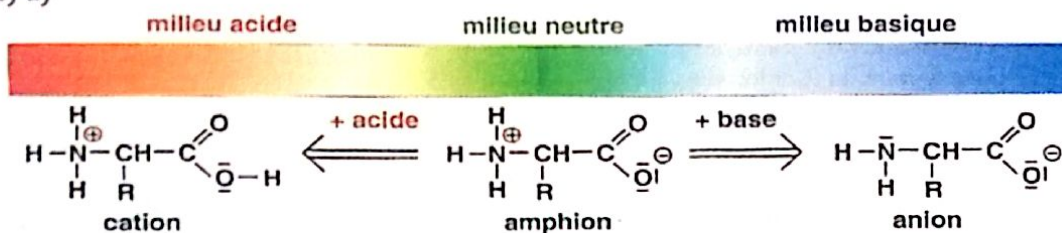


I. Acides aminés et amines (14p)

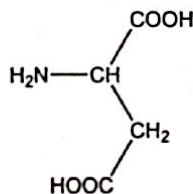
1) a)



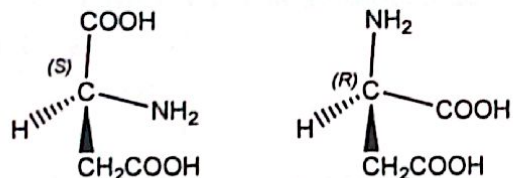
b) i. $4 M(\text{O}) / M(\text{Asp}) = 48,1/100$
 $M(\text{Asp}) = 133 \text{ g/mol}$



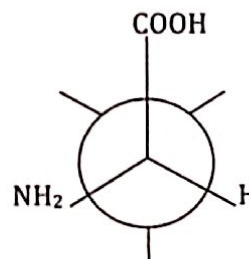
$12n + 2n - 1 + 90 + 16 = 133$
 $n = 2$



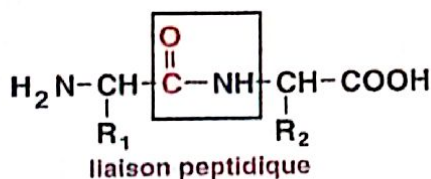
ii.



iii.

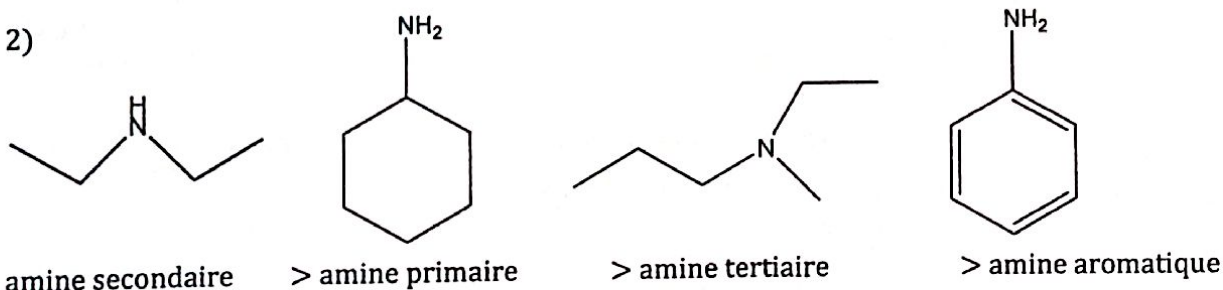


c)



$\text{R}_1 = -\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$
 $\text{R}_2 = -\text{CH}_2-\text{SH}$

2)



2x effet I+

effet I+

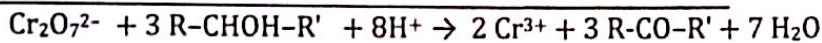
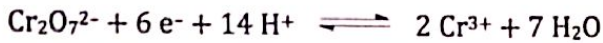
3x effet I+ mais angle d'accès réduit par l'encombrement stérique

doublet de NH_2 participe à la mésomérie du cycle

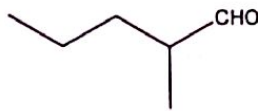
II. Composés organiques oxygénés (13p)

1) a) l'alcool A est oxydé en cétone
 composé C : 3-méthylbutanone

Système rédox :

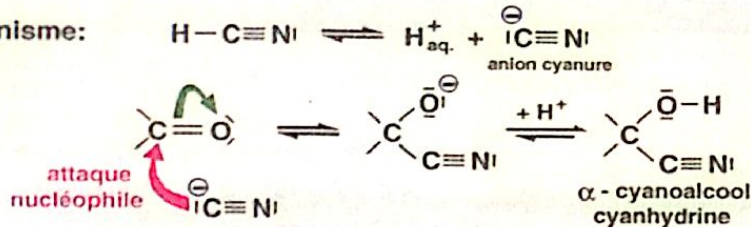


b) i. 2-méthylpentanal



ii.

mécanisme:



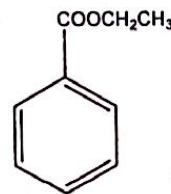
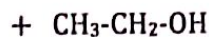
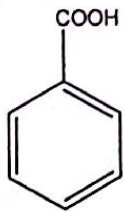
L'addition d'HCN sert à allonger la chaîne carbonée d'un atome.

2) voir livre p.62

III. Estérification et saponification (17p)

1) voir livre p. 56-57

2) a)



benzoate d'éthyle

b) Départ:

$$n(\text{acide}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{24,4\text{g}}{122\text{g/mol}} = 0,2\text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{alcool}) = 0,5\text{ mol}$$



$$K = \frac{x^2}{(0,2-x)(0,5-x)} = 4$$

$$x_1 = 3,2\text{ mol} \quad \text{à écarter}$$

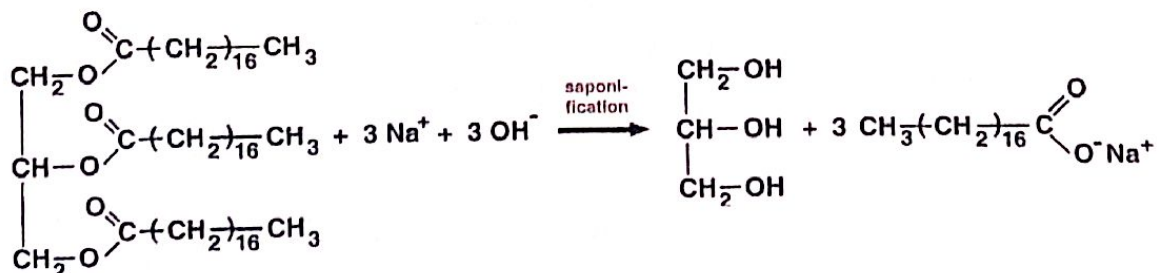
$$x_2 = 0,176\text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{alcool}) = 0,324\text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{acide}) = 0,024\text{ mol}$$

c) pour déplacer l'équilibre vers la droite et augmenter le rendement.

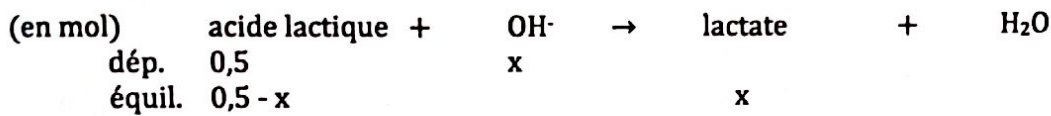
2) a) remplacer l'acide palmitique par l'acide oléique : $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{COOH}$



- b) -anions carboxylate adsorbés à la surface de l'eau
 - surface du liquide formée de chaînes carbonées, forces d'attraction faibles, tension superficielle diminue
 - savons : agents mouillants (eau détendue) et propriétés émulsifiantes

IV. Mélange tampon (6p)

$$1) n(\text{acide lactique}) = c \cdot V = 0,5 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 1 \text{ L} = 0,5 \text{ mol}$$



$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{x}{0,5 - x}$$

$$x = n(\text{lactate}) \text{ formé} = n(\text{OH}^-) \text{ ajouté} = 0,287 \text{ mol}$$

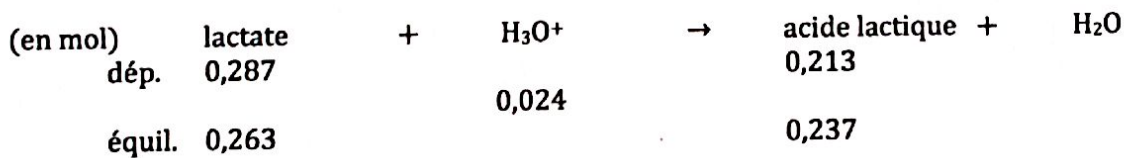
$$m(\text{NaOH}) = n \cdot M = 0,287 \text{ mol} \cdot 40 \text{ g/mol} = 11,5 \text{ g}$$

$$2) m(\text{HCl}) = 2,38 \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{HCl}) \text{ pur} = 2,38 \text{ g} \cdot 0,37 = 0,88 \text{ g}$$

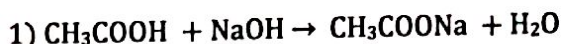
$$n(\text{HCl}) = m/M = 0,024 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{acide lactique}) = 0,5 \text{ mol} - 0,28 \text{ mol} = 0,213 \text{ mol}$$



$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{0,263}{0,237} = 3,92$$

V. Dosage d'un vinaigre. (10p)



2) Phénolphaléine

$$3) c_0(S) = \frac{c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH})}{V(S)} = 0,84 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$$

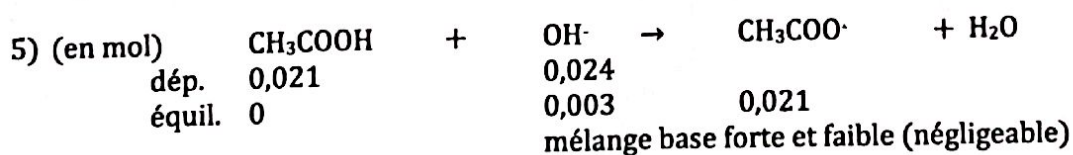
$$c(\text{vinaigre}) = 0,84 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} \cdot \frac{150}{50} = 4,2 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$$

$$4) K_b = 5,62 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$c(\text{acetate au P.E.}) = \frac{0,021 \text{ mol}}{0,021 \text{ l} + 0,025 \text{ l}} = 0,465 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}}$$

$$x^2 + K_b x + K_b c = 0$$

$$x = [\text{OH}^-] = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l} \quad pOH = 4,8 \quad pH = 9,2$$



$$pOH = -\log \frac{0,003}{0,025 + 0,024} = 1,2 \quad pH = 12,8$$

$$6) \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_a}{c_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{1,76 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0,84}} = 0,0046$$

Le degré de dissociation d'un acide augmente à dilution croissante, loi de le Chatelier