

$$c = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{\frac{m}{M}}{V}$$

a) Berechne den pH-Wert der folgenden Lösungen:

0.1 M HCl

0.001 M HCl

81 mg/l HBr

0.02 M NaOH

b) Welchen pH-Wert hat eine Lösung bei einer Konzentration

$[H_3O^+] = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Mol/l}$

$[OH^-] = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Mol/l}$

c) Wie gross sind die Konzentrationen von H_3O^+ und von OH^- in einer Lösung mit dem pH-Wert

pH=6

pH=10.2

d) Wie gross wird der pH-Wert der folgenden Verdünnungen?

d1) Zu 50 ml 0.2 M Natronlauge werden 100 ml destilliertes Wasser zugegeben.

d2) Zu 20 ml 0.05 M Salzsäure werden 100 ml destilliertes Wasser zugegeben.

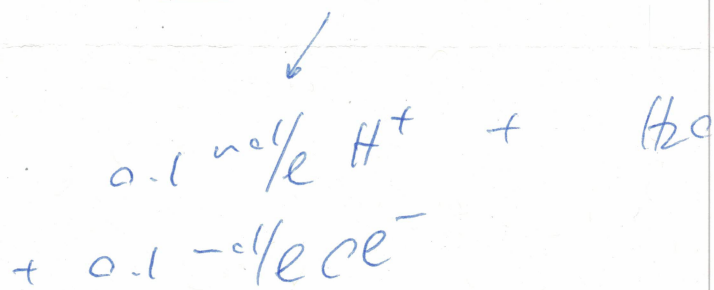
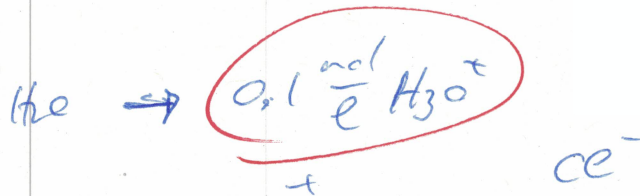
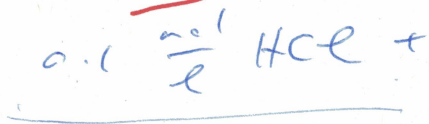
e) Wie gross wird der pH-Wert der folgenden Mischungen?

e1) Zu 80 ml einer 0.05 M Salzsäure werden 100 ml einer 0.01 M Natronlauge gegeben.

e2) Zu 60 ml einer 0.015 M KOH werden 30 ml 0.2 M Salzsäure gegeben.

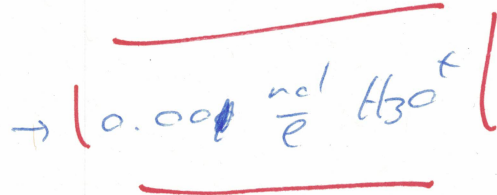
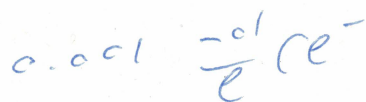
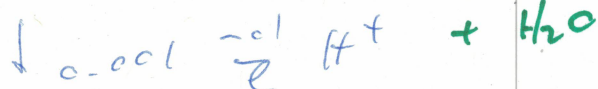
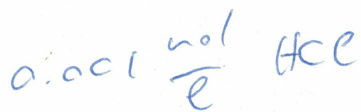
e3) 10 ml 0.2 M Salzsäure werden zuerst zehnfach verdünnt und dann mit 1.0 g $Ca(OH)_2$ versetzt.

a) $pH = -\log c(H_3O^+)$



$$\rightarrow pH = -\log(0.1) = \underline{\underline{1.0}}$$

b)



$$\downarrow$$

$$pH = -\log(\quad)$$

$$= -\log(0.001)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3}}$$

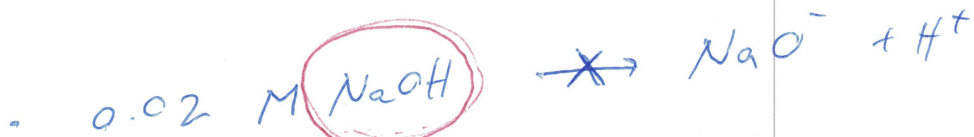


$\text{pH} = -\log(0.1) = \log(10) = 1$

0.001 M HCl $\rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log(0.001) = 3$

81 mg/l HBr $\rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log c(\text{H}^+)$ $c = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{V}$
 $(\text{H}^+ + \text{Br}^-)$

$\text{pH} = -\log\left(\frac{0.081 \text{ g}}{81 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 1.0 \text{ l}}\right) = 3$



$\text{Na}^+ + \text{OH}^-$ $\text{pOH} = -\log(0.02) = 1.7$

$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14 \rightarrow \text{pH} = 12.3$

b) $c(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) \cdot c(\text{OH}^-) = 10^{-14} \frac{\text{mol}^2}{\text{l}^2}$

$c(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} \rightarrow c(\text{OH}^-) = \dots$

$\text{pH} = -\log(3.2 \cdot 10^{-5}) = 4.49$

$c(\text{OH}^-) = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} \rightarrow c(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) = 2.22 \cdot 10^{-11}$

$\text{pOH} = 3.35 \rightarrow \text{pH} = 10.65$

c) $\text{pH} = 6 \rightarrow c(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) = 10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$ $\text{pH} = 10.2 \rightarrow c(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) = 10^{-10.2} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$
 $\text{pOH} = 8 \rightarrow c(\text{OH}^-) = 10^{-8} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$ $c(\text{OH}^-) = 10^{-3.8} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$

2

d7)

Zu 20ml 0.05 M Salzsäure werden
100 ml dest. Wasser gegeben. pH?

Start pH = $-\log(0.05) = \underline{1.3}$

0.05 mol in 20ml
↓

dest. Wasser ... (= pH = 7)

$\frac{0.05}{5} = 0.01 \text{ mol}$

$c = \frac{n}{V}$

$\text{pH} = -\log\left(\frac{0.001 \text{ mol}}{0.12 \text{ l}}\right)$

2.08

"exakte" 1000ml dest. Wasser (pH = 7)

100ml → 10^{-7} mol H_3O^+
→ 10^{-8} mol H_3O^+

$\text{pH} = -\log\left(\frac{0.001 + 10^{-8}}{0.12}\right) = \underline{\underline{2.08}}$

3)

d2) 50 ml 0.2 M NaOH + 100 ml dest. Wasser
↓
Base

Start $pOH = -\log(0.2) = 0.7 \rightarrow pH = \underline{\underline{13.3}}$

0.2 M = 0.2 mol pro 1000 ml
0.01 mol ← 50 ml

$pOH = -\log\left(\frac{0.01 \text{ mol}}{0.150 \text{ l}}\right) = 1.18 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{pH = 12.82}}$

e1

e)

80 ml 0.05 M HCl → * 0.004 mol HCl?
100 ml 0.01 M NaOH → □ 0.001 mol NaOH
+ 4 mmol HCl
□ 1 mmol NaOH

4 mmol HCl + 1 mmol NaOH

→ 1 mmol H₂O + 1 mmol NaCl

es bleiben 3 mmol HCl bleiben übrig

↳ pH!

$pH = -\log\left(\frac{0.003 \text{ mol}}{0.180 \text{ l} + (.)}\right) = \underline{\underline{1.78}}$

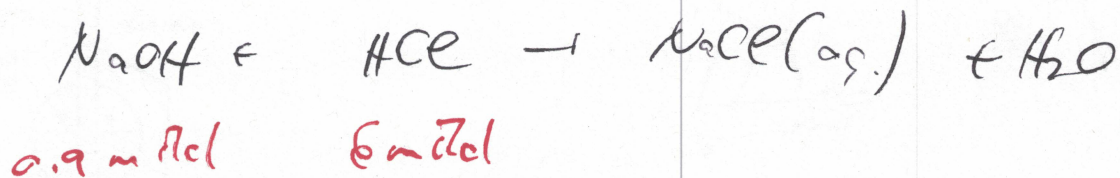
② 2. 60 ml 0.015 M NaOH werden

30 ml 0.2 M Salzsäure gegeben. pH?

• 0.015 M ^{NaOH} → d.h. 1000 ml NaOH $\hat{=}$ 0.015 mol
60 ml $\dots \Rightarrow$ 0.0009 mol
(0.9 mmol)

• 0.2 M HCl → d.h. 1000 ml HCl $\hat{=}$ 0.2 mol
30 ml HCl \Rightarrow 0.006 mol
(6 mmol)

Neutralisationsreaktion:



→ übrig bleibt

5.1 mmol HCl

$$\text{pH} = -\log\left(\frac{n}{V}\right) = -\log\left(\frac{5.1 \text{ mmol}}{90 \text{ ml}}\right) = 1.246$$

\Rightarrow 1.25

5

e₃) 10 ml 0.2 M HCl zehnfach verdünnen,
dann 1.0 g Ca(OH)₂ zugeben. pH

1000 ml $\hat{=}$ 0.2 ml H₃O⁺ (200 mStol)

10 ml $\hat{=}$ 0.002 ml H₃O⁺ (2 mStol)

• $-1 \text{ pH} = -\log\left(\frac{0.002}{0.01}\right) = 0.698 = \underline{\underline{0.7}}$

• zehnfach verdünnen ... + 90 ml dest. Wasser dazu

$\rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log\left(\frac{0.002}{0.1}\right) = \underline{\underline{1.7}}$

genauer... 90 ml dest. H₂O ... haben auch H₃O⁺

pH = 7 \rightarrow 1000 ml \rightarrow 10⁻⁷ mol
90 ml \rightarrow 9.0 · 10⁻⁹ mol

$\text{pH} = -\log\left(\frac{0.002 + 9.0 \cdot 10^{-9}}{0.1}\right) = 1.7$

• 1 g Ca(OH)₂ 1 mol $\hat{=}$ 74.1 g

$n(\text{Ca(OH)}_2) = \frac{1 \text{ g}}{74.1} = 0.0135 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{OH}^-) = 2 \cdot 0.0135 = 0.027 \text{ mol} (= 27 \text{ mStol})$

H⁺ + OH⁻
2 mStol + 27 mStol

\Rightarrow übrig bleibt 25 mStol OH⁻

• $\text{pOH} = -\log\left(\frac{25 \text{ mStol}}{100 \text{ ml}}\right) = 0.6$

$\text{pH} = 14 - 0.6 = \underline{\underline{13.4}}$

- 10 ml 0.2 M Salzsäure werden zuerst zehnfach verdünnt und dann mit 1.0 g $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ versetzt. pH?

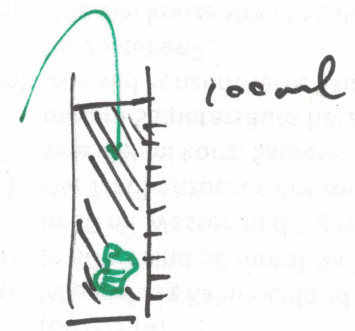
a) $c = \frac{n}{V}$

$0.2 \text{ M} \rightarrow 0.2 \text{ mol/l (1000 ml)}$
 $0.002 \text{ mol} \leftarrow 10 \text{ ml}$

$n = c \cdot V$
 $= 0.2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} \cdot 0.01 \text{ l} = 0.002 \text{ mol (HCl)}$

0.002 mol H^+
 0.002 mol Cl^-

10 ml
0.2 M
HCl



total $V = 100 \text{ ml}$

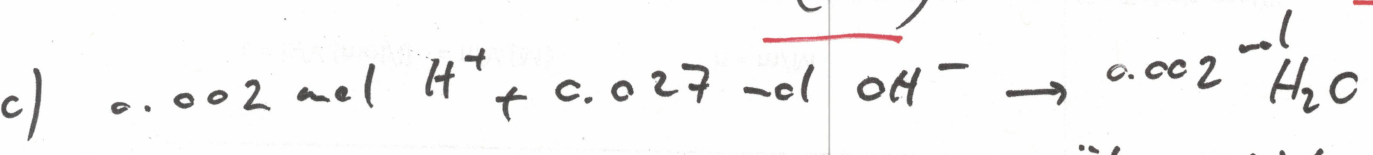
b) $1 \text{ g Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

$n(\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2) = \frac{m}{M}$

$= \frac{1}{40.1 + 2 \cdot (16+1)}$

$= \frac{1}{74.1} = 0.0135 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{OH}^-) = 2 \cdot 0.0135 = 0.027 \text{ mol}$



übrig bleibt
0.025 mol OH^-

$\text{pOH} = -\lg\left(\frac{0.025}{0.1}\right) = 0.6$

$\rightarrow \text{pH} = 14 - 0.6 = 13.4$

d2) 20 ml 0.05 M HCl
 0.05 M → 0.05 mol auf 1 liter
 0.001 mol ← 0.02

$$c = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$n = c \cdot V = 0.05 \cdot 0.02 = 0.001$$

+ 100 ml the → ändert sich nicht!

120 ml : 0.001 mol
 1000 ml : 0.001 · $\frac{1000}{120}$ = 0.0083 mol

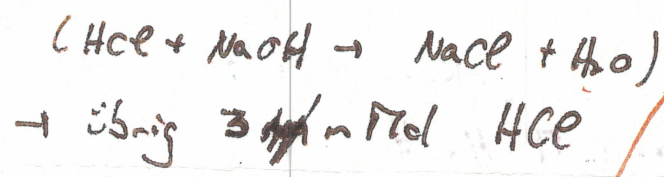
$$c = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{0.001}{0.12}$$

$$pH = -\log(0.0083) = \underline{2.08}$$

e) 1) 80 ml 0.05 M HCl → 0.004 mol = 4 m Mol
 100 ml 0.01 M NaOH → 0.001 mol = 1 m Mol

es entsteht H₂O
 ... → kann vernachlässigt werden!

m Mol: Mengenangaben → 4 m Mol HCl + 1 m Mol NaOH
 1 m Mol NaOH → kompensieren sich



180 ml 0.003 mol

1 m Mol H₂O
 1 Mol ≈ 18 g
 = 18 ml
 1 m Mol ≈ 0.018 m

1000 ml → 0.003 · $\frac{1000}{180}$ = 0.016 mol

$$pH = -\log(0.016) = \underline{1.78}$$

2) 60 ml 0.015 M → 0.9 m Mol KOH
 30 ml 0.2 M → 6 m Mol HCl

→ ~~3 m Mol KOH~~ ... 5.1 m Mol HCl ü-Schuss

90 ml 0.005 mol

0.0135 mol

$$pH = -\log\left(\frac{1000}{90} \cdot 0.005\right) = \underline{1.25}$$

3) 10 ml 0.2 M → 2 m Mol

1 g Ca(OH)₂

74 g = 1 mol
 1 g = $\frac{1}{74}$

↳ in 100 ml 2 m Mol HCl

wieviele Ca(OH)₂ Teilchen? : 13.5 m Mol Ca(OH)₂
 ≈ 27 m Mol OH⁻ !

→ 25 m Mol OH⁻ in 100 ml

0.1 l = 0.025

$$pH = -\log\left(\frac{0.025}{0.1}\right) = 0.6$$

$$pOH = -\log\left(0.025 \cdot \frac{1000}{1000}\right) = 0.6 \rightarrow pA = 14 - 0.6 = \underline{13.4}$$