

Chemistry 12 ACID BASE LESSON #9 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN K_a AND K_b FOR A CONJUGATE PAIR

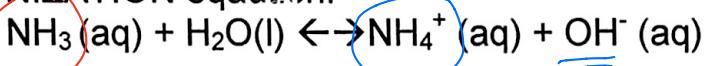
Experimentally it is found that the ACID IONIZATION equation:



Has the acid ionization constant of:

expression $K_a = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = 5.6 \cdot 10^{-10}$ ← table

While the BASE IONIZATION equation:



Has the BASE IONIZATION CONSTANT of:

expression $K_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} = ? = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$

Since both equations involve both NH_3 & NH_4^+ , the following relationship exists between the K_a and K_b for CONJUGATE PAIRS

$$K_a \times K_b = K_w \rightarrow \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} \cdot \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$$

Conclusion: for A CONJUGATE PAIR:

$$K_a \text{ (conjugate acid)} \times K_b \text{ (conjugate base)} = K_w$$

Recall that the table of Relative Strengths of Acids and Bases is set up with only K_a values. You can use the above equation to solve for the K_b .

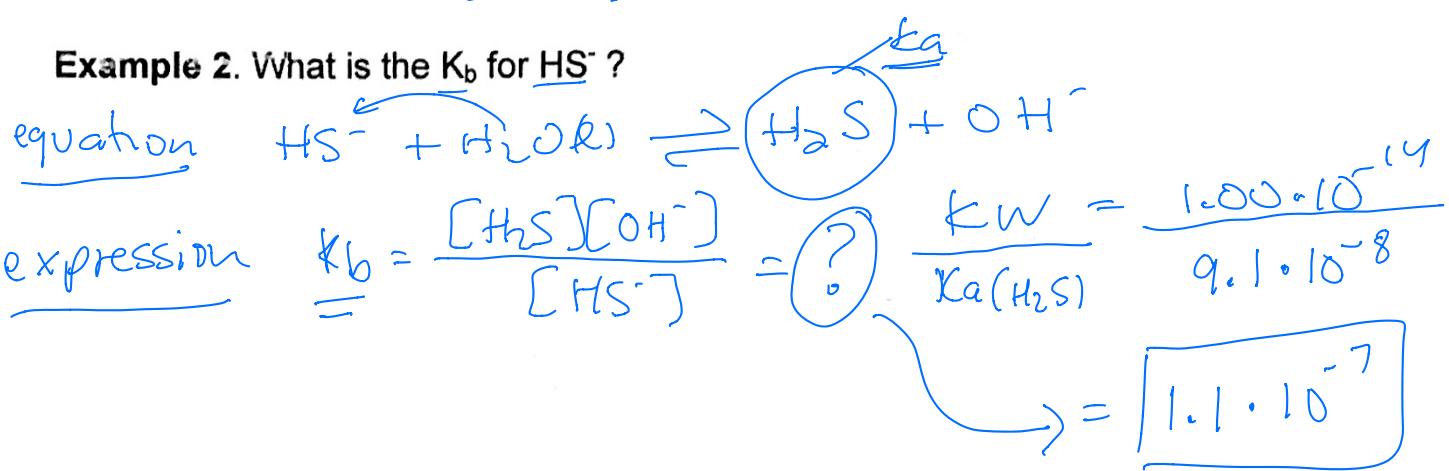
$$K_b \text{ (conjugate base)} = \frac{K_w}{K_a \text{ (conjugate acid)}} \rightarrow \frac{1.00 \cdot 10^{-14}}{5.6 \cdot 10^{-10}}$$

Example 1. What is the K_b for H_2PO_4^- ?

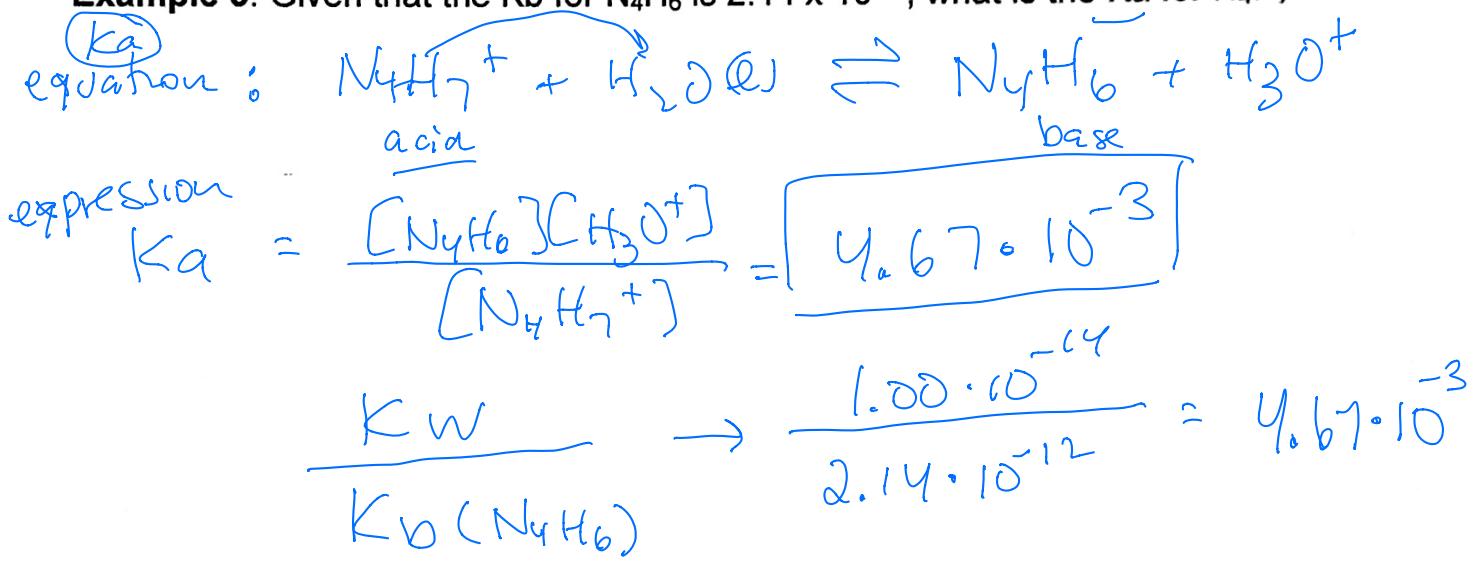


expression: $K_b = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]} \Rightarrow \frac{K_w}{K_a \text{ (c. acid)}} = \frac{1.00 \cdot 10^{-14}}{7.5 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-12}$

Example 2. What is the K_b for HS^- ?



Example 3. Given that the K_b for N_4H_6 is 2.14×10^{-12} , what is the K_a for N_4H_7^+ ?



SEATWORK/HOMEWORK: Exercises 35-37 in Hebden
PLO's: M1-M2 and M4