

### Chapitre III EQUILIBRE ACIDO-BASIQUE

**pH des mélanges :** Dans un mélange de solutions, les concentrations des espèces présentes en solution doivent être calculées par apport au volume totale du mélange :  $C_i = n_i/V_t = C_i V_i / V_t$ .

Solution	pH
<b>pH acide fort</b>	$pH = -\log [H_3O^+]$
<b>pH base forte</b>	$pH = 14 + \log C_b$ $pOH = -\log [OH^-]$ $pH + pOH = 14$ $[H_3O^+] \times [OH^-] = K_e = 10^{-14}$
<b>pH acide faible</b>	$pH = \frac{1}{2}(pK_a - \log C)$
<b>pH base faible</b>	$pH = 14 - \frac{1}{2}(pK_b + \log C_b)$ $pH = 7 + \frac{1}{2}(pK_a + \log C_b)$ $pK_a + pK_b = pK_e = 14$
<b>Mélange : acide fort (AH<sub>1</sub>)+ acide fort (AH<sub>2</sub>)</b>	$[H_3O^+] = C_{AH_1} + C_{AH_2}$ $pH = -\log (C_{AH_1} + C_{AH_2})$
<b>Mélange : acide fort (AH<sub>1</sub>)+ acide faible (AH<sub>2</sub>)</b>	$[H_3O^+] = C_{AH_1} + C_{AH_2} \approx C_{AH_1}$ $pH = -\log (C_{AH_1})$
<b>Mélange : acide faible (AH<sub>1</sub>)+ acide faible (AH<sub>2</sub>)</b>	$[H_3O^+] = (K_{a_{AH_1}} C_{AH_1} + K_{a_{AH_2}} C_{AH_2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $pH = -\frac{1}{2} \log (K_{a_{AH_1}} C_{AH_1} + K_{a_{AH_2}} C_{AH_2})$
<b>Mélange : base forte (B<sub>1</sub>)+ base forte (B<sub>2</sub>)</b>	$pH = 14 + \log (C_{B_1} + C_{B_2})$
<b>Mélange : base forte (B<sub>1</sub>)+ base faible (B<sub>2</sub>)</b>	$pH = 14 + \log (C_{B_1})$
<b>Mélange : base faible (B<sub>1</sub>)+ base faible (B<sub>2</sub>)</b>	$pH = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{C_{B_1}}{K_{a_{B_1}}} + \frac{C_{B_2}}{K_{a_{B_2}}} \right)$
<b>pH amphotère  محلول مذبذب</b>	$pH = \frac{1}{2} \log (pK_{a_{AH_1}} + pK_{a_{AH_2}})$

pH Solution tampon	$pH = pK_a + \log\left(\frac{[Base]}{[Acide]}\right)$
Mélange	<b>pH</b>
Mélange : acide fort + base forte (ex : HCl/NaOH)	<p><math>n_a &gt; n_b \leftrightarrow C_a V_a &gt; C_b V_b \rightarrow</math> milieu acide :</p> $pH = -\log C_a^* = -\log\left(\frac{C_a V_a - C_b V_b}{V_T}\right)$ <p><math>n_b &gt; n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b &gt; C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> milieu basique :</p> $pH = 14 + \log C_a^* = 14 + \log\left(\frac{C_b V_b - C_a V_a}{V_T}\right)$ <p><math>n_b = n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b = C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> milieu neutre : <math>pH = 7</math></p>
Mélange : acide fort + base faible (ex : HCl/NH <sub>3</sub> )	<p><math>n_a &gt; n_b \leftrightarrow C_a V_a &gt; C_b V_b \rightarrow</math> pH acide fort:</p> $pH = -\log C_a^* = -\log\left(\frac{C_a V_a - C_b V_b}{V_T}\right)$ <p><math>n_b &gt; n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b &gt; C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> pH solution tampon</p> $pH = pK_a + \log\left(\frac{[Base]}{[Acide]}\right)$ <p><math>n_b = n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b = C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> pH acide faible</p> $pH = \frac{1}{2}(pK_a - \log C_a^*) = \frac{1}{2}(pK_a - \log C_b^*)$ $C_a^* = C_b^* = \left(\frac{C_a V_a}{V_T}\right) = \left(\frac{C_b V_b}{V_T}\right)$
Mélange : acide faible + base forte (ex : CH <sub>3</sub> COOH/NaOH)	<p><math>n_a &gt; n_b \leftrightarrow C_a V_a &gt; C_b V_b \rightarrow</math> pH solution tampon</p> $pH = pK_a + \log\left(\frac{[Base]}{[Acide]}\right)$ <p><math>n_b &gt; n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b &gt; C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> pH base forte</p> $pH = 14 + \log C_a^* = 14 + \log\left(\frac{C_b V_b - C_a V_a}{V_T}\right)$ <p><math>n_b = n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b = C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> pH base faible</p> $pH = 14 - \frac{1}{2}(pK_b + \log C_b)$ $pH = 7 + \frac{1}{2}(pK_a + \log C_b)$
Mélange : acide faible + base faible (ex : CH <sub>3</sub> COOH/NH <sub>3</sub> )	<p><math>n_b = n_a \leftrightarrow C_b V_b = C_a V_a \rightarrow</math> solution amphotère</p> $pH = \frac{1}{2} \log(pK_{a_1} + pK_{a_2})$