

Examen de fin d'études secondaires 2016

Section: B et C

Branche: Chimie

CORRIGÉ MODÈLE

A) Réactions autour d'un alcool primaire (24 pts.)

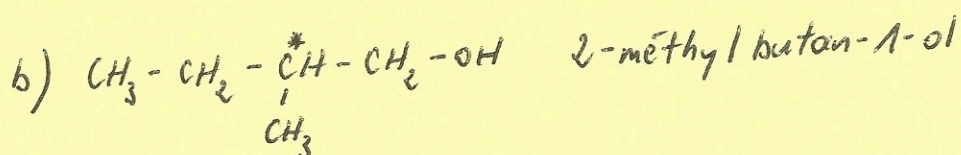
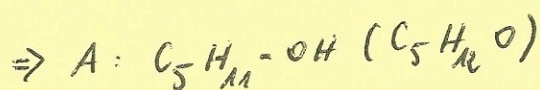
1) a) Formule générale de A:  $C_nH_{2n+1}-OH$ 

$$M(A) = 12n + 2n + 1 + 17 = 14n + 18 \text{ g/mol}$$

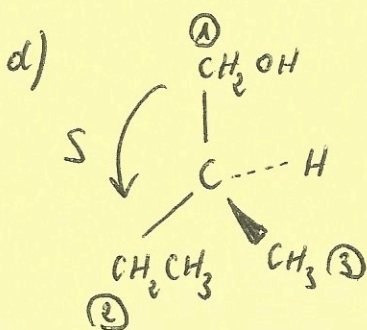
$$\frac{M(O)}{M(A)} = \frac{16}{14n+18} = \frac{18,18}{100} \Leftrightarrow 14n+18 = \frac{16 \cdot 100}{18,18} \approx 88$$

$$14n = 88 - 18 = 70$$

$$\underline{n = 5}$$

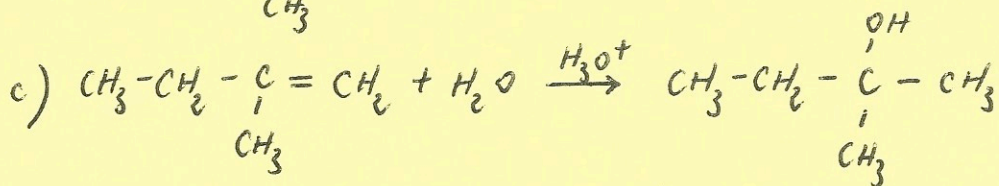
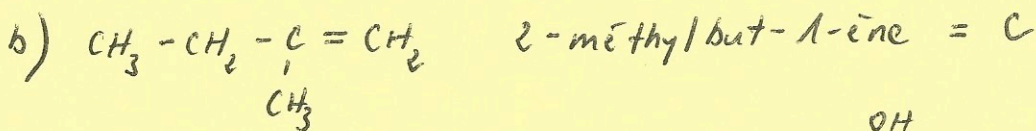
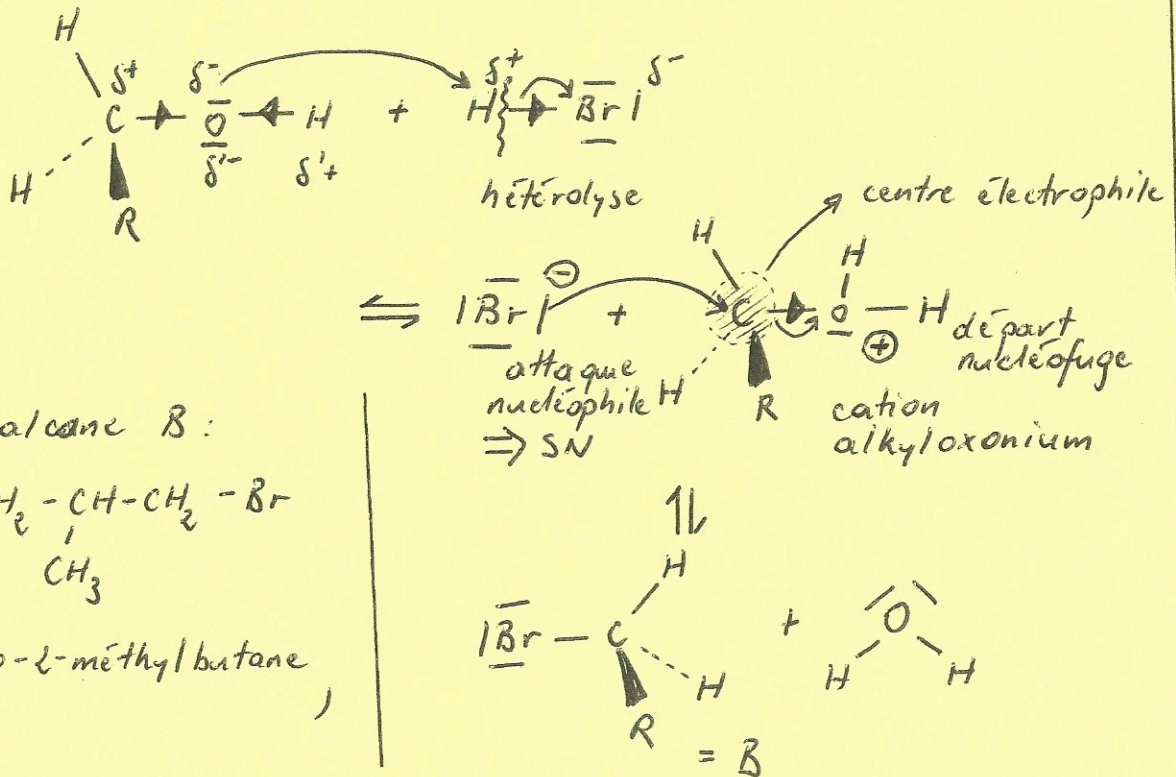


c) La volatilité du 2-méthylbutan-1-ol est nettement réduite par rapport au n-hexane. Ceci s'explique par la polarité du groupement  $-OH$ . Alors que les molécules apolaires du n-hexane s'associent seulement par les faibles forces de Van der Waals, la forte différence d'électronégativité entre O et H du groupement hydroxyle fait apparaître des charges partielles qui permettent une association dipôle-dipôle par ponts H.

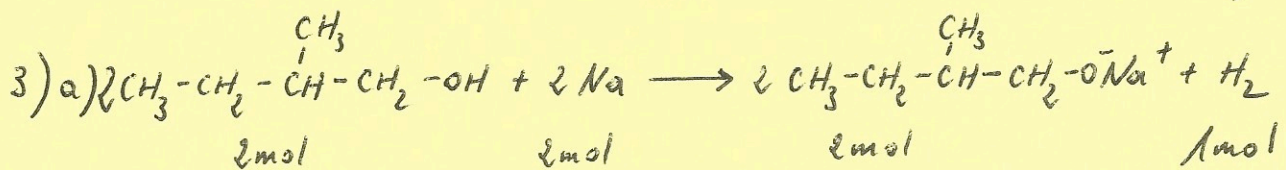


1

2) a)  $R = \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}$  | commentaires supplémentaires : cf. livre p. 39+40



(2-méthylbutan-2-ol = D)



b)  $m(A) = \rho \cdot V = 0,82 \text{ g/mL} \cdot 5 \text{ mL} = 4,1 \text{ g}$

$n(A) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{4,1 \text{ g}}{88 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,0466 \text{ mol}$

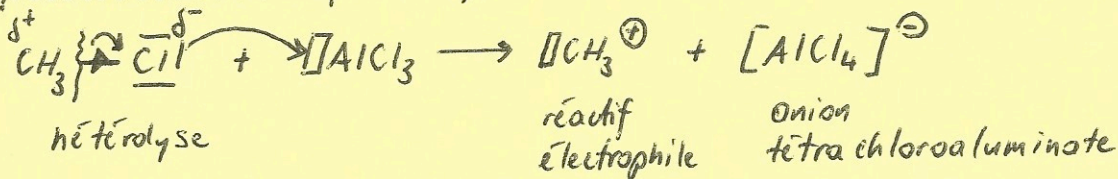
$n(\text{Na}) = \frac{0,1 \text{ g}}{23 \text{ g/mol}} = 4,35 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \Rightarrow \text{Na} = \text{réactif limitant}$

$\frac{n(\text{H}_2)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow n(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,35 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 2,17 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

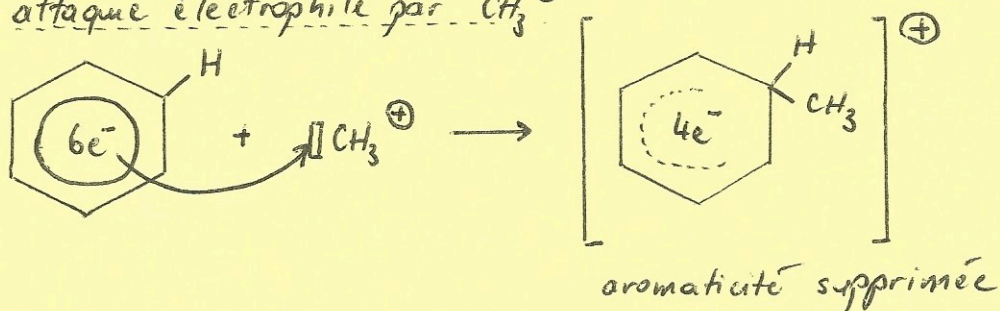
$V(\text{H}_2) = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{2,17 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot 0,082 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 296 \text{ K}}{0,984 \text{ atm}} = 0,0536 \text{ L} = \underline{\underline{53,6 \text{ mL}}}$

B) Synthèse de l'acide benzoïque (14pts.)

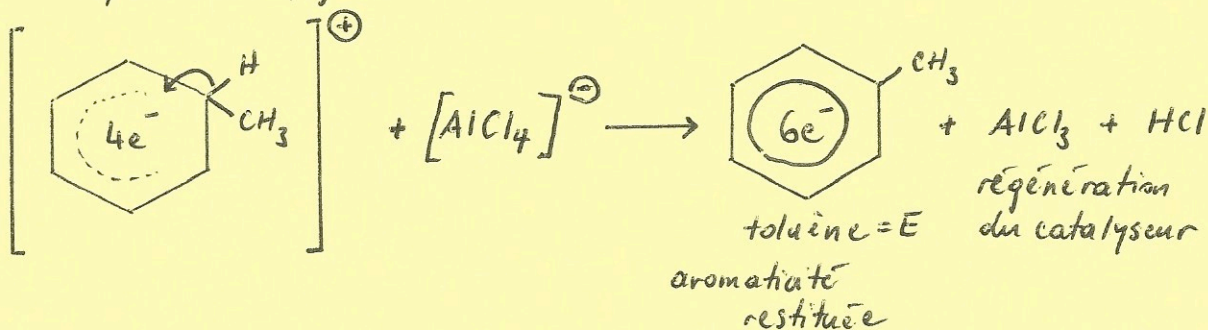
1) formation du réactif électrophile



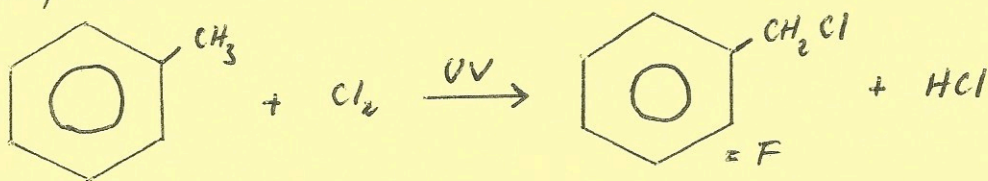
attaque électrophile par  $\text{CH}_3^{\oplus}$



départ électrofuge de  $\text{H}^{\oplus}$

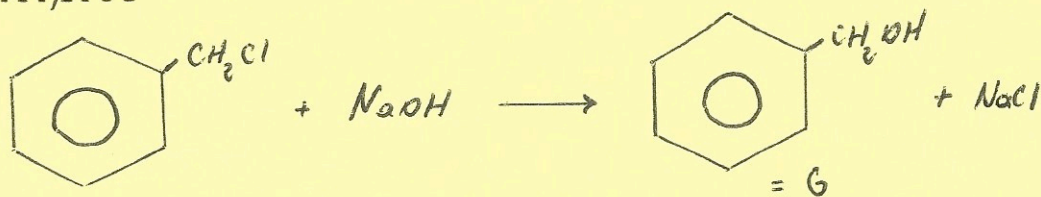


2) étape 2

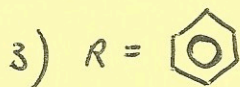


= substitution radicalaire (SR)

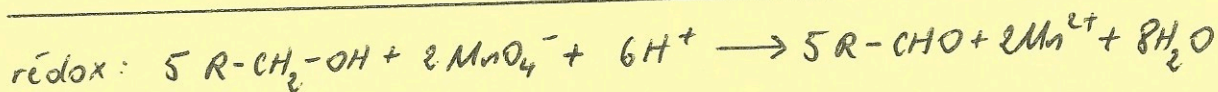
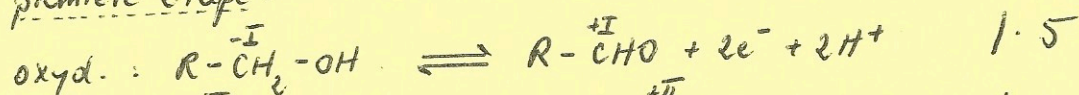
étape 3



= substitution nucléophile (SN)

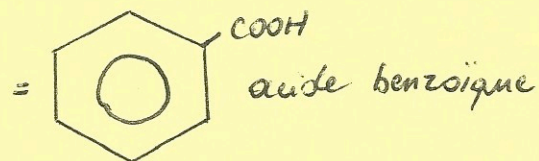
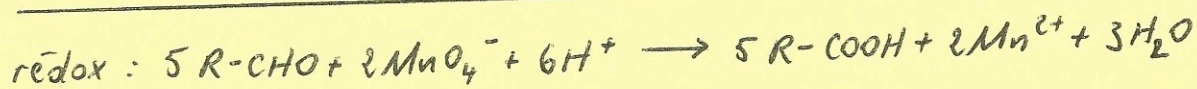
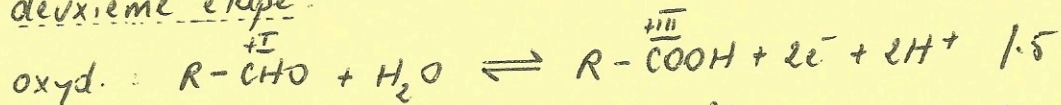


première étape :

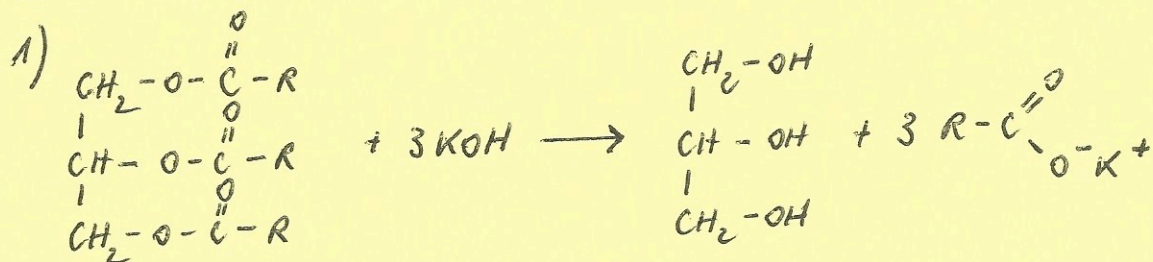


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deuxième étape :



c) Identification d'un acide gras (8pts.)



2

$$2) a) n(\text{HCl}) = n(\text{KOH})_{\text{titré}} = 0,125 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 0,037 \text{ L} = 4,625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{KOH})_{\text{utilisé}} = 0,5 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 0,030 \text{ L} = 0,015 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{KOH})_{\text{consommé}} = 0,015 - 4,625 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,010375 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{n(\text{trimyristine})}{n(\text{KOH})} = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow n(\text{trimyristine}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,010375 \text{ mol} = 3,458 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

2

$$M(\text{trimyristine}) = \frac{2,4979 \text{ g}}{3,458 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}} = \underline{\underline{722,02 \text{ g/mol}}}$$

1

$$b) M(\text{trimyristine}) = M(3R) + \underbrace{M(C_3H_5(OOC)_3)}_{173 \text{ g/mol}} = 722,02 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(3R) = 722,02 - 173 = 549,02 \text{ g/mol}$$

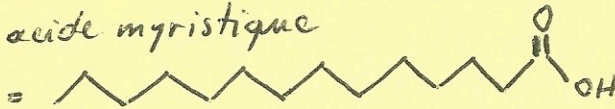
$$M(R) = \frac{549,02}{3} = 183 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$R = C_n H_{2n+1}$$

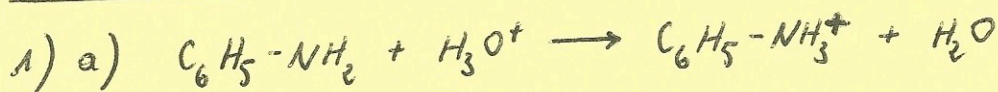
$$\text{Donc, } 14n + 1 = 183$$

$$14n = 182$$

$$\underline{n = 13} \Rightarrow \text{acide myristique}$$



### D) Autour de l'aniline (14 pts.)



b) aniline = base faible ;  $pK_b = 9,38$

$$K_b = \frac{x^2}{c_0 - x}$$

$$c_0 - x = \frac{x^2}{K_b}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{x^2}{K_b} + x \quad \text{avec } x = [OH^-] = 10^{-pOH} = 10^{-5,28} = 5,25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_b = 10^{-pK_b} = 10^{-9,38} = 4,17 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\underline{c_0 = 0,0661 \text{ mol/L}}$$

$$c) V(\text{alanine}_{aq}) = \frac{c(\text{HCl}) \cdot V(\text{HCl}_{aq})}{c(\text{aniline})} = \frac{0,1 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 16,25 \text{ mL}}{0,0661 \text{ mol/L}} = \underline{24,59 \text{ mL}}$$

d) au P.E. : sol. de  $C_6H_5-NH_3^+$  = acide faible ;  $pK_a = 4,62$

$$n(\text{HCl})_{\text{utilisé}} = n(C_6H_5-NH_3^+)_{\text{formé}} = 0,1 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 0,1625 \text{ L} = 1,625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$[C_6H_5-NH_3^+] = \frac{1,625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{(24,59 + 16,25) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}} = 0,0398 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$x^2 + K_a \cdot x - K_a \cdot c_0 = 0 \quad \text{avec } x = [H_3O^+]$$

$$x_1 = 9,652 \cdot 10^{-4} = [H_3O^+]$$

$$(x_2 = -9,8921 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ à écarter})$$

$$K_a = 10^{-4,62} = 2,399 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$c_0 = 0,0398 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$pH = -\log[H_3O^+] = -\log 9,652 \cdot 10^{-4} = \underline{\underline{3,02}}$$

$$e) n(C_6H_5-NH_2)_{initial} = 1,625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(HCl)_{ajouté} = 0,1 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 0,01 \text{ L} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(C_6H_5-NH_2)_{restant} = 1,625 \cdot 10^{-3} - 10^{-3} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(C_6H_5-NH_3^+)_{formé} = n(HCl)_{ajouté} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{solution tampon : } pH &= pK_a + \log \frac{n(C_6H_5-NH_2)}{n(C_6H_5-NH_3^+)} \\ &= 4,62 + \log \frac{6,25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{10^{-3} \text{ mol}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{4,42}} \end{aligned}$$

