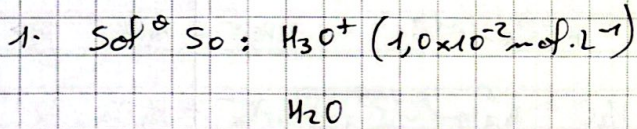
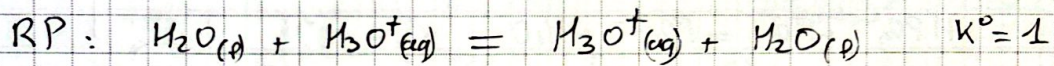


stage août

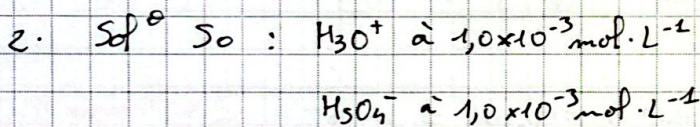
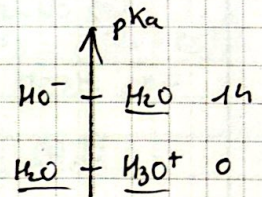
partie 6 : réactions en solutions aqueuses (1)

* Uniquement s'il s'agit d'un examen.

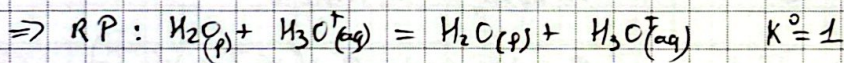
Exercice 1

pas de réac^o avec $K^o > 1$ 

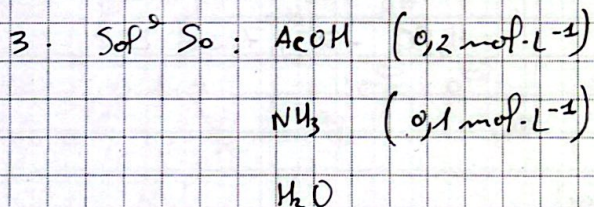
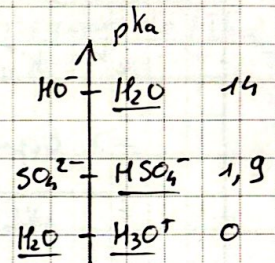
$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{C^o} = 2$$



H_2O
 Pas de réac^o avec $K^o > 1$



$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 3$$

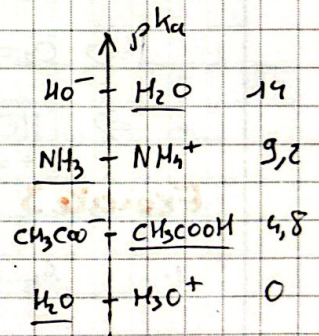
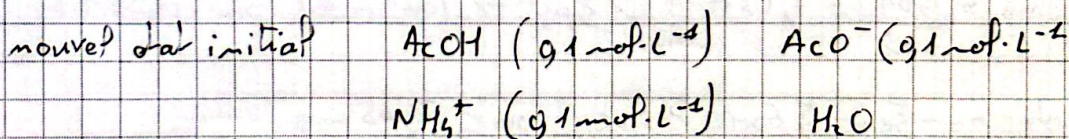
1 réac^o avec $K^o > 1$ entre AcOH et NH_3

$$K^o = 10^{4,4} > 10^3 \rightarrow \text{quantitatif}$$



état ?

0	0,1	0,1	0,1
---	-----	-----	-----



N°

.../...

Il est interdit aux candidats de signer leur composition ou d'y mettre un signe quelconque pouvant indiquer sa provenance.

→ pas de réac^o avec $K^o \gg 4$

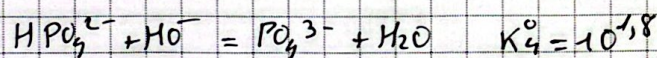
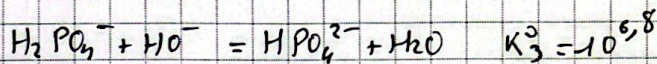
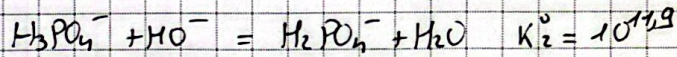
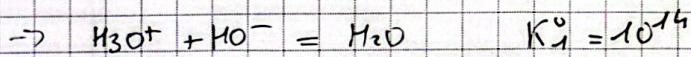
⇒ sol^o finale = nouvel état initial

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = \text{pK}_a(\text{AcOH}/\text{AcO}^-) + \log \left(\frac{[\text{AcO}^-]}{[\text{AcOH}]} \right) = 4,8$$

⇒ ds domaine de NH_4^+ ⇒ ok

Exercice 2

Pas de réaction préalable



pK_a	
14	$\text{HO}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
12,2	$\text{PO}_4^{3-} + \text{HPO}_4^{2-}$
7,2	$\text{HPO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$
2,1	$\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^- + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$
0	$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

⇒ 2 sauts de pH pour 4 réac^o car (1) et (2) simplifiés ($K^o < 10^4$)
et $K_4^o < 10^3$

⇒ Equiv 1 $n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + n_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} = n_{\text{HO}^-}$

$$\Rightarrow (C_1 + C_2) V_0 = C V_{\text{eq},1}$$

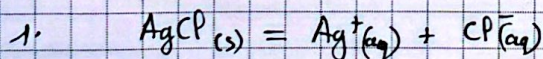
Equiv 2 $\Rightarrow n_{\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-} = n_{\text{HO}^-}$

$$C_2 V_0 = C (V_{\text{eq},2} - V_{\text{eq},1})$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = 1,7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \quad \text{or } C_1 = 7,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{HCl} \rightarrow 0,72 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \quad \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow 1,7 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

Exercice 3



$$m_0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

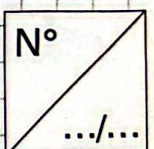
$$m_0 - \xi_{\text{eq}} \quad \xi_{\text{eq}} \quad \xi_{\text{eq}}$$

$$K_s = \frac{\xi_{\text{eq}}^2}{V_0 C^0} \Rightarrow \xi = 1,4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

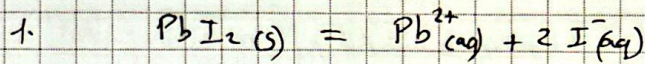
$$m_0 = \frac{1}{143} = 7,0 \times 10^{-6} < \xi_{\text{eq}} \rightarrow \text{tout le solide est dissous}$$

$$2. \quad m_0 = \frac{0,01}{143} = 7,0 \times 10^{-5} > \xi_{\text{eq}} \rightarrow \text{tout n'est pas dissous}$$

$$\text{il reste } m_0 - \xi_{\text{eq}} = 5,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad \text{soit } 7,15 \text{ mg}$$

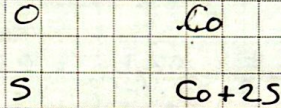
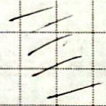
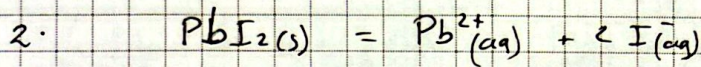


Exercice 4



$$K_s = \frac{s \times (2s)^2}{c^0^3} = \frac{4s^3}{c^0^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} c^0 = 630 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1} \quad \text{soit } 290 \text{ mg} \cdot L^{-1}$$



$$K_s = \frac{s(c_0 + 2s)^2}{c^0^3}$$

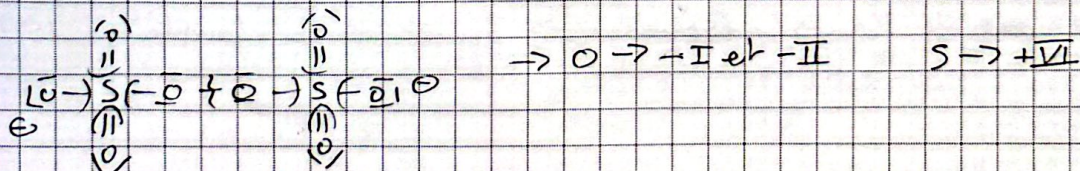
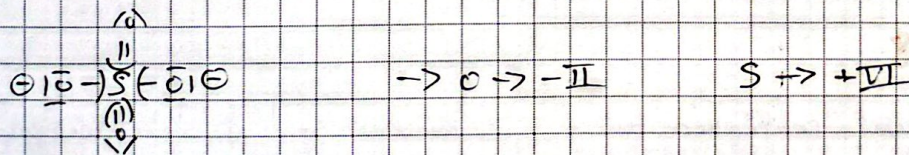
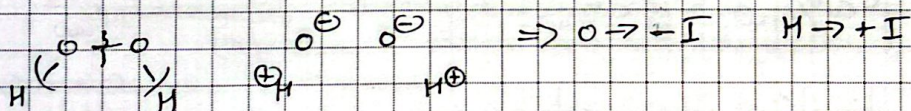
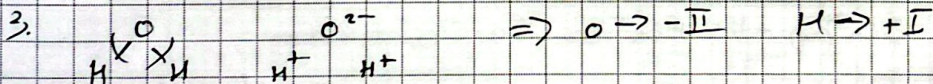
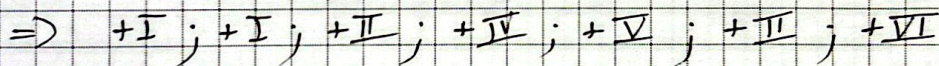
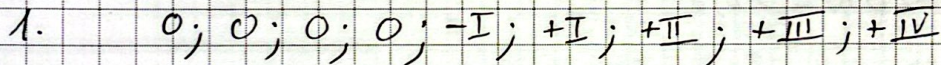
$$\Rightarrow s = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1} \quad \text{soit } 4,61 \text{ mg} \cdot L^{-1}$$

3. $s = [I_2(aq)] + [I_3^{-}(aq)] = [I_2(aq)] \left(1 - \frac{[I_3^{-}(aq)]}{[I_2(aq)]} \right)$

or $K_s = \frac{[I_2(aq)]}{c^0}$ et $K^0 = \frac{[I_3^{-}(aq)] c^0}{[I_2(aq)] [I^{-}(aq)]}$

$$\Rightarrow s = K_s \left(1 - K^0 \frac{[I_3^{-}]}{c^0} \right) \Rightarrow s \text{ est fct croissante de } [I^{-}(aq)]$$

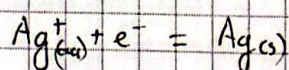
Exercice 5



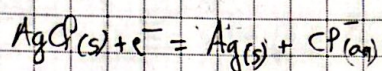
N°

.../...

Exercice 6



$$E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = E^\circ_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} + 0,06 \log \left(\frac{[\text{Ag}^+]}{c^\circ} \right)$$



$$E_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} = E^\circ_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} + 0,06 \log \left(\frac{c^\circ}{[\text{Cl}^-]} \right)$$

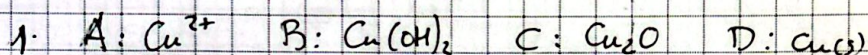
$$\text{Equilibre} \Rightarrow E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = E_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E^\circ_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} + 0,06 \log \left(\frac{[\text{Ag}^+]}{c^\circ} \right) = E^\circ_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} + 0,06 \log \left(\frac{c^\circ}{[\text{Cl}^-]} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E^\circ_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} &= E^\circ_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} + 0,06 \log \left(\frac{[\text{Ag}^+]}{c^\circ} \frac{[\text{Cl}^-]}{c^\circ} \right) \\ &= E^\circ_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} - 0,06 \text{ p}K_s \end{aligned}$$

$E^\circ_{\text{AgCl}/\text{Ag}} < E^\circ_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} \Rightarrow$ la précipitation de Ag^+ avec Cl^- le stabilise
 $\Rightarrow$ pouvoir oxydant de Ag^+ diminué

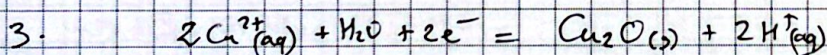
Exercice 7



2. $K_s = [\text{Cu}^{2+}][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 = [\text{Cu}^{2+}] \left(\frac{10^{-14}}{10^{\text{pH}}} \right)^2 = 9,01 \times \frac{10^{-28}}{10^{-21,2}} = 1,5 \times 10^{-19}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{p}K_s = 18,8$$

$$E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{c^\circ} \Rightarrow E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}} = 0,28 - 0,03 \log(9,01) = 0,34 \text{ V}$$



$$E_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}} = E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}} + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]^2}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = E^\circ_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}} - 0,06 + 0,06 \text{ pH} = \text{cte} + 0,06 \text{ pH}$$

par continuité à $\text{pH}=3$, $\text{cte} = 0,1 \text{ V}$

Exercice 8

1. Les bases conjuguées du groupe du bas sont $\oplus$ stabilisées par mésomérie

2. pas de formes mésomères $\Rightarrow$ plutôt ds la fourchette 15-18

ne rien
écrire
dans

la
partie
barrée

N°

.../...

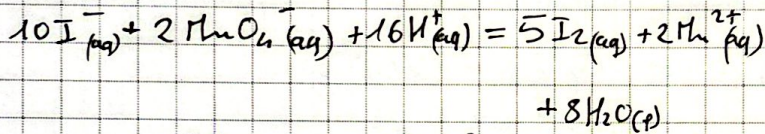
Partie 6 : réactions en solutions aqueuses (2)

* Uniquement s'il s'agit d'un examen.

Exercice 9

Domaines de MnO_4^- et I^- disjoints

$\Rightarrow$ réaction

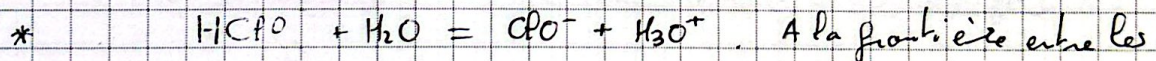
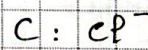
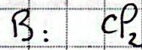
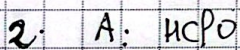
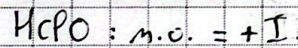
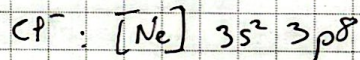
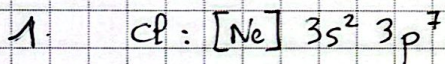


$$K^0 = 10^{\frac{10}{0,06} (E^0_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}} - E^0_{\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-})} = 10^{162}$$

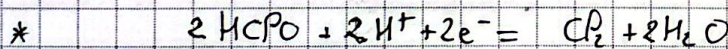
$\Rightarrow$ passe du violet au orange.

		$E^0_{(V)}$
MnO_4^-	Mn^{2+}	1,51
O_2	H_2O	1,23
I_2	I^-	0,54
H_2O	H_2	0

Exercice 10



2 domaines, $[\text{HClO}] = [\text{ClO}^-] \Rightarrow$ d'après la relation de Henderson $\text{pKa} = \text{pH} = 7,5$



$$\Rightarrow E = E^0_{\text{HClO}/\text{Cl}_2} + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \left(\frac{[\text{HClO}]^2 \times [\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{Cl}_2] \times c^0} \right)$$

$$= E^0_{\text{HClO}/\text{Cl}_2} + 0,03 \log \left(\frac{[\text{HClO}]^2}{[\text{Cl}_2] c^0} \right) - 0,06 \text{pH}$$

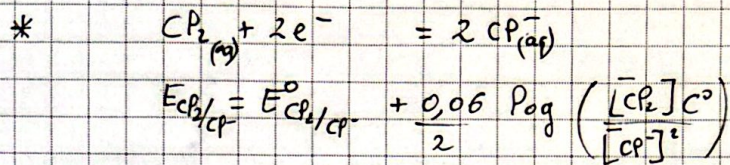
à la frontière, $[\text{HClO}] = [\text{Cl}_2]$ et $[\text{HClO}] + [\text{Cl}_2] = 10^{-1} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow E^0_{\text{HClO}/\text{Cl}_2} = E_{\text{orig.}} - 0,03 \log \left(\frac{(0,5 \times 10^{-1})^2}{0,5 \times 10^{-1} \times 1} \right) = 1,60 \text{V}$$

N°

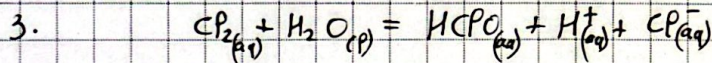
.../...

Il est interdit aux candidats de signer leur composition ou d'y mettre un signe quelconque pouvant indiquer sa provenance.



A la frontière $[\text{CP}_2] = [\text{CP}^-]$ et $[\text{CP}_2] + [\text{CP}^-] = 10^{-1} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

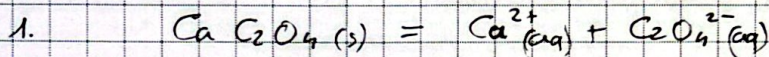
$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{CP}_2/\text{CP}^-}^0 = E_{\text{aug}} - 0,03 \log \left(\frac{0,5 \times 10^{-1}}{(0,5 \times 10^{-1})^2 \times 1} \right) = 1,38 \text{ V}$$



$$K^0 = e^{\frac{1}{0,06} (E_{\text{CP}_2/\text{CP}^-}^0 - E_{\text{HCP}/\text{CP}_2}^0)} = e^{\frac{1}{0,06} (1,38 - 1,60)} = 10^{-3,7}$$

Réaction pour obtenir l'eau de javel : $\text{CP}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH} = \text{NaClO} + \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Exercice 11



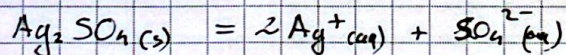
$$2. \quad K^0 = K_s = [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}] = S^2$$

$$3. \quad S_m = S \times M = 6,0 \times 10^{-5} \times 128 = 0,0076 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$S_m = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow V = \frac{m}{S_m} = \frac{0,80}{0,0076} = 105 \text{ L}$$

$\Rightarrow$ méthode impossible $\Rightarrow$ lithotripsie.

Exercice 12



$$[\text{Ag}^+]_0 = \frac{C_0}{2} = 0,5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \quad (\text{dilution par 2})$$

$$[\text{SO}_4^{2-}]_0 = \frac{C_0}{2} = 0,5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

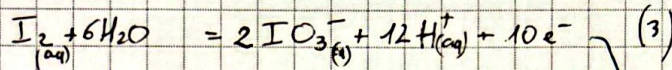
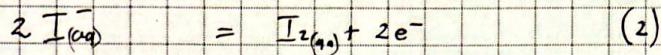
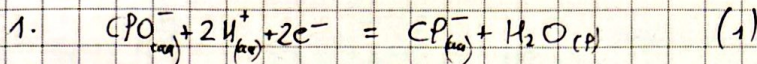
$$\Rightarrow Q_2 = \frac{[\text{Ag}^+]^2 \times [\text{SO}_4^{2-}]}{C^0{}^3} = 1,25 \times 10^{-4} > K_s \text{ donc évolution}$$

dans le sens indirect. donc formation du précipité

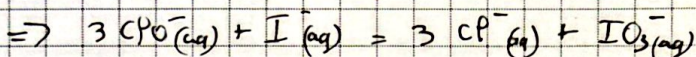
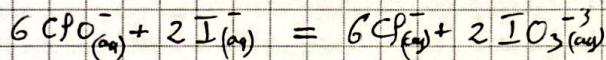
N°

.../...

Exercice 13

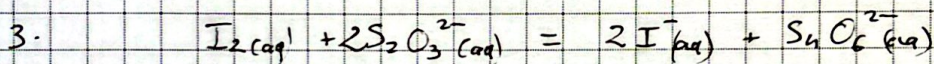
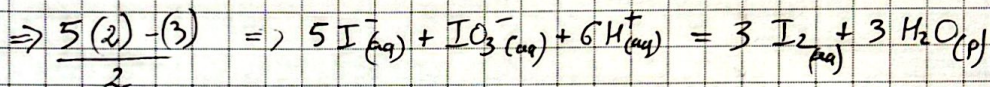


$$(4) = 6(1) + (2) + (3)$$



I⁻ en excès pour faire réagir tous les CPO⁻ pour avoir une relation entre n_{CPO^-} et $n_{\text{IO}_3^-}$

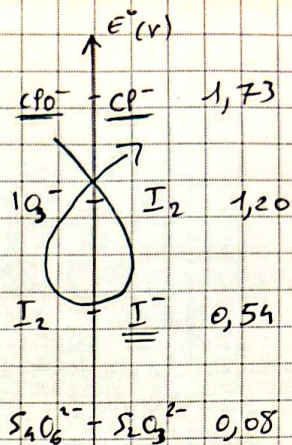
2. jaune apparaît $\Rightarrow$ formation de $\text{I}_2 \Rightarrow$ réaction entre I^- et IO_3^-



$$4. K^0 = e^{\frac{2}{0,06} (E^0_{\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-} - E^0_{\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}/\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}})} = e^{\frac{2}{0,06} (0,54 - 0,08)} = 10^{15,3}$$

$$5. Co = \frac{n_{\text{CPO}^-} \times 100}{V} = \frac{n_{\text{IO}_3^-} \times 100}{3V} = \frac{n_{\text{I}_2} \times 100}{V} = \frac{n_{\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}} \times 100}{2V}$$

$$= \frac{50 \times C_1 \times V_{eq}}{V_{init}}$$



car l'énoncé dit qu'il y a formation de IO_3^-

N°

.../...