

## JEE Mains 2019 Chapter wise Question Bank

## Ionic Equilibrium - Questions

Q1

20 mL of 0.1 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution is added to 30 mL of 0.2 M  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  solution. The pH of the resultant mixture is: [ $\text{p}K_b$  of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} = 4.7$ ].

- (1) 5.2 (2) 9.0  
(3) 5.0 (4) 9.4

9 Jan Morning

Q2

For the equilibrium

$2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^-$ ; the value of  $\Delta G^\circ$  at 298 K is approximately:

- (1)  $100 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  (2)  $-80 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
(3)  $80 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  (4)  $-100 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

11 Jan Evening

Q3

If  $K_{sp}$  of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  is  $8 \times 10^{-12}$ , the molar solubility of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  in 0.1 M  $\text{AgNO}_3$  is:

- (1)  $8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ M}$  (2)  $8 \times 10^{-11} \text{ M}$   
(3)  $8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ M}$  (4)  $8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ M}$

12 Jan Evening

Q4

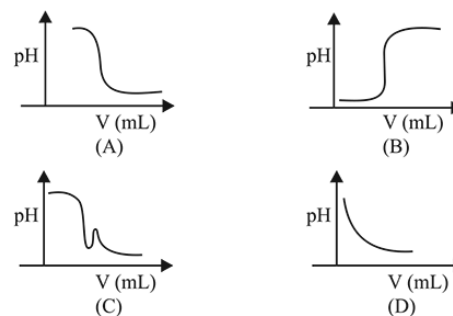
If solubility product of  $\text{Zr}_3(\text{PO}_4)_4$  is denoted by  $K_{sp}$  and its molar solubility is denoted by S, then which of the following relation between S and  $K_{sp}$  is correct?

- (1)  $S = \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{144}\right)^{1/6}$  (2)  $S = \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{6912}\right)^{1/7}$   
(3)  $S = \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{929}\right)^{1/9}$  (4)  $S = \left(\frac{K_{sp}}{216}\right)^{1/7}$

8 April Morning

Q5

In an acid base titration, 0.1 M HCl solution was added to the NaOH solution of unknown strength. Which of the following correctly shows the change of pH of the titration mixture in this experiment?



- (1) (B) (2) (A) (3) (C) (4) (D)

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Q6

Consider the following statements

- (a) The pH of a mixture containing 400 mL of 0.1 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 400 mL of 0.1 M NaOH will be approximately 1.3.  
(b) Ionic product of water is temperature dependent.  
(c) A monobasic acid with  $K_a = 10^{-5}$  has a pH = 5. The degree of dissociation of this acid is 50%.  
(d) The Le Chatelier's principle is not applicable to common-ion effect.

The correct statements are:

- (1) (a), (b), and (d) (2) (a), (b) and (c)  
(3) (b) and (c) (4) (a) and (b)

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Q7

The pH of a 0.02 M  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution will be [given  $K_b(\text{NH}_4\text{OH}) = 10^{-5}$  and  $\log 2 = 0.301$ ]

- (1) 2.65 (2) 4.35 (3) 4.65 (4) 5.35

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Q8

What is the molar solubility of  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  in 0.2 M NaOH solution ? Given that, solubility product of  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 = 2.4 \times 10^{-24}$  :

- (1)  $3 \times 10^{-19}$                       (2)  $12 \times 10^{-21}$   
(3)  $3 \times 10^{-22}$                       (4)  $12 \times 10^{-23}$

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Q9

The molar solubility of  $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$  is  $1.84 \times 10^{-5}$  M in water. The expected solubility of  $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$  in a buffer solution of  $\text{pH} = 12$  is :

- (1)  $1.84 \times 10^{-9}$  M                      (2)  $\frac{2.49}{1.84} \times 10^{-9}$  M  
(3)  $6.23 \times 10^{-11}$  M                      (4)  $2.49 \times 10^{-10}$  M

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mathongo

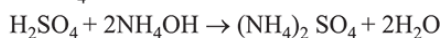
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## Ionic Equilibrium - Answers

Q1

(2) m. mol of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 20 \times 0.1 = 2$

m. mol of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} = 30 \times 0.2 = 6$



Initial 2 m mol    6 mmol    0

Final (2-2)    (6-2×2)    2 m mol  
= 0 m mol    = 2 m mol

$[\text{NH}_4\text{OH}]_{\text{left}} = 2 \text{ m mol}$

$[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4] = 2 \text{ m mol}$

$[\text{NH}_4^+] = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ m mol}$

Total Volume = 30 + 20 = 50 mL

$$\text{pOH} = \text{p}K_b + \log \left[ \frac{\text{Salt}}{\text{Base}} \right]$$

$$= 4.7 + \log \frac{4/50}{2/50}$$

$$= 4.7 + \log 2 = 5$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 5 = 9$$

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Q2

(3)  $\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$

At equilibrium;  $\Delta G = 0$  and  $Q = K_{\text{eq}}$ 

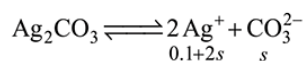
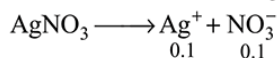
$$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ = -2.303 RT \log K_w$$

$$= -2.303 \times 8.314 \times 298 \times \log 10^{-14}$$

$$= 79.9 \text{ kJ/mol} \approx 80 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

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Q3

(3) As  $\text{AgNO}_3$  dissociates completely, therefore in 0.1 M  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution,  $[\text{Ag}^+] = 0.1 \text{ M}$ 

$$K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Ag}^+]^2 [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$$

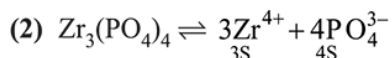
$$8 \times 10^{-12} = (0.1 + 2s)^2 \times s$$

$$0.01 s = 8 \times 10^{-12}; (0.1 + 2s \approx 0.1)$$

$$s = 8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ M}$$

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Q4



$$K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Zr}^{4+}]^3 [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]^4 = (3S)^3 (4S)^4$$

$$K_{\text{sp}} = 6912 S^7$$

$$S = \left( \frac{K_{\text{sp}}}{6912} \right)^{1/7}$$

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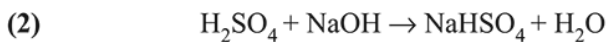
Q5

(2) Graph A and B, both represents the titration curve between strong acid and strong base, i.e., HCl and NaOH but, the pH of NaOH is more than 7 and during the titration it decreases, so graph (A) is correct.

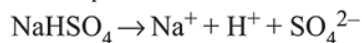
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Q6

## Ionic Equilibrium

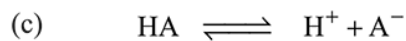


Initial mol	0.04	0.04	0	0
mol at eqm.	0	0	0.04	0.04



$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{0.04}{0.80} = 0.05\text{M}; \text{pH} = 1.3$$

(b) Ionic product of water increases with increase in temperature because ionisation of water is endothermic.



Initial	C	0	0
At eqm.	$C(1-\alpha)$	$C\alpha$	$C\alpha$

$$\text{Given pH} = 5 \Rightarrow -\log(\text{H}^+) = 5$$

$$\therefore [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-5}$$

As we know,

$$K_a = \frac{C\alpha^2}{1-\alpha}$$

$$10^{-5} = \frac{C\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} = \frac{C\alpha \cdot \alpha}{(1-\alpha)}$$

$$10^{-5} = 10^{-5} \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}; \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ i.e., } 50\%$$

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Q7

(4)  $\text{pH} = 7 - \frac{1}{2}\text{p}K_b - \frac{1}{2}\log C$

$$= 7 - \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\log 2 \times 10^{-2}) = 5.35$$

$$\text{pH} = 5.35$$

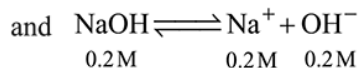
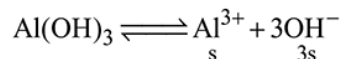
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Q8

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(3) Let the solubility of  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  in 0.2M NaOH solution be s.

Then,



$$[\text{Al}^{3+}] = s \text{ and } [\text{OH}^-] = 3s + 0.2 \approx 0.2$$

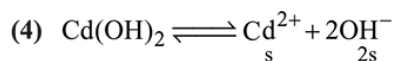
$$K_{sp} = 2.4 \times 10^{-24} = [\text{Al}^{3+}][\text{OH}^-]^3$$

$$2.4 \times 10^{-24} = s(0.2)^3$$

$$s = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-24}}{8 \times 10^{-3}} = 3 \times 10^{-22} \text{ mol/L}$$

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Q9

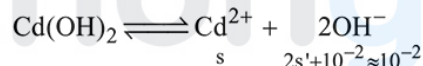


$$\text{At equilibrium, } K_{sp} = s(2s)^2 = 4s^3$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{sp} = 4 \times (1.84 \times 10^{-5})^3$$

Solubility in buffer solution having pH = 12

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-2}$$



$$\therefore K_{sp} = 4 \times (1.84 \times 10^{-5})^3 = s'(10^{-2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow s' = \frac{24.9 \times 10^{-15}}{10^{-4}} = 2.49 \times 10^{-10} \text{ M}$$

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