

Solución ejercicios Unidad 5. Ácidos y bases

①

- a) Zumo de limón → ácido $(\text{HO}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OH})$
- b) Vinagre → ácido $(\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OH})$
- c) Lejía → base (NaClO)
- d) Jabón → base (NaOH)
- e) Aspirina → ácido $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})\text{OCOCH}_3)$
- f) Amoníaco → base (NH_3)

②

- a) Ácido sulfúrico: $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$
- b) Ácido acético: $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$
- c) Hidróxido de sodio: $\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{OH}^-$
- d) Hidróxido de calcio: $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^-$
- e) Hidróxido de aluminio: $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{OH}^-$
- f) Ácido carbónico: $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$
- g) Ácido propanoico: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$

③

Según la teoría de Brønsted-Lowry el ácido es aquella sustancia que puede donar iones H^+ al medio y la base es aquella sustancia que puede aceptar iones H^+ del medio.

a) $\text{CO}_3^{2-} \rightarrow$ base



Base (I) → ácido conjugado

b) $\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow$ base



c) $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow$ ácido



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Datos

$$[H_3O^+] = 10^{-6} M$$

$$pH = ?$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+]$$

$$pH = -\log 10^{-6}$$

$$\boxed{pH = 6}$$

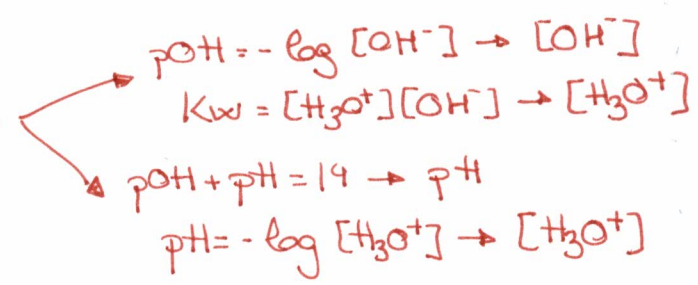
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Datos

$$pOH = 3'42$$

$$[H_3O^+] = ?$$

Formas de resolverlo



Forma 1

$$pOH = -\log [OH^-]$$

$$[OH^-] = 10^{-3'42} = 3'8 \cdot 10^{-4} M$$

$$K_w = [OH^-][H_3O^+]$$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{3'8 \cdot 10^{-4}} \rightarrow \boxed{[H_3O^+] = 2'63 \cdot 10^{-11} M}$$

Forma 2

$$pOH + pH = 14$$

$$pH = 14 - pOH = 14 - 3'42 \rightarrow pH = 10'58$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+]$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-10'58} \rightarrow \boxed{[H_3O^+] = 2'63 \cdot 10^{-11} M}$$

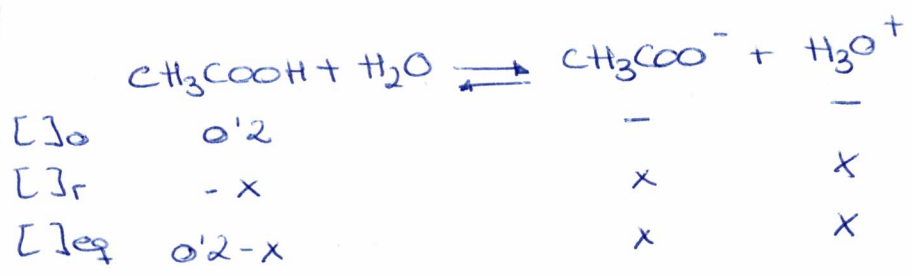
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Datos

$$K_a = 1'8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$[CH_3COOH] = 0'2 M$$

$$pH = ?$$



$$K_a = \frac{[CH_3COO^-][H_3O^+]}{[CH_3COOH]}$$

$$1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} = \frac{x \cdot x}{0'2 - x}$$

$$1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} (0'2 - x) = x^2$$

$$3'6 \cdot 10^{-6} - 1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} x = x^2$$

$$x^2 + 1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} x - 3'6 \cdot 10^{-6} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} \pm \sqrt{(1'8 \cdot 10^{-5})^2 - 4 \cdot (-3'6 \cdot 10^{-6})}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x = \frac{-1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} \pm \sqrt{1'44 \cdot 10^{-5}}}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} + 3'79 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} = \underline{1'8 \cdot 10^{-3}} \\ x_2 = \frac{-1'8 \cdot 10^{-5} - 3'79 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} = -1'9 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{cases}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = x = 1'8 \cdot 10^{-3} M$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] = -\log 1'8 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 2'74}$$

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Datos

$$pH = ?$$

$$m_{\text{HCOOH}} = 1 \text{ g}$$

$$V = 250 \text{ cm}^3 = 250 \text{ mL} = 0'25 \text{ L}$$

$$M_{\text{HCOOH}} = 12 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 16 = 46 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$K_a = 1'78 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$1 \text{ g HCOOH} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{46 \text{ g}} = 2'17 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol HCOOH}$$

$$[HCOOH] = \frac{\text{mol}}{V(L)} = \frac{2'17 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0'25} \rightarrow [HCOOH] = 8'69 \cdot 10^{-2} M$$



[] ₀	$8'69 \cdot 10^{-2}$	—	—
[] _r	-x	x	x
[] _e	$8'69 \cdot 10^{-2} - x$	x	x

$$K_a = \frac{[HCOO^-][H_3O^+]}{[HCOOH]}$$

$$1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{x \cdot x}{8'69 \cdot 10^{-2} - x}$$

$$1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} (8'69 \cdot 10^{-2} - x) = x^2$$

$$1'55 \cdot 10^{-5} - 1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} x = x^2$$

$$-x^2 - 1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} x + 1'55 \cdot 10^{-5} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} \pm \sqrt{(1'78 \cdot 10^{-4})^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (1'55 \cdot 10^{-5})}}{2 \cdot (-1)}$$

$$x = \frac{1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} \pm \sqrt{6'2 \cdot 10^{-5}}}{-2} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} + 7'88 \cdot 10^{-3}}{-2} = -4'03 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ x_2 = \frac{1'78 \cdot 10^{-4} - 7'88 \cdot 10^{-3}}{-2} = \underline{3'85 \cdot 10^{-3}} \end{cases}$$

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$$x = 3'85 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 3'85 \cdot 10^{-3} M$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] = -\log 3'85 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 2'41}$$

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Datos

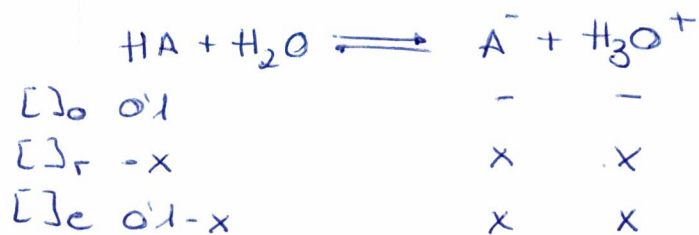
$$pH = 3$$

$$[HA] = 0'1 M$$

↳ dice monoprótico → 1 protón H^+

$$K_a = ?$$

$$[H_3O^+] = ?$$



$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+]$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-3} \rightarrow \boxed{[H_3O^+] = 0'001 M}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = x \rightarrow x = 0'001$$

$$[A^-] = x = 0'001 M$$

$$[HA] = 0'1 - 0'001 = 0'099 M$$

$$K_a = \frac{[A^-][H_3O^+]}{[HA]} = \frac{0'001 \cdot 0'001}{0'099} \rightarrow \boxed{K_a = 1'01 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

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a) $\text{pH} > 7 \rightarrow$ medio básico



En el medio hay más $[\text{OH}^-]$ que de $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$. VERDADERO

b) pH ácido $\rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ en el medio



VERDADERO. Se cumple que $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] > [\text{OH}^-]$

c)
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{HCl}} = 100 \text{ mL} = 0.1 \text{ L} \\ M_{\text{HCl}} = 0.5 \text{ M} \end{array} \right\} M = \frac{n}{V} \rightarrow n = MV = 0.5 \cdot 0.1 = 0.05 \text{ mol HCl}$$

HCl ácido fuerte \rightarrow se disocia completamente



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{KOH}} = 200 \text{ mL} = 0.2 \text{ L} \\ M_{\text{KOH}} = 0.25 \text{ M} \end{array} \right\} n = m \cdot V = 0.25 \cdot 0.2 = 0.05 \text{ mol KOH}$$

KOH base fuerte \rightarrow se disocia completamente



VERDADERO. da $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$ por lo tanto la disolución tiene pH neutro $\text{pH} = 7$.

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Datos

$$V_{HCl} = ?$$

$$M_{HCl} = 1M$$

NEUTRALIZAR

$$V_{Ca(OH)_2} = 20mL$$

$$M_{Ca(OH)_2} = 0.5M$$



Reaccion neutralizacion



$$M_a \cdot V_a \cdot n^{eq} = M_b \cdot V_b \cdot n^{eq}$$

$$1 \cdot V_{HCl} \cdot 1 = 0.5 \cdot 20 \cdot 2$$

$$V_{HCl} = 0.5 \cdot 20 \cdot 2$$

$$\boxed{V_{HCl} = 20mL}$$

- n^{eq} = el número de moles de H_3O^+ o OH^- que se produce en la disociación

- En la neutralización los moles H_3O^+ = moles OH^-

$$M_a = \frac{n_a}{V_a} \rightarrow n_a = M_a V_a$$

$$M_b = \frac{n_b}{V_b} \rightarrow n_b = M_b V_b$$

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Datos

$$M_{HCOOH} = 0.3M$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$K_a = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$$



$$[C]_0 \quad 0.3$$

$$[C]_r \quad -0.3\alpha$$

$$[C]_{eq} \quad 0.3 - 0.3\alpha$$

$$0.3\alpha \quad 0.3\alpha$$

$$0.3\alpha \quad 0.3\alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{x}{C_0}$$

$$x = C_0 \alpha$$

$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][HCOO^-]}{[HCOOH]}$$

$$1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{0.3\alpha \cdot 0.3\alpha}{0.3 - 0.3\alpha}$$

$$1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{0.3\alpha^2}{0.3(1-\alpha)}$$

$$1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} (1-\alpha) = 0.3\alpha^2$$

$$-0.3\alpha^2 - 1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}\alpha + 1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} \pm \sqrt{(-1.8 \cdot 10^{-4})^2 - 4 \cdot (-0.3) \cdot 1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}}}{2 \cdot (-0.3)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} \pm \sqrt{2.16 \cdot 10^{-4}}}{-0.6}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} \pm 1.47 \cdot 10^{-2}}{-0.6}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} + 1.47 \cdot 10^{-2}}{-0.6} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = -2.48 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1.8 \cdot 10^{-4} - 1.47 \cdot 10^{-2}}{-0.6} \rightarrow \alpha_2 = 2.48 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

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Datos

$$pH = ?$$

$$[NH_3] = 0.05 M$$

$$\alpha = 0.02$$



$$[]_0 \quad 0.05$$

$$[]_r \quad 0.05 \cdot 0.02$$

$$[]_e \quad 0.05 - 0.05 \cdot 0.02$$

$$- \quad -$$

$$0.05 \cdot 0.02 \quad 0.05 \cdot 0.02$$

$$0.05 \cdot 0.02 \quad 0.05 \cdot 0.02$$

$$[OH^-] = 0.05 \cdot 0.02 = 0.001 M$$

Formas de terminar el problema

①

$$pOH = -\log [OH^-] = -\log 0.001 \rightarrow pOH = 3$$

$$pOH + pH = 14 \rightarrow pH = 14 - pOH = 14 - 3 \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 11}$$

②

$$K_w = [OH^-][H_3O^+]$$

$$10^{-14} = 0.001 \cdot [H_3O^+] \rightarrow [H_3O^+] = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{0.001} = 1 \cdot 10^{-11} M$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] = -\log 1 \cdot 10^{-11} \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 11}$$

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Datos

$$[NH_4OH] = 0.02 M$$

$$\alpha = 1\% = 0.01$$

$$[OH^-] = ?$$

$$pOH = ?$$

$$K_{NH_4OH} = ?$$



$$[]_0 \quad 0.02$$

$$[]_r \quad 0.02 \cdot 0.01$$

$$[]_e \quad 0.02 - 0.02 \cdot 0.01$$

$$0.0198$$

$$- \quad -$$

$$0.02 \cdot 0.01 \quad 0.02 \cdot 0.01$$

$$0.02 \cdot 0.01 \quad 0.02 \cdot 0.01$$

$$2 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\boxed{[OH^-] = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} M}$$

$$pOH = -\log [OH^-] = -\log 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \rightarrow \boxed{pOH = 3.69}$$

$$K_{NH_4OH} = \frac{[NH_4^+][OH^-]}{[NH_4OH]} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0.0198} \rightarrow \boxed{K_{NH_4OH} = 2.02 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$