# Mohamed Khider University of Biskra Faculty of Exact Sciences and Natural and Life Sciences 

$1^{\text {st }}$ year LMD - SNV Biology
Academic year: 2023/2024
Subject: Chemistry 2

## Applied exercises series No. 1

(Acid-base equilibrium)

## Exercise 1:

1. Indicate among the following species, acids, bases and ampholytes: $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$, $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{S}^{2-}, \mathrm{Al}^{3+}$.
2. Name the conjugated acid/base pairs corresponding to each case.

## Exercise 2:

- Knowing that the ionic product of water at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is equal to $6 \cdot 10^{-13}$.

1. Calculate the pH of the following solutions at this temperature:
a) Pure $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$,
b) HCl at $0.1 \mathrm{~mol} / 1$,
c) NaOH at $0.2 \mathrm{~mol} / 1$.
2. Compare these pH values with those obtained at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Exercise 3:

- In an aqueous solution of formic acid $\mathrm{HCOOH}(0.2 \mathrm{M})$, the acid is dissociated to $3 \%$.

1. Calculate the equilibrium concentrations of the species present in aqueous solution.
2. Deduce the pKa of this acid.

## Exercise 4:

- Three solutions, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid and propanoic acid $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$ (considered a weak acid) have the same $\mathrm{pH} .15 \mathrm{Cm}^{3}$ of a $10^{-2} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NaOH}$ sodium hydroxide solution are needed to neutralize $200 \mathrm{Cm}^{3}$ of the hydrochloric acid solution, while $40 \mathrm{Cm}^{3}$ of the sodium hydroxide solution is required to neutralize $10 \mathrm{Cm}^{3}$ of the propanoic acid solution.

Calculate:

1. The pH common to the three solutions.
2. The molarity of each solution.
3. The acid constant of propanoic acid.

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(Acid-base equilibrium)

## Exercise 1:

26.75 g of ammonium chloride $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ are dissolved in $1 l$ of water.

1. Calculate the pH of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ knowing that the Ka of the $\mathrm{NH}_{4}{ }^{+} / \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ couple is equal to $5.6^{*} 10^{-10}$.
2. How many moles of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ must be added to the previous solution to obtain a buffer solution of $\mathrm{pH}=9.07$ ?

We give: the molar mass $(\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{mol})$ of the atoms: $\mathrm{H}(1), \mathrm{N}(14), \mathrm{Cl}(35.5)$.

## Exercise 2:

The pH of a saturated solution of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is maintained equal to 3.7.

- What are the concentrations of $\mathrm{SH}^{-}$and $\mathrm{S}^{2-}$ species in this solution, knowing that in a solution saturated with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$.

We have: $\left[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right]=0.1 \mathrm{~mol} / 1$
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{HS}^{-}\left(\mathrm{Ka}_{1}=10^{-7}\right), \mathrm{HS}^{-} / \mathrm{S}^{2-}\left(\mathrm{Ka}_{2}=1.2 * 10^{-13}\right)$.

## Exercise 3:

- We have the following solutions:

1. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ at $0.5 \mathrm{~mol} / 1$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$ at $0.5 \mathrm{~mol} / 1(\mathrm{pKa}=4.75)$
2. How to prepare 1 liter of a buffer solution of $\mathrm{pH}=4.9$
