

Worksheet: Common Ion Effects



In this worksheet, we will practice using the solubility product to calculate the impact of a common ion on the dissolution or precipitation of a salt.

Q1: In a solution of 0.025 M NaCl in contact with solid AgCl, what is $[\text{Ag}^+]$ at equilibrium? The K_{sp} of AgCl is 1.6×10^{-10} .

A 1.6×10^{-9} M

B 5.1×10^{-8} M

C 4.0×10^{-7} M

D 7.9×10^{-8} M

E 6.4×10^{-9} M

Q2: The solubility product of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is 2.4×10^{-5} . What mass of this salt will dissolve in 1.0 L of a solution with a SO_4^{2-} concentration of 0.010 M?

A 0.34 g

B 0.54 g

C 0.41 g

D 0.69 g

E 0.72 g

Q3: In a 0.00133 M solution of KF in contact with solid CaF_2 , what is $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ at equilibrium? The K_{sp} of CaF_2 is 4.0×10^{-11} .

A $2.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

B $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

C $1.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

D $4.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

E $5.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

Q4: What is the concentration of sulfate ions when BaSO_4 just begins to precipitate from a solution that is 0.0758 M in Ba^{2+} ? The K_{sp} of BaSO_4 is 2.30×10^{-8} .

A $6.07 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$

B $3.03 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$

C $2.30 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$

D 0.0758 M

E $1.21 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Q5: What is the concentration of PO_4^{3-} when Ag_3PO_4 starts to precipitate from a solution with an Ag^+ concentration of 0.0125 M? The K_{sp} of Ag_3PO_4 is 1.8×10^{-18} .

A 2.3×10^{-15} M

B 1.2×10^{-14} M

C 9.2×10^{-13} M

D 1.4×10^{-16} M

E 3.0×10^{-15} M

Q6: What is the concentration of Sr^{2+} when SrF_2 starts to precipitate from a solution that is 0.0035 M in F^- ? The K_{sp} of SrF_2 is 4.3×10^{-9} .

A 3.0×10^{-5} M

B 5.2×10^{-5} M

C 1.2×10^{-6} M

D 3.5×10^{-4} M

E 4.5×10^{-5} M

Q7: For 0.500 L of a solution containing 19.50 g of K_2SO_4 in contact with solid Ag_2SO_4 , what is $[Ag^+]$ at equilibrium? The K_{sp} of Ag_2SO_4 is 1.2×10^{-5} .

A $1.3 \times 10^{-4} M$

B $7.4 \times 10^{-4} M$

C $7.4 \times 10^{-3} M$

D $6.4 \times 10^{-4} M$

E $1.4 \times 10^{-2} M$

Q8: A sample of $CoCO_3$ ($K_{sp} = 1.0 \times 10^{-12}$) is contaminated with 0.1 g of $NiCO_3$ ($K_{sp} = 1.36 \times 10^{-7}$). The sample is treated with the minimum amount of water required to completely dissolve the $NiCO_3$. Noting that the two carbonate salts dissolve in the same volume of water, calculate the mass of $CoCO_3$ that is also washed away.

A $4 \times 10^{-7} g$

B $6 \times 10^{-10} g$

C $5 \times 10^{-5} g$

D $1 \times 10^{-10} g$

E $7 \times 10^{-7} g$

Q9: A solution contains 0.010 M of both Cu^{2+} and Cd^{2+} . Sulfide ions are added to the solution until 99.9% of the Cu^{2+} ions have been precipitated as CuS . Calculate the percentage of Cd^{2+} ions remaining in solution. The K_{sp} value CuS is 8.5×10^{-45} and that of CdS is 1.0×10^{-28} .

A 99.9%

B 95.1%

C 100.0%

D 80.3%

E 99.0%

Q10: In a solution of 0.025 M TlNO_3 in contact with solid TlCl , what is $[\text{Cl}^-]$ at equilibrium? The K_{sp} of TlCl is 1.7×10^{-4} .

A 6.8×10^{-3} M

B 5.6×10^{-3} M

C 6.0×10^{-4} M

D 4.3×10^{-3} M

E 4.8×10^{-4} M

Q11: In 2.250 L of solution containing 8.156 g of $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in contact with solid MgC_2O_4 , what is $[\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}]$ at equilibrium? The K_{sp} of MgC_2O_4 is 7.0×10^{-7} .

A $2.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

B $6.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

C $3.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

D $7.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

E $8.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$

Q12: In a solution of 0.0313 M KF in contact with solid BaF_2 , what is $[\text{Ba}^{2+}]$ at equilibrium? The K_{sp} of BaF_2 is 1.84×10^{-7} .

A $1.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

B $6.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

C $1.59 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

D $1.73 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

E $2.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

Q13: How many grams of $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ ($K_{\text{sp}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-15}$) will dissolve in 500 mL of a 0.050 M PbCl_2 solution?

A 8.1×10^{-7} g

B 9.3×10^{-6} g

C 1.2×10^{-15} g

D 0.16 g

E 4.8×10^{-3} g

Q14: A solution contains all of the following carbonates at the same concentration. If $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ is gradually increased, which carbonate is first to precipitate?

A MgCO_3 ($K_{\text{sp}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-8}$)

B BaCO_3 ($K_{\text{sp}} = 4.4 \times 10^{-5}$)

C CaCO_3 ($K_{\text{sp}} = 4.2 \times 10^{-7}$)

D SrCO_3 ($K_{\text{sp}} = 3.9 \times 10^{-9}$)

E MnCO_3 ($K_{\text{sp}} = 5.1 \times 10^{-9}$)

Q15: A solution contains all of the following carbonates at the same concentration. If $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ is gradually increased, which carbonate is last to precipitate?

