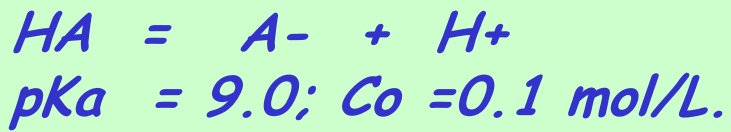


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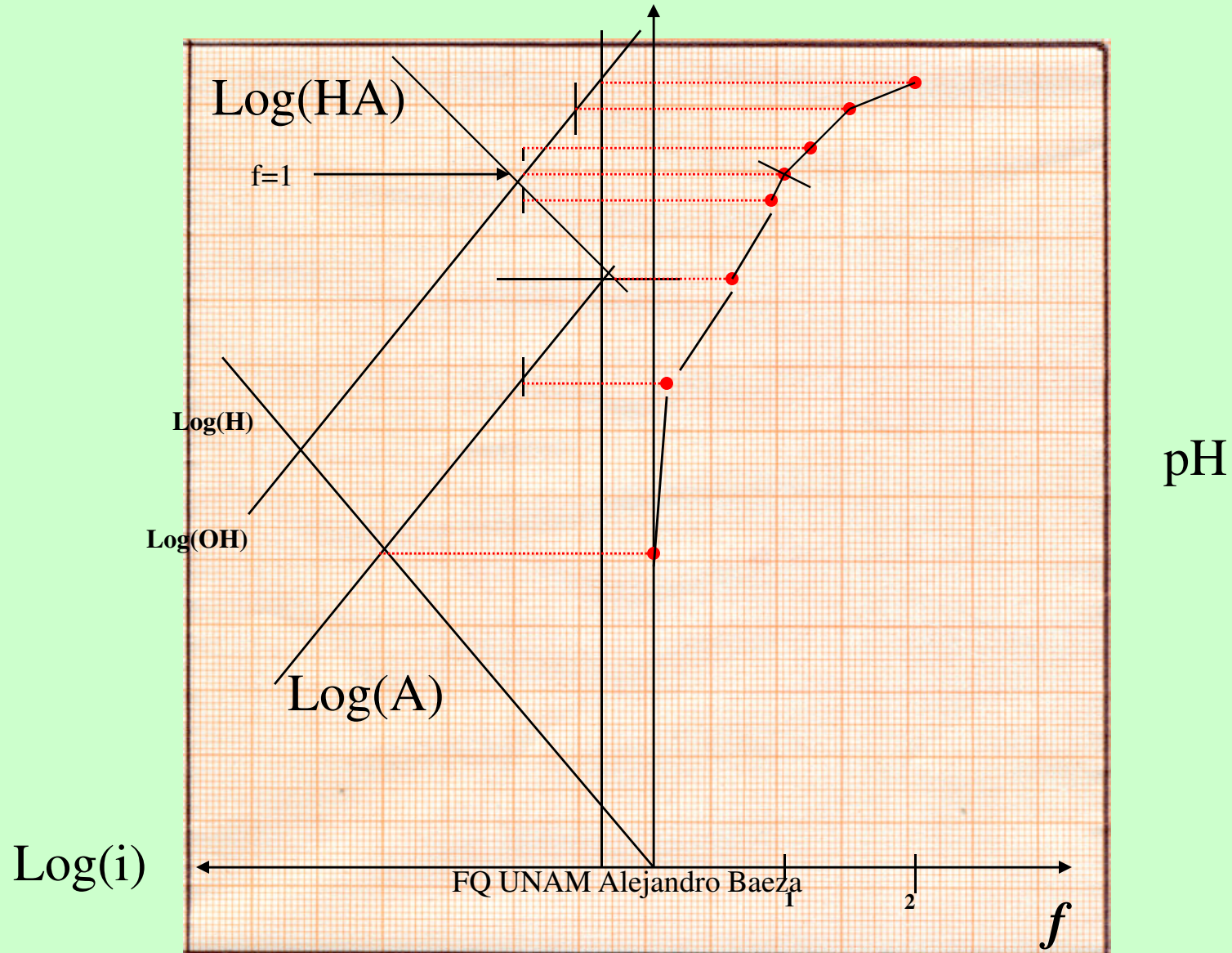
Química Analítica II

Acidez-complejos



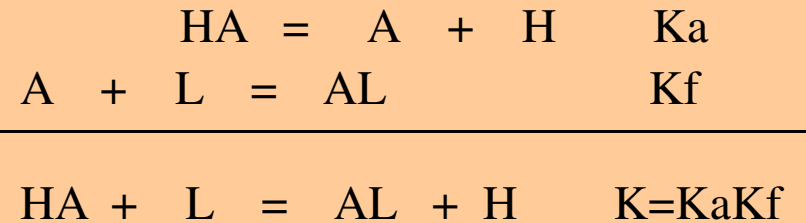
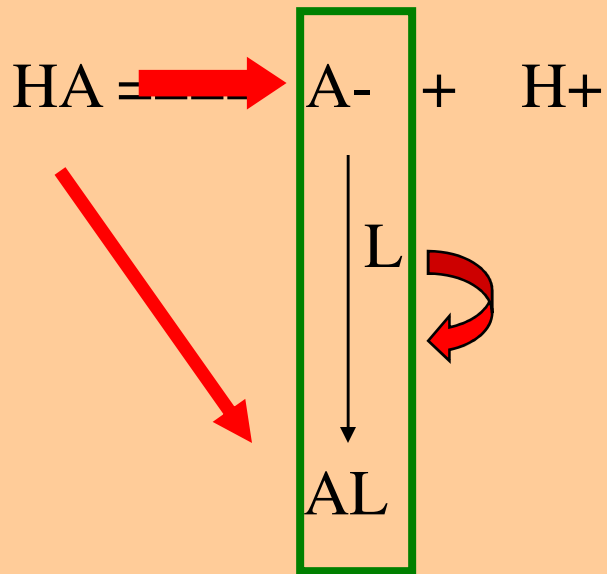
ácido débil: $\log(KA/C_0) = -9+1=-8 < -2$

Acidez-complejos:
Planteamiento del sistema en estudio.



¿cómo mejorar el punto de equivalencia?

¡Con un equilibrio colateral!



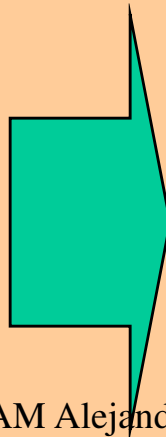
$$K = K_a K_f = \frac{(AL)(H)}{(HA)(L)}$$

$$C_o = (HA) + (A) \ll C_L$$

$$C_L \approx \text{constante.} \approx (L)$$

$$K(L) = K_a' = \frac{(A')(H)}{(HA)}$$

$$(A)' = (A) + (AL)$$



Cuidadito!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

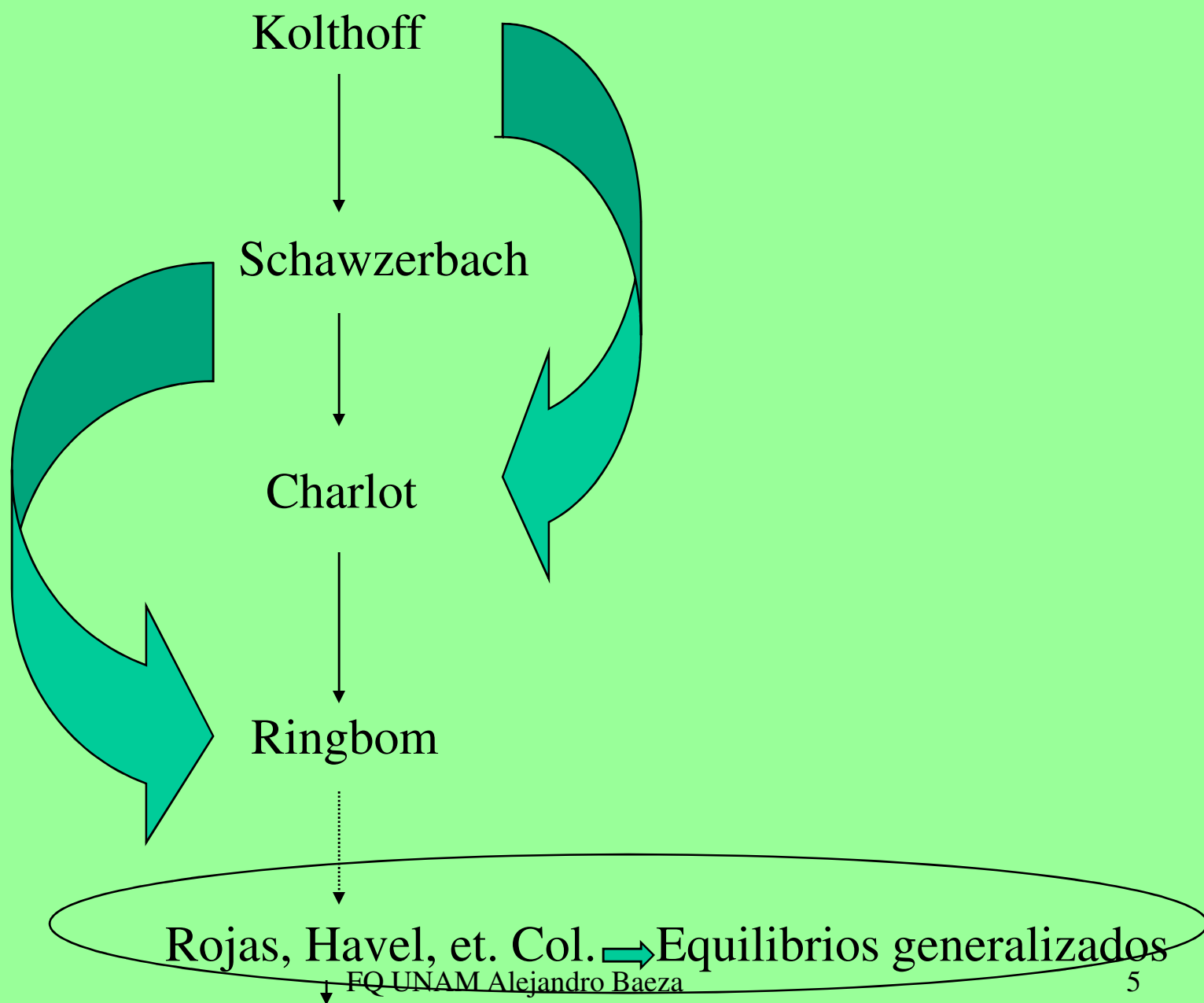
Balance de masa:

$$(A)_T = (A) + (HA) + (AL)$$

~~Balance de masa condicional~~

Definición de *especie generalizada*:

$$(A)' = (A) + (AL)$$



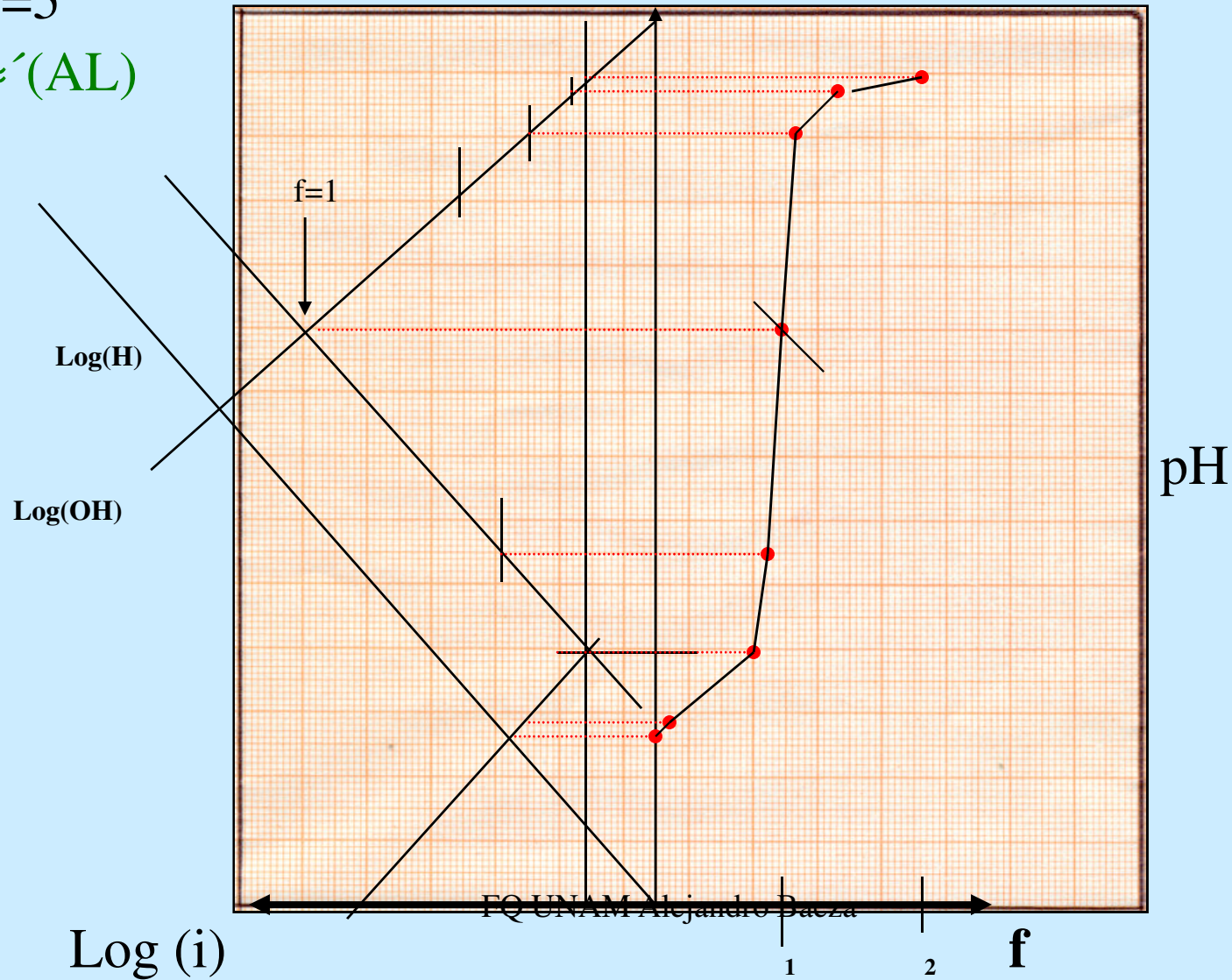
Operads químicos

Ka' = constante *condicional* de acidez

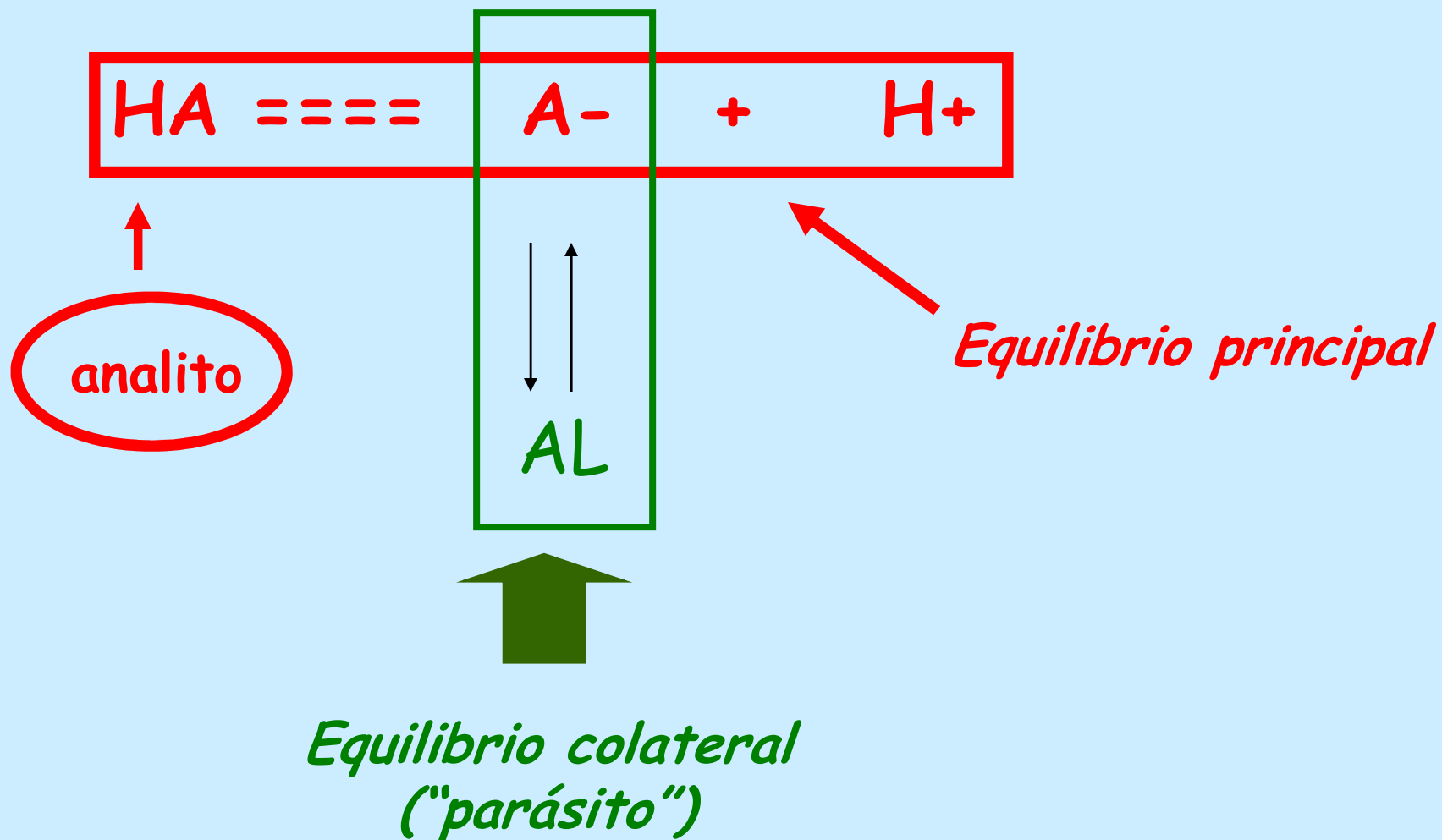
$(A)' = (A) + (AL)$ = balance condicional de masa

Si $C_L = 1 \text{ mol/L}$ $Ka' = KaKf = 10^{-9+5} = 10^{-4} = Ka' = \frac{(A)'(H)}{HA}$
 $\log Kf = 5$

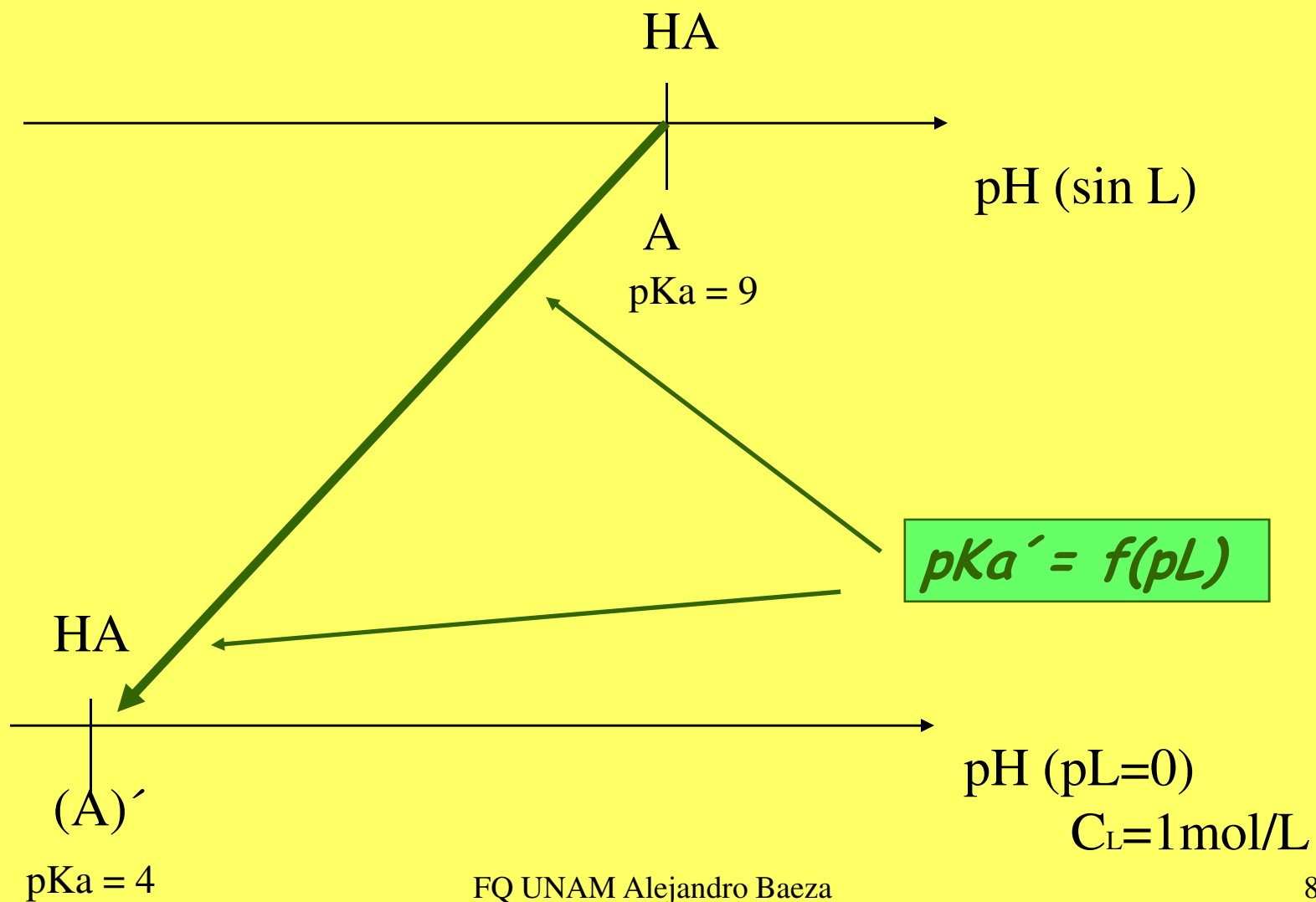
$(A) \approx (AL)$



observaciones



observaciones



¿cómo varía $pK_a' = f(pM)$?

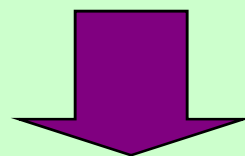
Estrategias de cálculo:

a) trazo rápido: combinación *DUZPs*

b) *zonas de predominio*

c) *modelo Ringbom: α*

d) *equilibrios generalizados*



(Trabajo de pizarrón)
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