

- Most salts are strong electrolytes
↳ produces ions when in water (in soln)



↳ neither acidic or basic becuiz:

① Cl^- is conj. base of HCl (strong acid)
∴ Cl^- is NOT a base

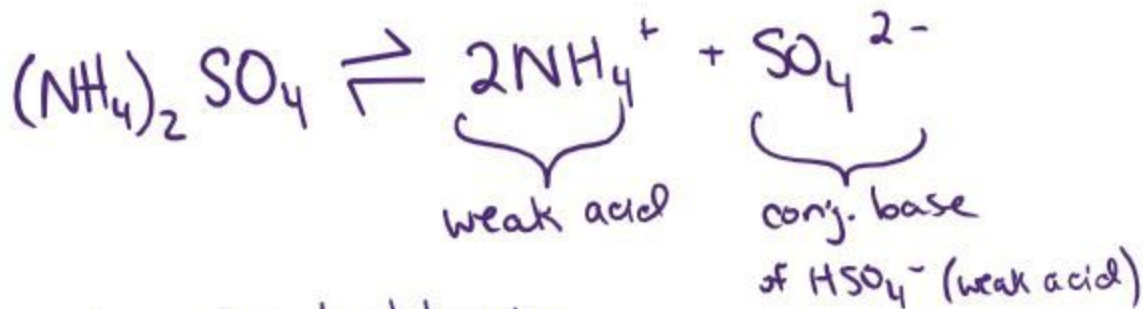
② Na^+ is cation of NaOH (strong base)
∴ Na^+ is NOT an acid



↳ again, Cl^- is NOT a base

↳ but NH_4^+ is the conj. acid of NH_3

• Therefore this solution is slightly acidic



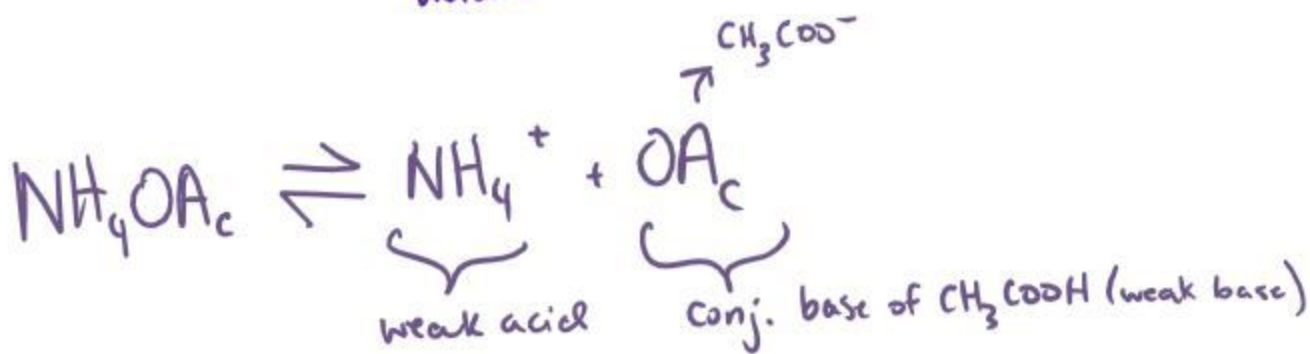
• in order to determine whether the above rxn is acidic/basic we must compare the K_a and K_b

$$K_b(NH_4) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \quad K_a(HSO_4^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$K_a = \frac{10^{-14}}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}} = 5.6 \times 10^{-10} \quad K_b = \frac{10^{-14}}{1.0 \times 10^{-2}} = 9.8 \times 10^{-13}$$

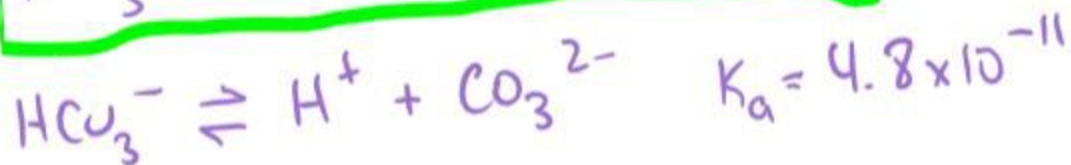
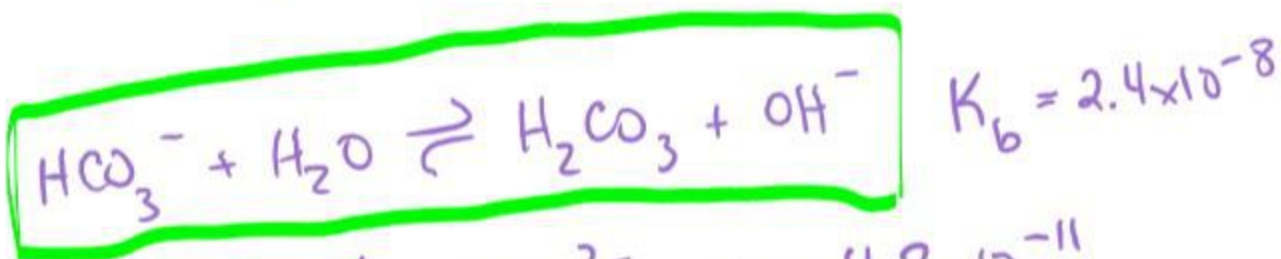
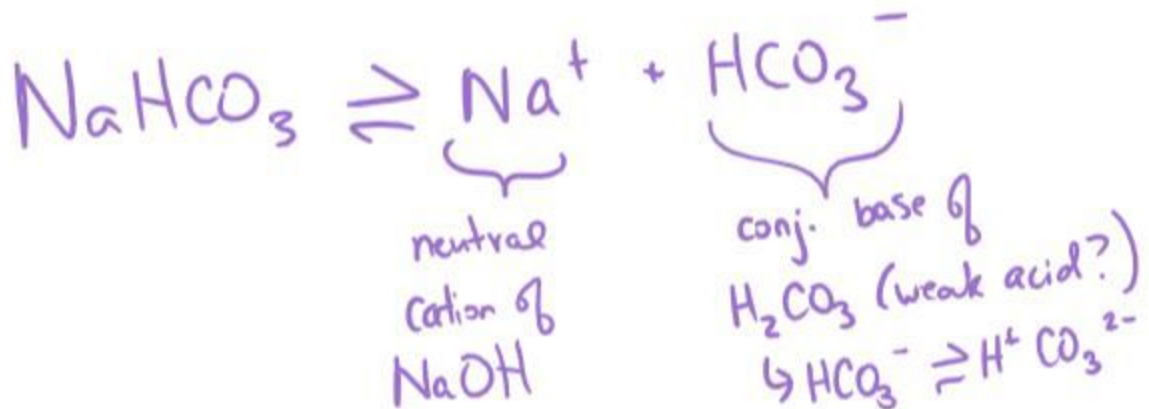
$$\therefore K_a > K_b$$

↳ suggests the soln is acidic



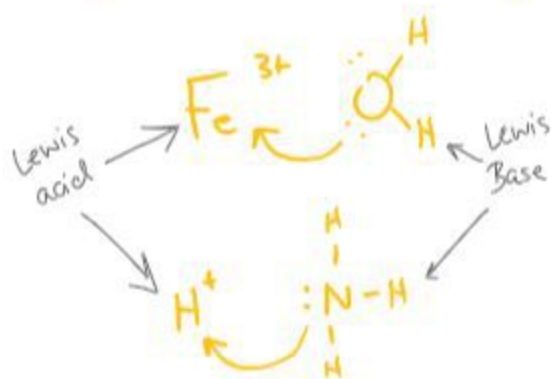
$$K_a = 5.6 \times 10^{-10} \quad K_b = 5.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$K_a = K_b = \text{neutral soln}$$



$\therefore \text{HCO}_3^-$ acts like a base

Metal Cations acting as a Lewis Acid



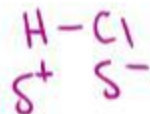
Lewis Acid: lone pair acceptor
 $\hookrightarrow$ broader definition of an acid

Lewis Base: lone pair donor

Acid Strength + Structure

Binary Acids = Acids made up of only 2 elements

$\hookrightarrow$ H + another electronegative element



① The more polar the H-A bond (δ^+ on the H) the stronger the acid



EN of Cl > EN of S