

13. 06. 02

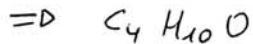
Corrigé

- I. ① a) voir manuel p. 43  
b)

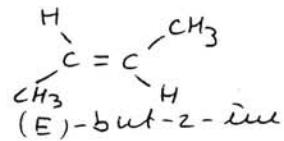
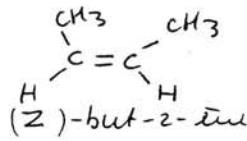
QC 1  
QC 4

$$\text{② a) } C_m H_{2n+1} OH \Rightarrow \frac{16}{14m+18} = \frac{2,16}{100} \Leftrightarrow m=4$$

AN 2

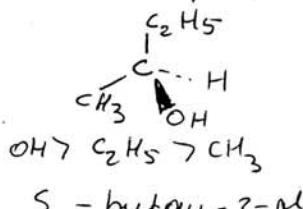


$$\text{b) } C_4 H_8$$

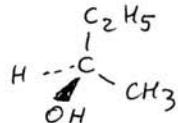


QT 2

c) isomères optiques (enantiomères)

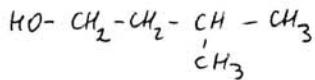
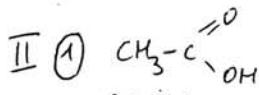


S - butane - 2 - ol



R - butane - 2 - ol

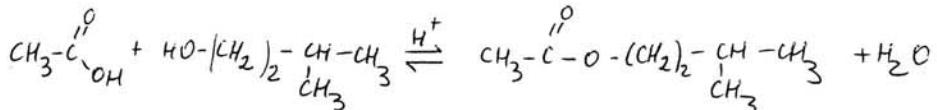
QT 3



acide

3 - méthylbutane - 1 - ol

QT 3



$$\text{② a) } K = \frac{x \cdot x}{(0,276-x)(0,525-x)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{(0,276-x)(0,525-x)} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,231$$

$$\text{Malvol} = 0,276 - 0,231 = 0,045 \text{ mol}$$

AN 3

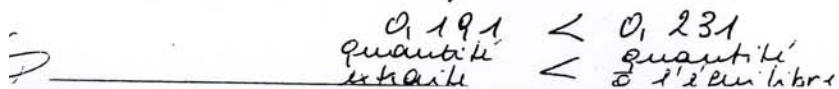
$$\text{Macide} = 0,525 - 0,231 = 0,294 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{M ester} = \text{M eau} = 0,231 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{b) rendement : } \frac{0,231}{0,276} = 0,837 \Rightarrow \underline{83,7\%}$$

AN 1

c) l'équilibre n'est pas atteint, car

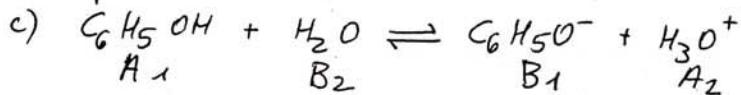


QT 1

(P)

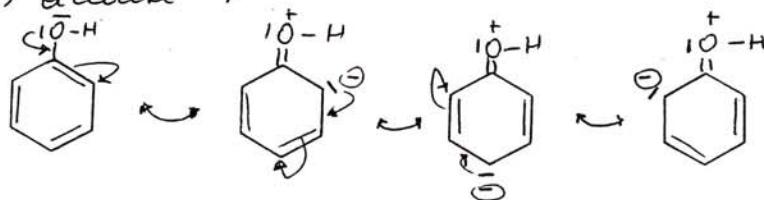
III ① a) p. 52

b) p. 52



d)  $CH_3CH_2O^-$  = base forte  
 $C_6H_5O^-$  = base faible

e) phénol = donneur de doublet  $\Rightarrow$  effet M+  
 densité électronique  $\downarrow$  sur O  
 polarisation de la liaison O-H  $\uparrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  acidité  $\uparrow$

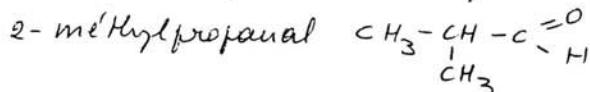


② p. 65

③ a)  $\Rightarrow$  groupement carbonyle

b)  $\Rightarrow$  fonction aldéhyde

c) acide rhamique  $\Rightarrow$  aldéhyde rhamique



QC 1

QC 4

QT 1

QT 1

QT 3

QC 3

QT 1

QT 1

QT 1

(16)

QC 7

IV ① p. 81

② pour une base forte  $pOH = -\log c_{base}$

a)  $\Leftrightarrow pOH = -\log 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \Leftrightarrow pOH = 2,22$   
 $pH = 14 - 2,22 = 11,78$

or  $10,8 < 11,78$  (dissociation partielle)  
 $[OH^-] < c_0$

b)  $pK_a = 9,87 \Leftrightarrow pK_b = 4,13$   
 $\Rightarrow K_b = 7,41 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$c_0 \alpha^2 + K_b \alpha - K_b = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 0,11$

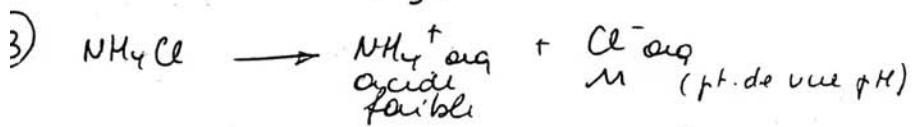
ou  $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_b}{c_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{7,41 \cdot 10^{-5}}{6 \cdot 10^{-3}}} \Leftrightarrow \alpha \approx 0,11$

AN 2

AN 2

SD

- 3 -



$$\text{p}K_a = 9,20 \Rightarrow K_a = 6,31 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{pH} = 5,60 \Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 2,51 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$$

$$x^2 + K_a \cdot x - K_a \cdot c_0 = 0 \quad \text{avec } x = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$(2,51 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + 6,31 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 2,51 \cdot 10^{-6} - 6,31 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot c_0 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_0 \approx 0,01 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$$

AN2

(1) a)  $c_0_{\text{AH}} = \frac{0,1 \cdot 24,4 \cdot 10^{-3}}{20 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Leftrightarrow c_0 = 0,122 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

(13)  
AN1

b)  $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{M_{\text{OA}^-}}{M_{\text{AOH}}} \quad \text{or au P.E. } M_{\text{A}^-} = M_{\text{AH}}$   
 $(12,2 \text{ ml NaOH})$

QT2

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{pH} = \text{p}K_a = 3,75$$

c)  $K_a = 10^{-3,75} \Leftrightarrow K_a = 1,78 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \text{HCOOH}$

AN1

(2) phénolphthaleine, car sa zone de virage comprend le pH au P.E.

QT1

(3) a) mélange tampon avec  $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{M_{\text{HCOO}^-}}{M_{\text{HCOOH}}}$

$$M_{\text{HCOOH}} = 0,122 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2,44 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

Soit  $x$  le nb de ml NaOH ajouté

$$\Rightarrow M_{\text{HCOO}^-} = x \quad \text{et} \quad M_{\text{HCOOH}} = 2,44 \cdot 10^{-3} - x$$

AN3

$$4 = 3,75 + \log \frac{x}{2,44 \cdot 10^{-3} - x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log \frac{x}{2,44 \cdot 10^{-3} - x} = 0,25 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2,44 \cdot 10^{-3} - x} = 1,78$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1,78 (2,44 \cdot 10^{-3} - x) \Leftrightarrow x = 1,56 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$M = c \cdot V \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1,56 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-1}} = 15,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l}$$

$$= 15,6 \text{ ml}$$

b) més de NaOH (négliger la base faible)

$$M_{\text{NaOH}} \text{ ajouté: } 0,1 \cdot 28 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$M_{\text{NaOH}} \text{ en més: } (28 - 2,44) \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,36 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = (20 + 28) \cdot 10^{-3} = 48 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l}$$

$$c_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{0,36 \cdot 10^{-3}}{48 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Leftrightarrow c_{\text{NaOH}} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$$

AN3

f)  $\text{pOH} = -\log 7,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \Leftrightarrow \text{pOH} = 2,12$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 11,88$

(11)