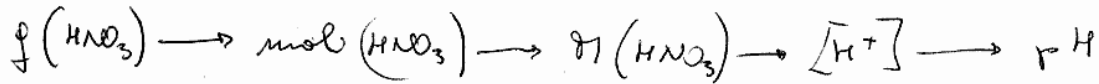


1) una soluzione di 250 mL contiene 0,41 g di  $\text{HNO}_3$ .  
Calcolare le moli di  $\text{H}^+$  e il pH



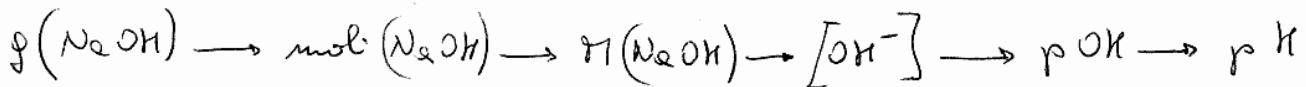
$$\text{PM } \text{HNO}_3 \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 14 \\ 48 \\ \hline 63 \end{array} \quad \text{mol}(\text{HNO}_3) = \frac{g}{\text{PM}} = \frac{0,41}{63} = 6,508 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$\text{HNO}_3$  si dissocia al 100% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (acido forte)  $\boxed{\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_3^-}$

$$\text{mol}(\text{H}^+) = \text{mol}(\text{HNO}_3) = 6,508 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad \boxed{\text{mol}(\text{H}^+) = 6,51 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{6,508 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{0,25 \text{ L}} = 2,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L } (\text{H}^+) \quad \boxed{\text{pH} = -\log \text{H}^+ = 1,58}$$

2) una soluzione di 450 mL contiene 0,65 g di  $\text{NaOH}$ .  
Calcolare le moli di  $\text{OH}^-$  e il pH



$$\text{PM } (\text{NaOH}) \begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 16 \\ 1 \\ \hline 40 \end{array} \quad \text{mol}(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{g}{\text{PM}} = \frac{0,65}{40} = 1,625 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

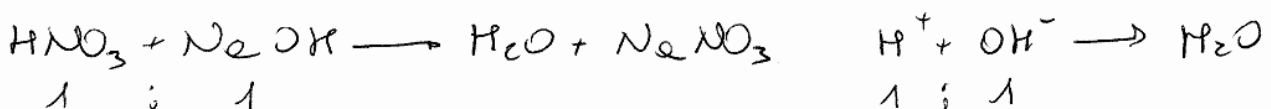
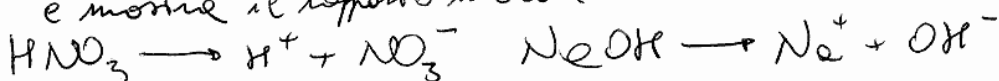
$\text{NaOH}$  si dissocia al 100% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (base forte)  $\boxed{\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{OH}^-}$

$$\boxed{\text{mol}(\text{OH}^-) = \text{mol}(\text{NaOH}) = 1,625 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}}$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{1,625 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}}{0,45 \text{ L}} = 3,61 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L } (\text{OH}^-) \quad \text{pOH} = -\log \text{OH}^- = 1,44$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 12,56}$$

3) Scrivere le reazioni che avvengono in 1, 2, e mescolando 1 e 2 e mostrare il rapporto molare

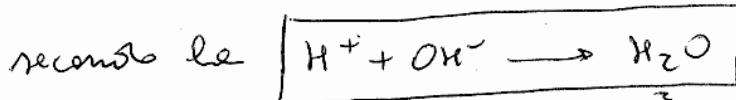


4) Calcolare il pH delle soluzioni 3 ottenute mescolando 1 e 2

Nella soluzione 1 ci sono  $6,508 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol ( $H^+$ )

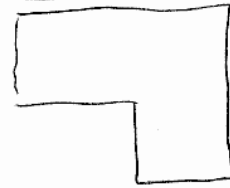
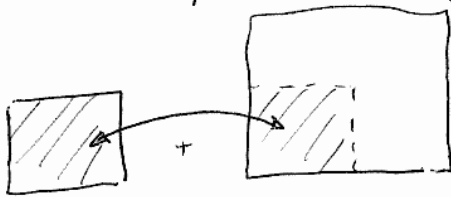
nella soluzione 2 ci sono  $16,25 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol ( $OH^-$ )

dato che la reazione fa reagire  $H^+$  e  $OH^-$  in rapporto 1:1



Si consumano solo  $6,508 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol di  $OH^-$  e ne restano

$$16,25 \cdot 10^{-3} - 6,508 \cdot 10^{-3} = 9,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol } OH^- \text{ RIMASTE}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{VOL } 250 \\ 450 \\ \hline 700 \\ \text{ML} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{H^+}{6,508}$$

$$\frac{OH^-}{16,25}$$

$$\frac{OH^- \text{ RIMASTE}}{9,74} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$M(OH^-) = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{9,74 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,7 \text{ L}} = 1,39 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L } (OH^-)$$

$$pOH = -\log OH^- = 1,86$$

$$pH = 14 - pOH = 12,14$$