| Chemistry  | Name             |       |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Chapter 19 – Acid & Bases (properties, calculating quantities)                     | Date             | Block |
| Review   |                  |       |
| If the anion ends with –ide and contains a   | •                |       |
| <ul><li>Hydroic acid</li></ul>   |                  |       |
| <ul> <li>If the anion ends with –ate</li> </ul>                                    |                  |       |
| oic acid   |                  |       |
| <ul> <li>If the anion ends with –ite</li> </ul>                                    |                  |       |
| oous acid  |                  |       |
| • Examples   |                  |       |
| o HCl  |                  |       |
| $\circ$ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>   |                  |       |
| o HClO <sub>2</sub>  |                  |       |
|  |                  |       |
| Properties of Acids  |                  |       |
| • pH is than 7   |                  |       |
| • Turns blue litmus paper  |                  |       |
| • Tastes   |                  |       |
| • Reacts with active to produce H <sub>2</sub>                                     |                  |       |
| • Reacts with  |                  |       |
| Neutralize   |                  |       |
| Properties of Bases  |                  |       |
| • pH is than 7   |                  |       |
| Turns red litmus paper   |                  |       |
| • Tastes   |                  |       |
| • Feel   |                  |       |
| Neutralize   |                  |       |
|  |                  |       |
|  |                  |       |
| Acid/Base Definitions  |                  |       |
| • There are definitions. We will focus on Arrhen                                   | ius Acids/Bases. |       |
| o Acids are producers.   |                  |       |
| • Examples: HCl, H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , HNO <sub>3</sub>                 |                  |       |
| o Bases are producers.   |                  |       |
| ■ <b>Examples:</b> NaOH, Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> , CaCO <sub>3</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> |                  |       |

### pН

- Measure of the \_\_\_\_\_ of an acid
- pH scale ranges from \_\_\_\_\_
- A number above 7 is considered \_\_\_\_\_
- A number below 7 is considered \_\_\_\_\_
- A number at 7 is \_\_\_\_\_

### Calculating pH

- To calculate pH from the concentration of hydrogen [H<sup>+</sup>]:
  - $\circ$  pH = -log[H<sup>+</sup>]
- To calculate the concentration of hydrogen [H<sup>+</sup>] from the pH:

$$\circ$$
  $[H^+] = 10^{-pH}$ 

- The concentration is listed as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **Example 1:** What is  $[H^+]$  if pH = 9.9?
- **Example 2:** [H<sup>+</sup>] in an acid solution is 1.5 x 10<sup>-3</sup> M. What is the pH of the solution?
- **Example 3:** What is the pH of a solution with hydrogen ion concentration of 4.2 x 10<sup>-10</sup> M? Is it acidic or basic?

# pOH

- Less than 7 is \_\_\_\_\_
- Greater than 7 is \_\_\_\_\_
- For the same substance, \_\_\_\_\_

# **Calculating pOH**

• To calculate pOH from the concentration of hydroxide ions [OH<sup>-</sup>]:

$$\circ$$
 pOH = -log[OH<sup>-</sup>]

• To calculate the concentration of hydroxide [OH<sup>-</sup>] from the pOH:

$$\circ$$
 [OH] =  $10^{-pOH}$ 

- The concentration is listed as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **Example 1:** What is  $[OH^-]$  if pOH = 2.3? Is it acidic or basic?

# **Summary**

- Acidic solutions have higher [H<sup>+</sup>] than [OH<sup>-</sup>].
- Basic solutions have higher [OH<sup>-</sup>] than [H<sup>+</sup>].
- Neutral solutions have equal [H<sup>+</sup>] and [OH<sup>-</sup>].