CONC	EPT: BUFFERS			
Solutions which contain a		acid and its		base are called buffer solutions because
they re	sist drastic changes in pH.			
•	They resist drastic changes in p	H by keeping	and	constant.
•	Adding a small amount of STRO	-		, but not by much because the
•	Adding a small amount of STRC			, but not by much because the
PRAC <sup>*</sup>	TICE: Which one of the following	combinations does not	create a buffe	er?
a)	$HC_2H_3O_2$ and $K$ $C_2H_3O_2$			
b)	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> and NaHSO <sub>3</sub>			
c)	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> and NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>			
d)	HNO <sub>3</sub> and KNO <sub>3</sub>			
e)	NH <sub>4</sub> Cl and NH <sub>3</sub>			
PRAC	TICE: Which of the following com	binations can result in t	he formation	of a buffer?
a)	HF and HI			
b)	HC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and NH <sub>3</sub>			
c)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>+</sup>		
d)	NaCl and NaOH			

## **CONCEPT:** BUFFERS

There are 3 ways to form a buffer:

## **Creating a Buffer**

1)	Mixing a	acid and its	_base.				
2)	Mixing a	acid and a	base.				
3)	Mixing a	acid and a	base.				
<b>EXAMPLE:</b> Which of the following combinations can result in the formation of a buffer?							
a) 0.01 moles HCIO (hypochlorous acid) and 0.05 moles of NaOH.							

b) 0.01 moles HCIO (hypochlorous acid) and 0.05 moles of HCl.

c) 0.01 moles HCIO (hypochlorous acid) and 0.05 moles of NH<sub>3</sub>.

d) 0.01 moles HCIO (hypochlorous acid) and 0.001 moles of NaOH

## **CONCEPT: BUFFERS**

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following combinations can result in the formation of a buffer?

- a) 50 mL of 0.10 M HF with 50 mL of 0.10 M NaOH.
- b) 50 mL of 0.10 M HNO<sub>2</sub> with 25 mL of 0.10 M Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>.
- c) 50 mL of 0.10 M  $CH_3CO_2H$  with 60 mL of 0.10 M NaOH.
- d) 50 mL of 0.10 M HF with 30 mL of 0.10 M NaOH.

**PRACTICE:** A buffer solution is comprised of 50.0 mL of a 0.100 M HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 60.0 mL of a 0.100 M NaC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Which of the following actions would completely destroy the buffer?

- a) Adding 0.003 mol HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- b) Adding 0.007 mol  $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$
- c) Adding 0.005 mol NaOH
- d) Adding 0.004 mol HCl
- e) Adding 0.001 mol HCl