Henry's law	constants in H_2O
	(atm x 10 ³)
He	131
N_2	86
CO	57
O ₂	43
Ār	40
CO ₂	1.6

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$$x_{CO_2} = \frac{P_{CO_2}}{K_{H,CO_2}}$$

 $x_{CO_2} = \frac{3.8 \ x \ 10^{-4} \ atm}{1600 \ atm} = 2.375 \ x \ 10^{-7}$

 $c_{CO_2} \approx x_{CO_2} c_{H_2O} = (2.375 \ x \ 10^{-7})(55.5 \ M)$

 $c_{CO_2} \approx 1.31 \, x \, 10^{-5}$

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The carbonic acid equilibrium is

 $CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow HCO_3^- + H^+$

The K_a is

$$K_a = 10^{-pK_a} = 10^{-6.3} = 5.01 x \, 10^{-6}$$

Given that the initial concentration is quite low,

$$c_{CO_2} \approx 1.31 \, x \, 10^{-5}$$

it would be best to solve for the [H⁺] using a reaction table.

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Accounting for the $[H^+] = 10^{-7}$ in neutral water we have

$$K_a = \frac{x(10^{-7} + x)}{(c_{CO_2} - x)}$$

$$K_a(c_{CO_2} - x) = 10^{-7}x + x^2$$

$$x^2 + (K_a + 10^{-7})x - K_a c_{CO_2} = 0$$

 $x^2 + (5.11 \, x \, 10^{-6})x - 6.56 \, x \, 10^{-11} = 0$

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which leads to

$$x = \frac{-5.11 \, x \, 10^{-6} \pm \sqrt{2.61 \, x \, 10^{-11} + 4(6.56 \, x \, 10^{-11})}}{2}$$
$$x = 5.93 \, x \, 10^{-6}$$

and therefore pH = 5.2.