

1. What is  $[H^+]$  when  $[OH^-] = 2.46 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ ?
2. What is the pH when  $[H^+] = 5.31 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$ ?
3. What is the pH when  $[OH^-] = 4.11 \times 10^{-10} \text{ M}$ ?
4. What is  $[H^+]$  when the pH = 5.66?
5. What is the molarity of HCl when 26.2 grams of HCl is dissolved in enough water so that the final solution has a volume of 356 mL?
6. How many moles of HCl would be present in 325 mL of a 0.88 M solution of aqueous HCl solution?
7. How many grams of NaOH would be present in 175 mL of a 0.56 M solution of aqueous NaOH?
8. Which of the following would have a pH of  $>7$ :
  - a.  $[H^+] = [OH^-]$
  - b.  $[H^+] > [OH^-]$
  - c.  $[OH^-] = 2.46 \times 10^{-10} \text{ M}$
  - d.  $[H^+] = 5.31 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$
  - e.  $[H^+] = 5.31 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$

9. Draw the conjugate base for  $\text{HNO}_2$ .

10. Draw the conjugate acid for  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ .

11. Which of the following statements is false

- a.  $\text{HCl}$  is a strong acid.
- b.  $\text{NaOH}$  is a strong base.
- c.  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$  is a weak base
- d.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  is a weak base
- e.  $\text{CH}_4$  is an acid

12. Which of the following statements is false.

- a. If 788 molecules of  $\text{HCl}$  are dissolved in water, they would all ionize. You'd have zero  $\text{H-Cl}$  bonds in the solution, but instead you'd produce 788  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions.
- b. If 788 molecules of  $\text{HCN}$  is dissolved in water, they would all ionize. You'd have zero  $\text{H-CN}$  bonds, but instead you'd produce 788  $\text{CN}^-$  ions.
- c. If 788 molecules of  $\text{HCN}$  is dissolved in water, some but not all would ionize. You'd have some  $\text{H-CN}$  bonds in solution, but also a few (less than 788)  $\text{CN}^-$  ions.
- d. If 788 molecules of  $\text{NaOH}$  is dissolved in water, they would all ionize. You'd have zero  $\text{Na-OH}$  bonds, but instead you'd produce 788  $\text{Na}^+$  ions.
- e. If 788 molecules of  $\text{NH}_3$  is dissolved in water, some but not all  $\text{NH}_3$ 's would ionize. You'd have plenty of neutral  $\text{NH}_3$  molecules, but also some  $\text{NH}_4^+$  ions.

13. Suppose you have a buffer solution, with  $\text{HF}$  and  $\text{F}^-$  ions. Which of the following is false?

- a. All buffers need both a weak acid and a conjugate weak base
- b. If  $\text{HCl}$  was added, it would get eaten up by the basic  $\text{F}^-$  ions
- c. If  $\text{NaOH}$  was added, it would get eaten up by the acid  $\text{HF}$
- d. When  $\text{HCl}$  was added, there would be no change whatsoever in the solution pH.  
When acids or bases are added to a buffer, there is never any change at all in the pH.
- e. The pH would change slightly if  $\text{HCl}$  was added, because some  $\text{HF}$  would be produced. The change would be limited because instead of a strong acid ( $\text{HCl}$ ), only a weak acid ( $\text{HF}$ ) would result.

14. Draw the equilibrium reaction that occurs when weak acid  $\text{HF}$  is mixed with water. (Show  $\text{HF}$  and water as the reactants on the left side). For each of the chemicals in the equation, write "acidic" or "basic" underneath them. Then draw an arrow from  $\text{HF}$  to its "conjugate", and draw an arrow from water to its "conjugate". (3 points)

Did you remember to write your name on the front?