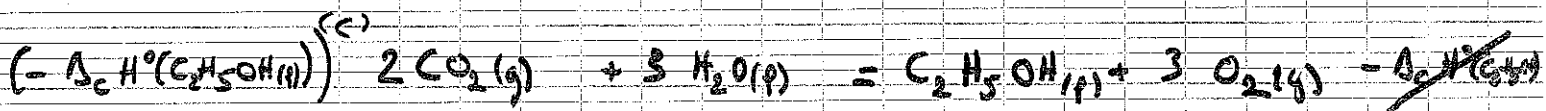
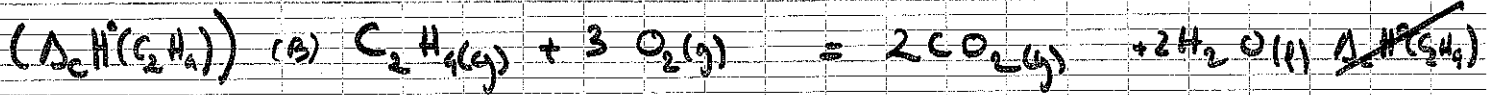
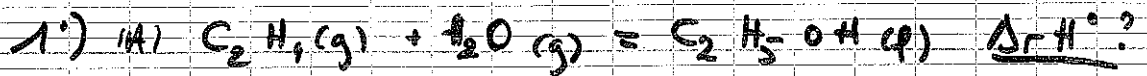
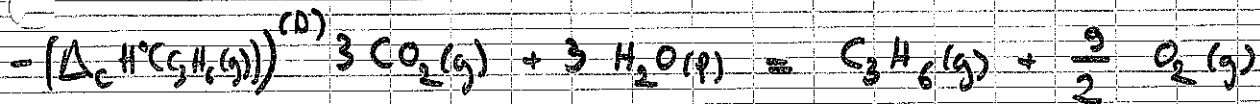
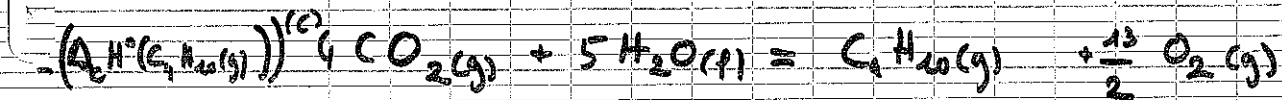
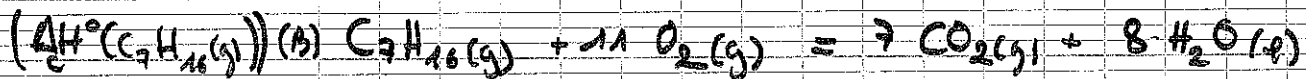
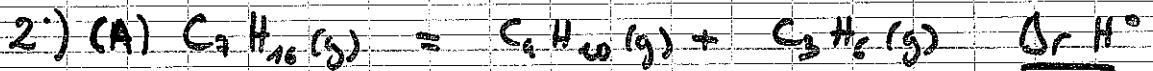


Ex 100:



(A) = (B) + (C)

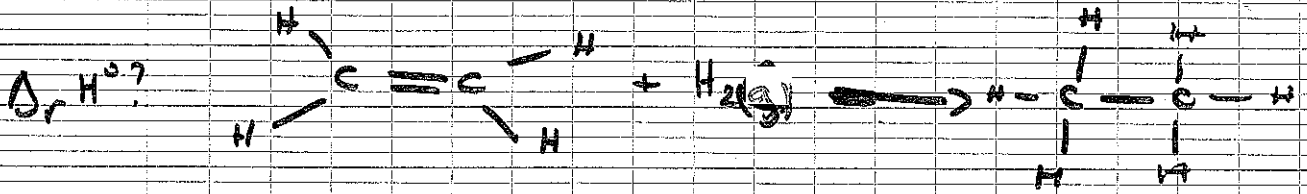
$\Rightarrow \Delta_r H^\circ = \Delta_c H^\circ(C_2H_4) - \Delta_c H^\circ(C_2H_5OH(l))$   
 $= -43,92 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} //$



(A) = (B) + (C) + (D)

$\Rightarrow \Delta_r H^\circ = \Delta_c H^\circ(C_7H_{16}(g)) - \Delta_c H^\circ(C_4H_{10}(g)) - \Delta_c H^\circ(C_3H_6(g))$   
 $= 125,51 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} //$

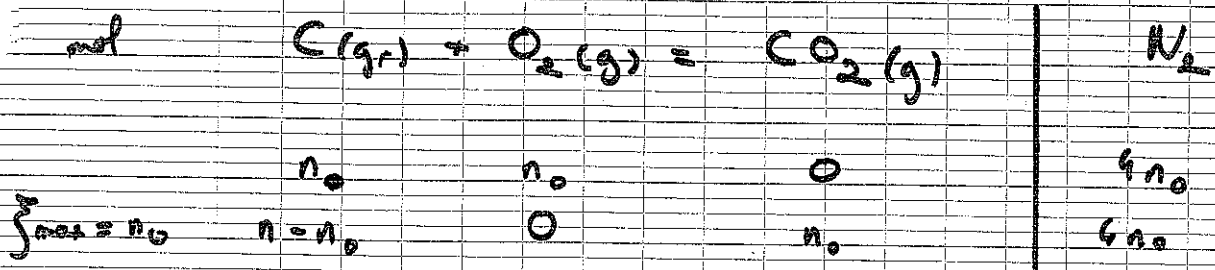
Ex 12:



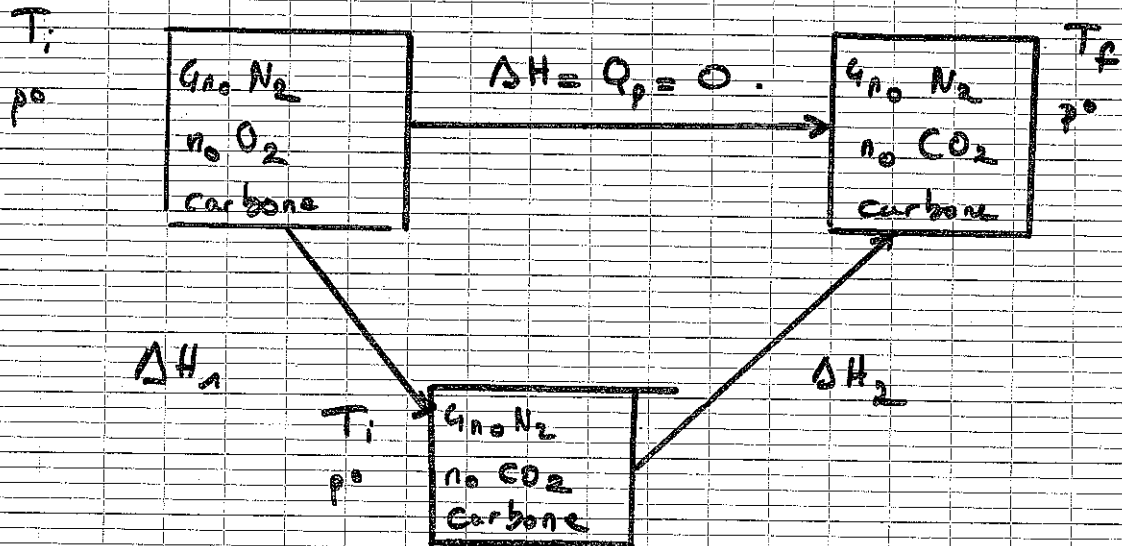
on détruit une liaison  $\pi C=C$  :  $+ D_{\pi C=C}$   
on détruit une liaison  $H-H$  :  $+ D_{H-H}$   
on crée 2 liaisons  $C-H$  :  $- 2 D_{C-H}$

Ainsi  $\Delta_r H^\circ = D_{\pi C=C} + D_{H-H} - 2 D_{C-H}$   
 $= -130 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} //$

Ex 8:



Réaction monophasique adiabatique à  
 l'équilibre ( $P_i = P_f = P^0$ ) on peut écrire



$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \Delta H_1 &= \Delta H_r^\circ \times \Delta \xi \\ &= \sum_{\text{max}} \nu_i \Delta H_{f,i}^\circ = n_0 \Delta H_r^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \Delta H_2 &= \int_{T_i}^{T_f} (4n_0 c_{p,N_2} + n_0 c_{p,CO_2}) dT \\ &= n_0 (4c_{p,N_2} + c_{p,CO_2}) (T_f - T_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Or } \Delta H = 0 = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta H_r^\circ &= (4c_{p,N_2} + c_{p,CO_2}) (T_i - T_f) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-393,12 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}}} \end{aligned}$$