Name IPC **Class Notes**

Naming Common Acids



Acids have more than one possible definition. Some define an acid according to what it does, and others define an acid by its composition. For now, all you need to remember is that an **acid** is a compound that releases hydrogen cations (**H**⁺) when dissolved in water (aqueous).

 $HCI_{(aq)} \rightarrow H^{+} + CI^{-} \qquad (ionization)$

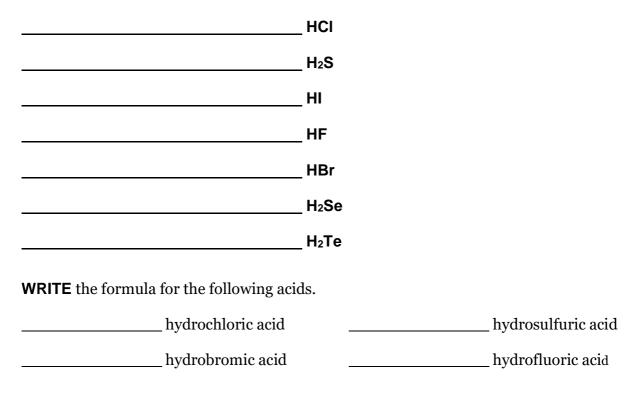
Common acids are formed from the **aqueous** (aq) solutions of binary compounds and fall into two basic categories of acids: <u>binary acids</u> and <u>oxyacids</u> (ternary).

Binary Acids

Binary Acids are the aqueous (aq) solutions of binary compounds. Binary acids are named using the **"hydro-"** prefix, the **root of the other element**, the suffix **"-ic"** and the word acid.

Example: <u>hydrogen chloride</u> \rightarrow <u>hydrochloric</u> acid HCl_(aq)

PRACTICE: Name the following compounds as binary acids.



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Oxyacids

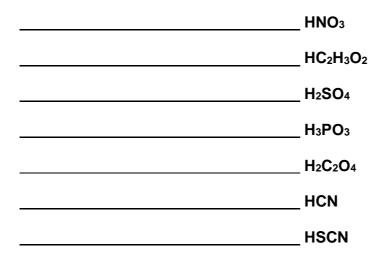
Sometimes called <u>ternary acids</u>, **oxyacids** are the aqueous solutions of compounds containing <u>hydrogen</u>, <u>oxygen</u> and a <u>third element</u>. These compounds usually produce a <u>polyatomic ion</u> when in aqueous solution, and the names for these acids formed are based on the polyatomic ions produced.

If the polyatomic ion ends in "-ate" use the root of the third element and add "-ic"

If the polyatomic ion ends in "-ite" use the <u>root of the third element</u> and **add** "-ous"

Examples:	hydrogen phosph <u>ate</u>	phosphor ic acid	(H ₃ PO ₄)
-	hydrogen sulf <u>ite</u>	sulfur ous acid	(H_2SO_3)

PRACTICE: Name the following compounds as binary acids.



WRITE the formula for the following acids.

_____ nitric acid

hydrochloric acid

_____ phosphorous acid

_____hydrofluoric acid

_____ chromic acid

_____ sulfuric acid

"Life is not a dress rehearsal every day is opening night." --Peter Daniels