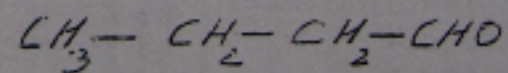
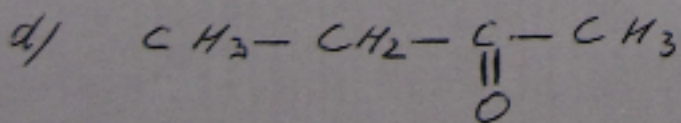
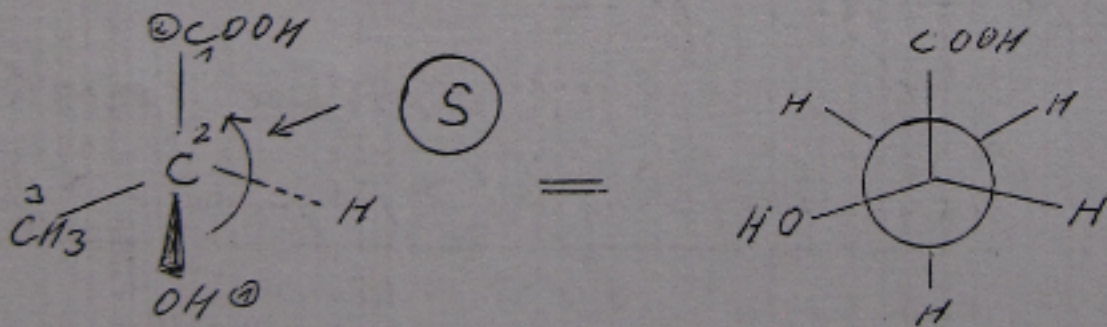
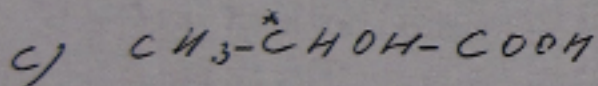
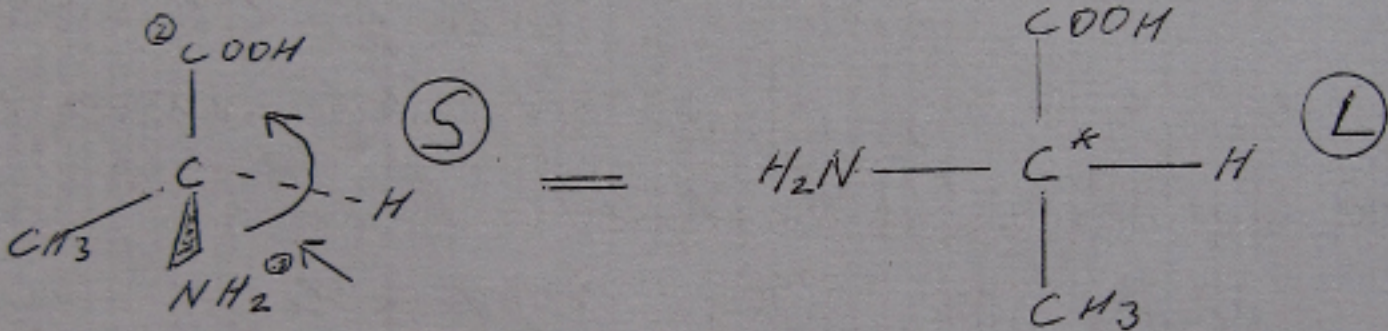
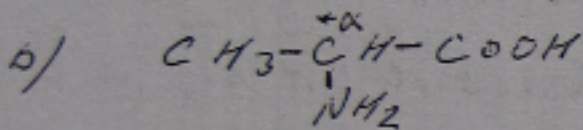
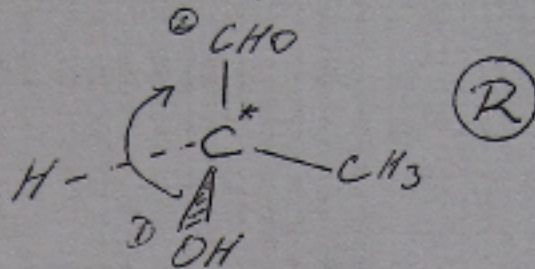
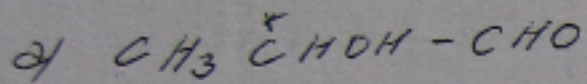


Q 1. Structure des molécules - propriétés des corps



butanal

(isomère de fonction)

1. a) butane C_4H_{10}

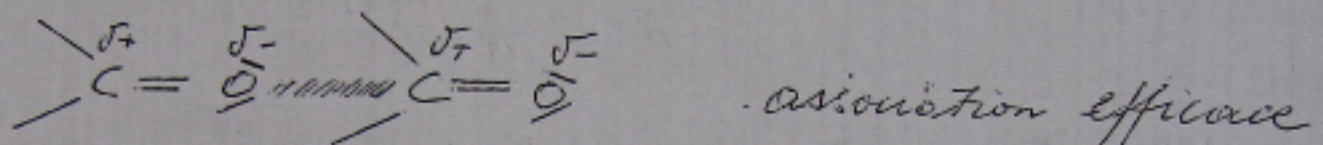
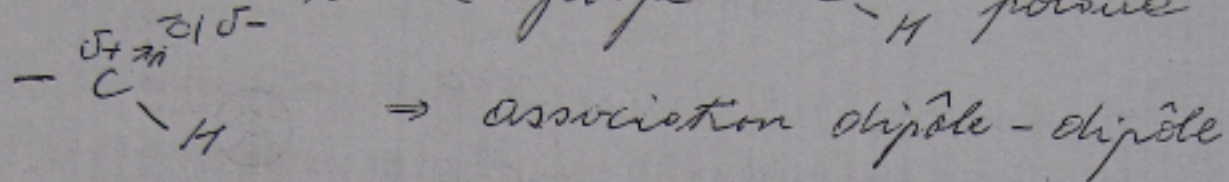
2

molécules non polaires \Rightarrow forces intermoléculaires faibles \Rightarrow forces de Van der Waals

\Rightarrow volatilité grande (t°éb. basse)

b) propanal CH_3CH_2CHO

molécules avec groupe $-C^{\delta+}-H^{\delta-}$ polaire

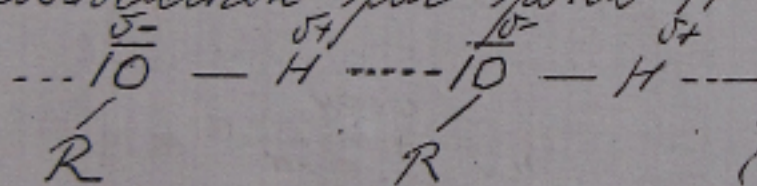


(\gg que forces de Vd.W), mais moins efficace que l'association par ponts H entre molécules d'alcool

c) propanol CH_3CH_2OH

molécules avec groupe $-O-H$ polaire $\begin{array}{c} \delta- \quad \delta+ \\ -O-H \end{array}$

association par ponts H entre molécules d'alcool



(diminue la volatilité)

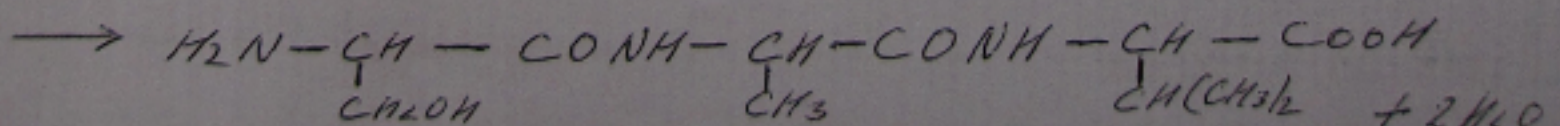
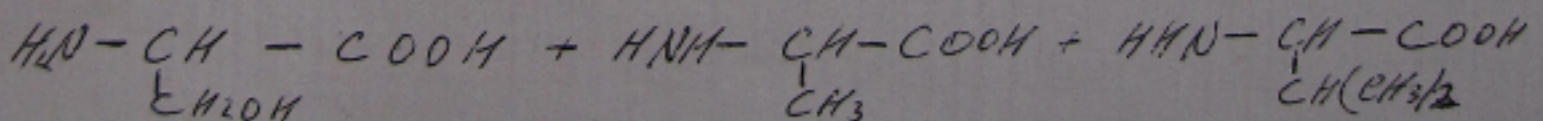
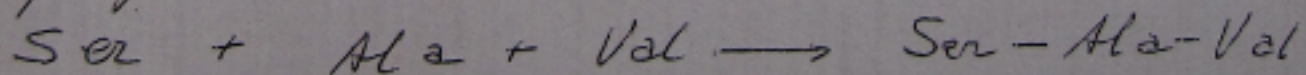
Volatilité: alcanes (butane) > propanal > propanol

Q 2. Polymérisation et polycondensation

a) pages 36 et 37

b) page 58

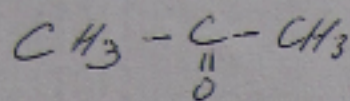
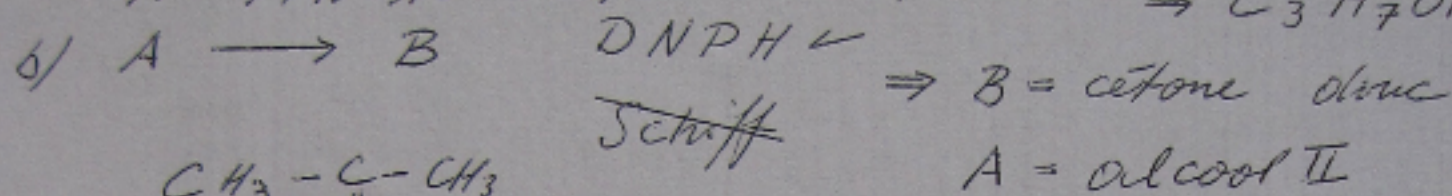
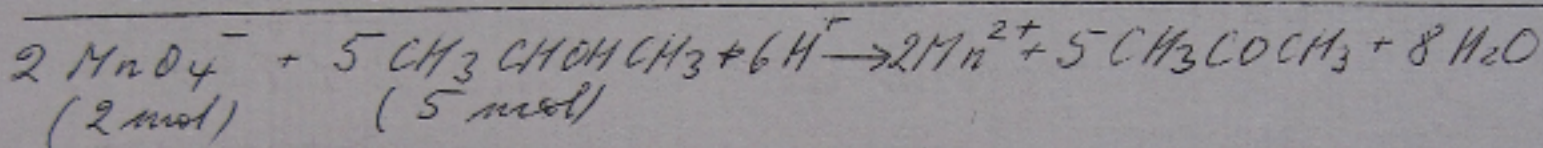
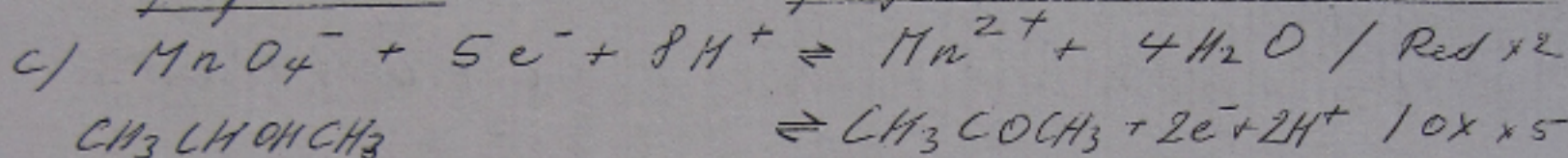
c) page 85 et



(3)

Q3. Composés oxygénés

a) alcool A: $M = \frac{16g \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot 100}{26,66} = 60g \cdot mol^{-1}$
 $M = 14n + 18 \rightarrow \Rightarrow C_3H_7OH$

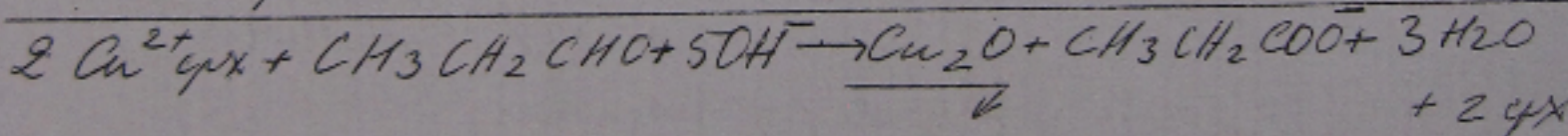
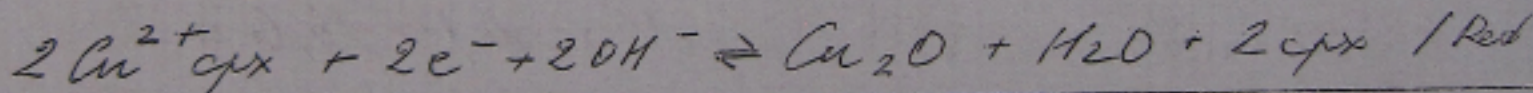
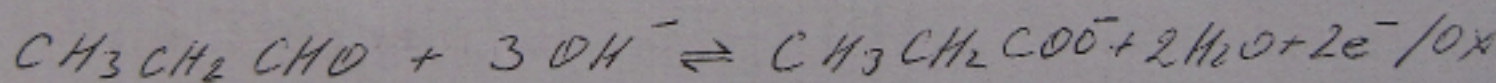
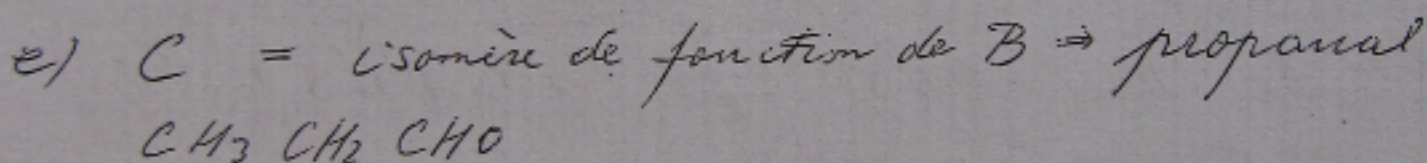
B = propanoneA = propan-2-ol $CH_3CHOHCH_3$ 

d) $M(\text{propan-2-ol}) = 60g \cdot mol^{-1}$ $m = 1g$

$$n() = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$\rightarrow n(MnO_4^-) = \frac{2}{5} n(\text{alcool}) = 6,66 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$V(\text{solution}) = \frac{n}{c} = \frac{6,66 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{0,1 \text{ mol} \cdot l^{-1}} = 6,66 \cdot 10^{-2} l \approx \underline{66,6 \text{ ml}}$$



sept. 08

Q.4. Calcul du pH

(4)

a) * solution 10,1g KNO_3 / 500 ml : pH neutre = 7
(sel d'acide fort et de base forte)

* $10 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ HNO}_3$ à 65% $\rho = 1,39 \text{ g/cm}^3$

$m(\text{solution à } 65\%) = 13,9 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{HNO}_3 \text{ pur}) = 9,035 \text{ g} \rightarrow n(\text{HNO}_3) = 0,1434 \text{ mol}$

$V_{\text{tot}} = 10,10 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow 1,01 \text{ l} \rightarrow C = 0,1419 \text{ mol/l}$

pH (acide fort) = $-\log C = 0,847 = \underline{0,85}$

* 250 cm^3 sol. acide éthanoïque 0,1M +

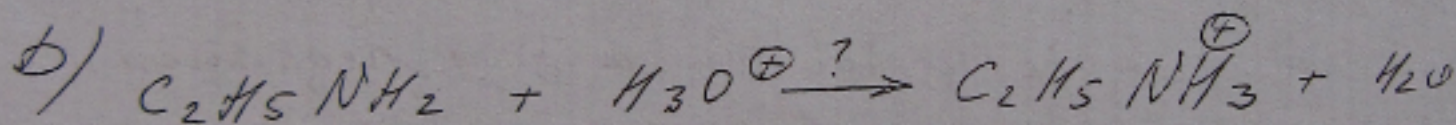
100 cm^3 sol. éthanoate de sodium 0,25M \rightarrow tampon

$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,025 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-) = 0,025 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{acide}) = n(\text{base})$

$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{n(\text{base})}{n(\text{acide})} \Rightarrow \text{pH} = \text{pK}_a = \underline{4,75}$



$\text{pK}_a: 10,75 \quad -1,74$

$\Delta \text{pK}_a > 3$: réaction complète!

$V(\text{base}) = 25 \text{ cm}^3 \quad V(\text{acide}) = 16,6 \text{ cm}^3$

$C(\text{acide}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$

* concentration initiale (éthylamine)

$C(\text{base}) = \frac{C(\text{Ac}) \cdot V(\text{Ac})}{V(\text{base})} = \frac{1 \text{ mol/l} \cdot 16,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l}}{25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l}}$

$= \underline{0,664 \text{ mol/l}}$

* pH initial éthylamine : solut. base faible : $\text{pH} > 7$

$\text{pK}_a = 10,75 \rightarrow \text{pK}_b = 3,25 \rightarrow K_b = 5,62 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$C = 0,664 \text{ mol/l}$

$x^2 + 5,62 \cdot 10^{-4} x - 5,62 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0,664 = 0$

$$x = [\text{OH}^-] = 1,90 \cdot 10^{-2} \rightarrow \text{pOH} = 1,72$$

$$\text{pH} = \underline{12,28}$$

(5)

* pH sur pt. d'équivalence : l'amine transformée
en ethylammonium \Rightarrow acide faible
pH < 7

$$n(\text{ethylammonium}) = n(\text{acide ajouté})$$

$$= 16,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l} \cdot 1 \text{ mol/l} = 16,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$V(\text{tot}) = 25 + 16,6 \text{ cm}^3 = 41,6 \text{ cm}^3 \approx 41,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l}$$

$$c = 0,399 \approx 0,4 \text{ mol/l} \quad / \quad \text{p}K_a = 10,75 \rightarrow K_a = 1,78 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$x^2 + 1,78 \cdot 10^{-11} x - 1,78 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 0,4 = 0$$

$$x = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 2,67 \cdot 10^{-6} \rightarrow \text{pH} = \underline{5,57}$$