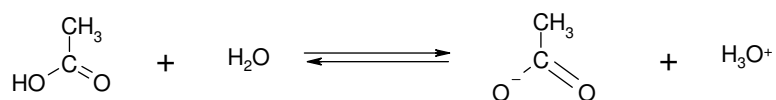
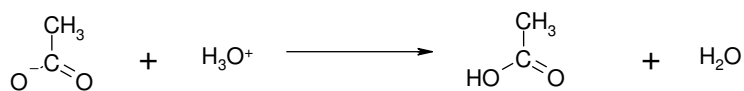


Proprietà degli Equilibri: reazioni inverse



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

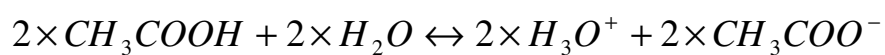


$$K_a^{-1} = \frac{[\text{HA}]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}$$

E quindi:

$$K_{\text{diretta}} = \frac{1}{K_{\text{inversa}}}$$

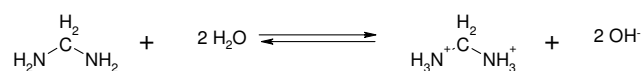
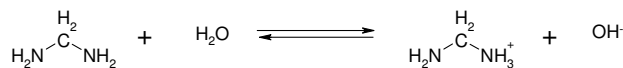
Proprietà degli Equilibri: moltiplicare la reazione



E quindi:

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2[\text{A}^-]^2}{[\text{HA}]^2} = K^2$$

Proprietà degli Equilibri: sommare reazioni

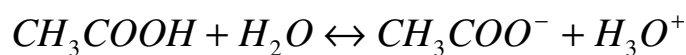


$$K_{b_1} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{BH}^+]}{[\text{B}]}; K_{b_2} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{BH}_2^{2+}]}{[\text{BH}^+]}$$

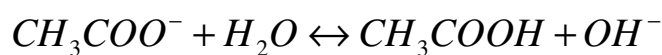
E quindi sommare equilibri:

$$K_{\text{totale}} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{BH}^+]}{[\text{B}]} \times \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{BH}_2^{2+}]}{[\text{BH}^+]} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]^2[\text{BH}_2^{2+}]}{[\text{B}]} = K_1 \times K_2$$

Proprietà degli Equilibri: acidi e basi coniugate



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

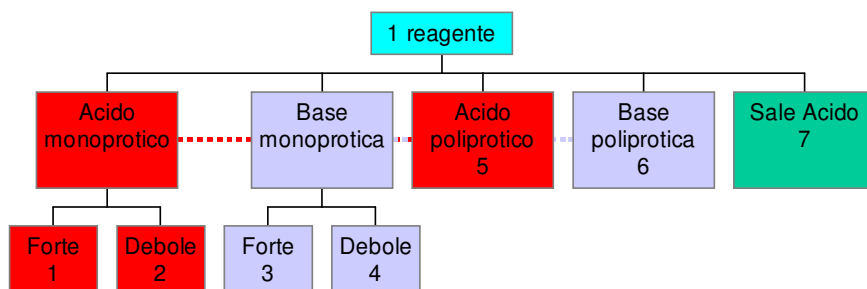


$$K_b = \frac{[\text{HA}][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{A}^-]} = \frac{[\text{HA}][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{A}^-]} \times \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_a}$$

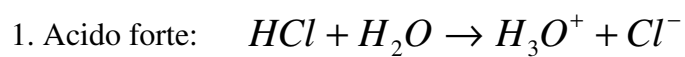
$$K_b \times K_a = K_w$$

Acidi e basi sono coniugati: forza acida e basica sono inversamente proporzionali

Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$)



Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$)



In: c_0 $[H_3O^+]_w$ 0

Eq. 0 $c_0 \gg [H_3O^+]_w$ c_0

$[H_3O^+] = c_0$ e quindi $pH = -\log(c_0)$

**Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio
Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$)**



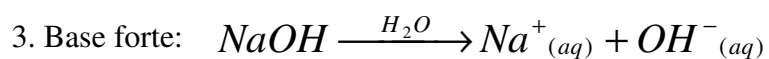
In: c_0 $[H_3O^+]_w$ 0

Eq. $c_0 - [A^-]$ $[H_3O^+] \approx [A^-]$

Dove $[A^-] = [CH_3COO^-]$ e quindi:

$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][A^-]}{[HA]} \approx \frac{[H_3O^+]^2}{c_0 - [H_3O^+]} \approx \frac{[H_3O^+]^2}{c_0} \Rightarrow [H_3O^+] = \sqrt{c_0 K_a}$$

**Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio
Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$)**



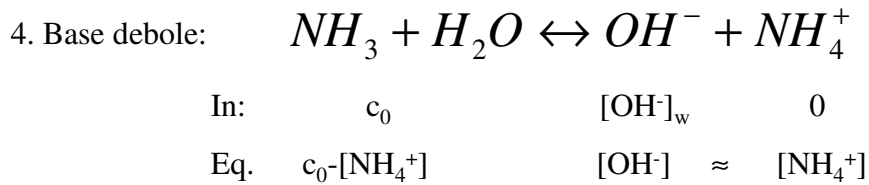
In: c_0 $[OH^-]_w$ 0

Eq. 0 $c_0 \gg [OH^-]_w$ c_0

$[OH^-] = c_0$, $pOH = -\log(c_0)$ e quindi

$pH = 14 - pOH = 14 - (-\log(c_0))$

Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3} M$)

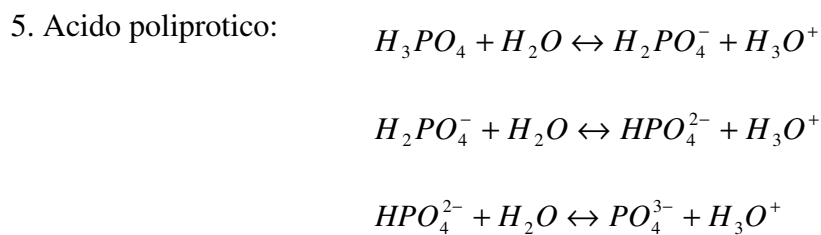


e quindi:

$$K_b = \frac{[OH^-][BH^+]}{[B]} \approx \frac{[OH^-]^2}{c_0 - [OH^-]} \approx \frac{[OH^-]^2}{c_0} \Rightarrow [OH^-] = \sqrt{c_0 K_b}$$

Dove $[BH^+] = [NH_4^+]$ e $[B] = [NH_3]$ e quindi $pH = 14 - pOH$

Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3} M$)



Osserviamo che:

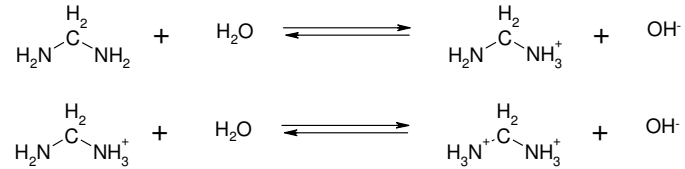
$$K_{a_1} = 7.6 \times 10^{-3} M \gg K_{a_2} = 6.2 \times 10^{-8} M \gg K_{a_3} = 2.1 \times 10^{-13} M$$

E pertanto l'equilibrio prevalente è la prima dissociazione: il sistema va quindi trattato come caso 1 o 2 a seconda di K_{a1}

Eccezione : H_2SO_4 : tipicamente considero tutte due K_a grandi

Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3} M$)

6. Base poliprotica:



Osserviamo che:

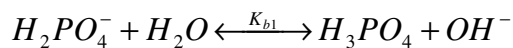
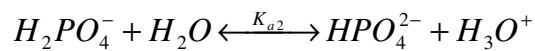
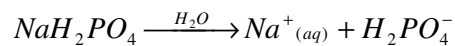
$$K_{b1} \gg K_{b2}$$

E pertanto l'equilibrio prevalente è la prima dissociazione:
pertanto il sistema va trattato come caso 3 o 4 a seconda di K_{a1}

Eccezione : Idrossidi: considero elettroliti forti

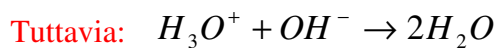
Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3} M$)

5. Sale acido:



Osserviamo che:

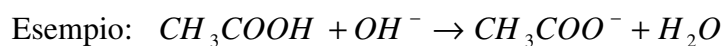
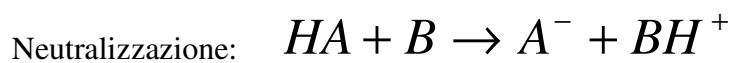
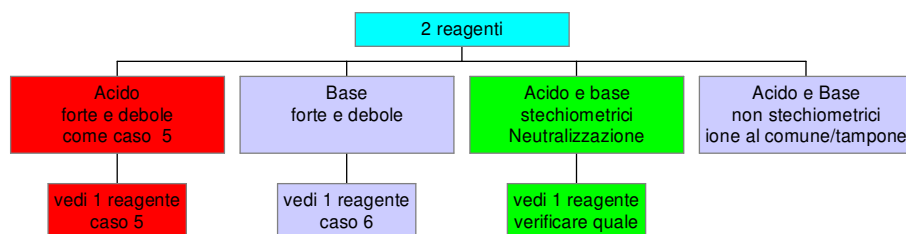
$$K_{a2} = 6.8 \times 10^{-8} M > K_{b1} = K_w / K_{a1} = 1 \times 10^{-14} / 7.6 \times 10^{-3} M$$



E pertanto nessun equilibrio è prevalente:

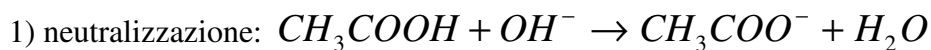
Formula semplificata: $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1}K_{a2}}$ (oppure $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a2}K_{a3}}$)

Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$)



Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$):

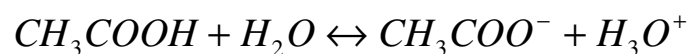
Acido + Base non stechiometrici



In: $c_a \quad c_b \text{ (difetto)} \quad [H_3O^+]_w$

Eq. $c_a - c_b = c_{a,0} \quad 0 \quad c_b = c_{b,0}$

2) Soluzione con ione al comune (tampone): In \approx Eq



$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][A^-]}{[HA]} \approx \frac{[H_3O^+]c_{b,0}}{c_{a,0}} \approx \frac{[H_3O^+]n_{b,0}}{n_{a,0}}$$

Ricordare diluizione: $M_2 = \frac{V_1 M_1}{V_2}$

**Equilibri Acido Base: Approssimazione dell'Equilibrio
Prevalente ($c_0 > 10^{-3}M$):**

Acido + Base non stechiometrici

$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+][A^-]}{[HA]} \approx \frac{[H_3O^+]c_{b,0}}{c_{a,0}} \approx \frac{[H_3O^+]n_{b,0}}{n_{a,0}}$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{c_{b,0}}{c_{a,0}}$$