

第六章 溶液平衡测试题

1. 在血液中, $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-NaHCO}_3$ 缓冲对的功能之一是从细胞组织中迅速除去运动产生的乳酸(HLac: $K_a(\text{HLac}) = 8.4 \times 10^{-4}$)。

(1) 已知 $K_{a1}(\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3) = 4.3 \times 10^{-7}$, 求 $\text{HLac} + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Lac}^-$ 的平衡常数 K ;

(2) 在正常血液中, $[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] = 1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-3}$, $[\text{HCO}_3^-] = 2.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。求血液的 pH 值;

(3) 若 1.0 L 血液中加入 $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ HLac 后, pH 为多少? (40 分)

解: (1) $K = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3][\text{Lac}^-]}{[\text{HLac}][\text{HCO}_3^-]} \cdot \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}^+]} = \frac{K(\text{HLac})}{K_1(\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3)} = \frac{8.4 \times 10^{-4}}{4.3 \times 10^{-7}} = 2.0 \times 10^3$

(2) $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_1 - \lg \frac{c_a}{c_s} = 6.37 - \lg \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-3}}{2.7 \times 10^{-2}} = 6.37 - (-1.28) = 7.65$

(3) (3) 设加入 $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ HLac 后, 平衡向右移动, 生成了 $x \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 H_2CO_3

平衡: $\text{HLac} + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Lac}^-$

起始浓度 5.0×10^{-3} 2.7×10^{-2} 1.4×10^{-3}

平衡浓度 $5.0 \times 10^{-3} - x$ $2.7 \times 10^{-2} - x$ $1.4 \times 10^{-3} + x$ x

代入平衡常数表达式:

$$K = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3][\text{Lac}^-]}{[\text{HLac}][\text{HCO}_3^-]} = \frac{(0.0014 + x) \cdot x}{(0.005 - x)(0.027 - x)} = 2.0 \times 10^3$$

$$x = 0.005 (\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_1^\ominus - \lg \frac{c_a}{c_s} = 6.37 - \lg \frac{(1.4 + 5.0) \times 10^{-3}}{(2.7 - 0.5) \times 10^{-2}} = 6.37 - (-0.54) = 6.91$$

2. $0.090 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \text{ Mn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$, $0.060 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cu}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$, $0.45 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \text{ HClO}_4$ 等体积混合, 再通入 $\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$ 至饱和(其浓度为 $0.10 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), 计算达平衡后该溶液中 Cu^{2+} 、 Mn^{2+} 的离子浓度。(已知: H_2S : $K_{a1} = 5.7 \times 10^{-8}$, $K_{a2} = 1.2 \times 10^{-15}$, $K_{sp}(\text{MnS}) = 1.4 \times 10^{-15}$, $K_{sp}(\text{CuS}) = 3.6 \times 10^{-36}$) (30 分)

解: 初始态: $[\text{Mn}^{2+}] = 0.030 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $[\text{Cu}^{2+}] = 0.020 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $[\text{H}^+] = 0.15 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$$[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_1 K_2 [\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = \frac{6.8 \times 10^{-24}}{0.15^2} = 3.0 \times 10^{-22} (\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$$

$[\text{Mn}^{2+}][\text{S}^{2-}] = 3.0 \times 10^{-22} \times 0.030 < K_{sp}(\text{MnS})$, 所以无 $\text{MnS} \downarrow$ 析出。

$[\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{S}^{2-}] = 3.0 \times 10^{-22} \times 0.020 > K_{sp}(\text{CuS})$, 所以 $\text{CuS} \downarrow$ 析出。

由于反应 $\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuS} \downarrow + 2\text{H}^+$ 平衡常数很大，故 Cu^{2+} 全部生成 CuS
 所以 $[\text{H}^+] = 0.15 + 2 \times 0.020 = 0.19 \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$

$$[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_1 K_2 [\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = \frac{6.8 \times 10^{-24}}{0.19^2} = 1.9 \times 10^{-22} \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$$

$$[\text{Cu}^{2+}] = \frac{K_{\text{sp}}(\text{CuS})}{[\text{S}^{2-}]} = \frac{3.6 \times 10^{-35}}{1.9 \times 10^{-22}} = 1.9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ (mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$$

因 Mn^{2+} 不能沉淀，所以 $[\text{Mn}^{2+}] = 0.30 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

3. 实验中用 Br_2 水在碱性介质中氧化 Co^{2+} ,

已知: $E^\ominus(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-) = 1.07 \text{ V}$, $E^\ominus(\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}^{2+}) = 1.84 \text{ V}$

$$K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3) = 1.6 \times 10^{-44}, \quad K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2) = 1.6 \times 10^{-15}$$

求: (1) $E^\ominus(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2)$;

(2) 反应的平衡常数。(30分)

解: 反应方程式: $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{Br}_2 + \text{OH}^- = \text{Co}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{Br}^-$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \varphi^\ominus(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2) &= \varphi^\ominus(\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}^{2+}) - 0.0591 \lg \frac{K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2)}{K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3)} \\ &= 1.84 - 0.0591 \lg \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-15}}{1.6 \times 10^{-44}} \\ &= 1.84 - 1.71 = 0.13 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad E^\ominus = \varphi^\ominus(\text{Br}_2/\text{Br}^-) - \varphi^\ominus(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_3/\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2) = 1.07 - 0.13 = 0.94 \text{ (V)}$$

$$\lg K^\ominus = \frac{zE^\ominus}{0.0591} = \frac{1 \times 0.94}{0.0591} = 15.91$$

$$K^\ominus = 8.1 \times 10^{15}$$