## HW07 - Solubility Equilibria

### **Question 1**

What is the net ionic equation for the reaction between aqueous solutions of  $Na_3PO_4$  and CuSO<sub>4</sub>?

 $\bigcirc$  3Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 2PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>  $\longrightarrow$  Cu<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

 $\bigcirc$  2Na<sup>+</sup> + SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>  $\longrightarrow$  Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

O No reaction occurs since no precipitate is formed.

 $\bigcirc$  Cu<sup>2+</sup> + PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>  $\longrightarrow$  CuPO<sub>4</sub>

Question 2	2 pts
What ions are present in solution after aqueous solutions of $Cu(NO_3)_2$ and $K_2S$ armixed? Assume we mixed stoichiometric equivalent amounts of both reactants an reaction.	
○ Cu <sup>2+</sup> , S <sup>2-</sup>	
O No ions are present as both products form precipitates.	
○ Cu <sup>2+</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , S <sup>2-</sup>	

Question 3	2 pts
Molar solubility is	
O the number of moles that dissolve to give one liter of super-saturated solution.	
O the total molarity of the solution.	
O the number of moles that dissolve to give one liter of saturated solution.	
$\bigcirc$ equal to the K <sub>sp</sub> .	

**Question 4** 

The  $K_{sp}$  equation for sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) should be written as:

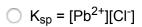
 $\bigcirc$  K<sub>sp</sub> = [Na<sup>+</sup>][HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>]

- $\bigcirc$  K<sub>sp</sub> = [Na<sup>+</sup>][H<sup>+</sup>][C<sup>4+</sup>][O<sup>2-</sup>]<sup>3</sup>
- $\bigcirc$  K<sub>sp</sub> = [Na<sup>+</sup>][H<sup>+</sup>][CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>]
- $\bigcirc$  K<sub>sp</sub> = [NaH<sup>2+</sup>][CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>]

#### **Question 5**

2 pts

Pure water is saturated with  $PbCl_2$ . In this saturated solution, which of the following is true?



- $\bigcirc$  K<sub>sp</sub> = [Pb<sup>2+</sup>]<sup>2</sup>[Cl<sup>-</sup>]
- $\bigcirc$  [Pb<sup>2+</sup>] = 0.5[Cl<sup>-</sup>]

○ [Pb<sup>2+</sup>] = [Cl<sup>-</sup>]

#### **Question 6**

2 pts

A hypothetical ionic substance  $T_3U_2$  ionizes to form  $T^{2+}$  and  $U^{3-}$  ions. The solubility of  $T_3U_2$  is 4.04x10<sup>-20</sup> mol/L. What is the value of the solubility-product constant?

○ 9.79x10<sup>-39</sup>

○ 1.16 x 10<sup>-95</sup>

○ 1.08x10<sup>-97</sup>

○ 1.63x10<sup>-39</sup>

Question 7	2 pts
The value of $K_{sp}$ for SrSO <sub>4</sub> is 2.8x10 <sup>-7</sup> . What is the solubility of SrSO <sub>4</sub> in	n moles per liter?
○ 5.3 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
○ 2.8 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	
○ 7.6 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	
○ 1.4 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	

**Question 11** 

2 pts

# **Question 8** 2 pts Determine the molar solubility of some salt with the generic formula $AB_2$ if $K_{sp}$ = 2.56x10<sup>2</sup>. ○ 1 M 🔾 4 M 🔘 10 M 🔘 0.1 M

Question 9		2 pts
Rank the followi	ng salts from least to most molar solubility:	
Bil	$K_{sp} = 7.7 \times 10^{-19}$	
$Cd_3(AsO_4)_2$	$K_{sp} = 2.2 \times 10^{-33}$	
AIPO <sub>4</sub>	$K_{sp} = 9.8 \times 10^{-21}$	
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	$K_{sp} = 4.9 \times 10^{-5}$	
○ AIPO <sub>4</sub> < Bil <	$Cd_3(AsO_4)_2 < CaSO_4$	
○ Cd <sub>3</sub> (AsO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <	$AIPO_4 < Bil < CaSO_4$	
○ Cd <sub>3</sub> (AsO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <	$Bil < AIPO_4 < CaSO_4$	
◯ CaSO₄ < Bil <	$AIPO_4 < Cd_3(AsO_4)_2$	

Question 10	3 pts
A hypothetical compound MX $_3$ has a molar solubility of 0.00562 M. W $K_{ m sp}$ for MX $_3$ ?	Vhat is the value of
○ 2.69 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	
◯ 3.16 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	
○ 9.48 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	
○ 2.99 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	

Determine if a precipitate will form when 0.96g Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> is combined with 0.2g BaBr <sub>2</sub> in a 10L solution. (For BaCO <sub>3</sub> , $K_{sp}$ = 2.8x10 <sup>-9</sup> ).
O BaCO <sub>3</sub> precipitates
BaBr <sub>2</sub> will remain in solid form as it is insoluble in water.
<ul> <li>BaCO<sub>3</sub> does not precipitate</li> </ul>
$\bigcirc$ It is impossible to know if any BaCO <sub>3</sub> will precipitate with the information given.

Question 12	2 pts
CaSO <sub>4</sub> has a $K_{sp}$ = 3x10 <sup>-5</sup> . In which of the following would CaSO <sub>4</sub> be the most solution	ble?
○ 1.0 M CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	
$\bigcirc$ CaSO <sub>4</sub> would have the same solubility in all three of these solutions	
○ 0.5 M K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (aq)	
○ pure water	

Question 13	2 pts
A solution of AgI contains 1.9 M Ag <sup>+</sup> . $K_{sp}$ of AgI is 8.3 x 10 <sup>-17</sup> . What is the maconcentration that can exist in this solution?	aximum I <sup>-</sup>
○ 1.6x10 <sup>-16</sup> M	
○ 4.4x10 <sup>-17</sup> M	
○ 1.9 M	
○ 8.3x10 <sup>-17</sup> M	

Question 14	3 pts
What would be the molar solubility of $Li_3PO_4$ (K <sub>sp</sub> = 2.37 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> ) in a 1M Li	Cl solution?
○ 5.44 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	
○ 2.37 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
○ 1.54 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	
○ 1.24 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>	