

titration of 25 ml of 0.100 M HCl
 to which 25 ml of water is added
 Then the solution is titrated with
 0.100 M NaOH base solution

Concentration of HCl =

$$M_{\text{dil}} V_{\text{dil}} = M_{\text{con}} V_{\text{con}}$$

$$M_{\text{con}} = 0.100 \text{ M}, V_{\text{con}} = 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$M_{\text{dil}} = ?, V_{\text{dil}} = 50.0 \text{ ml} \left(\begin{array}{cc} 25 \text{ ml} & + & 25 \text{ ml} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{HCl} & & \text{water} \end{array} \right)$$

$$M_{\text{dil}} = \frac{(0.100 \text{ M})(25.0 \text{ ml})}{(50.0 \text{ ml})} = 0.0500 \text{ M HCl}$$

↑
 this is how
 I calculated
 your lab
 pH #

Volume at equivalence point

$$M_{\text{base}} V_{\text{base}} = M_{\text{acid}} V_{\text{acid}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 0.100 \text{ M} & ? & 0.050 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & & 50.0 \text{ ml} \end{array}$$

$$V_{\text{base}} = \frac{(0.050 \text{ M})(50.0 \text{ mL})}{(0.100 \text{ M})} = 25.0 \text{ mL}$$

base volume
at equivalence
point

at 0.00 mL NaOH added (before added
any base)

$$\text{pH} = -\log(0.0500 \text{ M}) = 1.30$$

at 9.00 mL NaOH added (before
equivalence point)

$$\text{\# moles HCl} = 50.0 \text{ mL} \times \frac{0.050 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\text{\# moles HCl} = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles}$$

$$\text{\# moles NaOH} = 9.00 \text{ mL} \times \frac{0.100 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\text{\# moles NaOH} = 9.00 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\underline{m_{HCl}} = \frac{(2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} - 9.004 \times 10^{-4})}{\text{HCl}} \left\{ \frac{(50.0 \text{ ml} + 9.00 \text{ ml})}{\text{acid NaOH}} \times \left(\frac{1}{1000 \text{ ml}} \right) \right\}$$

$$m_{HCl} = 0.03636$$

$$pH = -\log(0.03636) = 1.44$$

at 30 ml of added NaOH

$$\# \text{ moles HCl (same as at start)} = \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles}}{\text{HCl}}$$

$$\# \text{ moles NaOH} = 30 \text{ ml} \times \frac{0.100 \text{ moles NaOH}}{1000 \text{ ml NaOH}}$$

$$\# \text{ moles NaOH} = 3.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles}$$

(larger # than # moles acid so must subtract acid from base)

$$\# \text{ moles NaOH left} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ moles NaOH} - 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol HCl}}{\text{NaOH}}$$

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{3.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol NaOH} - 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol HCl}}{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50.0 \text{ ml acid (HCl)} + 30 \text{ ml NaOH added} \end{array} \right\} \times \frac{1 \text{ l}}{1000 \text{ ml}}}$$

$$M(\text{NaOH}) = \frac{5.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol NaOH}}{0.0800 \text{ l}} = 6.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M NaOH}$$

$$pOH = -\log(6.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M NaOH}) = 2.20$$

$$pH + pOH = 14$$

$$pH = 14 - 2.20 = 11.8$$

volume NaOH	pH
0.00	1.30
5.00	1.44
10.00	1.60
15.00	1.81
20.00	1.95
25.00	7.00
30.00	11.95
35.00	12.22