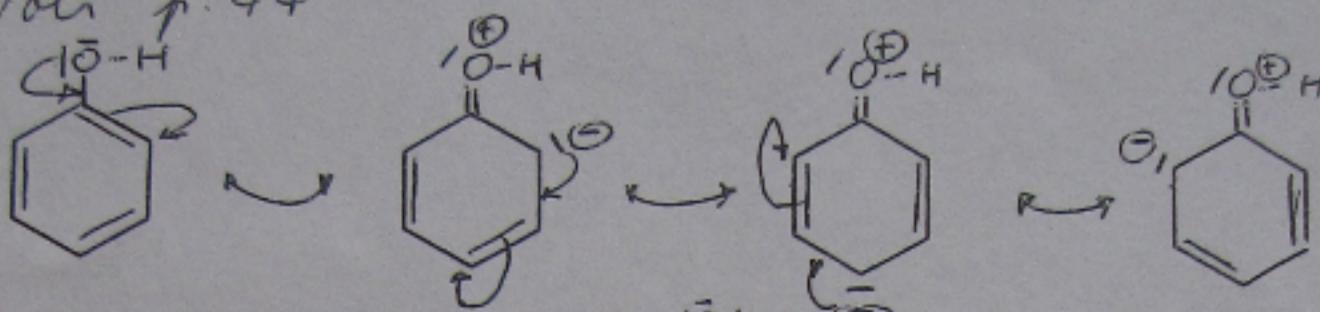
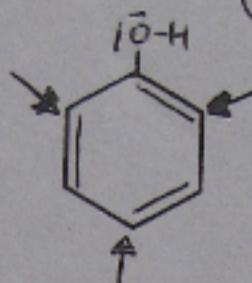


CorrigéI. Substitution dans le cycle aromatique

1. voir p. 44

2.1.

 NO_2^+ électrophile \Rightarrow ortho et para

QC 6

2.2. SE plus facile dans le phénol
effet H^+ augmente la densité élec. sur le cycle

AT 3

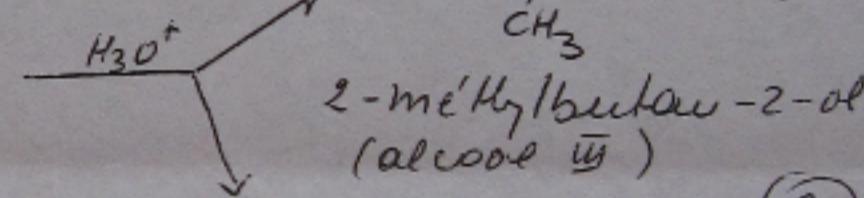
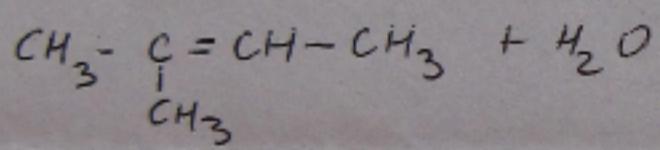
AT 2

(11)

II. Hydroxylation d'un alcène

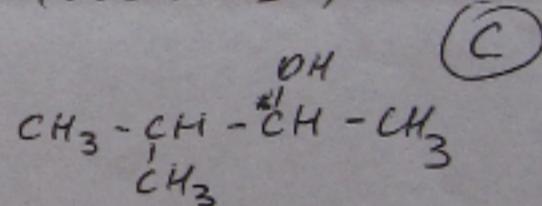
1.

(A)

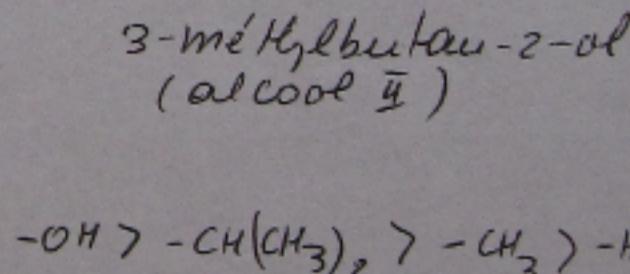
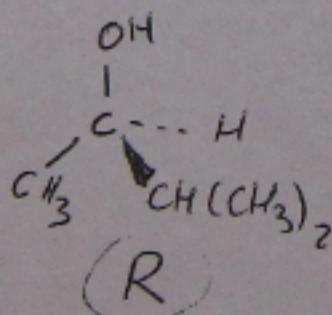
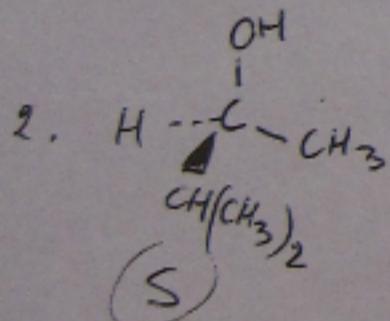


(B)

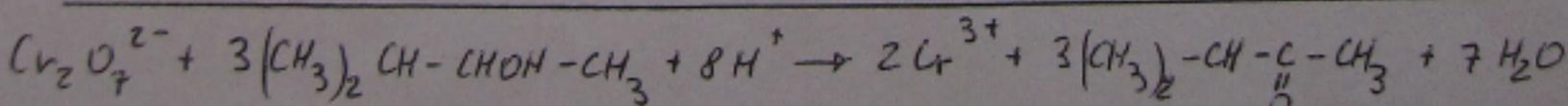
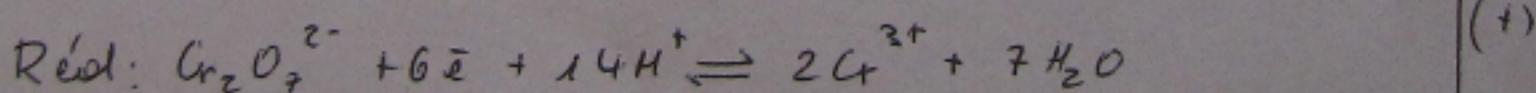
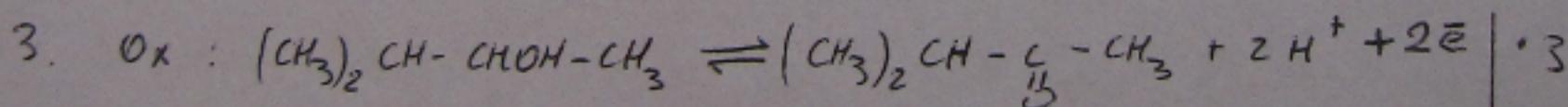
AT 4



(C)



AT 1



QC 2

AT 1

3-méthylbutanone

(9)

III. Acides carboxyliques

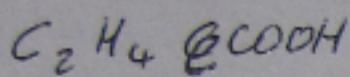
1. voir p. 51, p. 62, p. 69

AC 6

2. 1. $C_n H_{2n-1} Cl COOH$

$$\text{L} \Rightarrow M = 14n + 80,5 - 108,5$$

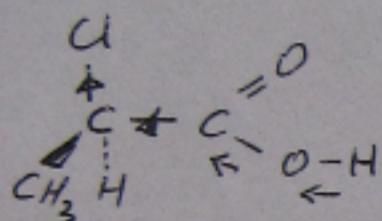
AT 2



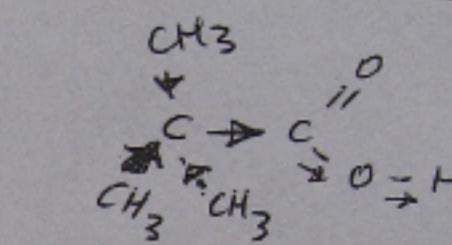
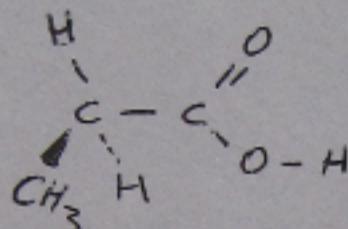
2. 2. $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{Cl}}{\text{C}}} - \text{COOH}$ acide 2-chloropropanoïque

AT 1

2. 3. acidité +



effet I- de Cl
affaiblit -COOH
en $\bar{e} \Rightarrow$ acidité +



effet I+ du $-\text{CH}_3$
enrichit $-\text{COOH}$
en $\bar{e} \Rightarrow$ acidité +

AT 3

(12)

IV Solutions aqueuses d'acide et de base

1. 1. $pH = 8,26 \Rightarrow pOH = 5,74 \Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-5,74} = 1,82 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$ EN 2

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \alpha c_0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{1,82 \cdot 10^{-6}}{6 \cdot 10^{-2}} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 3,03 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$1.2 K_b = \frac{\alpha^2 c_0}{1-\alpha} \sim K_b = \alpha^2 c_0 \Leftrightarrow K_b = (3,03 \cdot 10^{-5})^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$K_b = 5,51 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

EN 2

$$2. pH = pK_a + \log \frac{M_{\text{HCOO}^-}}{M_{\text{HCOOH}}} \Leftrightarrow 4,5 = 3,75 + \log \frac{M_{\text{HCOO}^-}}{0,1 \cdot 0,06}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log M_{\text{HCOO}^-} = -1,47 \Leftrightarrow M_{\text{HCOO}^-} = 0,034 \text{ mol} (3,37 \cdot 10^{-2})$$

$$M_{\text{HCOONa}} = 0,034 \cdot 68 \Leftrightarrow M_{\text{HCOONa}} = \frac{2,312 \text{ g HCOONa}}{(2,29 \text{ g})}$$

3. pH ~ constant, car le pH d'un tampon
est insensible à la dilution

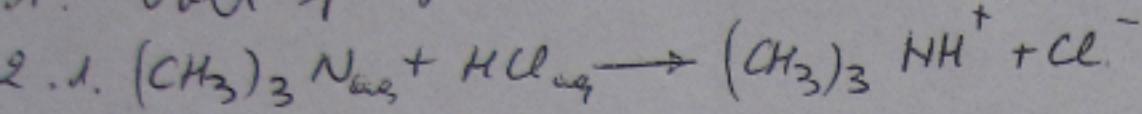
AT 1

8

VI. Composés organiques azotés

1. Voir p. 83

AC6



AT 1

$$2.2. C_{S1} = \frac{0,05 \cdot 13,1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Leftrightarrow C_{S1} = 0,0655 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

EN 1

$$2.3. C_S = 100 \cdot 0,0655 = 6,55 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

EN 1

$$2.4. C_{\text{Sbaudille}} : \frac{860 \cdot 0,45}{579} \approx 6,56 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{accord}$$

EN 3

3.1. au P.E. \Rightarrow solution d'acide faible $K_a = 10^{-9,87}$

$$C_A \text{ au P.E.} = \frac{0,05 \cdot 13,1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(10+13,1) \cdot 10^{-3}} \approx 0,028 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

EN 3

$$x^2 + 10^{-9,87} x - 10^{-9,87} \cdot 0,028 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1,944 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1,944 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{pH} = 5,71}}$$

$$3.2. \text{ pH au } \frac{\text{P.E.}}{2} = \text{p}K_a \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{pH} = 9,87}}$$

EN 1

3.3. solution d'acide fort (et d'acide faible)

$$M_A \text{ ajouté} = 0,05 \cdot 15 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$M_{\text{aminc neutr.}} = 0,0655 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,655 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

EN 3

$$M_A \text{ en excès} (0,75 - 0,655) \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,095 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$C_A = \frac{M_A}{V_{\text{total}}} = \frac{0,095 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(10+15) \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,0038 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log C_A \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{pH} = 2,4}}$$

4. rouge de méthyle, car le pH au P.E.

AT 1

se situe dans la zone de virage de cet indicateur.

(20)