## Part A: Strong bases, Weak bases, $\boldsymbol{K}_{\underline{b}}$ and pH

1) How many of the 6 important strong bases mentioned in your textbook can your PAL team remember? List their names and formulas below.

2) Complete the weak base table below by filling in each row with any missing formulas, ionization reactions, or base ionization constants, $K_{b}$.

| Formula | $\boldsymbol{K}_{\boldsymbol{b}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $K_{b}=$$\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{3}{ }^{+}\right]\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$ <br> $\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}\right]$ |
| $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |

3) Calculate the pH of a 0.020 M solution of calcium hydroxide.
4) Calculate the pH of a 0.020 M solution of pyridine. Your book gives the $K_{b}$ for pyridine $=1.7 \times 10^{-9}$.

## Part B: Acid-base properties of ions and salts

6) For each of the following salts, indicate whether it will produce an acidic, basic or neutral solution. If acidic or basic, write the hydrolysis (also called ionization) reaction in the space provided.

## Acid, base

Formula or neutral? Ionization reaction
a) $\mathrm{LiC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ $\qquad$
b) $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Br}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
c) $\mathrm{KClO}_{4}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
d) $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$ $\qquad$
hint for d$): \mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$ is soluble in water. When dissolved, $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$ has water around ( 6 waters).
e) NaOCl $\qquad$
$\qquad$
f) $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
hint for f): $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{a}}$ for $\mathrm{NH}_{4}{ }^{+}=5.55 \times 10^{-10}$ and $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{b}}$ for $\mathrm{NO}_{2}{ }^{-}=2.17 \times 10^{-11}$

## Part C: Calculating pH and pKb for basic ions

8) You walk into Chem 1B lab and notice that the labels have fallen off two bottles of base and are lying on the floor. One label reads " $0.055 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{KC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ solution" and the other label reads " 0.055 M NaF solution". You look up the $\mathrm{p} K_{b}$ of $\mathrm{F}^{-}=10.54$ and the $\mathrm{p} K_{b}$ of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}{ }^{-}=9.25$.
a) You measure the pH of both solutions. The pH of the first bottle is 8.74 . The pH of the second bottle is 8.10 . Without doing any calculations, is the first bottle the $\mathrm{KC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ solution of the NaF solution (hint: just look at the pKb values)?
b) Now calculate the pH of the $0.055 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{KC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ solution. Is this consistent with your answer above? Show all your work. (If you have time you can calculate the pH for the 0.055 M NaF solution.)
