} = 10.7$$

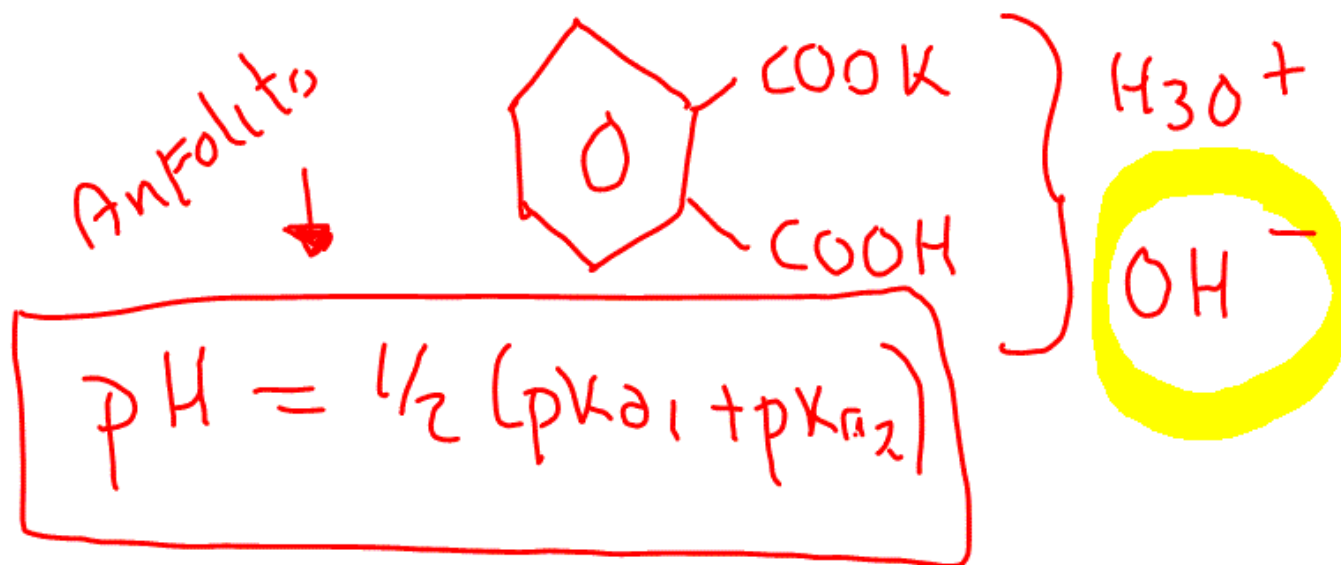


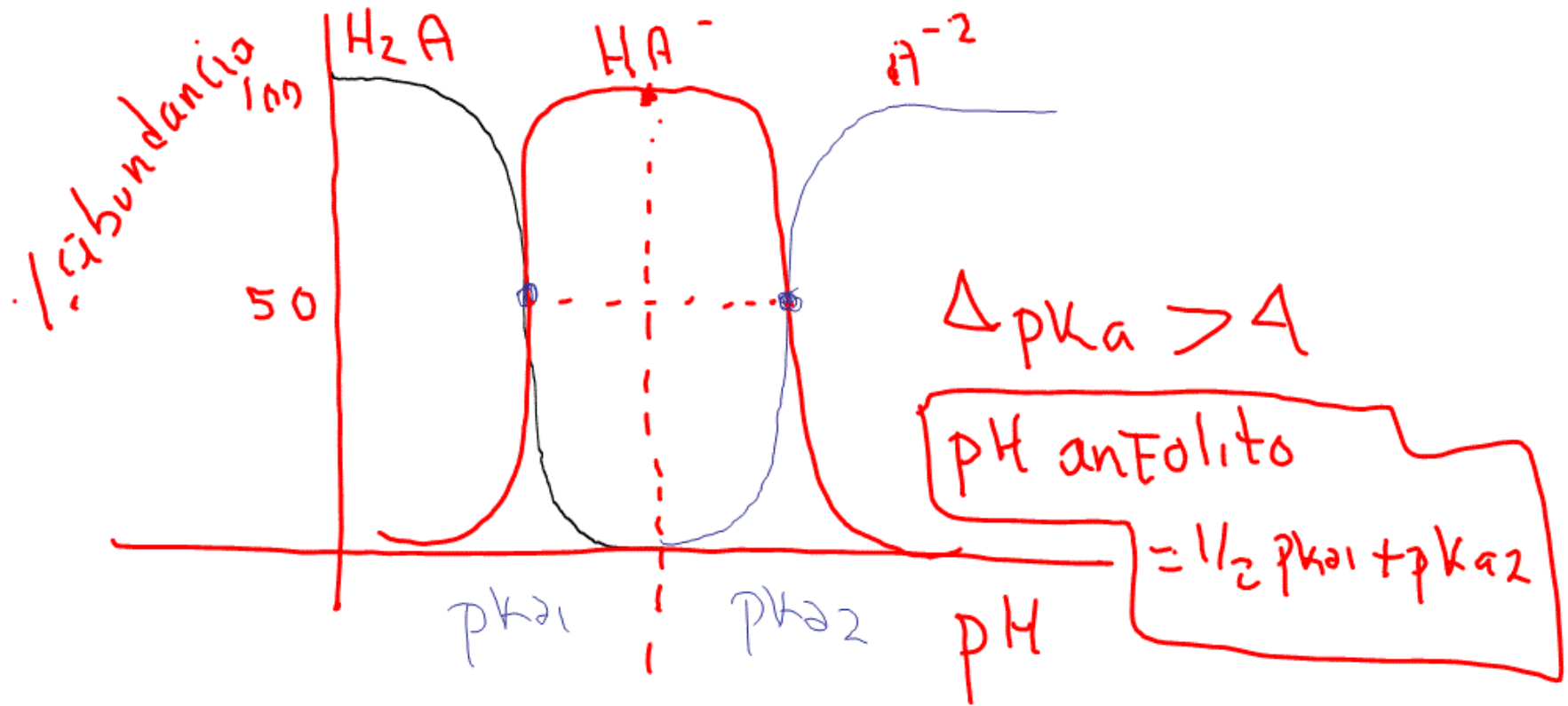


$$K_{p15} = \frac{K_{a2}}{K_{a1}} = \frac{10^{-10.7}}{10^{-6.4}} = 10^{-4.3}$$

$$K_{anf} = \frac{1}{K_{p15}} = \frac{1}{10^{-4.3}} = 10^{4.3}$$

Biftalato de potasio





3) Calcular el pH de una solución 10^{-7} M HCl ?



balance de cargas

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$\left\{ [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} + [\text{Cl}^-] \right\} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2 = K_w + C_a [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2 - C_a [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - K_w = 0$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2 - 10^{-7} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - 10^{-14} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10^{-7} x - 10^{-14} = 0$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 1.61 \times 10^{-7} \\ -6.18 \times 10^{-8} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log 1.61 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 6.79$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2 - 10^{-8} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] - 10^{-14} = 0$$

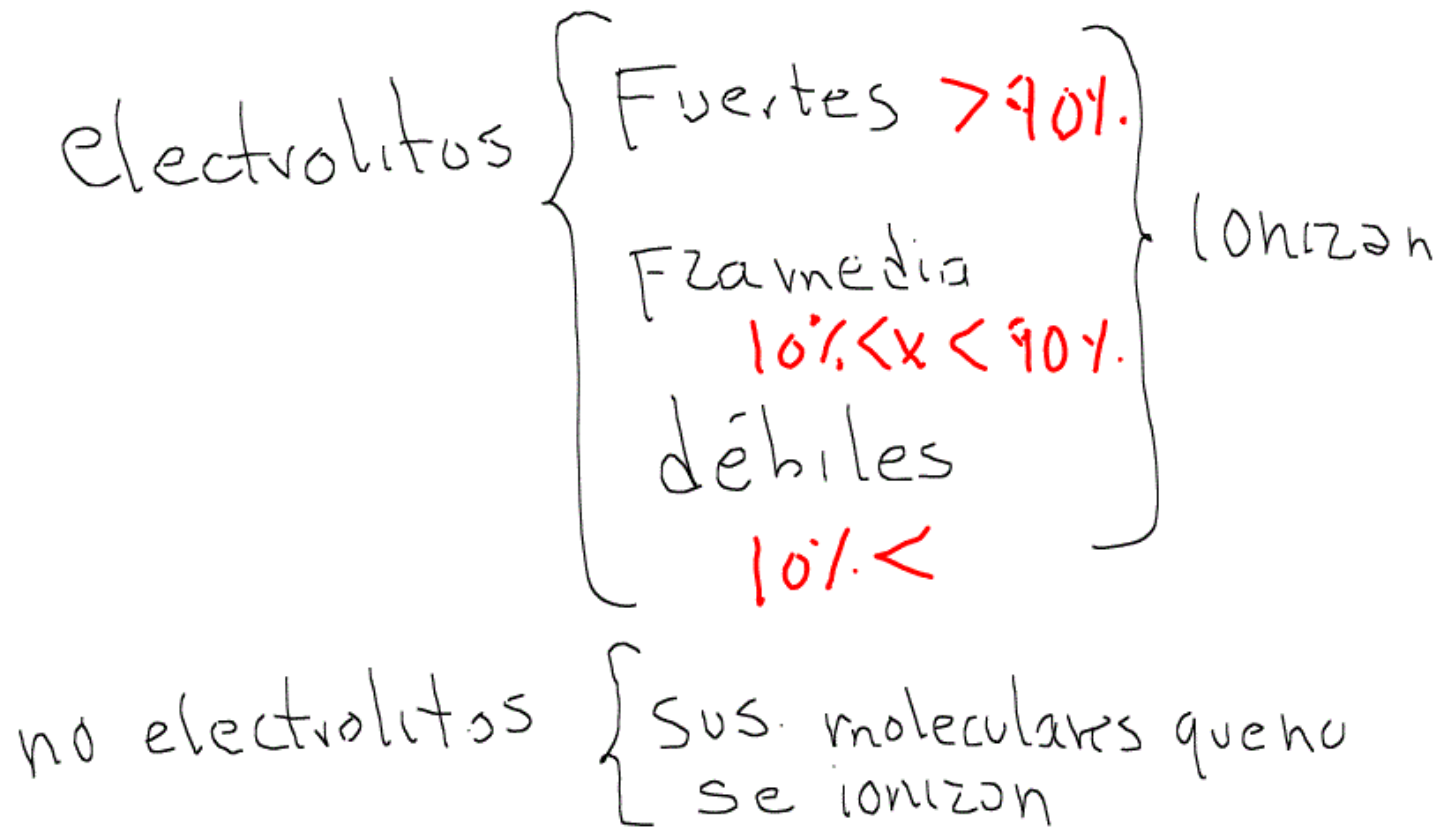
$$x = \begin{cases} 1.05 \times 10^{-7} \\ \end{cases}$$

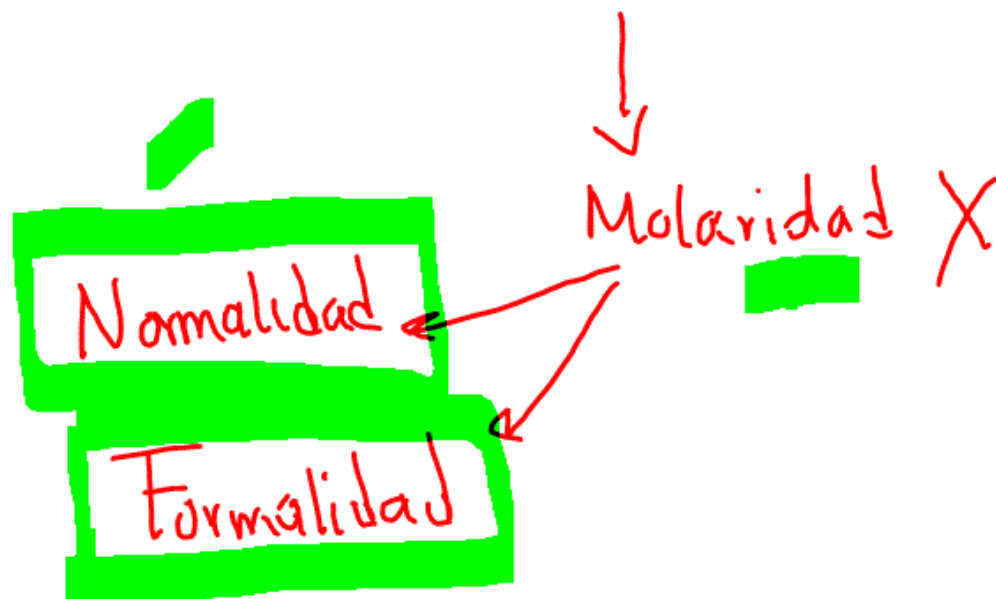
$$\text{pH} = -\log 1.05 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 6.97$$

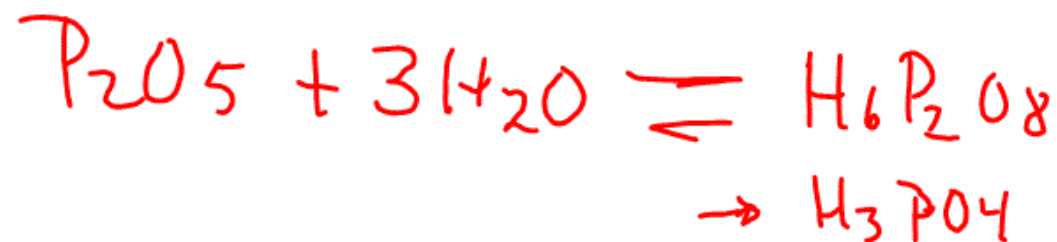
Unidades
de
concentración
químicas

Molaridad (M)
molalidad (m)
Normalidad (N)
Formalidad (F)



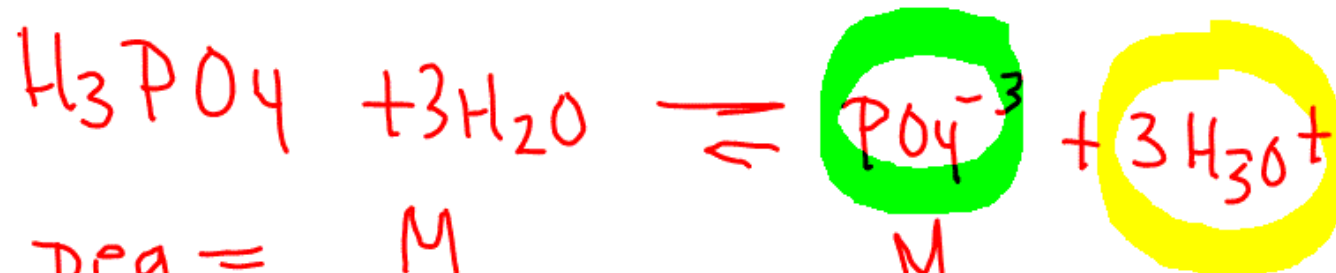


4) Calcular cuantos mL son necesarios medir para preparar 500 mL de una soln 0.5 N de ácido ortofosfórico. $\rho = 1.3$ pureza 70%.



$$N = \frac{eq}{L \text{ disp ó sln.}}$$

$$M = \frac{98g}{\text{mol.}}$$



$$p_{eq} = \frac{M}{\# \text{cargas } + \text{ ó } -} = \frac{M}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 mL &= (N) (V) (P_{eq}) \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) \left(\frac{100}{\text{pureza}}\right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\cancel{eq}}{L}\right) (L) \left(\frac{\cancel{g}}{\cancel{eq}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\cancel{g/mL}}\right) \left(\frac{100}{70}\right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{0.529}{L}\right) (0.5L) \left(\frac{98g}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1.3g/mL}\right) \left(\frac{100}{70}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = 29 \text{ mL}$$

$$m_L = (M)(V)(M)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)\left(\frac{100}{\text{pureza}}\right)$$

Sólido

$$g = (M)(V)(M)\left(\frac{100}{\text{pureza}}\right)$$

$$g = (N)(V)(\text{peq})\left(\frac{100}{\text{pureza}}\right)$$

Calcular el peq del $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ $M = \frac{342g}{mol}$

Calcular el peq del Al^{+3}

Calcular el peq del SO_4^{-2}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{peq } Al_2(SO_4)_3 &= \frac{M}{6} = \frac{342}{6} = 57g \\ \text{peq } Al^{+3} &= \frac{2 \text{ pa}}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ pa} = 9g \\ \text{peq } SO_4^{-2} &= \frac{3 M SO_4^{-2}}{6} = \frac{1}{2} M SO_4^{-2} + \\ &= \frac{96}{2} = 48 \end{aligned}$$

Calcular el peq del Na_2SO_4 $M = \frac{142\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$
 Calcular el peq del Na^+
 Calcular el peq del SO_4^{-2}

$$\text{peq } \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{M}{2} = \frac{142\text{g}}{2} = 71\text{g}$$

$$\text{peq } \text{Na}^+ = \frac{2\text{pa}}{2} = \text{pa} = 23\text{g}$$

$$\text{peq } \text{SO}_4^{-2} = 48\text{g} = \frac{M_{\text{SO}_4^{-2}}}{2} = \frac{96}{2} = 48\text{g}$$



$$\text{peq} = \frac{M}{\#e^-}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{peq MnO}_4^- \\ = \frac{M \text{ MnO}_4^-}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Estandarización



muestra titulante

P.P. titulante

patron primario
P.P.

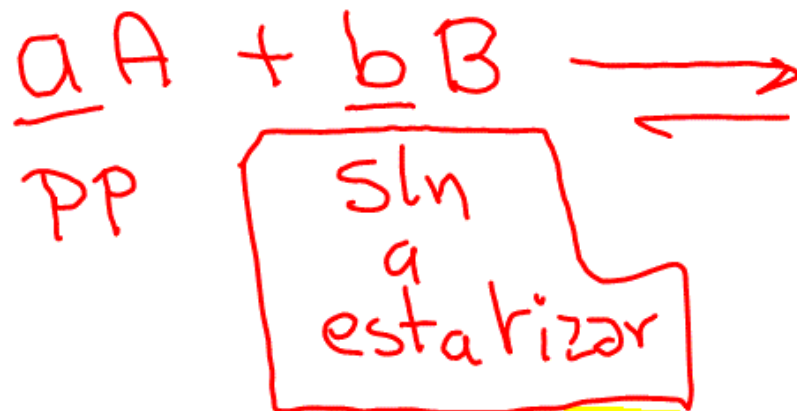
- pureza conocida certificada
- estable (higroscopicidad, deliquesencia, fluorescencia)
- Malto

$0.0001g \pm 0.0001g$

Solubilidad

Cantidad máxima que se encuentra en equilibrio en una dispersión saturada lo cual depende de Temperatura, presión, pH, Fza iónica y del tipo de disolvente o dispersante

Solubilidad { endotérmica $\uparrow T$ aumenta $S \uparrow$
 $\uparrow \downarrow$
exotérmica $\uparrow T$ aumenta $S \downarrow$
 $\downarrow T$ disminuir $S \uparrow$



p. equivalencia

b moles A = a moles de B



moles HCl = 2 moles de CaCO₃
de

en el punto de equivalencia

Calcular cuantos g de CaCO₃ son necesarios
pesar para un gasto de 25 mL de una soln 0.1 N
de HCl.



$$b \text{ moles A} = a \text{ moles de B} \quad B = 0.1M$$

$$b \frac{w_{\text{CaCO}_3}}{M_{\text{CaCO}_3}} = a \left(\frac{0.1 \text{ mol}}{\cancel{L}} \right) (0.025 \cancel{L})$$

$$b \frac{g}{g/mol} = a (\text{mol}) \quad \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 2 \end{array}$$

$$b \text{ mol CaCO}_3 = a \text{ mol HCl.}$$

$$W \text{ CaCO}_3 = (M \text{ CaCO}_3 M_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}}) \frac{a}{b}$$

$$g \text{ CaCO}_3 = \frac{1}{2} (M \text{ CaCO}_3 M_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}})$$

$$g \text{ CaCO}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{100g}{\cancel{\text{mol}}} \right) \left(\frac{0.1 \cancel{\text{mol}}}{\cancel{\text{L}}} \right) (0.025 \cancel{\text{L}})$$

$$g \text{ CaCO}_3 = 0.125 g$$

$$eq \text{ PP} = eq \text{ Sln.}$$

$$eq \text{ CaCO}_3 = eq \text{ HCl.}$$

$$\frac{g}{peq} = N_{\text{HCl}} \cdot V_{\text{HCl}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{g}}{\cancel{g}/eq} = \left(\frac{eq}{L} \right) (L)$$

$$eq = eq$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g CaCO}_3 &= (\rho \text{ eq CaCO}_3) (N \text{ Ha}) (V \text{ Ha}) \\ &= \left(\frac{100 \text{ g}}{2 \text{ eq}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{eq}}{\text{L}} \right) (\text{L}) \\ &= \left(\frac{50 \text{ g}}{\text{eq}} \right) \left(0.1 \frac{\text{eq}}{\text{L}} \right) (0.025 \text{ L}) \\ &= 0.125 \text{ g CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

Calcular cuanto pp (Biftalato de potasio) es necesario pesar para estandarizar una sln (50mL) 0.5 N de NaOH. $M_{BIF} = 204.22 \text{ g/mol}$.

$$eq \text{ BIF} = eq \text{ NaOH}$$

$$\frac{g \text{ BIF}}{p \text{ eq BIF}} = N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}}$$

$$g \text{ BIF} = (p \text{ eq BIF})(N_{\text{NaOH}})(V_{\text{NaOH}})$$

$$= \left(\frac{204.22 \text{ g}}{\text{eq}} \right) \left(\frac{0.5 \text{ eq}}{\text{L}} \right) (0.05 \text{ L})$$

$$= 5.1 \text{ g}$$

Calcular cuantos mL se gastaron para estandarizar una soln de H_2SO_4 aprox. 0.2 N utilizando una solució. de NaOH 0.15 N y proponiendo un consumo de 25 mL.

$$\text{eq NaOH} = \text{eq H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}} = N_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} V_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}$$

$$V_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{N_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} V_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}}{N_{\text{NaOH}}}$$

$$V_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{(0.2 \text{ N})(25 \text{ mL})}{(0.15 \text{ N})} = 33.34 \text{ mL}$$

moles NaOH = moles H₂SO₄

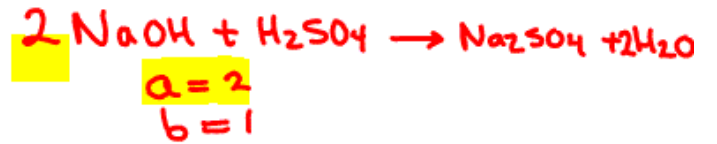
$$\left(\frac{0.2 \text{ eq}}{\text{L}} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2 \text{ eq/mol}} \right) = 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = 0.1 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

1 M H₂SO₄ = 2 N H₂SO₄

$$\left(1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \right) \left(2 \frac{\text{eq}}{\text{mol}} \right) = \left(\frac{\text{eq}}{\text{L}} \right)$$

moles NaOH = moles de H_2SO_4

$$b \quad M_{NaOH} V_{NaOH} = a M_{H_2SO_4} V_{H_2SO_4}$$



$$V_{NaOH} = \left(\frac{M_{H_2SO_4} V_{H_2SO_4}}{M_{NaOH}} \right) \frac{a}{b}$$

$$V_{NaOH} = 2 \left[\frac{(0.1 M)(25 mL)}{(0.15 M)} \right] = (16.67 mL) 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 33.34 mL \quad \text{correcto}$$

Debe ser el mismo volumen que en el caso anterior

$$\left(0.2 \frac{\text{eq}}{\text{L}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2 \text{eq}} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{mol}}\right) = 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = 0.1 \text{M}$$



$$a = 2$$

$$b = 1$$