## Chemguide - answers

## SOLUBILITY PRODUCT CALCULATIONS

1.  $\operatorname{AgCl}_{(s)}$   $\operatorname{Ag+}_{(aq)}$  +  $\operatorname{Cl-}_{(aq)}$ 

For every mole of silver chloride which dissolves, you will get 1 mole of each of the ions.

Therefore  $[Ag^+] = 1.34 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  $[Cl^-] = 1.34 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ 

 $K_{sp} = [Ag^+] [Cl^-] = 1.80 \text{ x } 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ 

Don't forget the units - they would probably count for a mark in an exam. If you got this easy calculation wrong, it is most likely because you have mis-entered  $1.34 \times 10^{-5}$  mol dm<sup>-3</sup> on your calculator. Re-read the first green box on the Chemguide page.

2.  $Sr(OH)_{2(s)}$   $rac{}{}$   $Sr^{2+}_{(aq)}$  +  $2OH^{-}_{(aq)}$ 

For every mole of strontium hydroxide which dissolves, you will get 1 mole of  $Sr^{2+}$  ions and 2 moles of  $OH^{-}$  ions.

Therefore  $[Sr^{2+}] = 0.0431 \text{ mol } dm^{-3}$   $[OH^{-}] = 2 \ge 0.0431 = 0.0862 \text{ mol } dm^{-3}$  $K_{sp} = [Sr^{2+}] [OH^{-}]^2 = 3.20 \ge 10^{-4} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}$ 

3.  $SrCO_{3(s)}$   $\checkmark$   $Sr^{2+}_{(aq)} + CO_{3}^{2-}_{(aq)}$ 

For every mole of strontium carbonate which dissolves, you will get 1 mole of  $Sr^{2+}$  ions and 1 mole of  $CO_3^{2-}$  ions.

If the solubility of strontium carbonate is s mol dm<sup>-3</sup>, then

 $[Sr^{2+}] = s \mod dm^{-3}$   $[CO_3^{2-}] = s \mod dm^{-3}$   $K_{sp} = [Sr^{2+}] [CO_3^{2-}] = s^2 = 1.10 \times 10^{-10} \mod^2 dm^{-6}$  $s = 1.05 \times 10^{-5} \mod dm^{-3}$ 

www.chemguide.co.uk

## Chemguide - answers

4.  $Ca_3(PO_4)_{2(s)}$   $3Ca^{2+}_{(aq)}$  +  $2PO_4^{3-}_{(aq)}$ 

For every mole of calcium phosphate which dissolves, you will get 3 moles of  $Ca^{2+}$  ions and 2 moles of  $PO_4^{3-}$  ions.

If the solubility of calcium phosphate is s mol dm<sup>-3</sup>, then

 $[Ca<sup>2+</sup>] = 3s \mod dm<sup>-3</sup>$   $[PO_4<sup>3-</sup>] = 2s \mod dm<sup>-3</sup>$   $K_{sp} = [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sup>3</sup> [PO_4<sup>3-</sup>]<sup>2</sup> = (3s)<sup>3</sup> x (2s)<sup>2</sup> = 108s<sup>5</sup> = 1.0 x 10<sup>-26</sup> mol<sup>5</sup> dm<sup>-15</sup>.$   $s = \sqrt[5]{\frac{1.0 \ x \ 10^{-26}}{108}}$  $= 2.5 \ x \ 10^{-6} \ mol \ dm^{-3}$ 

Notes:

Don't quote this to more than 2 significant figures, because that is all the solubility product is quoted to.

If you couldn't sort out how to find the fifth root of the expression for s, read the last green box on the Chemguide page you have come from. If that fails, read your calculator manual.

I have no confidence in the values for solubility products that I have used in these questions. Different sources give quite different values, and I have no way of knowing which is correct. It may, of course, be that they relate to different temperatures. This doesn't affect the way the calculations are done, and you don't need to worry about it.