

$$K(\text{equilibrium}) = \frac{\text{Concentration of products}}{\text{Concentration of reactants}}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \text{ or } [\text{H}^+] * [\text{conjugate base}]}{[\text{Acid}]}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OH}^-] * [\text{conjugate acid}]}{[\text{base}]}$$

$$pK_a = -\log K_a \Rightarrow K_a = 10^{-pK_a}$$

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{number of moles (n)}}{\text{Volume of the solution (V) "in liter"}}$$

Unit of (M) is mol/liter

$$n = \frac{\text{mass (m) "in grams"}}{\text{molecular weight (MW)}}$$

$$\text{grams} = M * V * MW$$

$$1 \text{ mol } [\text{H}^+] = 1 \text{ equivalent}$$

$$1 \text{ mol } [\text{OH}^-] = 1 \text{ equivalent}$$

$$\text{gram equivalent (g-Eq)} = \frac{\text{Molar mass}}{\text{ionic charge}}$$

for any ion

$$\text{Normality (N)} = n * M(\text{molarity})$$

number of protons donated by the acid or number of protons accepted by base or the number of OH a base can donate

For neutralization: "Titration"

$$\frac{\text{number of equivalent (القياسية الأكبر)}}{\text{number of equivalent (القياسية الأصغر)}} = \frac{\text{number of moles}}{\text{that required}}$$

$$\text{Normality (N)} = \frac{\text{Equivalent of acid or base}}{\text{liters of solution}}$$

For acid: equivalent = For base: equivalent

$$N * V = N * V$$

$$n * M * V = n * M * V$$

1 liter of water is 1 Kg in mass = 1000 g of water

$$\text{So, } M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{m}{MW * V} = \frac{1000}{18 * 1} = 55.5 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{So, } K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]} = \frac{[1 * 10^{-7}][1 * 10^{-7}]}{55.5} = 1.8 * 10^{-16}$$

$$K_w = K_{eq} * [\text{H}_2\text{O}] = [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}^+] = 10^{-14} \text{ M}^2$$

$$\text{Also } K_w = K_a * K_b$$

$$pH = -\log [\text{H}^+] \Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] \text{ or } [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-pH}$$

If $\text{HA} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{A}^-$, $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{A}^-]$ "conjugate base"

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{acid}]}$$

(نسبة الهيدروجين بالقياسية للأحماض)

If $\text{Ba(OH)}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Ba}^{2+} + 2 \text{OH}^-$, (نقص الهيدروجين بالقياسية)

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 2 * [\text{Ba(OH)}_2]$$

$$pK_b = -\log K_b \Rightarrow K_b = 10^{-pK_b}$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[\text{conjugate base}]}{[\text{Acid}]}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a \frac{[\text{acid}]}{[\text{Salt}]}$$

(في)