Acids and Bases
Content Objective:
I can understand acid-base (neutralization) reactions.
Criteria for Success:
I can define neutralization.
I can predict the products in a neutralization reaction.
Notes
Neutralization
A. In aqueous solutions, $\qquad$ is the reaction of hydrogen ions, $\mathrm{H}^{+1}$, and hydroxide ions, $\mathrm{OH}^{-1}$ to form pH neutral water molecules.

1. A $\qquad$ is also produced. It is an ionic compound composed of a
$\qquad$ from a base and an $\qquad$ from an acid.
2. Neutralization reactions are examples of $\qquad$ replacement reactions.

General Neutralization Reaction

$$
\mathrm{HX}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{MOH}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow \mathrm{MX}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})
$$

Guided Practice
1-6. Write the balanced chemical equations for the neutralization reactions between:

1. Hemandoor $\mathrm{HI}+\mathrm{NaOH}^{\rightleftharpoons} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{N}_{4} \mathrm{I}$
2. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

$$
\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}
$$


4. hydrobromic acid and barium hydroxide

$$
2 \mathrm{Hr}
$$

5. zinc hydroxide and nitric acid

$$
\text { 6. aluminum hydroxide and hydrochloric acid } \mathrm{NO}_{3} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}
$$

$$
\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+3 \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{AlC}_{3}
$$

7-11. Complete and balance the following equations representing neutralization reactions:

12-18. Give the name and the formula of the ionic compound produced by neutralization reactions between the following acids and bases:

| Acidand Base | Name e fionic compound | Formua |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sodium vitrite | NuNO |
|  | Culcium Iodide |  |
|  | maynesium, sulGide Mys |  |
|  | ammonium fluove $\mathrm{NHYF}^{\text {Heg }}$ |  |
|  | Barinm sulfite $\mathrm{Br} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ |  |
|  | rubidium chlorite $\mathrm{RbClO}_{3}$ calcium carbonite CaCO3 |  |
|  |  |  |

19-23. For each of the following ionic compounds, identify the acid and base that reacted to form them.

|  | Salt | Acid | Base |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19. | NaCl | $1+C$ | 1 MaOH |
| 20. | $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$ |  | $C \operatorname{cr}(O H)_{2}$ |
| 21. | $\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ |  | $\operatorname{zu}(O H)_{2}$ |
| 22. | $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{ClO})_{3}$ | $1+C 10$ | $A(01+5)$ |
| 23. | $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{I}$ | $15$ | $1 / 14014$ |

