



# Relative Strength of Two Acids Formulas

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## List of 13 Relative Strength of Two Acids Formulas

#### Relative Strength of Two Acids

1) Concentration of Acid 1 given Relative Strength, Conc of Acid 2 and Degree of Diss of both Acids

$$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{C}_1 = rac{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{strength}} \cdot \mathrm{C}_2 \cdot \mathbf{lpha}_2}{\mathbf{lpha}_1}$$

Open Calculator

$$\boxed{10 \text{mol/L} = \frac{2 \cdot 20 \text{mol/L} \cdot 0.125}{0.5}}$$

2) Concentration of Acid 1 given Relative Strength, Conc of Acid 2 and Diss const of both Acids

$$extbf{C'}_1 = rac{\left( ext{R}_{ ext{strength}}^2 
ight) \cdot ext{C}_2 \cdot ext{K}_{ ext{a2}}}{ ext{K}_{ ext{a1}}}$$

Open Calculator

$$oxed{ex} 0.0024 \mathrm{mol/L} = rac{\left( \left( 2 
ight)^2 
ight) \cdot 20 \mathrm{mol/L} \cdot 4.5 \mathrm{E^-10}}{1.5 \mathrm{E^-5}}$$



### 3) Concentration of Acid 2 given Relative Strength, Conc of Acid 1 and Degree of Diss of both Acids



Open Calculator 🗗

$$\boxed{\text{ex}} \ 20 \text{mol/L} = \frac{10 \text{mol/L} \cdot 0.5}{2 \cdot 0.125}$$

4) Concentration of Acid 2 given Relative Strength, Conc of Acid 1 and Diss Const of both Acids

$$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{C}_2 = rac{\mathbf{C'}_1 \cdot \mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{a}1}}{\left(\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{strength}}^2
ight) \cdot \mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{a}2}}$$

Open Calculator

$$extbf{ex} 20 ext{mol/L} = rac{0.0024 ext{mol/L} \cdot 1.5 ext{E}^--5}{\left((2)^2
ight) \cdot 4.5 ext{E}^--10}$$

5) Concentration of Hydrogen Ion of Acid 1 given Relative Strength and Conc of Hydrogen Ion of Acid 2

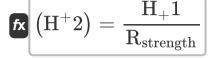
$$ag{K} ig( \mathrm{H}_{+} 1) = \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{strength}} \cdot ig( \mathrm{H}^{+} 2 ig) ig)$$

Open Calculator G

$$extstyle extstyle ext$$



### 6) Concentration of Hydrogen Ion of Acid 2 given Relative Strength and Conc of Hydrogen Ion of Acid 1



Open Calculator 🚰

$$oxed{ex} 2.5 \mathrm{mol/L} = rac{5 \mathrm{mol/L}}{2}$$

7) Degree of Dissociation 1 given Relative Strength, Conc of both Acid and Degree of Diss 2

$$oldsymbol{lpha}_1 = rac{\mathrm{R_{strength}} \cdot \mathrm{C}_2 \cdot oldsymbol{lpha}_2}{\mathrm{C}_1}$$

Open Calculator

$$oxed{ex} 0.5 = rac{2 \cdot 20 \mathrm{mol/L} \cdot 0.125}{10 \mathrm{mol/L}}$$

8) Degree of Dissociation 2 given Relative Strength, Conc of both Acid and Degree of Diss 1

$$oldsymbol{lpha}_2 = rac{\mathrm{C}_1 \cdot oldsymbol{lpha}_1}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{strength}} \cdot \mathrm{C}_2}$$

Open Calculator 🗗

$$extbf{ex} 0.125 = rac{10 ext{mol/L} \cdot 0.5}{2 \cdot 20 ext{mol/L}}$$



#### 9) Dissociation Constant 1 given Relative Strength, Conc of both Acid and Diss Const 2

 $\mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{a1}} = rac{\left(\mathrm{R_{\mathrm{strength}}^{2}}\right)\cdot\mathrm{C_{2}\cdot\mathrm{K_{a2}}}}{\mathrm{C'_{1}}}$ 

Open Calculator 🗗

 $oxed{1.5 ext{E^--5} = rac{\left( {{{\left( 2 
ight)}^2}} 
ight) \cdot 20 ext{mol/L} \cdot 4.5 ext{E^--10}}{0.0024 ext{mol/L}}}$ 

### 10) Dissociation Constant 2 given Relative Strength, Conc of both Acid and Diss Const 1

 $\left| \mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{a2}} 
ight| = rac{\mathrm{C'}_1 \cdot \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{a1}}}{\left( \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{strength}}^2 
ight) \cdot \mathrm{C}_2}$ 

Open Calculator

ex  $4.5\text{E}^-10 = \frac{0.0024 \text{mol/L} \cdot 1.5\text{E}^-5}{\left(\left(2\right)^2\right) \cdot 20 \text{mol/L}}$ 

### 11) Relative Strength of Two Acids given Concentration and Degree of Dissociations of both Acids

 $\mathbf{R}_{ ext{strength}} = rac{\mathrm{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{lpha}_1}{\mathrm{C}_2 \cdot \mathbf{lpha}_2}$ 

Open Calculator

$$\mathbf{ex} = rac{10 \mathrm{mol/L} \cdot 0.5}{20 \mathrm{mol/L} \cdot 0.125}$$



### 12) Relative Strength of Two Acids given Concentration and Dissociation Constant of both Acids

 $oxed{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{strength}} = \sqrt{rac{\mathbf{C'}_1 \cdot \mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{a}1}}{\mathbf{C}_2 \cdot \mathbf{K}_{\mathrm{a}2}}}$ 

Open Calculator 🗗

$$\mathbf{ex} \ 2 = \sqrt{rac{0.0024 ext{mol/L} \cdot 1.5 ext{E}^{2} - 5}{20 ext{mol/L} \cdot 4.5 ext{E}^{2} - 10}}$$

13) Relative Strength of Two Acids given Concentration of Hydrogen Ion of both Acids

$$m R_{strength} = rac{H_+ 1}{H^+ 2}$$

Open Calculator

$$2 = rac{5 ext{mol/L}}{2.5 ext{mol/L}}$$



#### Variables Used

- C<sub>1</sub> Concentration of Acid 1 (Mole per Liter)
- C'1 Conc. of Acid 1 given Dissociation Constant (Mole per Liter)
- C<sub>2</sub> Concentration of Acid 2 (Mole per Liter)
- H<sub>+</sub>1 Hydrogen Ion Furnished by Acid 1 (Mole per Liter)
- H<sup>+</sup>2 Hydrogen Ion Furnished by Acid 2 (Mole per Liter)
- K<sub>a1</sub> Dissociation Constant of Weak Acid 1
- K<sub>a2</sub> Dissociation Constant of Weak Acid 2
- R<sub>strength</sub> Relative Strength of Two Acids
- α<sub>1</sub> Degree of Dissociation 1
- α<sub>2</sub> Degree of Dissociation 2





#### Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- Function: sqrt, sqrt(Number)
  Square root function
- Measurement: Molar Concentration in Mole per Liter (mol/L)

  Molar Concentration Unit Conversion





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