

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Seat#: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Show all work. Box final answers.

**1) Strong Acid Solution** – *assume full dissociation*  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M HNO<sub>3</sub> 2.903  
>> Determine [H<sup>+</sup>] and then the pH.

**2) Strong Base Solution** – *assume full dissociation*  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M KOH 11.097  
>> Determine [OH<sup>-</sup>], calculate pOH, and then calculate the pH.

**3) Weak Acid Solution** – *does not fully dissociate*  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M HOCl 5.18  
K<sub>a</sub> = 3.5 × 10<sup>-8</sup>  
>> Determine [H<sup>+</sup>] using an ICE table, then calculate the pH.

**4) Weak Base Solution** – *does not fully dissociate*  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M NH<sub>3</sub> 10.15  
K<sub>b</sub> = 1.8 × 10<sup>-5</sup>  
>> Determine [OH<sup>-</sup>] using an ICE table, calculate the pOH, then calculate the pH.

**5) Salt of a Weak Acid** – have to consider hydrolysis  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M NaOCl 9.28  
 $K_{a \text{ HOCl}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-8}$   
>> Write hydrolysis, calculate  $K_b$ , determine  $[\text{OH}^-]$  using an ICE table, calculate the pOH, then calculate the pH.

**6) Salt of a Weak Base** – have to consider hydrolysis  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  6.08  
 $K_{b \text{ NH}_3} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$   
>> Write hydrolysis, calculate  $K_a$ , determine  $[\text{H}^+]$  using an ICE table, then calculate the pH.

**7) Diprotic Acid Solution** – 1<sup>st</sup> is strong, 2<sup>nd</sup> is weak  
Calculate the pH of 0.00125 M  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  4.64  
 $K_{a1} = 4.2 \times 10^{-7}$   $K_{a2} = 4.8 \times 10^{-11}$   
>> Assume all  $[\text{H}^+]$  dissociate from 1<sup>st</sup> ionization, determine  $[\text{H}^+]$  using an ICE table, then calculate pH.

**8) Mixture of Acid and Base** – neutralize then see excess  
Calculate the pH of 20.0 mL of 0.00125 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  added to 30.0 mL of 0.00125 M KOH 10.398  
 $K_{a1} = 4.2 \times 10^{-7}$   $K_{a2} = 4.8 \times 10^{-11}$   
>> Determine the moles of excess  $\text{H}^+$  or  $\text{OH}^-$  taking into account the balanced chemical equation, determine the total volume of the mixture, calculate the  $[\text{H}^+]$  or  $[\text{OH}^-]$  based on the excess that was left after neutralization, then calculate the final pH.