

- 1) Find the pH of a solution that contains 85 grams of hydrochloric acid (HCl) dissolved in 2.5 L of water.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) Find the pH of a solution that contains 2.95 grams of nitrous acid (HNO<sub>2</sub>) dissolved in 550 mL of water.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) Find the pH of a solution that contains 2.5 moles of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and 1.4 moles of acetic acid (HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) dissolved in 110 L of water.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 4) A solution has a [H<sup>+</sup>] concentration of  $5.3 \times 10^{-6}$  M. Is this an acidic or basic solution? Why?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5) If an acidic solution having a pH of 3.95 is diluted from 15 mL to a final volume of 100. mL, what would be the pH of the resulting solution?

## Solutions

**Note: The significant figures in the concentration of  $[H^+]$  or  $[OH^-]$  is equal to the number of decimal places in the pH or pOH and vice versa.**

- 1) Find the pH of a solution that contains 85 grams of hydrochloric acid (HCl) dissolved in 2.5 L of water.

$$85 \text{ g HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole HCl}}{36.5 \text{ g HCl}} = 2.3 \text{ mole HCl}$$

$$\frac{2.3 \text{ mole HCl}}{2.5 \text{ L H}_2\text{O}} = 0.92 \text{ M HCl}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(0.92) = 0.03$$

- 2) Find the pH of a solution that contains 2.95 grams of nitrous acid ( $\text{HNO}_2$ ) dissolved in 550 mL of water.

$$2.95 \text{ g HNO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mole HNO}_2}{47 \text{ g HNO}_2} = 0.0628 \text{ mole HNO}_2$$

$$\frac{0.0628 \text{ mole HNO}_2}{0.55 \text{ L H}_2\text{O}} = 0.11 \text{ M HNO}_2$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(0.11) = 0.96$$

- 3) Find the pH of a solution that contains 2.5 moles of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and 1.4 moles of acetic acid ( $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ ) dissolved in 110 L of water.

$$2.5 \text{ mole HCl} + 1.4 \text{ mole HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 = 3.9 \text{ mole acid}$$

$$\frac{3.9 \text{ mole acid}}{110 \text{ L H}_2\text{O}} = 0.035 \text{ M solution}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(0.035) = 1.46$$

- 4) A solution has a  $[H^+]$  concentration of  $5.3 \times 10^{-6}$  M. Is this an acidic or basic solution? Why?

$$\text{pH} = -\log(5.3 \times 10^{-6}) = 5.28$$

This solution is slightly acidic because its  $\text{pH} < 7$ .

- 5) If an acidic solution having a pH of 3.95 is diluted from 15 mL to a final volume of 100. mL, what would be the pH of the resulting solution?

$$3.95 = -\log x$$

$$3.95 = \log x^{-1}$$

$$10^{3.95} = 10^{\log x^{-1}}$$

$$8912.5 = x^{-1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{8912.5} = 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$$

$$M_2 = \frac{M_1V_1}{V_2} = \frac{(1.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M})(15 \text{ mL})}{(100. \text{ mL})} = 1.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(1.7 \times 10^{-5}) = 4.77$$