

## ERREPASORAKO ARIKETAK (2-5 GAIAK)

1. Kalkula ezazu hurrengo disoluzioen pH-a:

- a) HCl 0.05M.
- b) NaOH 0.0023 M.
- c) HCl  $10^{-7}$ M.
- d) KOH  $10^{-10}$ M.
- e) Azido laktikoa  $10^{-5}$  M.
- f) Piridina basea  $10^{-8}$  M.
- g) Sodio Azetatoa  $10^{-3}$ M
- h) NaHSO<sub>4</sub> 0.013 M

Eraitza: a) pH=1.3, b) pH= 11.36, c) pH=6.79, d) pH=7 ,  
e) pH=5.03 , f) pH=7 , g) pH=7.9 , h) pH= 2.1

2. Kalkula ezazu hurrengo disoluzioen pH-a:

- a) NaHCO<sub>3</sub>  $3 \times 10^{-2}$ M, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  $3 \times 10^{-3}$ M
- b) NH<sub>3</sub> 0.0405M + (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 0.034 M
- c) NH<sub>4</sub>Cl 0.03 M + NaOH 0.01M
- d) NH<sub>3</sub> 0.02M + NaOH 0.1M

Eraitza: a) pH=9.3, b) pH= 8.8, c) pH=8.9, d) pH=13

3. pH 10 eta 1.5 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> den amonio/amoniako (pKa=9.37) disoluzio indargetzailearen litro erdi prestatu behar da. Adieraz ezazu nola prestatuko zenukeen disoluzio hori amoniakotik (dentsitatea=0.91 g/ml, purutasuna %25) eta azido klorhidrikotik (dentsitatea=1.15 g/ml, purutasuna %35) abiatuta.

Eraitza: 56 ml NH<sub>3</sub>, 12.7 ml HCl

4. pH 9 eta 2 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> den amonio/amoniako (pKa=9.37) disoluzio indargetzailearen litro erdi prestatu behar da. Adierazi nola prestatuko zenukeen disoluzio hori amonio kloruro eta potasio hidroxidotik abiatuta.

Eraitza: 53.5g NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, 11.9 g NaOH

5. Zein da HCl disoluzio baten kontzentrazioa Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> puruaren 0.054 g baloratzeko HCl disoluzio horren 10.2 ml erabili badira heliantina adierazle bezala erabiliz?

Eraitza: 0.1 M

6. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> eta Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dituen laginaren 50 ml-ren balorazioan HCl-tan 0.11 M disoluzioaren 6.07 ml behar dira fenoftaleinaren azken puntura heltzeko. Laginaren beste 20 ml-ren balorazioan azido berdinarean 51.3 ml behar dira heliantinaren kolore-aldaketararte. Zeintzuk da NaHCO<sub>3</sub> eta Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> -aren kontzentrazioak?

Eraitza: [Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>]= 1.41 g/l. [NaHCO<sub>3</sub>]= 21.4 g/l

7. Kalkula ezazu hurrengo disoluzioen pH:

- a) 2.0 mol amoniako eta 1.0 mol azido klorhidriko nahastu eta urarekin 1 litroa eraman direnean.
  - b) 1.0 mol sodio azetato eta 0.5 mol azido klorhidriko nahastu eta urarekin 1 litroa eraman direnean.
- pKa( NH<sub>4</sub>OH / NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>)=9.2 ; pKa( HAz /Az<sup>-</sup>)=4.8

Eraitza: a) 9.2; b) 4.8

8. Bi saiodi ematen dizkigute, batean Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> disoluzio bat eta bestean NaPO<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub> disoluzio bat daukagu. Zein magnitude neurtuko zenuke bi disoluzio hauek bereizi ahal izateko? Kalkula ezazu magnitude hau disoluzio bakoitzarentzat, bietan kontzentrazioa 0.3 Mkoa dela suposatuz.

pKa: 2.2, 7.2, 12.3

Eraitza: bai, pH=12.8 (Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>); pH= 4.7 (NaPO<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>)

9. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  $10^{-2}$  M den disoluzio baten 25 ml-ri HCl  $10^{-2}$  M den disoluzio baten 25 ml gehitzen zaizkio. Kalkula ezazu disoluzioaren pH-a  
H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (pKa1= 6.4; pKa2= 10.3)

Eraitza: pH=8.35

10. Kalkula ezazu hurrengo disoluzioen pHa:

- a) Azido fluorhidrikoa 0.1 M (HF/F- pKa = 3.2).
- b) Azido fluorhidrikoa 0.1 M + sodio hidroxidoa 0.05 M.
- c) Azido fluorhidrikoa 0.1 M + sodio hidroxidoa 0.3 M.

*Emitza:* a) pH=2.1, b) pH=3.2, c) pH= 13.3

11.0.02 M Sodio oxalato azido den disoluzio baten 50 ml-ri NaOH-tan kontzentrazio berdina duen disoluzio baten 50 ml gehitu zaizkio. Kalkula ezazu disoluzioaren pH-a eta espezie guztien kontzentrazioa:

H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (pKa1= 1.2; pKa2= 4.3)

*Emitza:* pH=8.15, [C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>]=0.01M, [OH<sup>-</sup>]=[HC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>]=10<sup>-5.85</sup>M, [H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>]=10<sup>-12.8</sup>M

12.0.2 M azido propioniko den disoluzio baten 25 ml eta NaOH-tan 0.2 M den disoluzio baten 25 ml nahastu egiten dira. Kalkula ezazu disoluzioaren pHa eta espezie guztien kontzentrazioa disoluzioan. Azido base balorazio bat egiteko erreaktibo berdinak erabiliiko balira, zein izango litzateke adierazlearen errorea fenoltaleina erabiliiko balitz?

pKa (PrH)= 4.9

Adierazlearen kolore aldaketa (pH=8.0 - 9.8): gardena-arrosa.

*Emitza:* pH=8.95, [PrH]=10<sup>-5.05</sup>M, [Pr<sup>-</sup>]=0.1M

*Errorea:* %0.09

13. Azido formikotan 0.15 M den disoluzio baten 20 ml-tan NaOH-tan 0.3 M-eko kontzentrazioa duen disoluzio baten 10 ml gehitu dira. Zein da lortzen den disoluzioaren pHa eta espezie guztien kontzentrazioa?

pKa (H-COOH)=3.8

*Emitza:* pH=8.4; [HCOOH]=10<sup>-5.6</sup>M, [HCOO<sup>-</sup>]=0.1M

14. a) H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> disoluzio baten 50 ml baloratzeko NaOH 0.05M disoluzio baten 40.2 ml erabiltzen dira adierazle bezala timoltaleina erabiliz. Kalkulatu H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> disoluzioaren kontzentrazioa molaritatetan.  
b) Zein izango da 0.02M-eko kontzentrazioa eta pH=12.5 duen Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> / Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> disoluzio indargetzaile baten litro erdiri NaOH 5M disoluzio baten 0.2 ml gehitzean lortzen den pH-a?

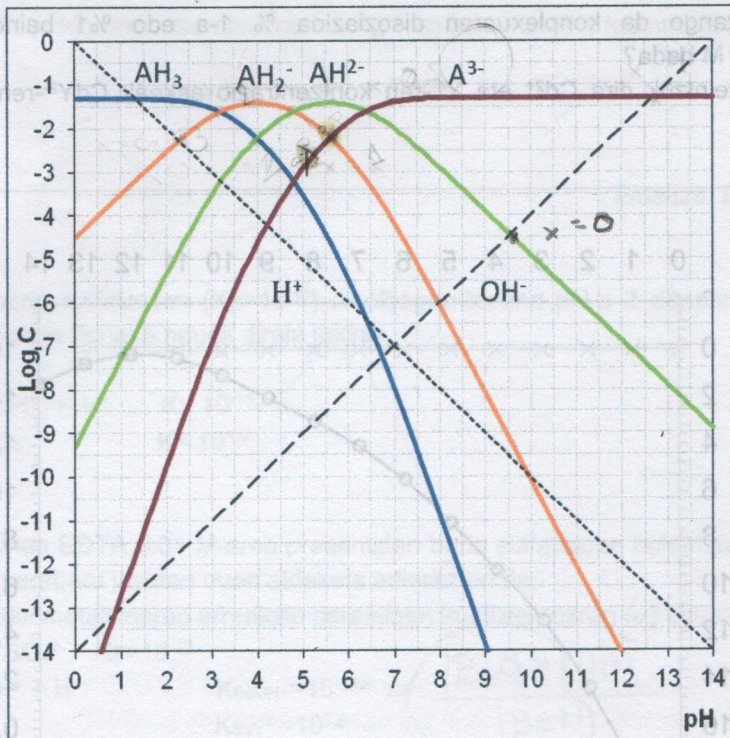
DATUAK: H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (pKa<sub>1</sub>= 2.2, pKa<sub>2</sub>= 7.2, pKa<sub>3</sub>= 12.3)

Timoltaleina: pH aldaketa 9.3 (koloregabea)-10.5(urdina)

*Emitza:* a) 0.02M ; b) pH=12.7

15. 0.05 M azido zitrikoa den disoluzioaren azido-base diagrama kontuan izanik, hurrengo galderak erantzun:

- a) Zein da azido zitriko 0.1M 50 ml eta NaOH 0.1 M 50 ml nahastean lortzen den disoluzioaren pHa?
  - b) Nola prestatuko zenuke 0.05 M kontzentrazioa eta pH 4.8 duen disoluzio indargetzaile bat?
  - c) Sodio zitrato 0.05M disoluzio bat azido klorhidrikoarekin baloratu behar da. Ondorengo adierazlearen artean egokiena aukeratu. Kuantitatibotasuna eta adierazlearen errorea kalkulatu.
- Bromokresol purpura: pH bitartea 5.2-6.8 (horia-purpura)  
Klorofenol gorria: pH bitartea pH 4.8-6.4 (horia-gorria)  
Fenoltaleina: pH bitartea 8.3-9.8 (koloregabea-gorria)



baliokidetasun  
puntua eta azken  
puntua

Emaitza: a)  $pH=4$ ; b)  $[AH_2^-]=[AH_2^-]=0.025M$ ; c) Bromokresol purpura, kuant= % 94.98; Ad. Err.= %7.6

16.

a) Sodio hidrogenosulfito 0.05 M disoluzio bat prestatzen denean honek duen  $pH_a$  eta disoluzioan dauden espezie guztien kontzentrazioa kalkula itzazu.

b) Sodio hidrogenosulfito 0.05 M disoluzioa kontzentrazio berdineko sodio hidroxido disoluzio batekin baloratu da adierazle bezala timolftaleina erabiliz. Kalkula ezazu balorazioaren kuantitatibotasuna eta adierazlearen errorea.

DATUAK:

$H_2SO_3$  ( $pK_{a1}=1.8$ ;  $pK_{a2}=6.6$ )

Timolftaleina:  $pH$  bitartea= 9.3-10.5 (gardena-urdina)

Emaitza: a)  $pH=4,2$ , b) Kuantitatibotasuna= %99,90, Adierazlearen errorea= %0,1

17. Sendagai batean dagoen sodio fenilazetato osagai aktiboaren kontzentrazioaren determinazioa burutu behar da. Sodio fenilazetato 0.05 M disoluzioa prestatu eta azido klorhidriko disoluzio batekin baloratu behar da.

a) Azido klorhidriko disoluzioa patroi primarioa ez denez, alde zurretik patroi primario batekin (sodio karbonatoa) baloratuko da. Sodio karbonato 0.103 M disoluzio baten 10 ml erlenmeyer-era gehitu da. Balorazioa  $pH_a$  8 denean bukatu da eta azido klorhidrikoaren 10.3 ml gehitu behar izan dira. Zein da azido klorhidrikoaren kontzentrazioa?

DATUAK:

Azido karbonikoa ( $pK_{a1}=6.4, 10.3$ )

b) Sodio fenilazetato 0.05 M disoluzioa baloratzeko laborategian bromokresol berdea adierazlea bakarrik daukagu. Egokia izango al litzateke adierazle hau erabiltzea? Adierazlearen errorea kalkulatu eta erantzuna arrazoitu.

DATUAK:

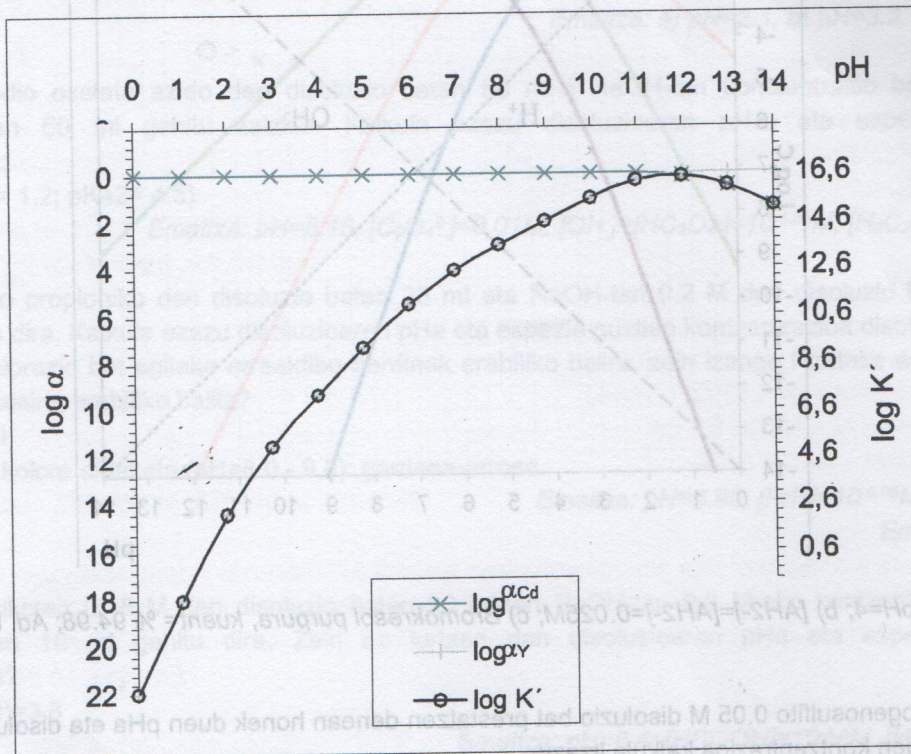
Azido fenilazetiko ( $pK_{a1}=4.3$ )

Bromokresol berdea:  $pH$  bitartea= 3.8-5.4 (horia-urdina)

Emaitza: a) 0,100 M; b) Adierazlearen errorea %16,8

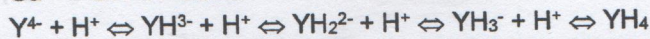
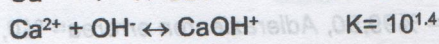
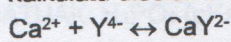
18. Hurrengo diagraman  $CdY^{2-}$  konplexuaren baldintzazko formazio konstanteak  $pH$  desberdinetan dituen balioak azaltzen dira. Diagrama hau kontutan izanik hurrengo galderei erantzun:

- a. Zein pH-tan izango da konplexuaren disoziazioa % 1-a edo %1 baino txikiagoa  $\text{CdY}^{2-}$ -ren kontzentrazioa  $10^{-3} \text{ M}$  bada?
- b. pH 7 denean, zeintzuk dira  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  eta  $\text{Y}^{4-}$ -ren kontzentrazio askeak  $\text{CdY}^{2-}$ -ren kontzentrazioa  $10^{-3} \text{ M}$  bada?



*Emitza:* a)  $\text{pH} > 4$   
 b)  $[\text{Cd}^{2+}] = 1.58 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Y}^{4-}] = 1.58 \times 10^{-12} \text{ M}$

19.  $\text{CaY}^{2-}$  0.1 M-eko kontzentrazioa duen disoluzioan dauden  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  eta  $\text{Y}^{4-}$  ioi askeen kontzentrazioak kalkulatu disoluzio honen pH-a 8 denean.



$$K_1 = 10^{11} \quad K_2 = 10^{6.3} \quad K_3 = 10^{2.8} \quad K_4 = 10^{1.9}$$

*Emitza:*  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = 3.16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Y}^{4-}] = 3.16 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$

20. Disoluzio batetan ioi sulfuroak eta fosfatoak 0.01M-eko kontzentrazioan daude, erreakzio paralelorik jasaten ez duten pH-an. Posiblea da ioi hauen bereizketa kuantitatiboa egitea  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  hauspeatzaille bezala erabiliz?

Datuak:

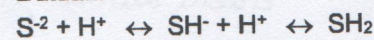
$$K_s(\text{MnS}) = 10^{-13.5}$$

$$K_s(\text{Mn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2) = 10^{-22}$$

*Emitza:* Bai

21. Kalkula ezazu cadmio sulfuroaren ( $K_s = 10^{-27}$ ) disolbagarritasuna pH-a 2 denean, disoluzioan ematen diren erreakzio paralelorik honako hauek direla jakinik.

Datuak:



$$K_1 = 10^{13.9} \quad K_2 = 10^7$$

*Emitza:*  $8.91 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

22. Posiblea al da disoluzio batean dauden  $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  eta  $\text{Ag}^+$  ioien bereizketa kuantitatiboa egitea, hauen kontzentrazioak hurrengo hauek badira?  
 $[\text{Hg}_2^{2+}] = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$ ;  $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ ;  $[\text{Ag}^+] = 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

Zein da beharrezkoa den kloruroen kontzentrazioa  $\text{Ag}^+$ -ren hauspeaketa kuantitatiboa izan dadin?

Datuak:

$\text{pKs}(\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2) = 17.9$

$\text{pKs}(\text{PbCl}_2) = 4.8$

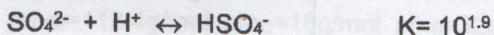
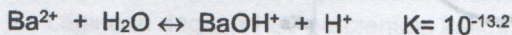
$\text{pKs}(\text{AgCl}) = 9.8$

*Emitza: Denak bereiz daitezke.*

$[\text{Cl}^-] = 10^{-2.8} \text{ M}$

23. Kalkula ezazu bario sulfatoaren ( $\text{Ks} = 10^{-10}$ ) disolbagarritasuna pH-a 2 denean, disoluzioan ematen diren erreazio paraleloak honako hauek direla jakinik.

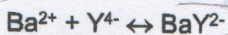
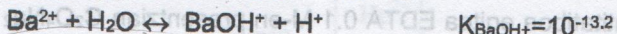
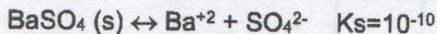
Datuak:



*Emitza:  $1.33 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$*

24. Hurrengo diagraman EDTA 0.01 M-aren presentzia bario sulfatoaren baldintzazko disolbagarritasun biderkadurak pHaren arabera jasaten duen aldaketa adierazten da.

a) Adieraz ezazu katioi metalikoaren erreazio paraleloen koefizientearen ( $\alpha$ ) ekuazioa.

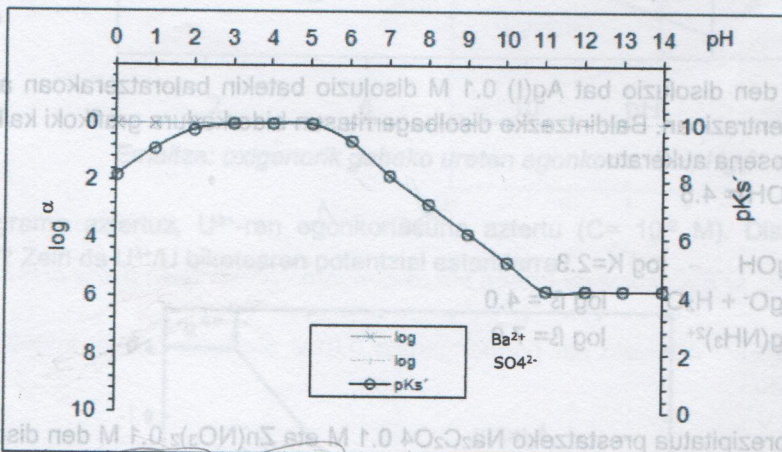


$\text{K}_{\text{BaY}^{2-}} = 10^{7.8}$

$\text{pKa}(\text{HSO}_4^-) = 1.8$

$\frac{[\text{BaOH}^+][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{Ba}^{2+}]}$

b)  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ -ren hasierako kontzentrazioa 0.1 M bada, kuantitatiboa al da hauspeaketa hau maximoa denean? Eta pH=12 denean, zein izango da berdisoluzioaren kuantitatibotasuna?



*Emitza: a)  $\alpha = 1 + \frac{K_{\text{BaOH}^+}}{[\text{H}^+]} + K_{\text{BaY}^{2-}} [\text{Y}^{4-}]$  b) bai (pH=3-5 denean,  $s = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  delako); Berdisoluzioaren*

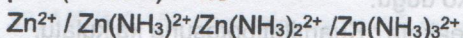
*Kuant: %10.*

25. ZnS hauspeakinaren baldintzazko disolbagarritasun biderkaduraren kalkulua pHaren arabera egiteko erabili beharko zenituzkeen ekuazioak planteatu, hauspeaketa amoniakoa duen inguru batean ematen dela kontutan izanik.  $[\text{NH}_4\text{OH}] = 0.1 \text{ M}$

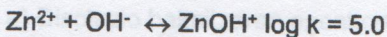
Zein da hauspeaketa egiteko pH egokiena? Kuantitatiboa al da hauspeaketa pH balio horretan?

Espezie guztien kontzentrazioa 0.1 M da.

$\text{pKb}(\text{NH}_4\text{OH}) = 4.8$

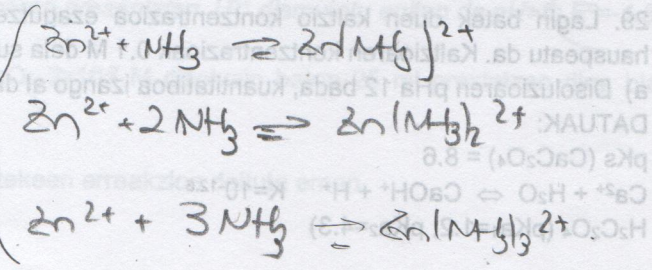


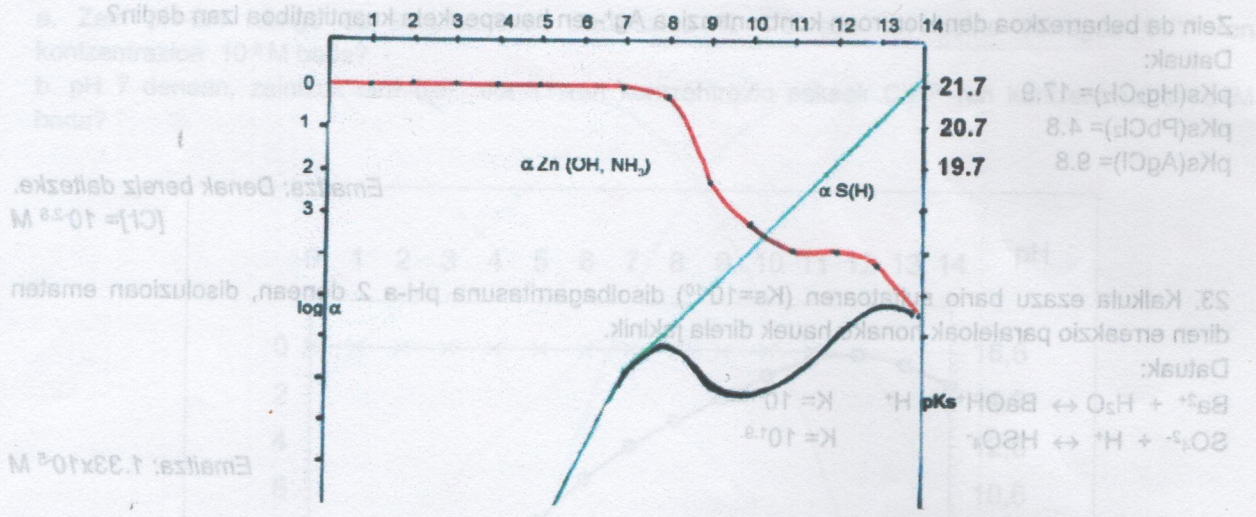
2.2      4.5      6.9       $[\log \beta]$



$\text{pKs}(\text{ZnS}) = 21.7$

$\text{pKa}(\text{H}_2\text{S}) : 7.0 \text{ y } 13.9$





Emaitza: pH=13, Hauspeaketa kuantitatiboa da.

26. Kalkulatu zink oxalatoaren baldintzazko biderkaduraren balioa EDTA 0.1M den disoluzio baten presentzian.  
 Posiblea al da zink oxalatoaren hauspeaketa kuantitatiboa egitea EDTA 0.1 M-en presentzian  $C_2O_4Na_2$  y  $(NO_3)_2Zn$   $10^{-2}$  M disoluzioetatik abiatuz? Zein pH tartetan izango da posible?  
 $pK_s(ZnC_2O_4) = 13.8$   
 $\log \beta_i(Zn, OH): 5.0; 8.3; 13.7; 18.0$   
 $H_2C_2O_4 (pKa_1=1.2; pKa_2=4.3)$   
 $\log K(ZnY)=16.5$   
 $YH_4 (pKa_1=1.9; pKa_2=2.5; pKa_3=6.3; pKa_4=11.0)$

Emaitza: pH=0.7-1.7

27. 0.1M kloruro den disoluzio bat  $Ag(I)$  0.1 M disoluzio batekin baloratzerakoan amoniakoa gehitu da 0.01 M-eko kontzentrazioan. Baldintzazko disolbagarritasun biderkadura grafikoki kalkulatu eta balorazioa egiteko pH aproposena aukeratu.  
 Datos:  $pK_b(NH_4OH)=4.8$   
 $pK_s(AgCl)=10.0$   
 $Ag^+ + OH^- \leftrightarrow AgOH \quad \log K=2.3$   
 $Ag^+ + 2OH^- \leftrightarrow AgO^- + H_2O \quad \log \beta = 4.0$   
 $Ag^+ + 2NH_3 \leftrightarrow Ag(NH_3)_2^+ \quad \log \beta = 7.0$

Emaitza: pH=0-8.8

28. Zink oxalato prezipitatu prestatzeko  $Na_2C_2O_4$  0.1 M eta  $Zn(NO_3)_2$  0.1 M den disoluzioa erabili da, eta bertan EDTA 0.1M-eko kontzentrazioan gehitu da. Zein pH tartetan izango da hauspeaketa kuantitatiboa?  
 DATUAK:  
 $pK_s(ZnC_2O_4) = 13.8$   
 $\log \beta(Zn, OH); \log \beta_1=5.0; \log \beta_2=8.3; \log \beta_3=13.7$   
 $\log K(ZnY) = 16.1$   
 $H_4Y (pKa_1=1.9; pKa_2=2.5; pKa_3=6.3; pKa_4=11)$   
 $H_2C_2O_4 (pKa_1=1.2; pKa_2=4.3)$

Emaitzak: pH≤3.8

29. Lagin batek duen kaltzio kontzentrazioa ezagutzeko hau sodio oxalato 0.1 M disoluzio batekin hauspeatu da. Kaltzioaren kontzentrazioak 0.1 M dela suposatuko dugu.  
 a) Disoluzioaren pHa 12 bada, kuantitatiboa izango al da hauspeaketa? Kuantitatibotasuna kalkulatuz.  
 DATUAK:  
 $pK_s(CaC_2O_4) = 8.6$   
 $Ca^{2+} + H_2O \leftrightarrow CaOH^+ + H^+ \quad K=10^{-12.6}$   
 $H_2C_2O_4 (pKa_1=1.2; pKa_2=4.3)$

b) Eta disoluzioari EDTA  $10^{-3}$  M-eko kontzentrazioan gehitzen baldin badiogu, kuantitatiboa al da pH 12 denean? Zergatik aldatu da disolbagarritasuna? ? ? ?

DATUAK:

$\log K (\text{CaY}) = 10.7$

$\text{H}_4\text{Y} (\text{pK}_{a1} = 1.9; \text{pK}_{a2} = 2.5; \text{pK}_{a3} = 6.3; \text{pK}_{a4} = 11)$

Emitza: Kuantitatibotasuna = %99,94 M ( $\text{pK}_s = 8.5$ ); b)  $s = 0,35$  M ( $\text{pK}_s' = 0,9$ )

*kuantitatiboa da hasieran baino ↑ disolbagarritasuna*

30. 50 g pisatzen dituen petrolio lagin batean dagoen azido sulfhidrikoa, destilazio baten ondorioz,  $\text{CdCl}_2$  disoluzio batean batu da. Sortutako  $\text{CdS}$  hauspeakina iragazi, garbitu eta kaltzinatu egin da 0.108 g  $\text{CdSO}_4$  emanez.

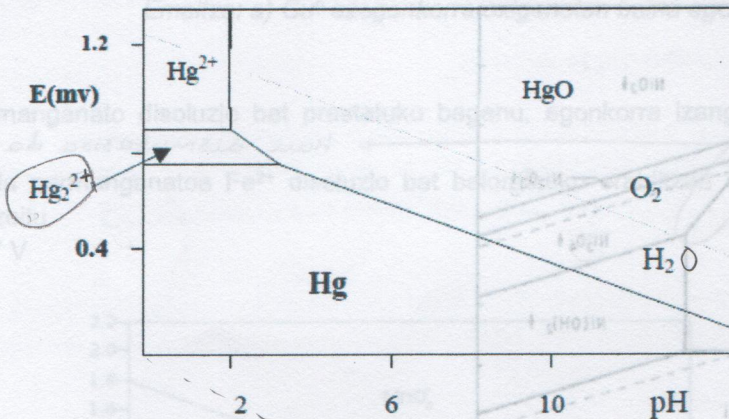
a. Laginean dagoen sufre portzentaia kalkulatu.

b. Laginean dagoen  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  portzentaia kalkulatu.

$\text{pm}_{\text{Cd}} = 112.4 \text{ g/mol}$   $\text{pm}_{\text{O}} = 16 \text{ g/mol}$   $\text{pm}_{\text{S}} = 32 \text{ g/mol}$   $\text{pm}_{\text{H}} = 1 \text{ g/mol}$

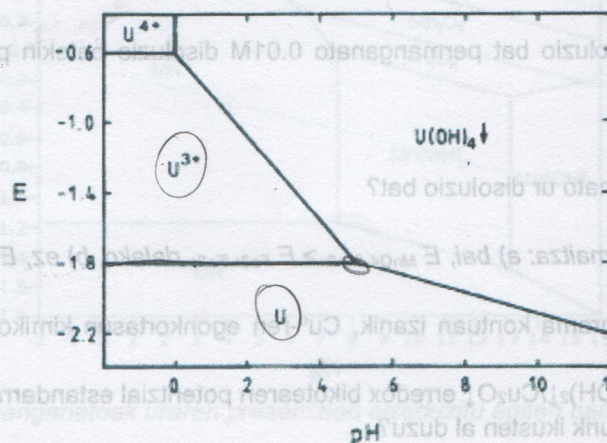
Emitza: a) %0.033 b) %0.035

31.  $\text{Hg}(\text{I})$ -ren egonkortasuna komentatu. Dismutazio prozesurik ikusten al duzu?.



Emitza: oxigenorik gabeko uretan egonkorra. Bai,  $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$  dismutatu egiten da.

32. Hurrengo diagrama aztertuz,  $\text{U}^{3+}$ -ren egonkortasuna aztertu ( $C = 10^{-2}$  M). Dismutazio prozesurik nabaritzen al duzu? Zein da  $\text{U}^{3+}/\text{U}$  bikotearen potentzial estandarra?



Emitza: Ezegonkorra da uraren eta oxigenoaren presentzian.  $\text{U}^{3+}$  dismutatu egiten da  $\text{pH} > 5$ ;  $E^\circ = -1.8 \text{ V}$

*Emitza!*

33.  $\text{VO}_2^+$  0.1M disoluzio baten 25 ml eta  $\text{KMnO}_4$   $2 \times 10^{-2}$  M disoluzio baten 25 ml prestatzen dira, biak  $\text{pH} = 0$ an.

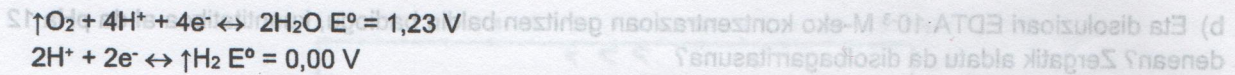
a) Disoluzio bakoitzaren egonkortasuna aztertu.

b) Bi disoluzioak nahasten badira, emango litzatekeen erreakzioa doitu eman.

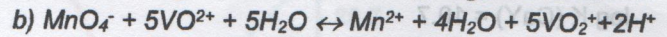
Datuak:

$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5\text{e}^- \leftrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $E^\circ = 1,50 \text{ V}$

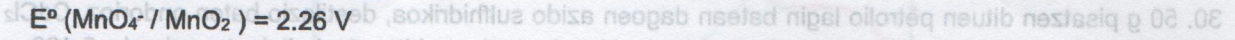
$\text{VO}_2^+ + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \leftrightarrow \text{VO}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   $E^\circ = 1,0 \text{ V}$



**Emitza:** a)  $\text{VO}^{2+}$  oxigenoaren presentzian ezegonkorra da,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  ezegonkorra uretan.



34.  $\text{KMnO}_4$  disoluzioak uretan ezegonkorak dira, denborarekin  $\text{MnO}_2$  hauspeakina agertzen delarik. Ematen den erreakzioa azaldu.

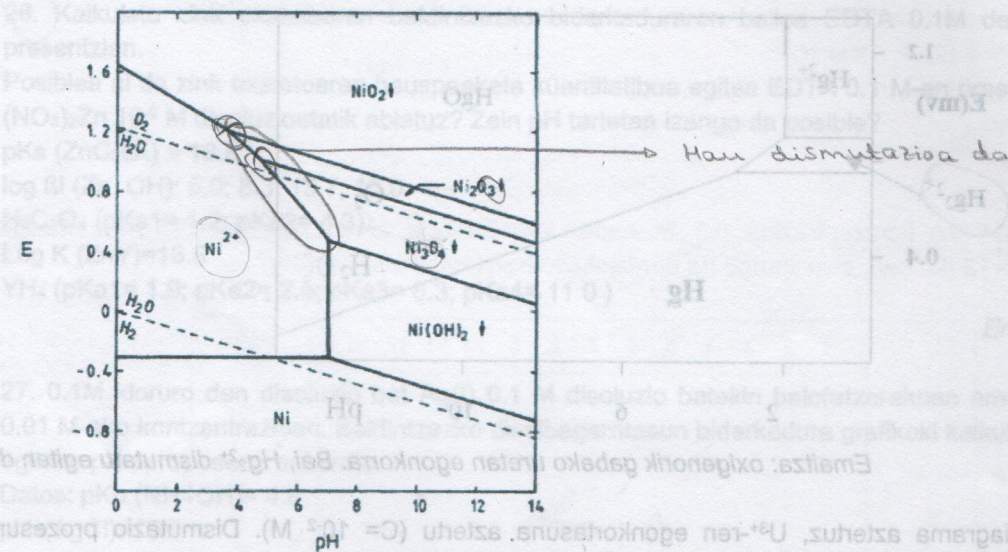


**Emitza:**  $E^\circ (\text{MnO}_4^- / \text{MnO}_2) > E^\circ (\text{O}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O})$ , ondorioz,  $4\text{MnO}_4^- + 16\text{H}^+ + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow 4\text{MnO}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{O}_2 + 12\text{H}^+$

35. Hurrengo nagusitasun diagrama aztertuz:

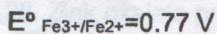
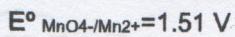
a)  $\text{pH}=2$  denean  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  espeziearen egonkortasuna aztertu.

b) Zein da  $\text{Ni}_3\text{O}_4 \downarrow / \text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow$  sistemaren potentzial estandarra?

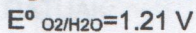


**Emitza:** a) Egonkorra da uraren eta oxigenoaren presentzian baina  $\text{pH} < 7$  denean; b)  $E^\circ = 0.9\text{V}$

36. Posible al da  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  disoluzio bat permanganato  $0.01\text{M}$  disoluzio batekin  $\text{pH}=2$  denean baloratzea? Erantzuna arrazoitu.



Egonkorra al da permanganato ur disoluzio bat?



**Emitza:** a) bai,  $E_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}} > E_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}}$  delako, b) ez,  $E_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}} > E_{\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  delako

Hurrengo nagusitasun diagrama kontuan izanik,  $\text{Cu}^0$ -ren egonkortasun kimikoa azter ezazu uretan eta airea.

Kalkula ezazu  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \downarrow / \text{Cu}_2\text{O} \downarrow$  erredox bikotearen potentzial estandarra.

Dismutazio prozesurik ikusten al duzu?

*(Handik idatzitako testuak eta erreakzioak, gehienak irazkizunak dira)*

**Emitza:** Ezegonkorra da uraren eta oxigenoaren presentzian.  $\text{U}^+$  dismutatu egiten da  $\text{pH} > 5$ ;  $E^\circ = -1.8\text{V}$

38.  $\text{VO}^{2+}$   $0.1\text{M}$  disoluzio baten  $25 \text{ ml}$  eta  $\text{KMnO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $0.1\text{M}$  disoluzio baten  $25 \text{ ml}$  prestatzen dira, diok  $\text{pH}=0$ an.

a) Disoluzio bakoitzaren egonkortasuna aztertu.

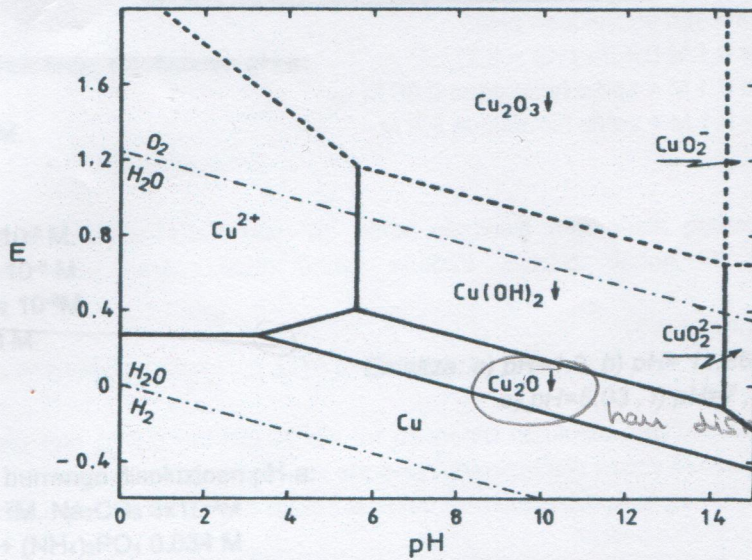
b) Bi disoluzioak nahastean badira, emango litzatekeen erreakzioa idatzi eta bere  $E^\circ$  kalkulatu.

Datuk:

$\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5\text{e}^- \leftrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad E^\circ = 1,50 \text{ V}$

$\text{VO}_2^+ + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \leftrightarrow \text{VO}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad E^\circ = 1,0 \text{ V}$





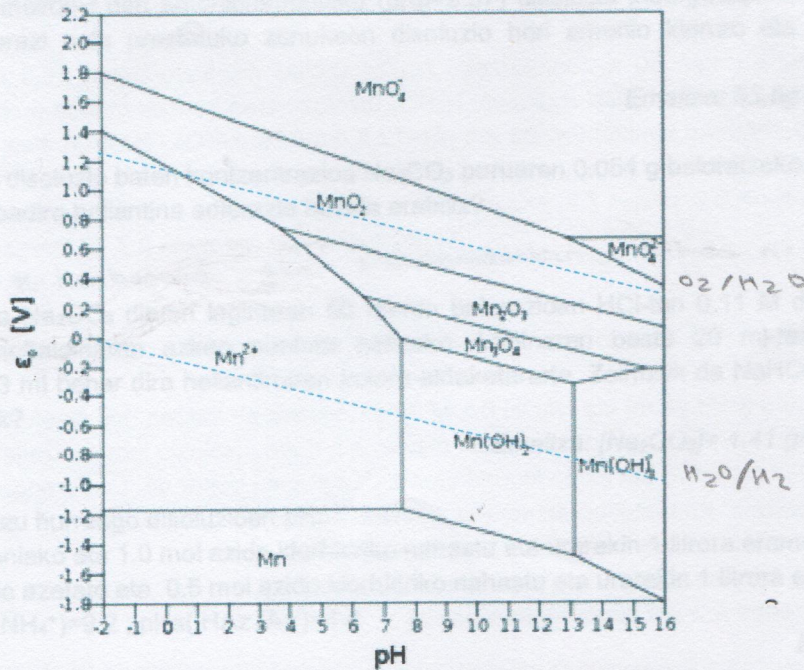
Emaitza: a)  $\text{Cu}^0$  ezegonkorra oxigenotan baina egonkorra uretan; b)  $E^0=0,78\text{V}$

37.

a) Potasio permanganato disoluzio bat prestatuko bagenu, egonkorra izango al litzateke? Erantzuna arrazoitu.

b) Posible al da permanganatoa  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  disoluzio bat baloratzeko erabiltzea disoluzioaren  $\text{pH}=2$  bada? Erantzuna arrazoitu.

$E^0_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}}=0,77\text{V}$

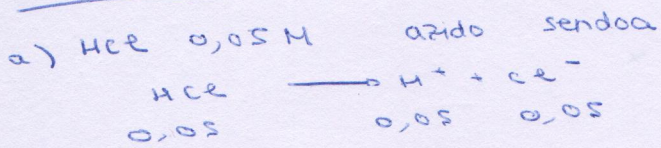


Emaitza: a) Ez, permanganatoak uraren presentzian erreduzitu egiten baita ( $E_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}} > E_{\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ ); b) Bai.

$E_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}} > E_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}}$

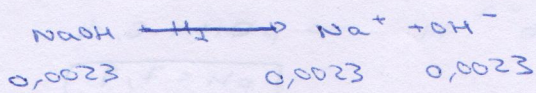
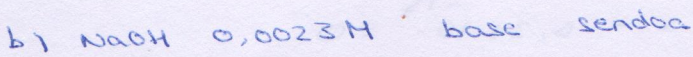
# ANALITIKA I. Zatia: Erreparorako ariketak

## 1. ARIKETA



$$\text{pH} = -\log \text{H}^+$$

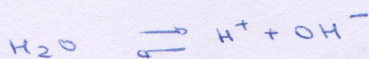
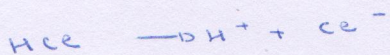
$$\boxed{\text{pH} = -\log 0,05 = 1,3}$$



$$\text{pOH} = -\log \text{OH}^-$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log 0,0023 = 2,64$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 11,36}$$



M.B.  $[\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{H}^+] + [\text{Cl}^-]$

K.B.  $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{Cl}^-]$

$$[\text{H}^+] = C_a + \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

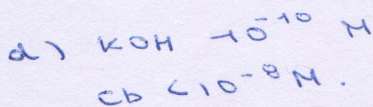
$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} + 10^{-14}$$

$$10^{-6} \text{ M} > C_a \geq 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

↳  $C_a$  tartu honetan dagoelako

$$\rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = 1,618 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 6,79}$$

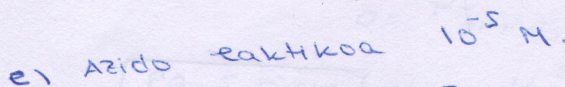


Base sendoa.

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

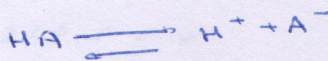
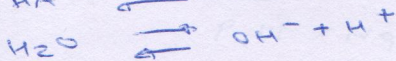
konzentrazio txikia da.

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 7}$$



Azido monoprotiko ahula

$C_a$  altua



$10^{-5}$	$\rightarrow$	$-$
$10^{-5} - x$	$\rightarrow$	$x \quad x$

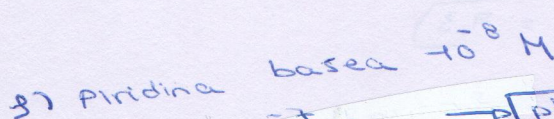
$$K_a = \frac{x^2}{10^{-5} - x}$$

$$10^{-3,9} = \frac{10^{-5} - x}{x^2}$$

$$10^{-3,9} x^2 + x - 10^{-5} = 0$$

$$x \approx 9,99 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = 5}$$



$C_b$  baxua

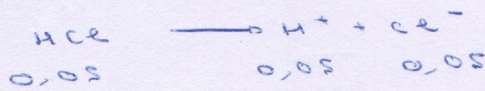
$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 7}$$

# ANALITIKA I. zatia: Errepa sorako ariketak

## 1. ARIKETA

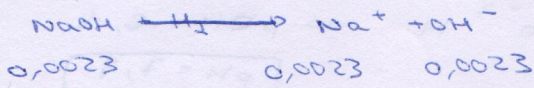
a) HCl 0,05 M azido sendoa



$$\text{pH} = -\log \text{H}^+$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = -\log 0,05 = 1,3}$$

b) NaOH 0,0023 M base sendoa

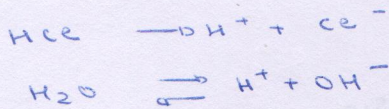


$$\text{pOH} = -\log \text{OH}^-$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log 0,0023 = 2,64$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 11,36}$$

c) HCl  $10^{-7}$  M Azido sendoa



M.B.  $[\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{H}^+] - [\text{Cl}^-]$

K.B.  $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] + [\text{Cl}^-]$

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] + \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} + \frac{10^{-14}}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

$$10^{-6} \text{ M} > [\text{Cl}^-] \geq 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

↳  $[\text{Cl}^-]$  tartu honetan dagoelako

$$\rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = 1,618 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 6,79}$$

d) KOH  $10^{-10}$  M  
 $[\text{Cl}^-] < 10^{-8}$  M.

Base sendoa.

kontzentrazio txikia da.

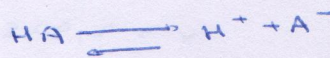
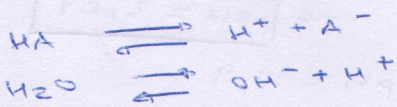
$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 7}$$

e) Azido eaktikoa  $10^{-5}$  M.

Azido monoprotiko ahula

$[\text{Cl}^-]$  altua



$10^{-5}$	x	-
$10^{-5} - x$	x	x

$$K_a = \frac{x^2}{10^{-5} - x}$$

$$10^{-3,9} = \frac{x^2}{10^{-5} - x}$$

$$10^{-3,9} x^2 + x - 10^{-5} = 0$$

$$x = 9,99 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = 5}$$

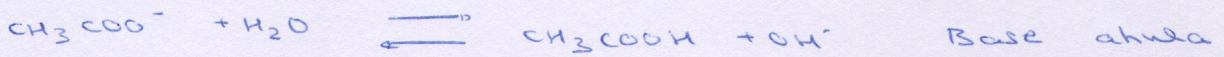
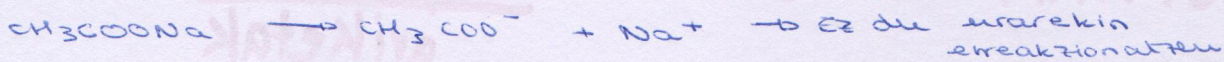
f) Piridina basea  $10^{-8}$  M

$[\text{Cl}^-]$  baxua

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 7}$$

g) Sodio acetatoa  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$   $10^{-3}$  M



$10^{-3}$   $c \rightarrow$  altua

$10^{-3} - x$

$k_b = \frac{x^2}{10^{-3} - x}$

$pK_a = 4,8 \rightarrow pK_b = 14 - 4,8 = 9,2$

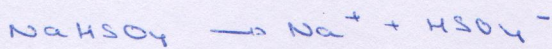
$10^{-9,2} = \frac{x^2}{10^{-3} - x}$

$x^2 + 10^{-9,2}x - 6,31 \cdot 10^{-13} = 0$

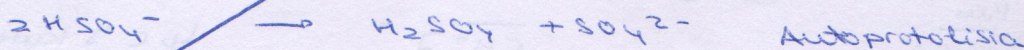
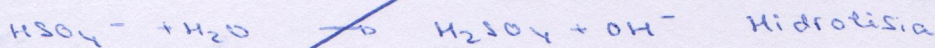
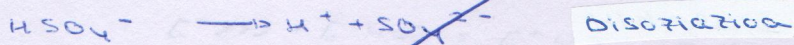
$x = 7,94 \cdot 10^{-7}$  M  $\rightarrow pOH = 6,1$

$pH = 7,9$

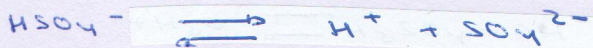
h)  $\text{NaHSO}_4$   $0,013$  M



↳ anfoteroa.



Azido sulfurikoa berezia da: 1. protota galtzean sendua  
2. protota galtzean ahula.



$0,013$

$0,013 - x$

$x$   $x$

$K_a = \frac{x^2}{0,013 - x}$

$10^{-1,9} = \frac{x^2}{0,013 - x}$

$x^2 + 10^{-1,9}x - 1,64 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$

$0,013 - x$

$x = 7,975 \cdot 10^{-3}$  M

$pH = 2,09$

2. ARIKETA

a)  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$  M,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$   $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$  M

Disoluzio indargetzaila:  $pH = pK_a + \log \frac{C_b}{C_a}$

$pK_{a2} = 10,3$

$pH = 10,3 + \log \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{3 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 9,3$

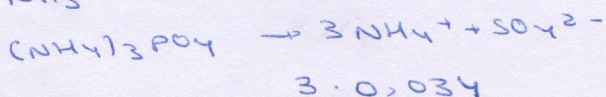
Henderson-Hasselbach

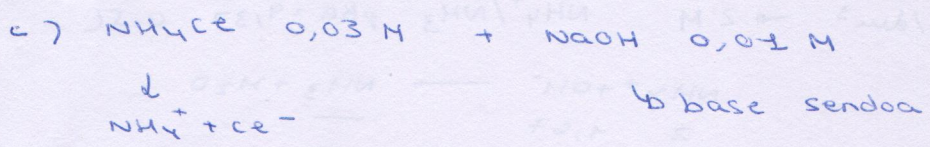
b)  $\text{NH}_3$   $0,0405$  M +  $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$   $0,034$  M

$pK_b = 4,8 \rightarrow pK_a = 9,2$

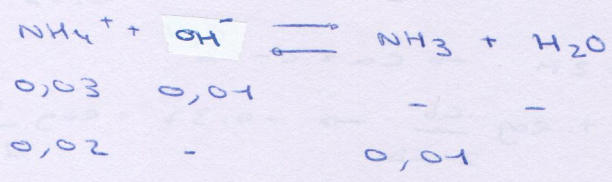
$pH = 9,2 + \log \frac{0,0405}{3 \cdot 0,034} = 8,8$

$\text{NH}_3$  base ahula



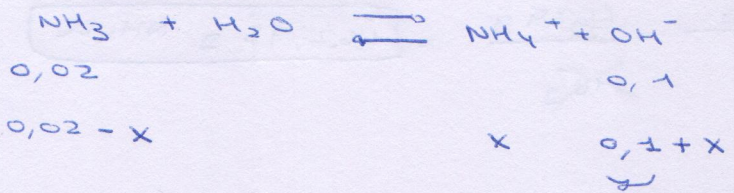
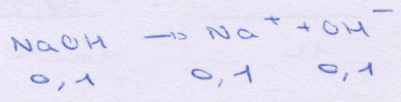
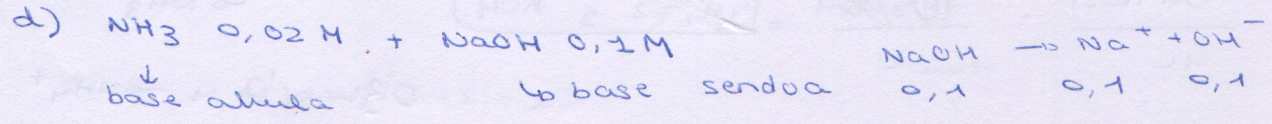


$\text{NH}_4^+$  azido aldua  
 D.I.



$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{C_b}{C_a}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 9,2 + \log \frac{0,01}{0,02} = 8,9}$$



x arbuigania:  
 $[\text{OH}^-] = 0,1 + x = 0,1$   
 $\text{pOH} = 1$        $\boxed{\text{pH} = 13}$

↳ C] aldea da, ez dira  $\text{OH}^-$  geluago sartuko

3. ARIKETA

$\text{pH} = 10$        $1,5 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \rightarrow 1,5 \text{ M}$        $\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NH}_3$        $\text{pKa} = 9,37$  D.I.  
 0,5 L prestatu behar da  
 Erreaktiboa: amoniakoa:  $d = 0,91 \text{ g/ml}$       % 25 purutasuna  
 HCl:  $d = 1,15 \text{ g/ml}$       % 35 purutasuna

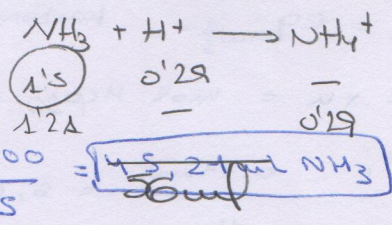
Henderson - Hasselbach       $\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{C_b}{C_a}$

$$C = C_b + C_a \rightarrow 1,5 - C_b = C_a$$

$$10 = 9,37 + \log \frac{C_b}{1,5 - C_b} \rightarrow 0,63 = \log \frac{C_b}{1,5 - C_b}$$

$$10^{0,63} = \frac{C_b}{1,5 - C_b} \rightarrow 4,1 - 4,27 C_b = C_b \rightarrow 4,1 = 5,27 C_b \rightarrow \boxed{C_b = 0,77 \text{ M}}$$

$C_b = 0,77 \text{ M}$       ↳ Amoniakoa



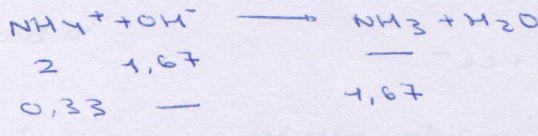
$$0,5 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{1,25 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \cdot \frac{17 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ ml}}{0,91 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{100}{25} = \boxed{45,21 \text{ ml NH}_3}$$

$C_a = 1,5 - 0,77 = 0,73 \text{ M}$       ↳ HCl

$$0,5 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0,73 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \cdot \frac{36,5 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ ml}}{1,15 \text{ g}} \cdot \frac{100}{35} = \boxed{37,8 \text{ ml HCl}}$$

4. ARIKETA  $pH=9$   $2 \text{ mol/dm}^3 \rightarrow 2 \text{ M}$   $NH_4^+/NH_3$   $pKa=9,37$   $0,5 \text{ L}$

$NH_4Cl$  eta  $KOH$



$$pH = pKa + \log \frac{Cb}{Ca}$$

$$Cb + Ca = 2 \text{ M} \rightarrow Ca = 2 - Cb$$

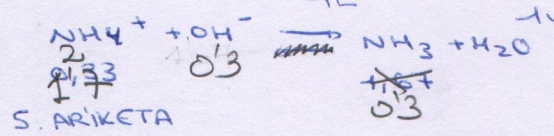
$$9 = 9,37 + \log \frac{Cb}{2 - Cb} \rightarrow -0,37 = \log \frac{Cb}{2 - Cb} \rightarrow -0,37 \cdot 10 = \frac{Cb}{2 - Cb}$$

$$0,853 - 10^{-0,37} Cb = Cb \rightarrow 0,853 = 1,426 Cb \rightarrow Cb = 0,598 \text{ M}$$

0,5 L  $\cdot \frac{1,67 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \cdot \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{1 \text{ mol}} = \boxed{4,67 \text{ g KOH}}$

$$Ca = 2 - 0,598 = 1,402 \text{ M } \rightarrow NH_4^+$$

0,5 L  $\cdot \frac{2 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} \cdot \frac{53,5 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = \boxed{53,5 \text{ g } NH_4Cl}$



5. ARIKETA



HCl  $c=?$   
10,2 ml

0,054 g  $Na_2CO_3$

$$eq_{HCl} = eq_{Na_2CO_3}$$

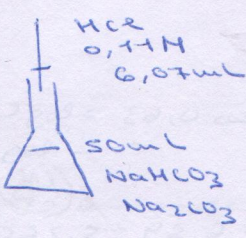
$$mol_{HCl} \times n = mol_{Na_2CO_3} \times n$$

$$mol_{HCl} \times 1 = 0,054 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{106 \text{ g}} \times 2$$

$$mol_{HCl} = 0,001 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{0,001 \text{ mol}}{0,0102 \text{ L}} = \boxed{0,1 \text{ M HCl}}$$

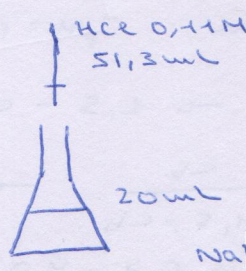
6. ARIKETA



HCl 0,11 M  
6,07 ml

50 ml  
 $NaHCO_3$   
 $Na_2CO_3$

Adierazlea:  
feniltaleina  
 $Na_2CO_3$   
baleratu



HCl 0,11 M  
51,3 ml

20 ml  
 $NaHCO_3$   
baleratu

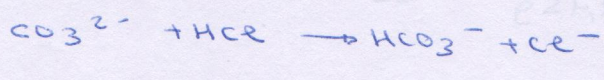
Adierazlea:  
belantina  
 $NaHCO_3$   
baleratu

$$eq_{HCl} = eq_{CO_3^{2-}} \text{ Karbonatoen balerazioa}$$

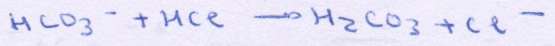
$$mol_{HCl} \times u = mol_{HCO_3^-} \times u \quad u=1$$

$$6,07 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0,11 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ L}} = 6,68 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol HCl} = \frac{6,68 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{50 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} \cdot CO_3^{2-} = 0,013 \text{ M}$$

$$0,013 \text{ mol } NaHCO_3 \cdot \frac{106 \text{ g/mol}}{1 \text{ mol}} = \boxed{1,38 \text{ g/L } Na_2CO_3}$$



$$51,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0,1 \text{ Mol}}{1 \text{ L}} = 0,00564 \text{ mol HCl}$$



$$eq_{\text{HCl}} = eq_{\text{CO}_3^{2-}} + eq_{\text{HCO}_3^-}$$

$$0,00564 \times 1 - 0,00026 \times 2 = (\text{mol CHCO}_3^-) \times 1 \rightarrow 0,00512 \text{ mol HCO}_3^-$$

$$0,00512 \text{ mol HNaCO}_3 \cdot \frac{84 \text{ g HNaCO}_3}{1 \text{ mol HNaCO}_3} = 0,43 \text{ g HNaCO}_3 = \frac{21,5 \text{ g/L}}{20 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} \text{ HNaCO}_3$$

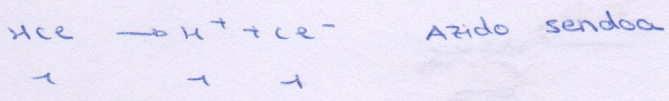
7. ARIKETA

a) 2 mol NH<sub>3</sub>, 1 mol HCl V = 1L

~~$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{C_b}{C_a}$$~~ Henderson-Hasselbach

~~$$\text{pK}_a(\text{NH}_3) = 9,2 \quad \text{pH} = 9,2 + \log \frac{2}{1}$$~~

HCl	1 M
NH <sub>3</sub>	2 M



NH <sub>3</sub>	+	H <sup>+</sup>	→	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>
2		1		-
1		-		1

Disoluzio indargettoilea:

$$\text{pH} = 9,2 + \log \frac{C_b}{C_a}$$

**pH = 9,2**

b) 1 mol CH<sub>3</sub>COONa, 0,5 mol HCl V = 1L

1 M	0,5 M
-----	-------

Henderson Hasselbach

CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	+	H <sup>+</sup>	→	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH
1		0,5		-
0,5		-		0,5

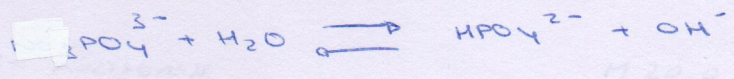
**pH = 4,8**

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{C_b}{C_a}$$

8. ARIKETA

Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> c = 0,3 M saiidi bakoitzean

↓  
base ahula

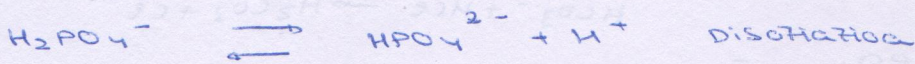
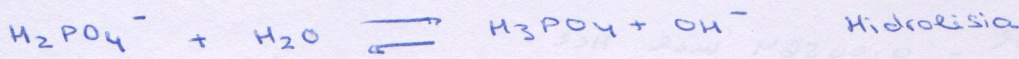


pK<sub>b</sub> = 14 - 12,3 = 1,7

$$K_b = \frac{x^2}{0,3 - x}$$

$$10^{-1,7} = \frac{x^2}{0,3 - x} \rightarrow 6 \cdot 10^{-3} - 10^{-1,7} x = x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + 10^{-1,7} x - 6 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0$$

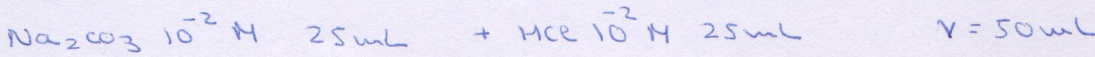
x = 0,068 M → pOH = -log 0,068 = 1,17 **pH = 14 - 1,17 = 12,83**



Zen nagusitzen den ikusleko diagrama egin behar da.

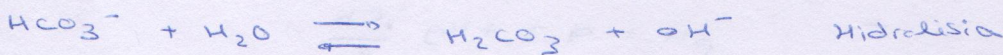
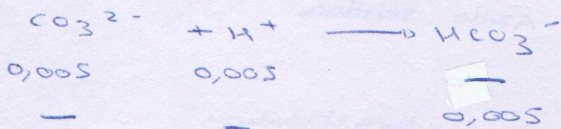
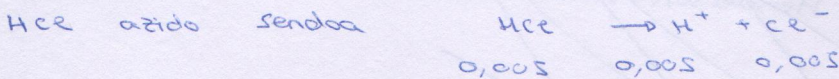
Autoprotolisia nagusitzen da. Diagrama begiratu  $\text{pH} = 4,7$

### 9. ARIKETA



$$CV = c'V'$$

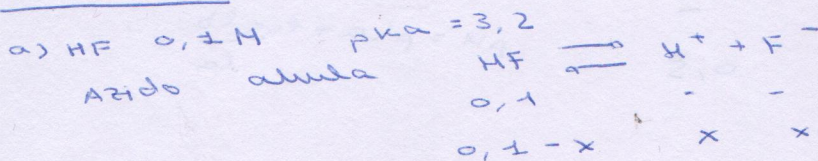
$$10^{-2} \text{ M} \cdot 25\text{mL} = c \cdot 50\text{mL} \rightarrow c = 0,005 \text{ M}$$



Zen nagusitzen den ikusleko diagrama egin behar da.

Autoprotolisia nagusitzen da.  $\text{pH} = 8,4$

### 10. ARIKETA

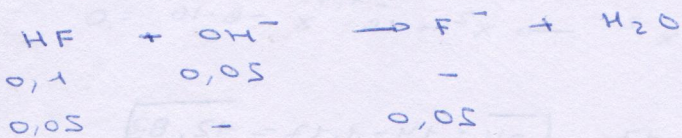
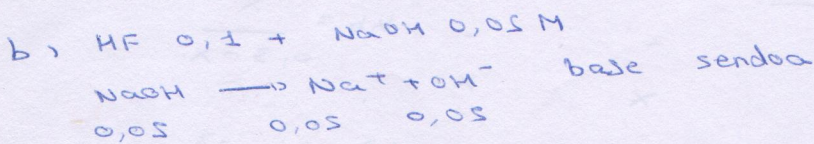


$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{F}^-]}{[\text{HF}]}$$

$$10^{-3,2} = \frac{x^2}{0,1 - x}$$

$$x^2 + 10^{-3,2}x - 0,31 \cdot 10^{-5} = 0 \rightarrow x = 7,63 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = -\log 7,63 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = 2,12}$$



Henderson-Hasselbach

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{c_b}{c_a}$$

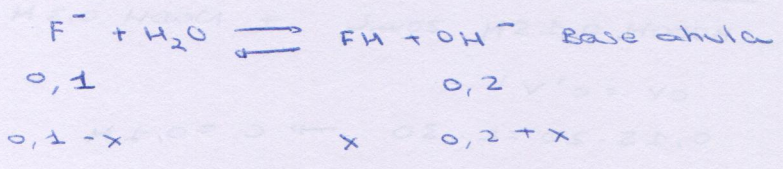
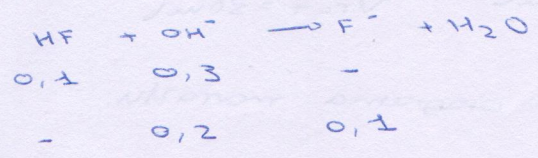
disoluzio indargetaila

$$\text{pH} = 3,2 + \log \frac{0,05}{0,05}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 3,2}$$



c) HF 0,1 M + NaOH 0,3 M



$\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^-] = -\log 0,2$   
 $\rightarrow \text{pOH} = 0,69$

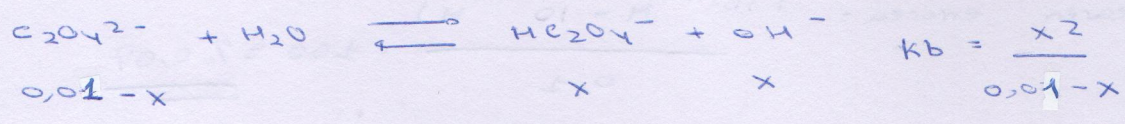
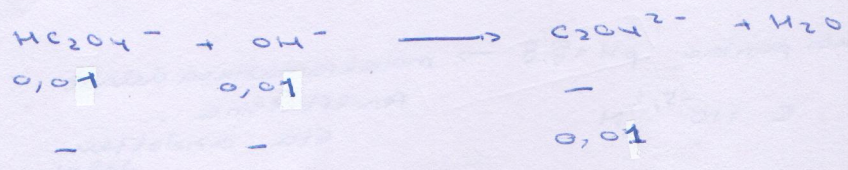
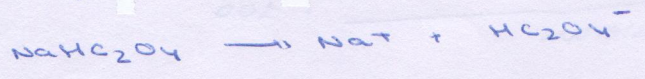
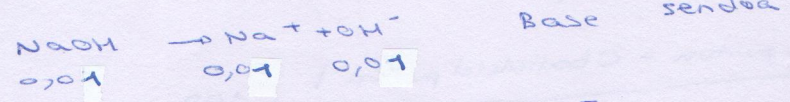
Dagoeneko  $[\text{OH}^-]$  altua denez,  
 x arbuigonia da.

$\text{pH} = 14 - 0,69 = 13,3$

11. ARIKETA

NaHC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 0,02 M 50 mL + NaOH 0,02 M 50 mL

$CV = C'V'$   
 $0,02 \cdot 50 = C \cdot 100 \rightarrow C = 0,01 \text{ M}$

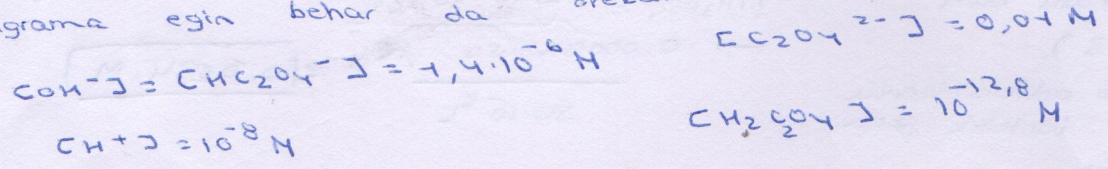


$\text{pK}_{a2} = 4,3 \rightarrow \text{pK}_b = 9,7$   
 $10^{-9,7} = \frac{x^2}{0,01-x}$

$1,99 \cdot 10^{-12} - 10^{-9,7} x = x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + 10^{-9,7} x - 1,99 \cdot 10^{-12} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M} = [\text{OH}^-]$

$\text{pOH} = -\log 1,4 \cdot 10^{-6} = 5,85$   
 $\text{pH} = 14 - 5,85 = 8,15$

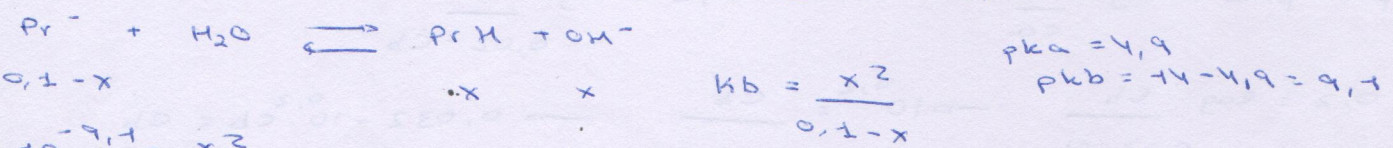
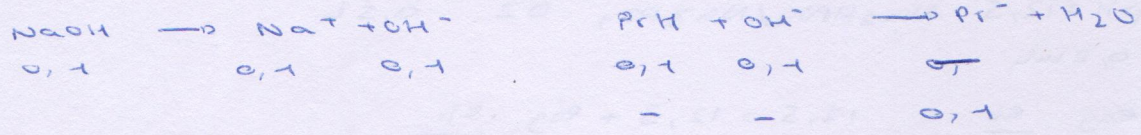
Diagrama esia behar da arekako kontzentrazioak jakiteko.



12. ARIKETA

PrH 0,2 M pKa = 4,9 25 mL + NaOH 0,2 M 25 mL

$CV = C'V'$   $0,2 \cdot 25 = C \cdot 50 \rightarrow C = 0,1 \text{ M}$

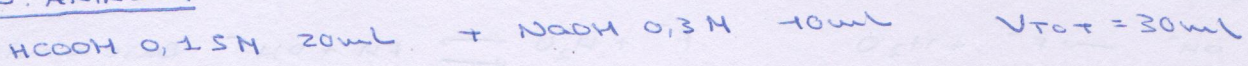


$\text{pK}_a = 4,9$   
 $\text{pK}_b = 14 - 4,9 = 9,1$

$7,94 \cdot 10^{-11} - 10^{-9,1} x = x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + 10^{-9,1} x - 7,94 \cdot 10^{-11} = 0$

$\text{pOH} = -\log 8,91 \cdot 10^{-6} = 5,05$   
 $\text{pH} = 14 - 5,05 = 8,95$   
 $[\text{OH}^-] = 8,91 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M} = [\text{PrH}]$   $[\text{Pr}^-] = 0,1 \text{ M}$

13. ARIKETA



$c_1 V_1 = c_2 V_2$

$0,15 \cdot 20 = c \cdot 30 \rightarrow c = 0,1\text{M}$

$0,3 \cdot 10 = c \cdot 30 \rightarrow c = 0,1\text{M}$

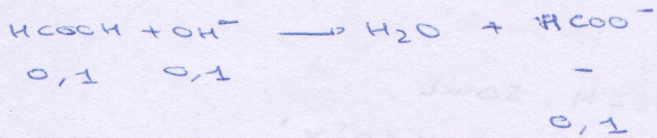
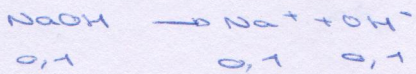
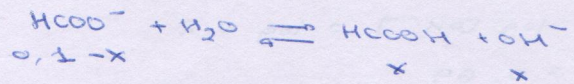


Diagrama marraztu.

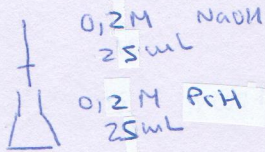


$\text{pH} = 8,4$

$[\text{HCOOH}] = [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-5,6}\text{M}$

12. ARIKETA : Jarraipena

Adierazlearen errorea =  $\frac{|\text{Cazken puntua} - \text{C baliokid puntua}|}{\text{Chasieran}} \cdot 100$



Cazken puntua  $\text{pH} = 9,8 \rightarrow$  monokromatikua delako fenolftaleina.

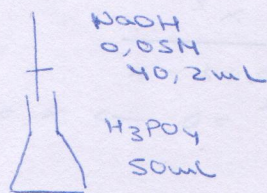
$C = 10^{-6}\text{M}$

Eta azidotzen delako

Adierazlearen errorea =  $\frac{|10^{-6}\text{M} - 10^{-5,95}\text{M}|}{0,1} \cdot 100 = \underline{\underline{\%0,08}}$

14. ARIKETA

a)



Adierazlea: timolftaleina (monokromatikua)  $\text{pH}$  tartea 9,3-10,5

$eq_{\text{NaOH}} = eq_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4}$

$\text{mol}(\text{NaOH}) \cdot n = \text{mol}(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4) \cdot n$

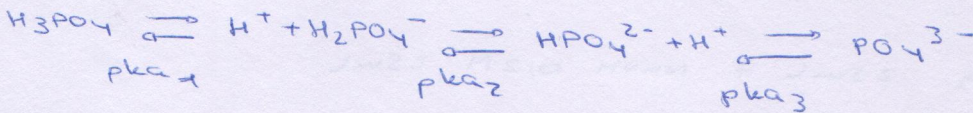
$40,2 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{L} \cdot \frac{0,05\text{mol}}{1\text{L}} \cdot 1 = \text{mol}(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4) \cdot 2$

$\rightarrow 0,002025\text{mol H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \underline{\underline{0,02\text{M}}}$

2 proton baleratu dira.

$\text{p}K_{a3} = 12,3$

↳ adierazlearen tartetik gora



b)  $0,02\text{M } \text{pH} = 12,5 \text{ Na}_2\text{HPO}_4/\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ DI. } 0,5\text{L}$

$\text{NaOH } 5\text{M } 0,2\text{mL}$

$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{c_b}{c_a} \quad 12,5 = 12,3 + \log \frac{c_b}{0,02 - c_b}$

$0,2 = \log \frac{c_b}{0,02 - c_b} \rightarrow 10^{0,2} = \frac{c_b}{0,02 - c_b} \rightarrow 0,32 - 10^{0,2} c_b = c_b$

$\rightarrow 0,032 = 2,58 c_b \rightarrow c_b = 0,012\text{M}$

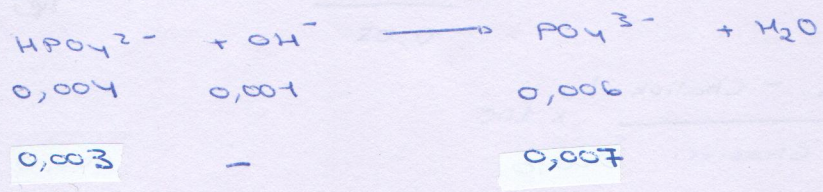
$c_a = 0,02 - 0,012 = 0,008\text{M}$

↓  
 $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$

↳  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\text{HPO}_4^{2-} \quad \frac{0,008 \text{ mol}}{0,5 \text{ L}} = 0,016 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{NaOH} \quad \frac{5 \text{ mol}}{0,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} = 0,001 \text{ mol/L} \quad \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{OH}^-$$



$$\text{PO}_4^{3-} \quad \frac{0,012 \text{ mol}}{0,5 \text{ L}} = 0,024 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\frac{0,003 \text{ mol}}{0,5 + 0,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} = 0,006 \text{ M Ca}$$

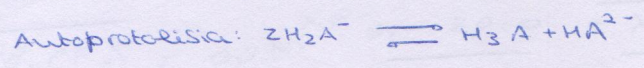
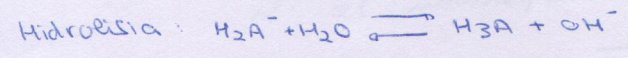
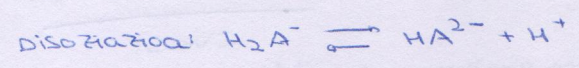
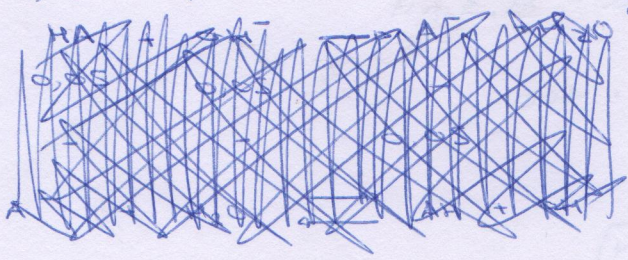
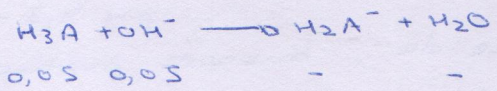
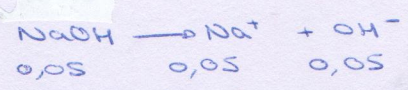
$$\frac{0,007 \text{ mol}}{0,5 + 0,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} = 0,014 \text{ M Cb}$$

$$\text{pH} = 12,3 + \log \frac{0,014}{0,006} = 12,67$$

TS. ARIKETA : 0,05M azido zirikoa azido-base diagrama

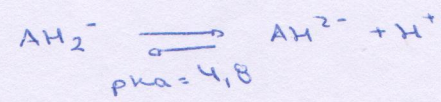
a) azido ziriko 0,1M 50ml eta NaOH 0,1M 50ml

$$c_1 V_1 = c_2 V_2 \quad 0,1 \cdot 50 = c \cdot 100 \rightarrow c = 0,05 \text{ M}$$



↳ Nagusia pH = 4

b) 0,05M pH = 4,8. D1.



$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{c_b}{c_a}$$

$$4,8 = 4,8 + \log \frac{c_b}{c_a}$$

$$[c_b] = [c_a] = 0,025 \text{ M}$$

c) Adierazlea bromokresol purpura. pH 5,2-6,8.

Azken puntua pH = 6,8 →  $C_{azken.p.} = 10^{-4} M$

$C_{hasieran} = 0,05 M$

Balioak. puntua pH = 4 →  $C_{balioak.p.} = 10^{-2,2} M$

$$Kuantitatib. = \frac{C_{has.} - C_{azken.p.}}{C_{has.}} \cdot 100 = \frac{0,05 - 10^{-4}}{0,05} \cdot 100 = \%99,8$$

Adierazlearen errorea:  $\frac{|C_{azken.p.} - C_{balioak.p.}|}{C_{hasieran}} \cdot 100$

$$\frac{|10^{-4} - 10^{-2,2}|}{0,05} \cdot 100 = \%12,42$$

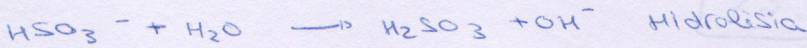
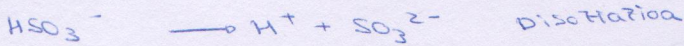
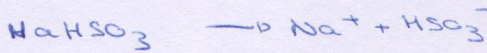
16. ARIKETA

a) NaHSO<sub>3</sub>  
Diagrama

0,05M.  
marraztu

pH = ?  
behar da. ESPEREEN C] ?

$\log 0,05 = -1,3$      $pK_{a1} = 1,8$      $pK_{a2} = 6,6$



↳ Nagusia. pH = 4,1

b) Balorazioa NaOH.

Adierazlea Hmelgtallina: monokromatikoa

pH 9,3 - 10,5

Basikotuko da, bukaera puntua: 9,3 pH

$[CH_2SO_3] = [CSO_3^{2-}] = 10^{-4} M$

$[HSO_3^-] = 0,05 M$

Kuantitatibotasuna =  $\frac{C_{has.} - C_{azken.p.}}{C_{hasi}} \cdot 100$

Cazken puntua:  $10^{-4,1} M$

$$K = \frac{0,05 - 10^{-4,1}}{0,05} \cdot 100 = \%99,84$$

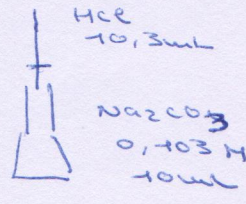
Adierazlearen errorea:  $\frac{|C_{azken.p.} - C_{balioak.p.}|}{C_{hasi}} \cdot 100$

$$\frac{|10^{-4,1} - 10^{-4,4}|}{0,05} \cdot 100 = \%0,08$$

17. ARIKETA

Sodio fenilazetato 0,05M + HCl baloratzea

a) Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> Lin baloratu HCl



$$eq_{HCl} = eq_{CO_3^{2-}}$$

$$mol(HCl) \times 1 = mol(CO_3^{2-}) \times 2$$

$$mol(HCl) = \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-3} L \cdot 0,103 mol}{L} \times 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0,00206 mol HCl}{10,3 \cdot 10^{-3} L} = 0,2 M$$

$N_{HCl} \cdot V_{HCl} = N_{CO_3^{2-}} \cdot V_{CO_3^{2-}}$  estequiometria 1:1

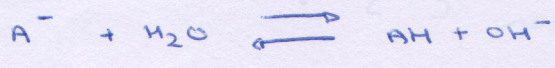
$$M_{HCl} \cdot V_{HCl}(L) = M_{CO_3^{2-}} \cdot V_{CO_3^{2-}}(L)$$

$$M_{HCl} \cdot 10,3 \cdot 10^{-3} L = 0,103 M \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} L \rightarrow \boxed{0,1 M HCl}$$

b) Sodio fenilazetato 0,05 M Adierazlea: bromokescl berdea pH=3,8,5,4  
baloratzeke pKa=4,3

~~Bati erabili daiteke.~~

Adierazlearen errorea:  $\frac{|C_{azken} - C_{balokide}|}{C_{hasiera}} \cdot 100$



$$eq_{0,05} = -1,3$$

Balokide puntua:  $pH = 8,2 \rightarrow C = 10^{-3,6} M$

Azken puntua:  $pH = 3,8 \rightarrow C = 10^{-2,2} M$

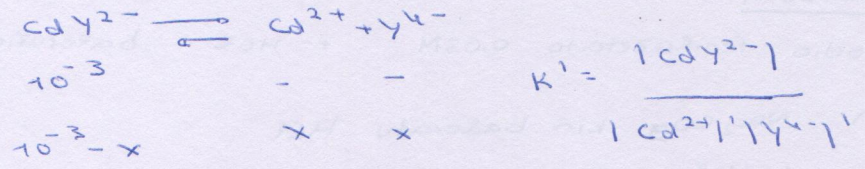
$$\frac{10^{-2,2} - 10^{-3,6}}{0,05} \cdot 100 = \boxed{\% 12,67}$$

% 10,62

Ezin da erabili. ?

18. ARIKETA

a)  $10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = 10^{-5}$



$$K' = \frac{10^{-3} - x}{x \cdot x}$$

$$K' = \frac{10^{-3} - 10^{-5}}{(10^{-5})^2} \approx 9900000$$

$\log 9900000 \approx 7 \rightarrow \text{pH} > 7$

b) pH = 7  $\text{CdY}^{2-} = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

$\log K' = 12,6 \rightarrow K' = 10^{12,6}$

$$K' = \frac{[\text{Cd}^{2+}][\text{Y}^{4-}]}{[\text{CdY}^{2-}]}$$

$$\rightarrow 10^{12,6} = \frac{10^{-3} - x}{x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow 10^{12,6} x^2 + x - 10^{-3} = 0$$

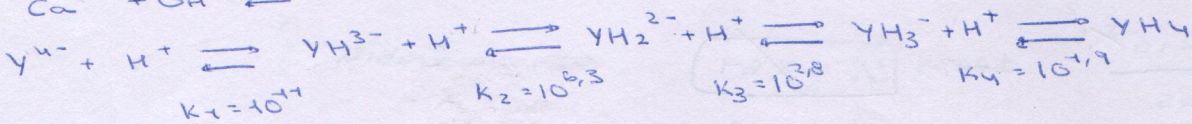
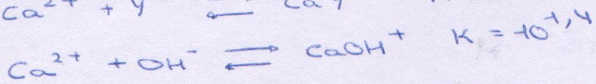
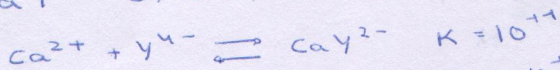
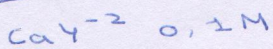
$\rightarrow x = 1,58 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ M} = [\text{Cd}^{2+}] = [\text{Y}^{4-}]$

$$\alpha_{\text{Cd}} = \frac{[\text{Cd}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cd}^{2+}] + [\text{CdY}^{2-}]} \rightarrow [\text{Cd}^{2+}] = \frac{1,58 \cdot 10^{-8}}{10^{-3}} = 1,58 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Y}^{4-}} = \frac{[\text{Y}^{4-}]}{[\text{Y}^{4-}] + [\text{CdY}^{2-}]} \rightarrow [\text{Y}^{4-}] = \frac{1,58 \cdot 10^{-8}}{10^4} = 1,58 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ M}$$

19. ARIKETA

pH = 8  $\rightarrow$  lot asken [ ]



Baldintzaerako konstantea:  $K' = \frac{[\text{CaY}^{2-}]}{[\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{Y}^{4-}]}$

$$\alpha_{\text{Ca}} = \frac{[\text{Ca}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ca}^{2+}] + [\text{CaOH}^+]} = \frac{[\text{Ca}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ca}^{2+}] + \beta_1 [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{H}^+]} = \frac{1}{1 + \beta_1 K_1 [\text{H}^+]} = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{1,4} \cdot 10^{-8}}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Y}^{4-}} = 1 + \beta_1 [\text{H}^+] + \beta_2 [\text{H}^+]^2 + \beta_3 [\text{H}^+]^3 + \beta_4 [\text{H}^+]^4$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Y}^{4-}} = 1 + 10^{7,1} [\text{H}^+] + 10^{13,3} [\text{H}^+]^2 + 10^{20,1} [\text{H}^+]^3 + 10^{22} [\text{H}^+]^4$$

pH	$[\text{H}^+]$	$\alpha_{\text{Ca}}$	$\log \alpha_{\text{Ca}}$
14	$10^{-14}$	26,12	-1,42
13	$10^{-13}$	3,51	0,55
12	$10^{-12}$	1,25	0,1
11	$10^{-11}$	1,03	0,01
10	$10^{-10}$	1	0

$$K' = \frac{|CaY^{2-}| - x}{x \cdot x} \rightarrow 10^{7,8} = \frac{0,1 - x}{x^2} \rightarrow 10^{7,8} x^2 + x - 0,1 = 0$$

$$x = 9,99 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M} \quad M = |Ca^{2+}| = |Y^{4-}| = 3,16 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\alpha_{Ca} = \frac{|Ca^{2+}|}{|Ca^{2+}|} \rightarrow |Ca^{2+}| = \frac{3,16 \cdot 10^{-5}}{1} = 3,16 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

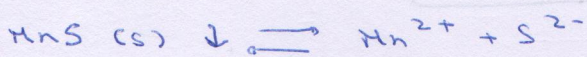
$$\alpha_{Y^{4-}} = \frac{|Y^{4-}|}{|Y^{4-}|} \rightarrow |Y^{4-}| = \frac{3,16 \cdot 10^{-5}}{1} = 3,16 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

## 20. ARIKETA

$S^{2-}$  eta  $PO_4^{3-}$   $0,01 \text{ M}$  erreakzio paralelorik ez da bereizketa kuantitatiboa egin?

Hauspeatzailera  $Mn^{2+}$  posible

Espezieen diagrama egin behar da. Kuantitatiboa izateko iolaren  $[ ]$  disoluzioan 1000 bider gutxiatu behar da.



$$K_S = |Mn^{2+}| \cdot |S^{2-}| = 10^{-13,5}$$

$$|S^{2-}| = \frac{K_S}{|Mn^{2+}|}$$

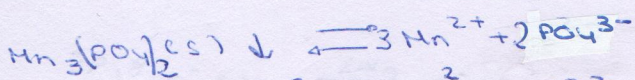
$$\log |S^{2-}| = \log K_S - \log |Mn^{2+}|$$

$$\text{malda} = 1$$

$$\log |S^{2-}| = 0 \text{ denean } pMn = -\log K_S$$

$$\rightarrow pMn = pK_S$$

$$pMn^{2+} = 13,5$$



$$K_S = |Mn^{2+}|^3 |PO_4^{3-}|^2 = 10^{-22}$$

$$|PO_4^{3-}|^2 = \frac{K_S}{|Mn^{2+}|^3}$$

$$2 \log |PO_4^{3-}| = \log K_S - 3 \log |Mn^{2+}|$$

$$2 \log |PO_4^{3-}| = \log K_S + 3 pMn^{2+}$$

$$\text{malda} = 3/2$$

$$\log |PO_4^{3-}| = 0 \text{ denean } pMn^{2+} = -\frac{2}{3} \log K_S$$

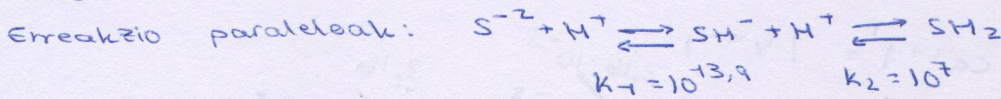
$$pMn^{2+} = \frac{2 pK_S}{3}$$

$$pMn^{2+} = 14,67$$

Bai, posiblea da bereizketa

## 21. ARIKETA

$$CdS \quad K_s = 10^{-27} \rightarrow pH=2.$$



$$\alpha_{S^{2-}} = 1 + \beta_1 [H^+] + \beta_2 [H^+]^2$$

$$\alpha_{S^{2-}} = 1 + 10^{13,9} \cdot 10^{-2} + 10^{20,9} (10^{-2})^2 = 7,94 \cdot 10^6$$

$$\log \alpha_{S^{2-}} = 16,9$$

$$\alpha_{Cd^{2+}} = 1 \rightarrow \log \alpha_{Cd^{2+}} = 0 \quad \text{kadmioak ez dauka erreakzio paralelorik.}$$

$$pK_s' = pK_s - ( \log \alpha_{Cd^{2+}} + \log \alpha_{S^{2-}} )$$

$$K_s = 10^{-27} \rightarrow pK_s = -\log K_s = 27$$

$$pK_s' = 27 - (0 + 16,9) = 10,1$$

$$K_s' = 10^{-10,1}$$

$$S = \sqrt{K_s'} = S = \sqrt{10^{-10,1}} = 10^{-5,05} \text{ M}$$

$$S = 8,91 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

## 22. ARIKETA

Iaien bereizketa kualitatiboa esin daiteke?

$$[Hg_2^{2+}] = 10^{-1} \text{ M}; [Pb^{2+}] = 10^{-2} \text{ M}; [Ag^+] = 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

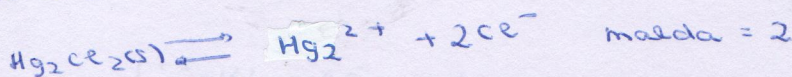
Zen da beharrezkoa den  $[Ce^-]$   $Ag^+$  hantseaketa kualitatiboa izateko?

$$pK_s (Hg_2Ce_2) = 17,9$$

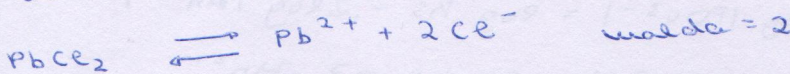
$$pK_s (PbCe_2) = 4,8$$

$$pK_s (AgCe) = 9,8$$

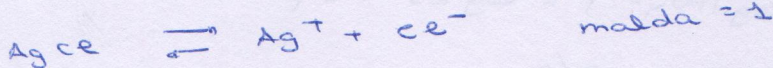
$$malda = \frac{\text{baloratzailearen koefizientea}}{\text{baloragaiaren koefizientea}}$$



$$pCe^- = \frac{pK_s}{n \cdot malda} \quad pCe^- = 8,95$$



$$pCe^- = 2,4$$



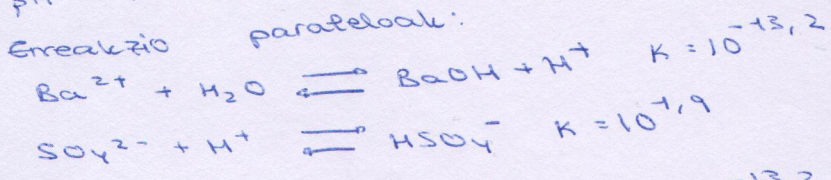
$$pCe^- = 9,8$$

$10^{-2,5} \text{ M } Ce^-$  behar da  $Ag^+$  hantseaketa kuantitatiboa izateko



23. ARIKETA

pH = 2.  $BaSO_4$   $K_S = 10^{-10}$  Disolbagaritasuna?



$$\alpha_{Ba^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{\beta_1 \cdot K_w}{[H^+]} = 1 + \frac{10^{-13,2} \cdot 10^{-14}}{10^{-2}} = 1$$

$\log \alpha_{Ba^{2+}} = 0$

$$\alpha_{SO_4^{2-}} = 1 + \beta_1 [H^+] = 1 + 10^{-1,9} \cdot 10^{-2} = 1,79$$

$\log \alpha_{SO_4^{2-}} = 0,25$

$K_S = 10^{-10}$   $pK_S = -\log K_S = 10$

$pK_S' = pK_S - (\log \alpha_{Ba^{2+}} + \log \alpha_{SO_4^{2-}})$

$pK_S' = 10 - (0 + 0,25) = 9,75$

$K_S' = 10^{-9,75}$   $S = \sqrt{K_S'} = 1,33 \cdot 10^{-5} M$

$K_w$  ez da juri behar, erreakzio paraleloak  $OH^-$ -kin dirensean bakarrik

24. ARIKETA

a)  $\alpha_{Ba^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{\beta_{BaOH^+}}{[H^+]} + \beta_{Ba^{2+}} \cdot [Y^{4-}]$

$\alpha_{Ba^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{K_{BaOH^+}}{[H^+]} + K_{Ba^{2+}} \cdot [Y^{4-}]$

b)  $K = \frac{Chasi - S}{Chasi} \cdot 100$  Hauspeaketaren kuantitatibotasuna

Edo  $\frac{Chasi}{10^3}$   $pK_S' \max = 10 \rightarrow K_S' = 10^{-10} \rightarrow S = 10^{-5} M$

$K = \frac{0,1 - 10^{-5}}{0,1} \cdot 100 = \%99,99$

hasierakoa  $10^{-1} M$   
 baino 100 aldiz  
 triviagoa denet  
 hauspeaketa kuantitatiba da  
 pH = 3 - S

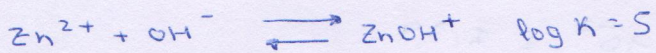
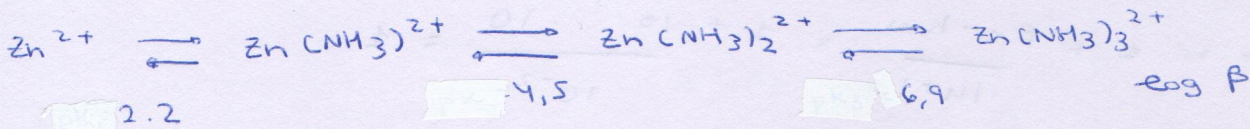
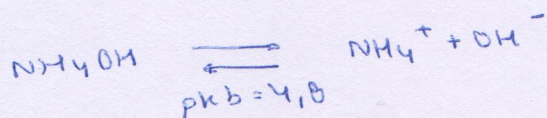
Berdisolukioaren  $K = \frac{S}{Chasi} \cdot 100$

pH = 12  $\rightarrow pK_S' = 4 \rightarrow K_S' = 10^{-4} \rightarrow S = \sqrt{10^{-4}} = 10^{-2} M$

$K = \frac{10^{-2}}{0,1} \cdot 100 = \%10$

25. ARIKETA

ZnS  $[NH_4OH]^1 = 0,1 M$ . Espezie gutien kontzentrazioa  $0,1 M$



$pK_s(ZnS) = 21,7$

$pK_a(CH_2S) = 7; 13,9$

Hauspeaketa egiteko pH egokiena  $pK_s$  maximoa denean:  $pH = 13$

Herreala  $pK_s' \uparrow \rightarrow K_s' \downarrow \rightarrow S \downarrow \rightarrow$  hauspeaketa  $\uparrow$

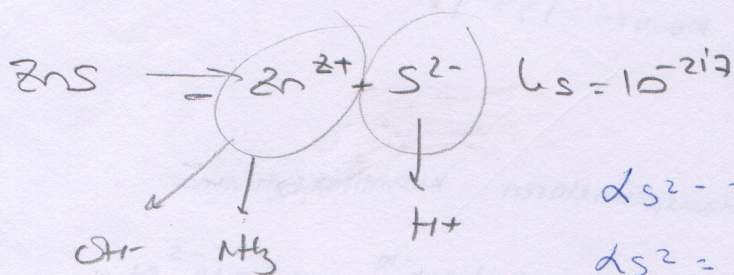
$pH = 13 \rightarrow pK_s' = 16,2 \rightarrow K_s' = 10^{-16,2} \rightarrow S = \sqrt{K_s'} = 10^{-8,1} M$

Chasieram  $= 0,1 M$

Hauspeaketaren  $K = \frac{Ch - S}{Ch} \cdot 100 = \frac{0,1 - 10^{-8,1}}{0,1} \cdot 100 = \%99,99$

(S Ch baino 1000x)

$$\alpha_{Zn^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{K_{NH_4OH} K_w}{[H^+]} + \beta_1 \cdot |NH_4OH| + \beta_2 |NH_4OH|^2 + \beta_3 |NH_4OH|^3$$



$$\alpha_{S^{2-}} = 1 + \beta_1 [H^+] + \beta_2 [H^+]^2$$

$$\alpha_{S^{2-}} = 1 + 10^7 [H^+] + 10^{20,9} [H^+]^2$$

EDTA 0,1 M

pKs (ZnCO<sub>3</sub>) = 13,8

eog β<sub>i</sub> (Zn, OH<sup>-</sup>) : 5,0; 8,3; 13,7; 18,0

H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (pK<sub>a1</sub> = 1,2; pK<sub>a2</sub> = 4,3)

eog K (ZnY) = 16,5

YH<sub>4</sub> (pK<sub>a1</sub> = 1,9; pK<sub>a2</sub> = 2,5; pK<sub>a3</sub> = 6,3; pK<sub>a4</sub> = 11,0)

$$\alpha_{Zn^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{\beta_1 Kw}{1H^+1} + \frac{\beta_2 Kw^2}{1H^+2} + \frac{\beta_3 Kw^3}{1H^+3} + \frac{\beta_4 Kw^4}{1H^+4} + K_{ZnY} \cdot Y^{4-} - 1$$

$$\alpha_{Zn^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{10^{5,0} \cdot 10^{-14}}{1H^+1} + \frac{10^{8,3} \cdot 10^{-28}}{1H^+2} + \frac{10^{13,7} \cdot 10^{-42}}{1H^+3} + \frac{10^{18,0} \cdot 10^{-56}}{1H^+4} + 10^{16,5} \cdot Y^{4-} - 1$$

$$\alpha_{C_2O_4^{2-}} = 1 + \beta_1 1H^+1 + \beta_2 1H^+2$$

$$\alpha_{C_2O_4^{2-}} = 1 + 10^{1,2} \cdot 1H^+1 + 10^{5,5} \cdot 1H^+2$$

pH	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
eog α <sub>Zn<sup>2+</sup></sub>	18	15,5	15,5	15,5	14,5	13,5	12,5	11,5	10,5	8,5	6,5	4,5	1,5	0	0

Hauspeaketa Kuantitatifoa itateko

Chasieroa  
10<sup>3</sup>

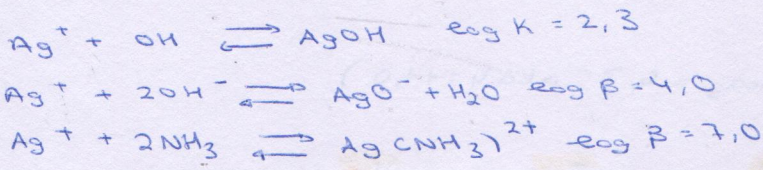
$$\frac{10^{-2}}{10^3} = 10^{-5} > S$$

$$S = \sqrt{Ks'} \rightarrow Ks' < 10^{-10} \rightarrow pKs > 10$$

pH = 0,7 - 1,7

27. ARIKETA

0,1 M  $K_2CO_3$        $NH_3$  0,01 M  
 0,1 M  $AgCl$        $pK_b (CNH_4OH) = 4,8$   
 b) Balorazioa       $pK_s (AgCl) = 10,0$



$\alpha_{Cl^-} = 1 \rightarrow$  ez dago erreakzio paralelorik  $\rightarrow \log \alpha_{Cl^-} = 0$

$\alpha_{Ag^+} = 1 + \frac{\beta_1 \cdot Kw}{[H^+]} + \frac{\beta_2 \cdot Kw^2}{[H^+]^2} + \beta \cdot [NH_3]^2$   
 $\alpha_{Ag^+} = 1 + \frac{10^{2,3} \cdot 10^{-14}}{[H^+]} + \frac{10^4 (10^{-14})^2}{[H^+]^2} + 10^7 \cdot [NH_3]^2$

pH	$\log \alpha_{Ag^+}$	pH	$\log \alpha_{Ag^+}$
14	4,05	8	3
13	3,05	7	3
12	3	6	3
11	3	5	2,6
10	3	4	1
9	3	3	0,04
		2	0
		1	0

Balorazioa egiteko pH aproposa da: hauspeaketa minima denean, hau da  $pK_s$  minimean eta disolbagaritasuna maximean.

$\frac{0,1}{10^3} = 10^{-4} \text{ g/L}$   
 $K_s > 10^{-8}$   
 $pK_s > 8$   
 $pH > 4,5$

28. ARIKETA

$ZnCO_3$  CS1 prestatu      EDTA 0,1 M  
 $Na_2C_2O_4$  0,1 M eta  $Zn(NO_3)_2$  0,1 M  
 $pK_s (ZnCO_3) = 13,8$   
 $\log \beta (Zn, OH): \log \beta_1 = 5,0; \log \beta_2 = 8,3; \log \beta_3 = 13,7$   
 $\log K (ZnY) = 16,1$   
 $H_4Y (pK_{a1} = 1,9; pK_{a2} = 2,5; pK_{a3} = 6,3; pK_{a4} = 11)$   
 $H_2C_2O_4 (pK_{a1} = 1,2; pK_{a2} = 4,3)$

$\alpha_{Zn^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{\beta_1 Kw}{[H^+]} + \frac{\beta_2 Kw^2}{[H^+]^2} + \frac{\beta_3 Kw^3}{[H^+]^3} + K_{ZnY} \cdot [Y^{4-}]$   
 $\alpha_{Zn^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{10^{5,0} \cdot 10^{-14}}{[H^+]} + \frac{10^{8,3} \cdot 10^{-28}}{[H^+]^2} + \frac{10^{13,7} \cdot 10^{-42}}{[H^+]^3} + 10^{16,1} \cdot [Y^{4-}]$

$\frac{0,1}{10^3} = 10^{-4} \text{ g/L}$   
 $K_s > 10^{-8}$   
 $pK_s > 8$   
 $pH = 0,1 - 3$

$\alpha_{C_2O_4^{2-}} = 1 + \beta_1 [H^+] + \beta_2 [H^+]^2$   
 $\alpha_{C_2O_4^{2-}} = 1 + 10^{1,2} [H^+] + 10^{5,5} [H^+]^2$

pH	$\log \alpha_{Zn^{2+}}$	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
		15,1	15,1	15,1	15	14,1	13,1	12,1	11,1	10,3	8,5	6,1	4,1	2,1
														pH 1 $\rightarrow$ 0

30. ARIKETA

50g lagina:  $H_2S \rightarrow CdCl_2$  disoluzioan

$CdS$  hamspeakina  $\rightarrow 0,108g CdSO_4$ .

a) Laginean dagoen sulfre portzentaia

$$0,108g CdSO_4 \cdot \frac{1mol CdSO_4}{208,4g} \cdot \frac{1mol S}{1mol CdSO_4} \cdot \frac{32g S}{1mol S} = 0,017g S$$

$$\frac{0,017g}{50g} \times 100 = \boxed{\% 0,033 S}$$

b) Laginean dagoen  $H_2S$  portzentaia.

$$0,017g S \cdot \frac{34g H_2S}{32g S} = 0,018g H_2S$$

$$\frac{0,018g}{50g} \times 100 = \boxed{\% 0,036 H_2S}$$

31. ARIKETA

$Hg(II)$   $O_2$   $H_2O$   
EZ BAI

$O_2$  baldin badago  $Hg(II)$  ez da egonkorra.  
Dismutazioa dago,  $Hg^{2+}$  dismutatzen da  $\rightarrow Hg_2^{2+}$

$$E_{O_2/H_2O} > E_{Hg^{2+}/Hg_2^{2+}} \quad O_2 + Hg_2^{2+} \rightleftharpoons H_2O + Hg^{2+}$$

$$E_{Hg^{2+}/Hg_2^{2+}} > E_{H_2O/H_2}$$

32. ARIKETA

$U^{3+}$  dismutatzen da  $pH > 5$  denetan.

$U^{3+}$   $O_2$   $H_2O$   
EZ EZ

ezegonkorra da ura eta oxigenoarekin presentziatan,  $pH$  tartean osoan

$$E_{O_2/H_2O} > E_{U^{4+}/U^{3+}} \quad \text{eta} \quad E_{H_2O/H_2} > E_{U^{4+}/U^{3+}}$$

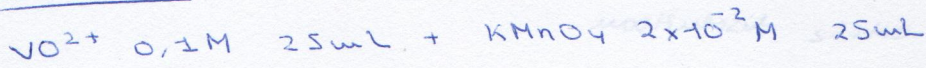


$$U^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons U \quad \text{Nerst-en ekuazioa} \quad E = E^0 + \frac{0,06}{n} \log \frac{[U^{3+}]}{[U]}$$

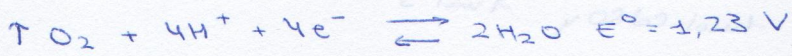
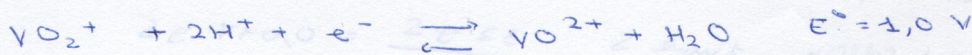
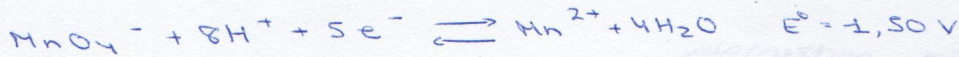
$$E = E^0 + \frac{0,06}{n} \log \frac{[U^{3+}]}{[U]}$$

$$-1,8 = E^0 + \frac{0,06}{3} \log \frac{10^{-2}}{1} \rightarrow -1,8 = E^0 - 0,04 \rightarrow \boxed{E^0 = -1,76V}$$

33. ARIKETA



$pH=0$



a) Disoluzioen egonkortasuna.

	<u>O<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>H<sub>2</sub>O</u>
<u>VO<sup>2+</sup></u>	EZ	BAI
<u>KMnO<sub>4</sub></u>	BAI	EZ

$E^{\circ}_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}} > E^{\circ}_{O_2 / H_2O}$



$E^{\circ}_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}} > E^{\circ}_{H^+ / H_2}$

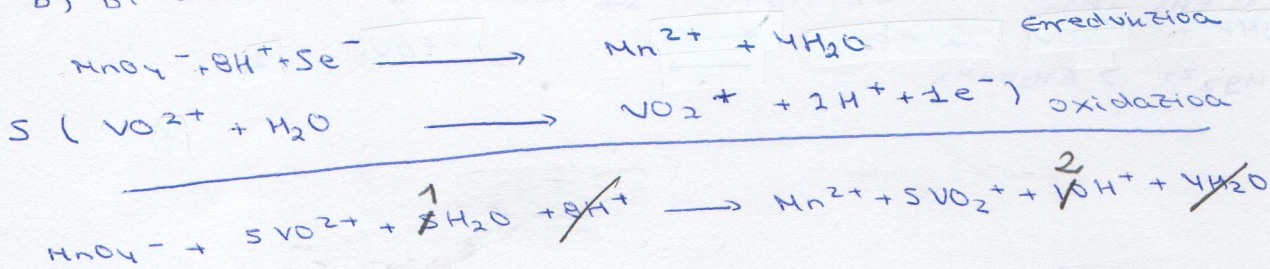
$E^{\circ}_{O_2 / H_2O} > E^{\circ}_{VO_2^+ / VO^{2+}}$



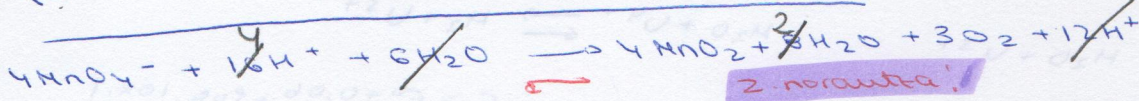
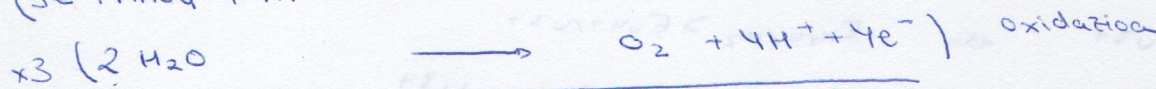
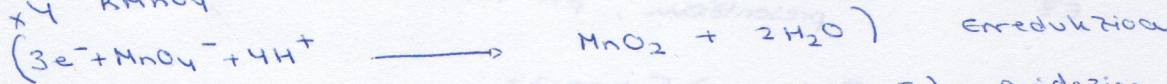
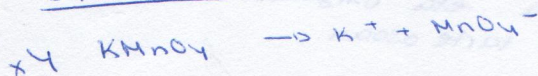
$E^{\circ}_{VO_2^+ / VO^{2+}} > E^{\circ}_{H^+ / H_2}$

$VO^{2+}$  oxigenoarekin ezegonkorra eta  $KMnO_4$  urarekin.

b) Bi disoluzioak nahasteko erreakzioa idatzita



34. ARIKETA



**2. norakuta!**

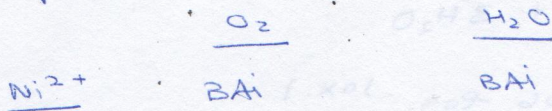
$E^{\circ}_{MnO_4^- / MnO_2} > E^{\circ}_{O_2 / H_2O}$

ura oxidatzen da eta  $KMnO_4$  erreduzitzen da

$[VO_2^+] + [MnO_4^-] = 10,0 + 0,5 = 10,5$

35. ARIKETA : nagusitasun diagrama

a) pH = 2 Ni<sup>2+</sup> espeziearen egonkortasuna



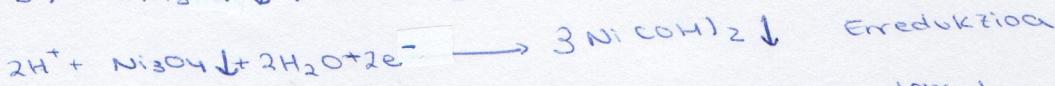
Egonkorra da ura eta oxigenoaren presentian. CpH < 7 denean

pH < 2 denean:

$$E^{\circ}_{O_2/H_2O} > E^{\circ}_{Ni^{2+}/Ni}$$

$$E^{\circ}_{H_2O/H_2O} > E^{\circ}_{Ni^{2+}/Ni}$$

b)  $E^{\circ}_{Ni_3O_4 \downarrow / Ni(OH)_2 \downarrow}$  ?



Nernst-en ekuazioa:  $E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{n} + \log \frac{10 \times 1}{1 \times 1}$

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{2} \cdot \log |H^+|^2$$

$$0,4 = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{2} \log (10^{-8})^2 \rightarrow E^{\circ} = 0,82 \text{ V}$$

36. ARIKETA

Posible al da Fe<sup>2+</sup> disoluzio bat permanganato 0,01 M disoluzio batekin pH = 2 denean baloratzea?

$$E^{\circ}_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}} = 1,51 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{\circ}_{Fe^{3+} / Fe^{2+}} = 0,77 \text{ V}$$

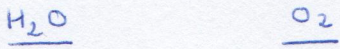
$$E^{\circ}_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}} > E^{\circ}_{Fe^{3+} / Fe^{2+}} \quad \text{Bai, posiblea da.}$$

Egonkorra al da permanganato ur disoluzio bat?

$$E^{\circ}_{O_2 / H_2O} = 1,21 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{\circ}_{MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}} > E^{\circ}_{O_2 / H_2O}$$

Ez, permanganatoak urarekin erreaktionatuko du.



BAI

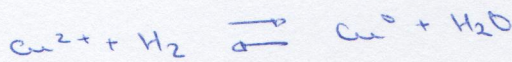
EZ

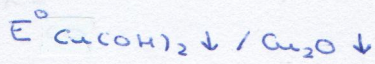
Cu

Ezgonkorra oxigenoan baina egonkorra uretan.

$$E^{\circ}_{O_2 / H_2O} > E^{\circ}_{Cu^{2+} / Cu^0}$$

$$E^{\circ}_{Cu^{2+} / Cu} > E^{\circ}_{H_2O / H_2}$$





Nerst-en ekuazioa:

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{n} \log \frac{10 \times 1}{1 \text{err.} 1}$$

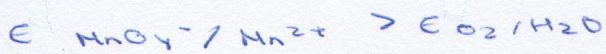
$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{n} \cdot \log |\text{H}^+|^2$$

$$0,4 = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{2} \cdot \log (10^{-6})^2 \longrightarrow E^{\circ} = 0,76 \text{ V}$$

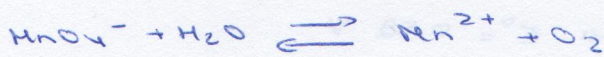
Dismutazioa dago, ~~Cu<sup>+</sup>~~ dismutatzen da.

### 37. ARIKETA

a) Potasio permanganato disoluzio bat egonkorra da?



Ez, permanganatoak urarekin erreakzionatuko du. Erreduzitu da.



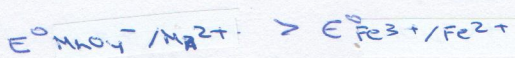
b) Kalkulatu behar da  $E^{\circ} \text{MnO}_4^-$  pH=2 denean.



Nerst-en ekuazioa: 
$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{n} \cdot \log \frac{10 \times 1}{1 \text{err.} 1}$$

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{3} \cdot \log \frac{1 \text{MnO}_4^- \cdot 1 \cdot |\text{H}^+|^8}{1 \text{Mn}^{2+}}$$

$$1,6 = E^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{3} \log (10^{-2})^8 \longrightarrow E^{\circ} = 1,92 \text{ V}$$



~~Ez, ezin da erabilti~~  
Bai, erabilti daitezke

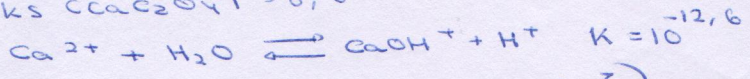


29. ARIKETA

Ca<sup>2+</sup> 0,1 M      Na<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 0,1 M      Hauspeaketa

a) pH = 12. Hauspeaketa kuantitatiboa?

pKs (CaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) = 8,6



H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>    (pKa<sub>1</sub> = 1,2 ; pKa<sub>2</sub> = 4,3)

$$\alpha_{Ca^{2+}} = 1 + \frac{\beta_1 \cdot 10^{-12,6}}{10^{-14}} = 1 + 10^{-12,6+14} = 1 + 10^{1,4}$$

pH	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
log α <sub>Ca<sup>2+</sup></sub>	1,42	0,55	0,097	0,01	0,001	0	0

$$\alpha_{C_2O_4^{2-}} = 1 + \beta_1 10^{-1,2} + \beta_2 10^{-5,5} = 1 + 10^{-1,2} + 10^{-5,5}$$

pH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
log α <sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></sub>	5,5	4,5	3,5	2,5	1,5	0,6	0,1	0,01	0

Hauspeaketaren  $K = \frac{C_{hasi} - S}{C_{hasi}} \times 100$

Ez da grafikoa egin behar.

pKs' = pKs - (log α<sub>Ca<sup>2+</sup></sub> + log α<sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></sub>)

pH = 12 → log α<sub>Ca<sup>2+</sup></sub> = 0,097  
log α<sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></sub> = 0

pKs' = 8,6 - (0,097 + 0) = 8,503

pKs' = -log Ks' → Ks' = 10<sup>-8,503</sup>

S = √Ks' = 5,6 · 10<sup>-5</sup> M

$K = \frac{0,1 - 5,6 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0,1} \times 100 = \%99,94$

b)

EDTA 10<sup>-3</sup> M    zelututa,    pH = 12

log K (CaY) = 10,7

H<sub>4</sub>Y (pKa<sub>1</sub> = 1,9 ; pKa<sub>2</sub> = 2,5 ; pKa<sub>3</sub> = 6,3 ; pKa<sub>4</sub> = 11)

α<sub>Ca<sup>2+</sup></sub> = 1 +  $\frac{10^{-12,6}}{10^{-14}}$  + K<sub>CaY</sub> · 10<sup>4-11</sup>

α<sub>Ca<sup>2+</sup></sub> = 1 +  $\frac{10^{-12,6}}{10^{-12}}$  + 10<sup>10,7-11</sup> · 10<sup>-3</sup> → log α<sub>Ca<sup>2+</sup></sub> = 7,7

log C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> = 0

pKs' = 8,6 - (7,7 + 0) = 0,9 → Ks' = 10<sup>-0,9</sup> → S = 0,35 M

~~$K = \frac{0,1 - 0,35}{0,1} \times 100 = \%250$  ???~~

$\frac{C_4}{10^3} = 10^{-4}$

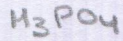
↳ orain S = 0,35

Hasieran baino ↑ dago disolbertuta

→ kuantitatiboa

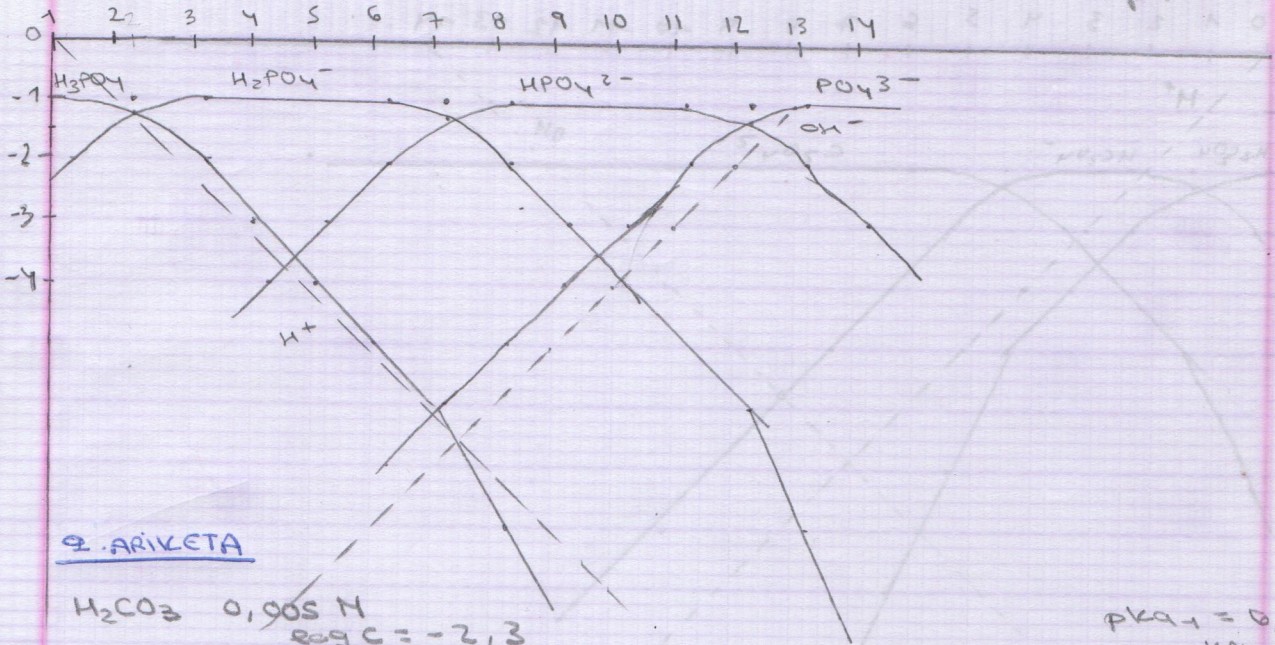
EDTA ondoren precipitatu ↓ sartu

8. ARIVETA



pH

log C

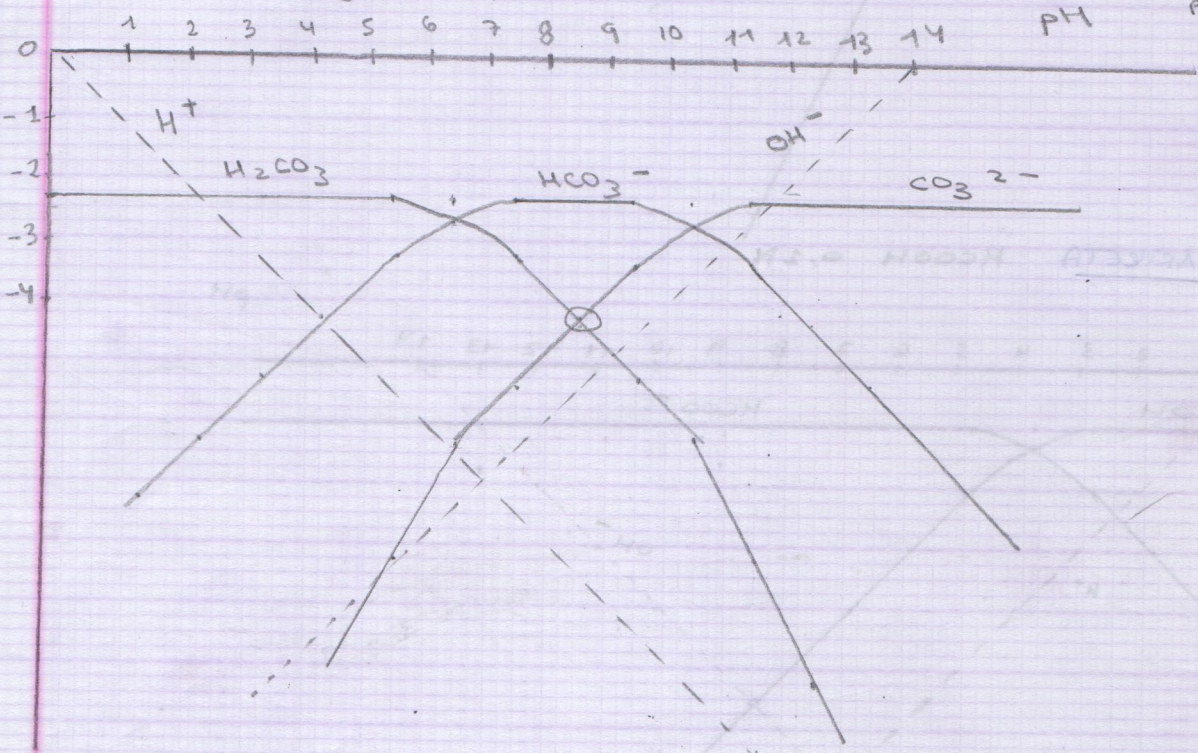


9. ARIVETA

$H_2CO_3$  0,005 M  
 $\log C = -2,3$

$pK_{a1} = 6,4$   
 $pK_{a2} = 10,3$

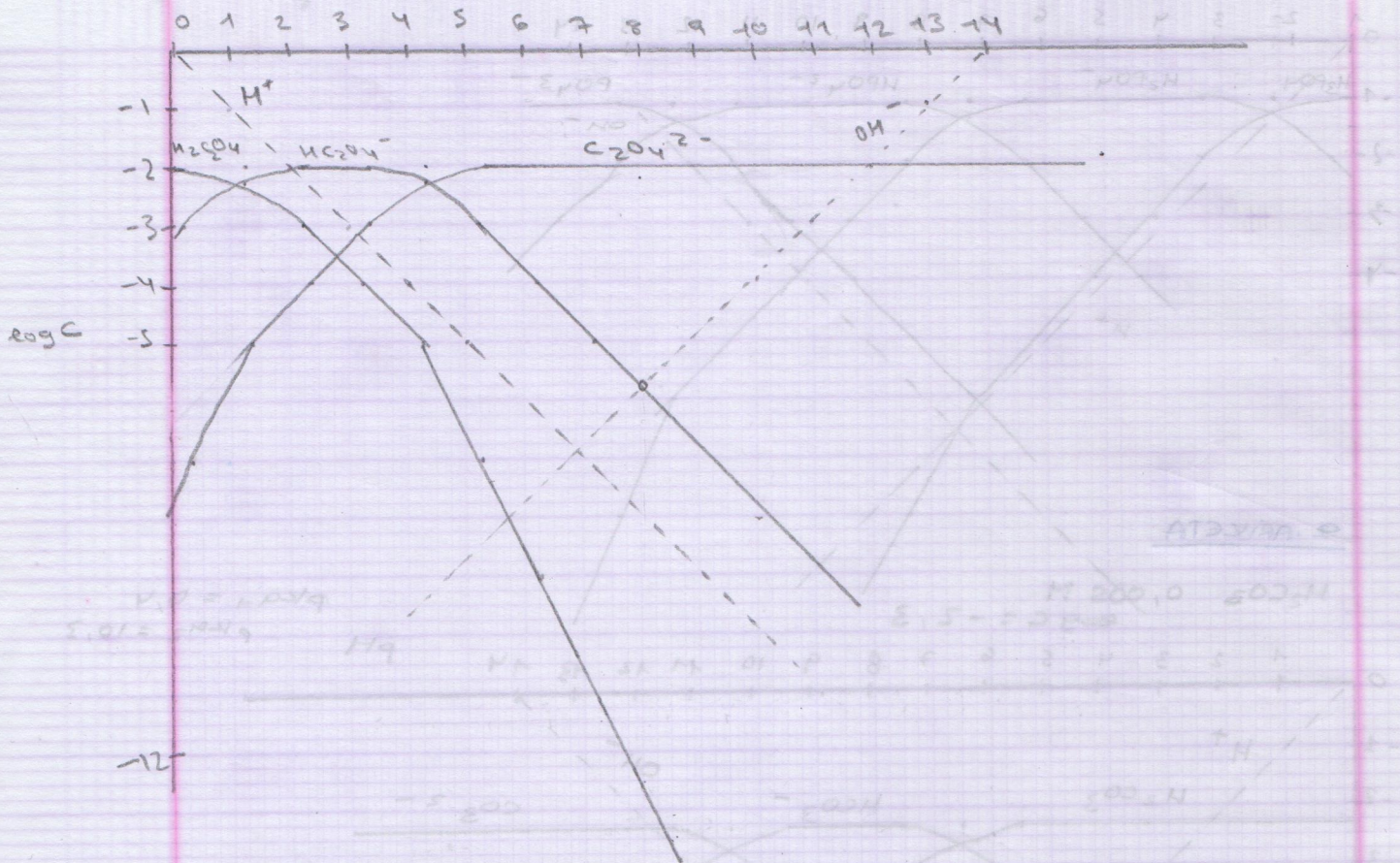
log C



11. ARIKETA

$H_2CO_3$  0,01 M

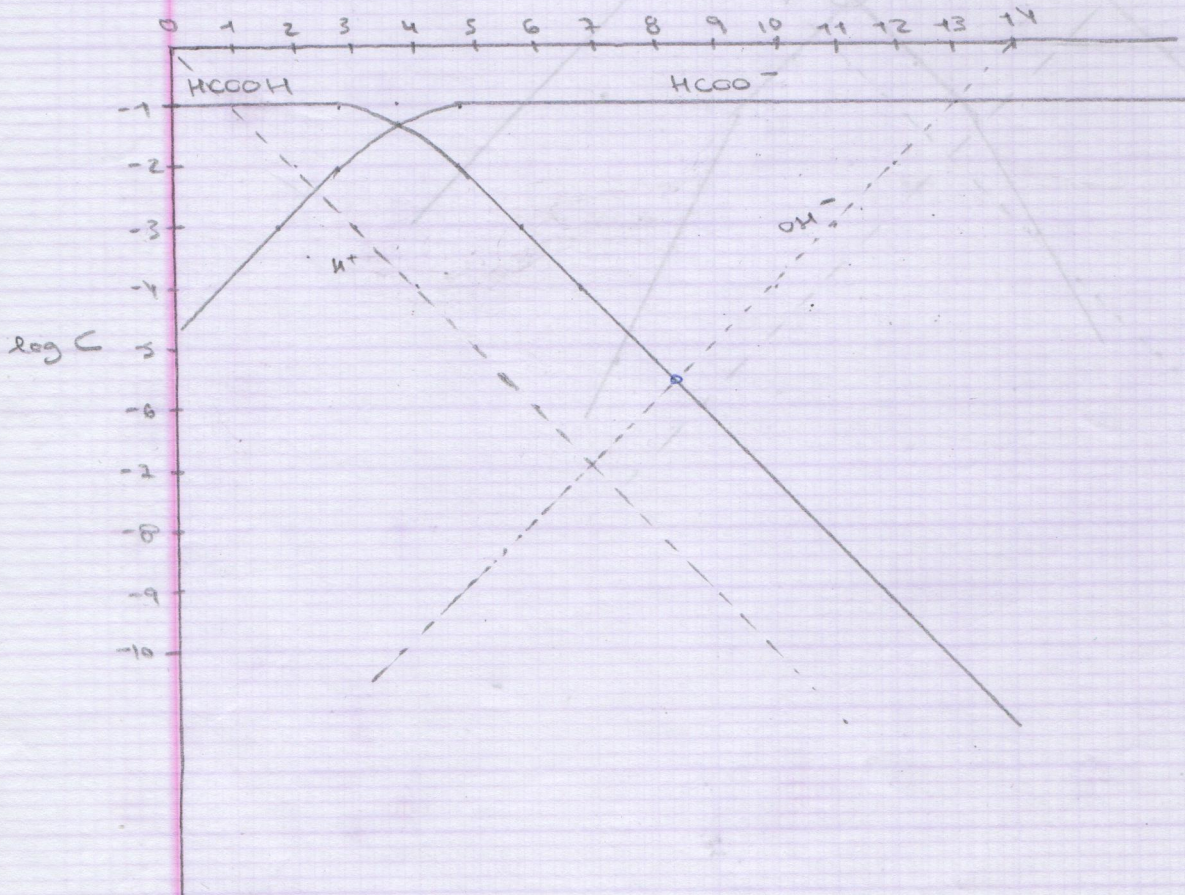
ATPM



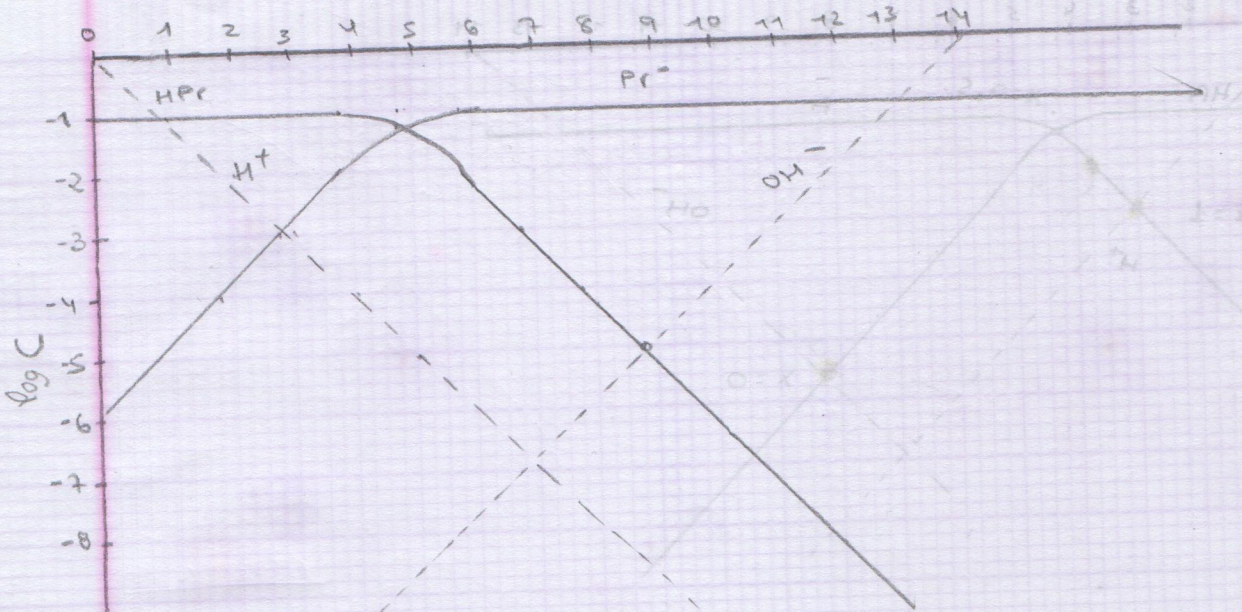
13. ARIKETA

$HCOOH$  0,2 M

PH

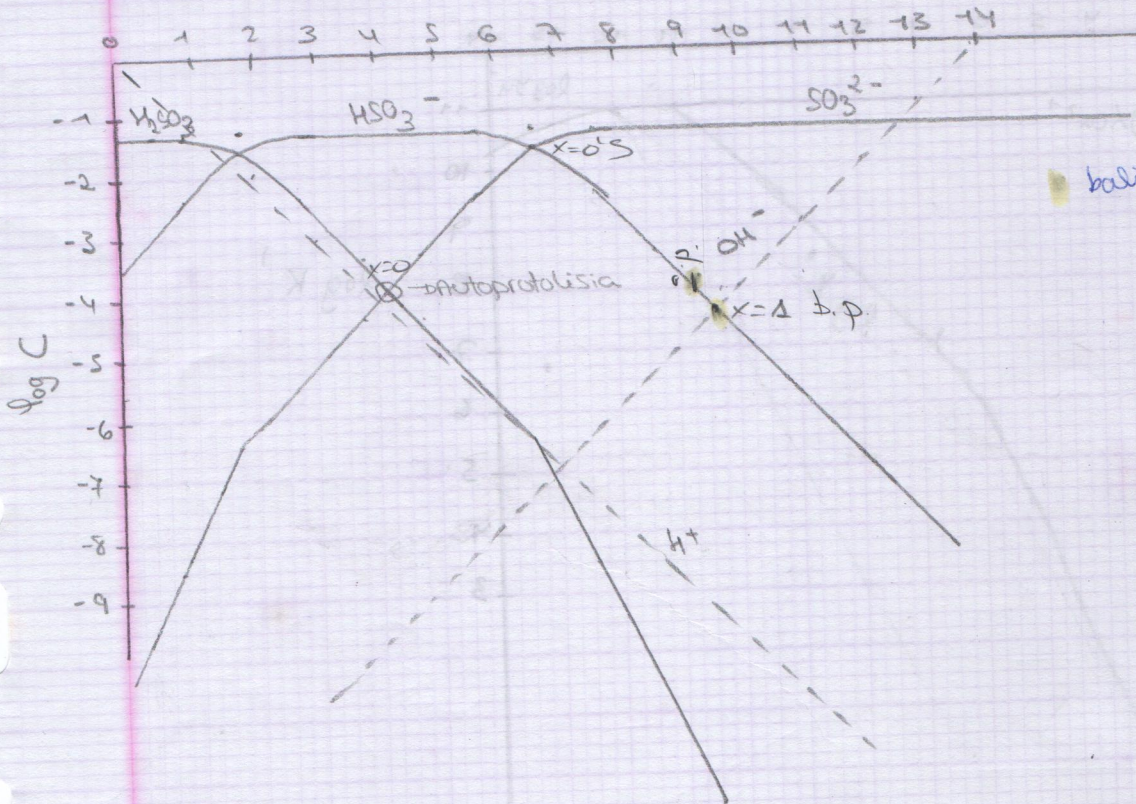


12. ARIKETA



15. ARIKETA

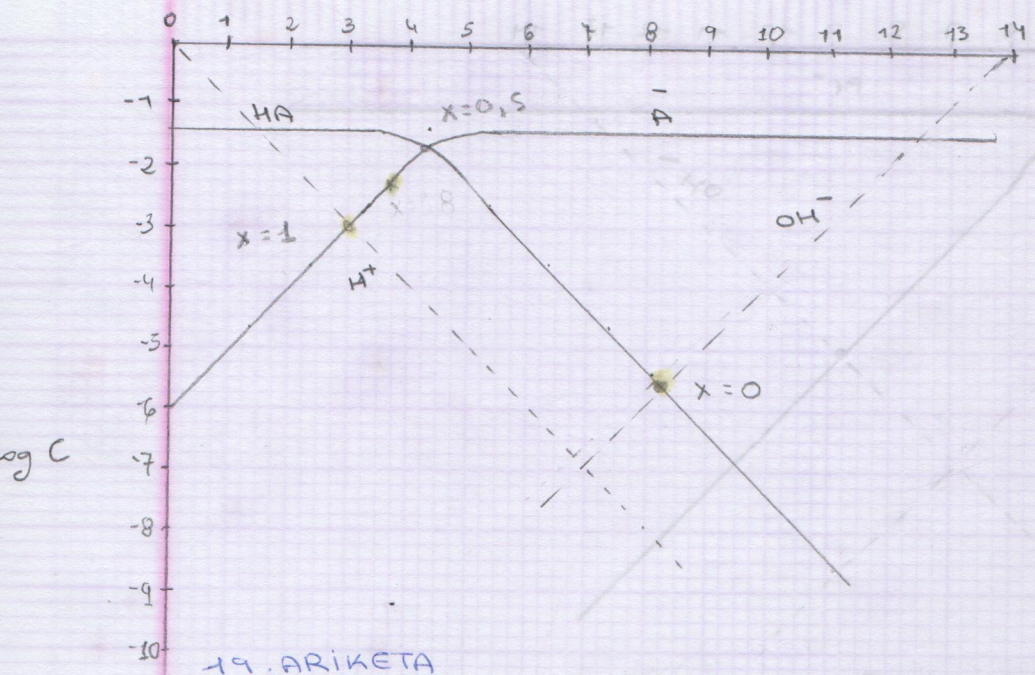
$H_2SO_3$  0,05



balokhidetason puntua eta azken puntua

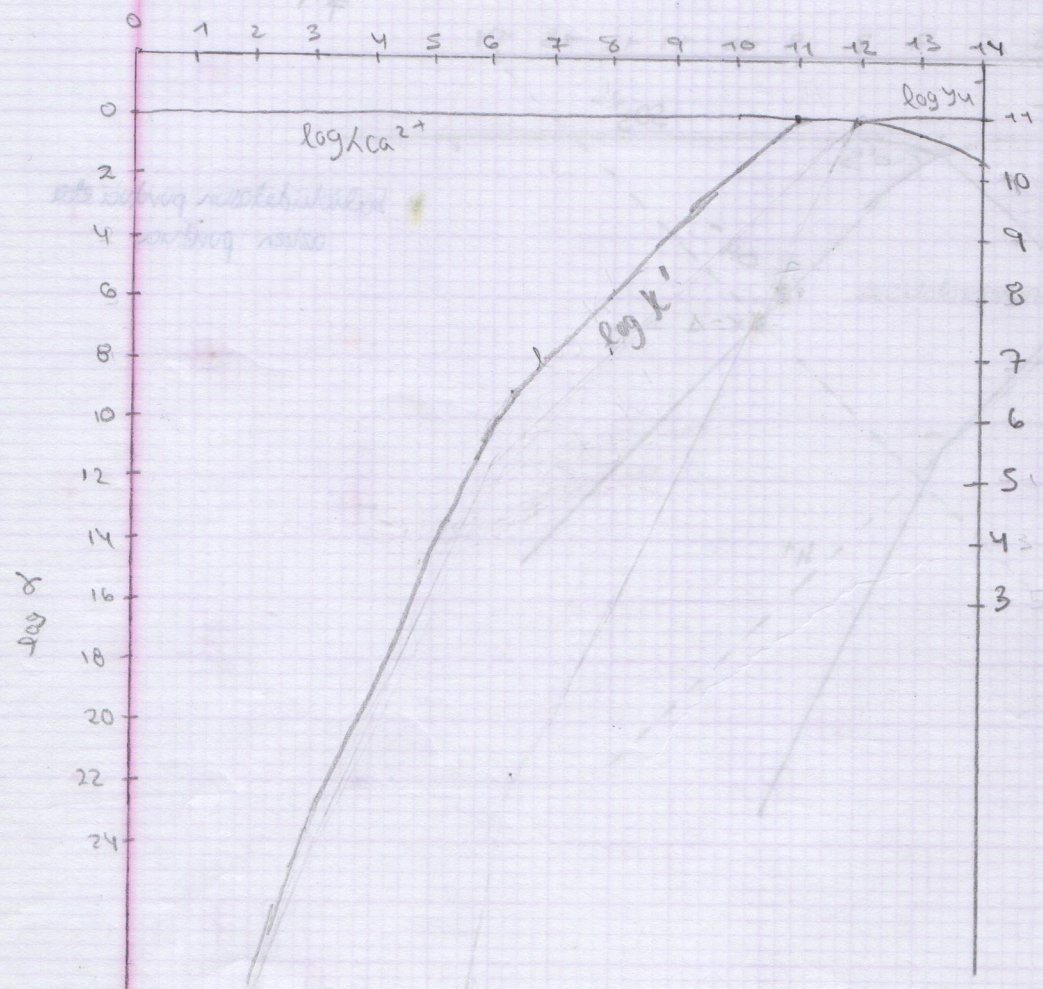
17. ARIKETA

pH ATZYIAA-51



19. ARIKETA

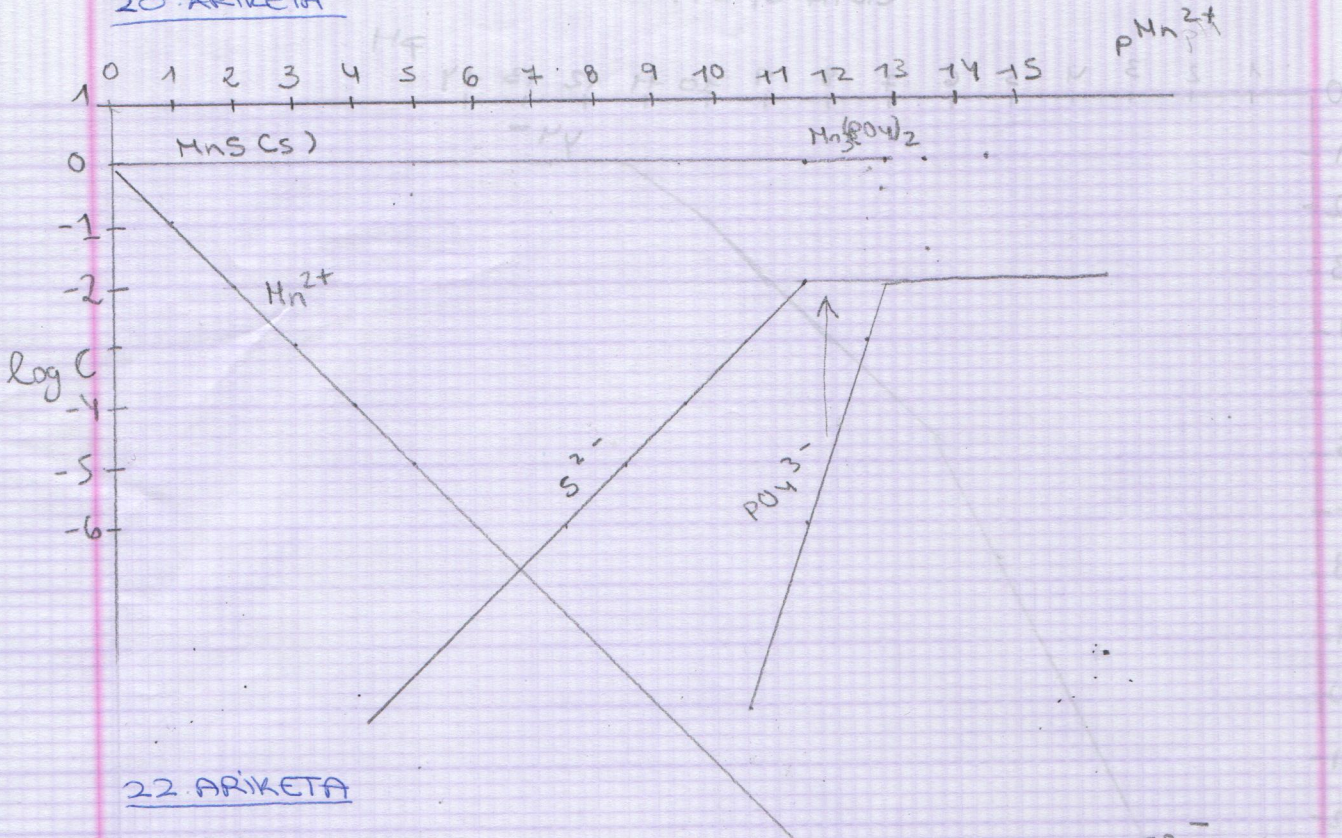
pH ATZYIAA-51



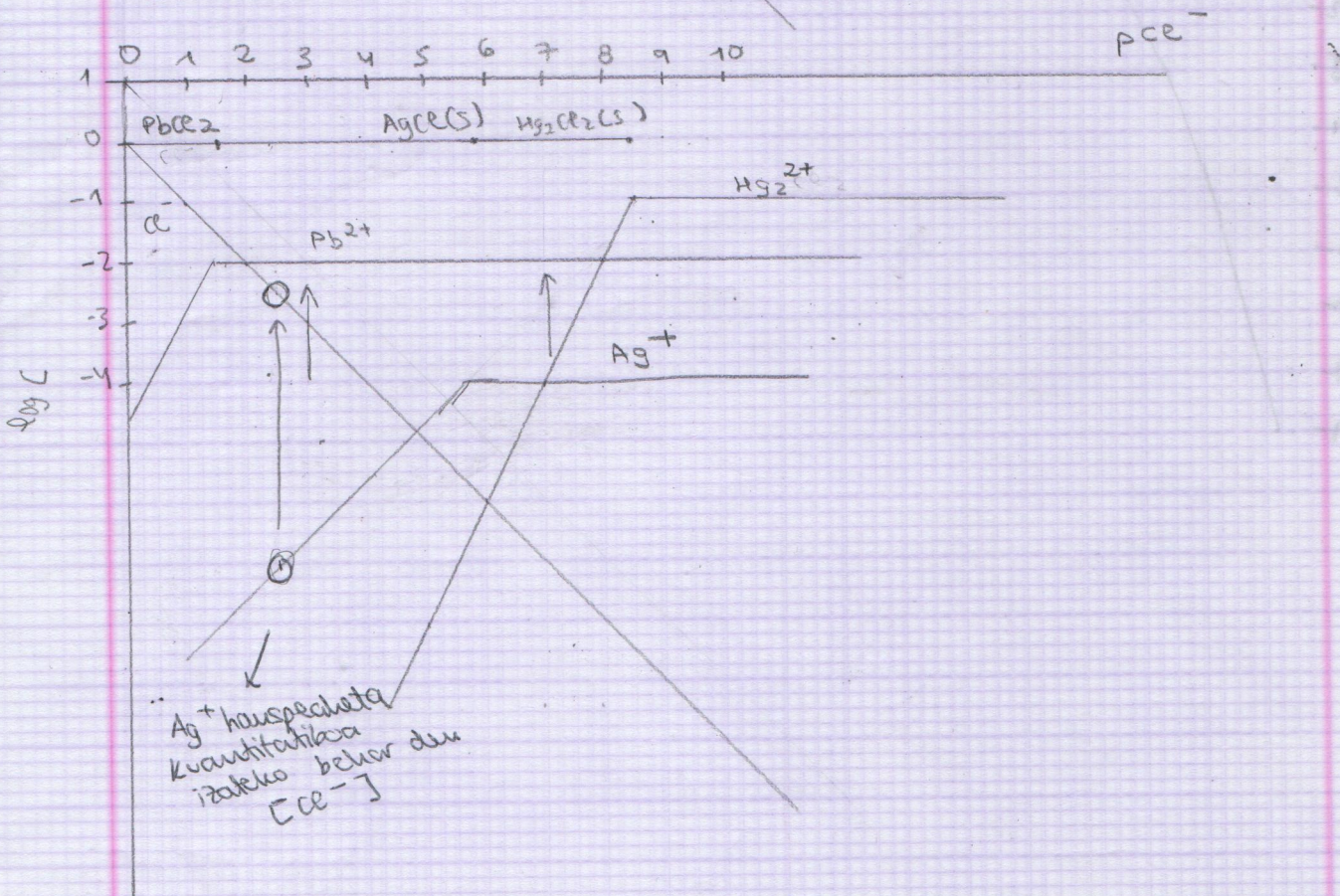
20. ARIKETA

M.2.10 ATGD

ATGD/9A.25



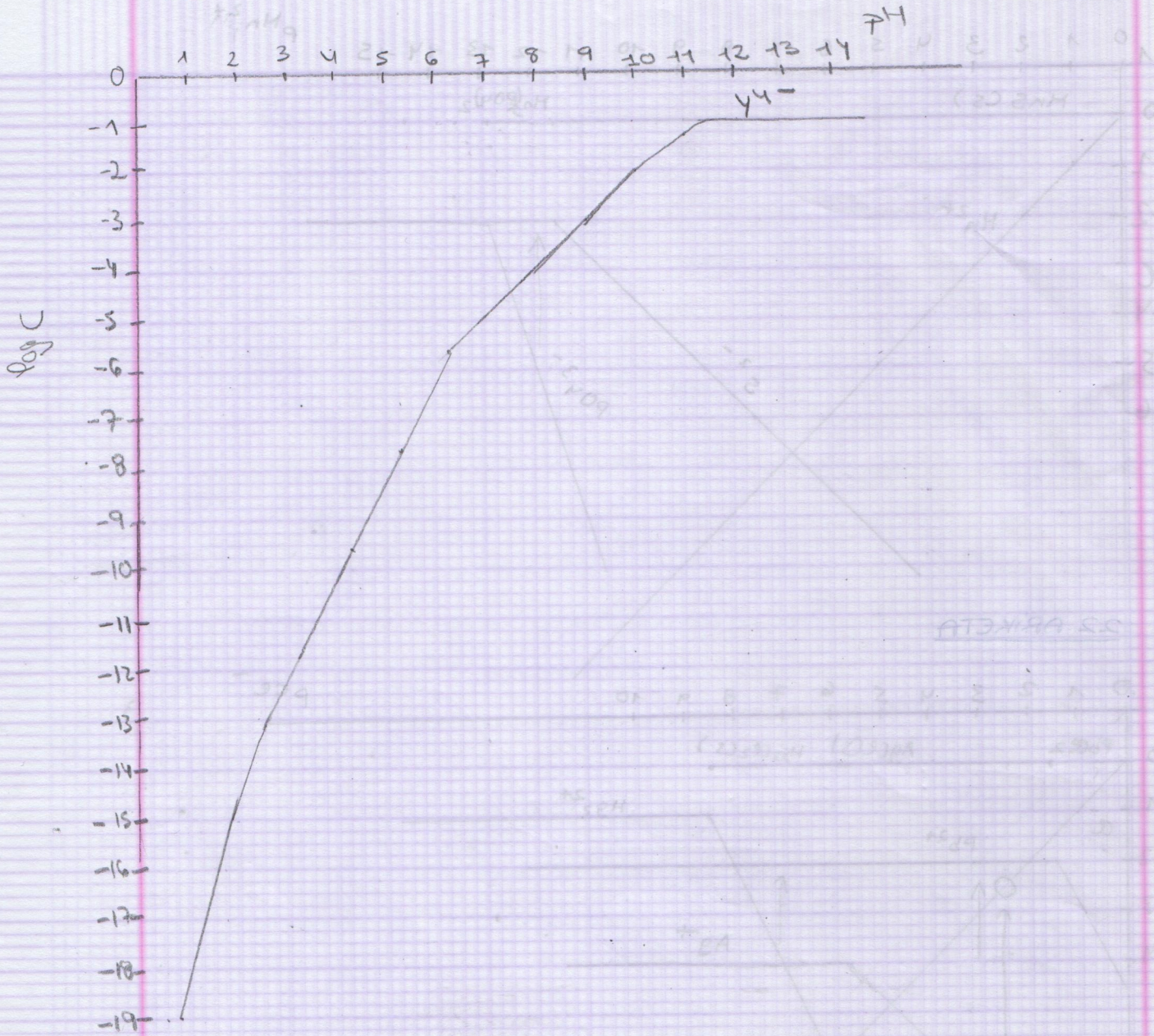
22. ARIKETA



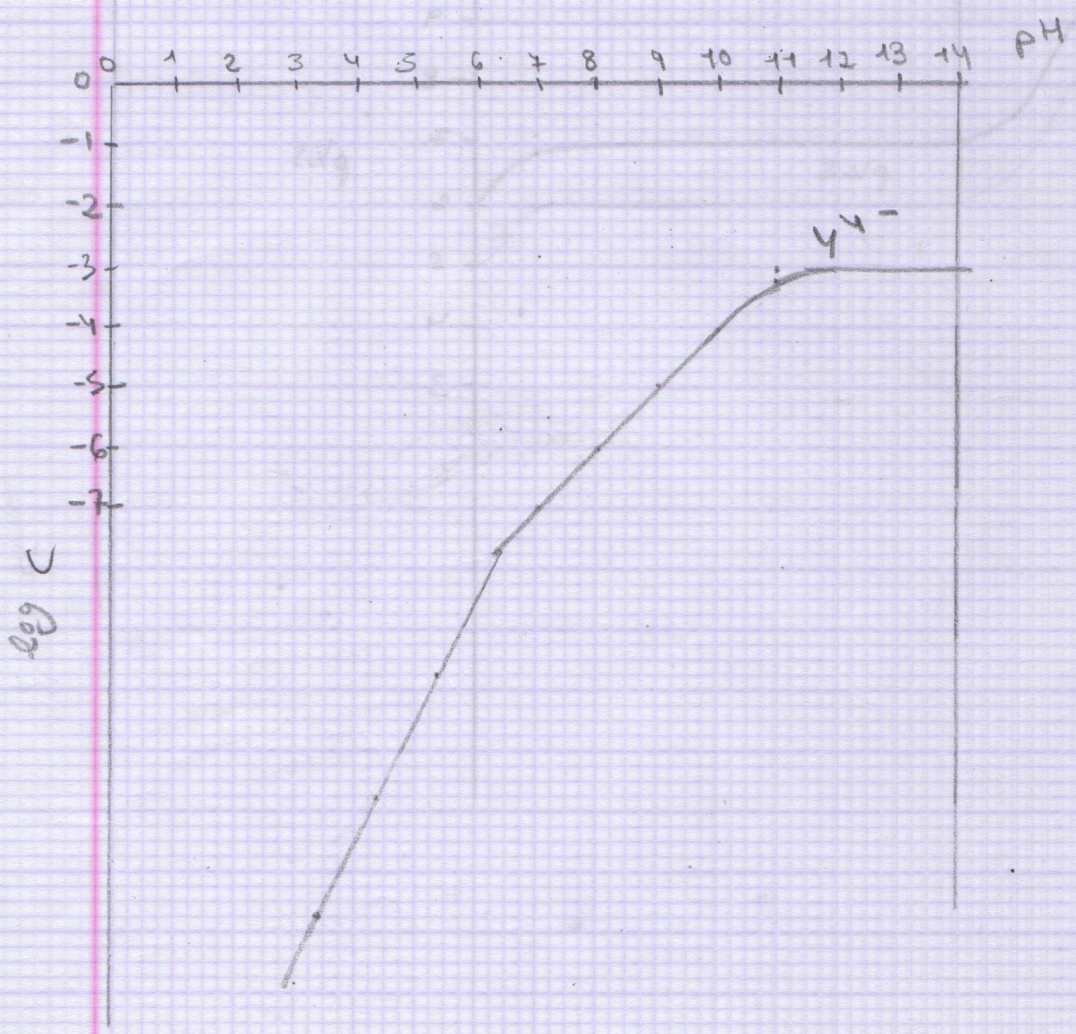
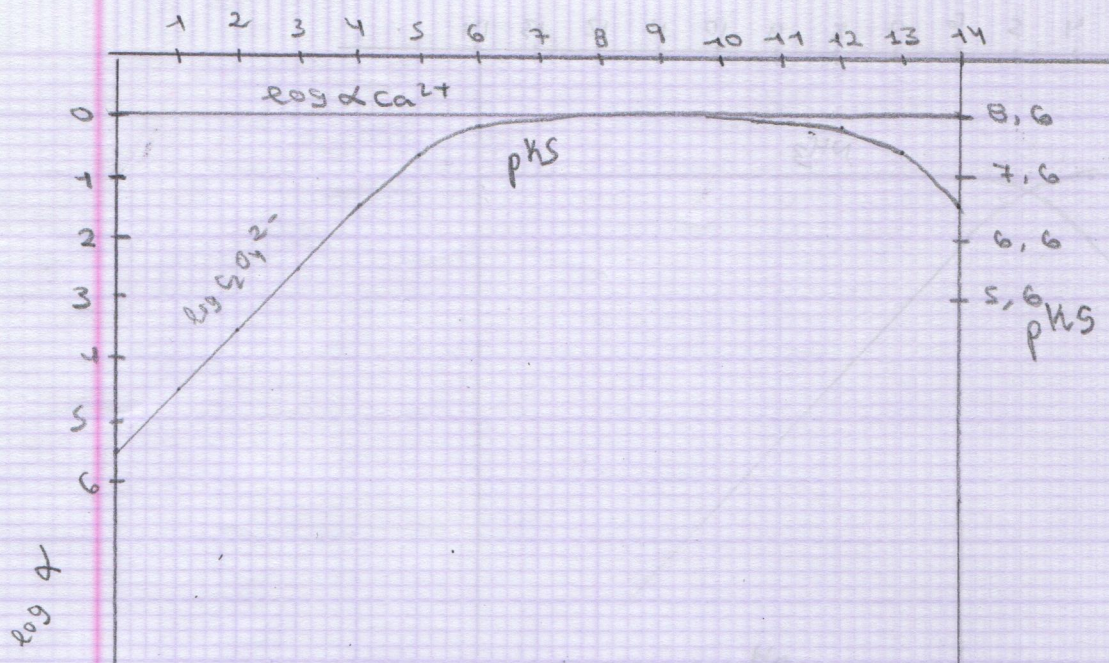
ZG. ARIKETA

EDTA 0,1 M

ATJVA 0,5



Titration curve of  
with EDTA 0,1 M  
[Ca-1]

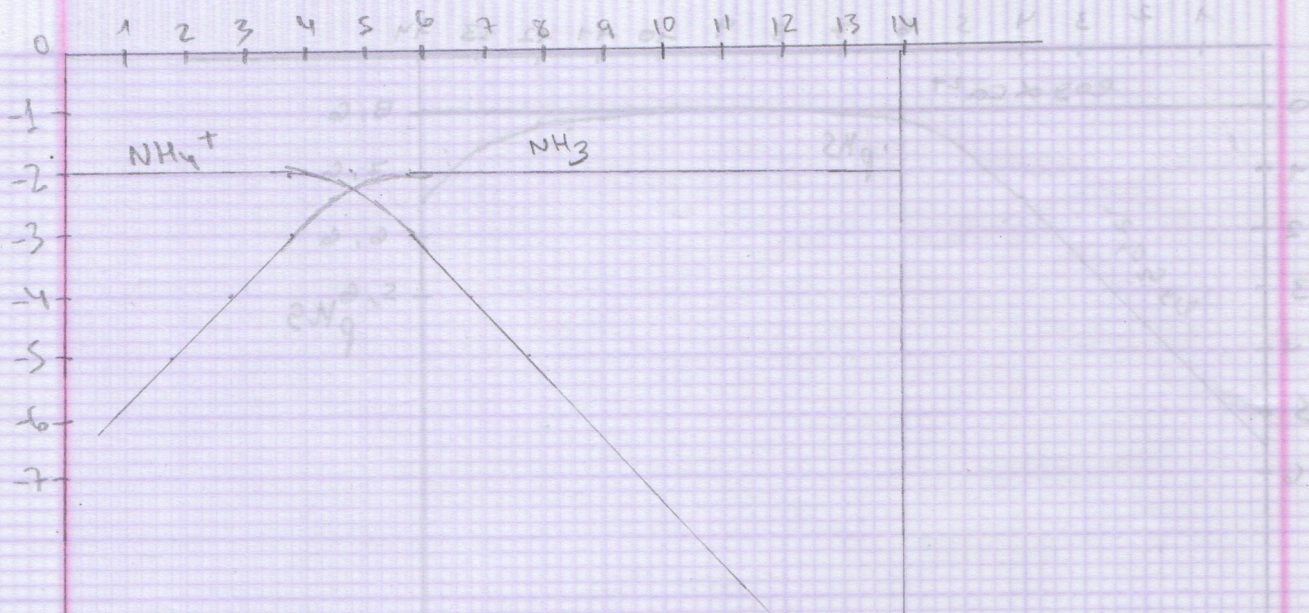




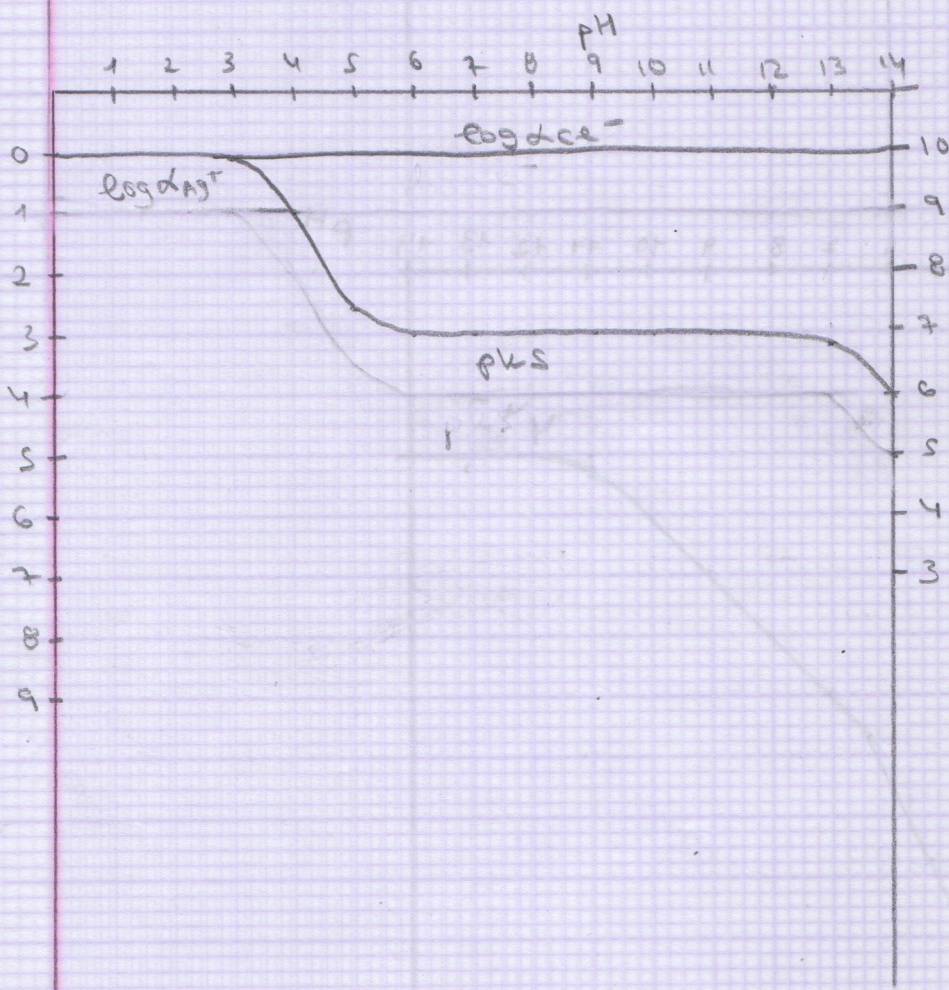
27. ARIKETA

AT3219A P3

log C



log A



pKa

26. ARIVETA

Hg

ATONIA 95

