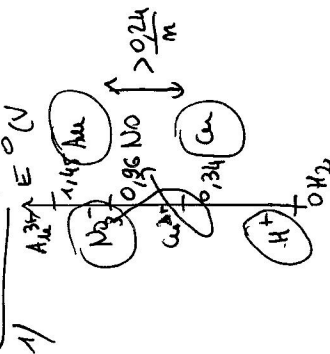
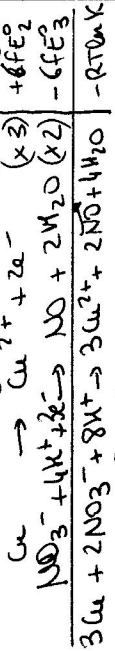


Ex S.1:

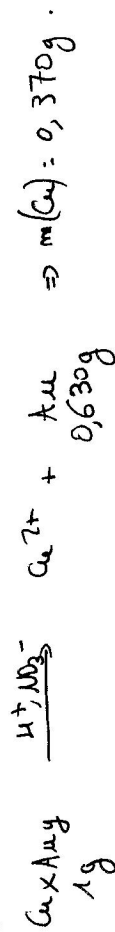


le seule réact° spontané (quantitative)
est celle d'oxydation de Cu par NO_3^- .



$$K = 10^{\frac{E_2^0 - E_1^0}{0,059}} = 10^{62} !$$

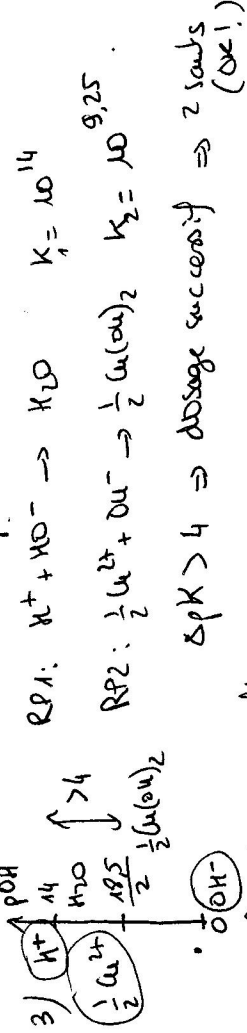
la réaction avec H^+ n'est pas quantitative, ni spontanée.



$$\Rightarrow w_{\text{Ag}} = 0,630 \text{ et } w_{\text{Cu}} = 0,370$$

2/ Dosage pH métrique

- 1 électrode de verre
- 1 électrode de référence (AgCl/Ag) ou ECS



les relat° à l'équivalence sont:

$$m_{\text{H}^+}^{\text{relat}} = \frac{C_{\text{Veg1}}}{[H^+]_{\text{relat}}} = \frac{[H^+]_{\text{relat}} V_0}{[H^+]_{\text{relat}}} = \frac{9200 \times 10,0}{10,0} = 9200 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$m_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}^{\text{relat}} = \frac{C(\text{Veg2} - \text{Veg1})}{1} = \frac{[Cu^{2+}] V_0}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow [Cu^{2+}] = \frac{0,200(21,5 - 10,0)}{2 \times 10,0} / 10,0 = 0,115 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

5) On a donc 10 mL sur les 50 mL initiaux $= V_i$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{Cu}}^{\text{alliage}} = [Cu^{2+}] V_i = 0,00575 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{Cu}}^{\text{alliage}} = 0,365 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{\text{Cu}}^{\text{alliage}} = 0,365 \Rightarrow \text{coïncide avec 1)}$$

6) le pH de début de précipitation est bien défini $pH = 5,4$.
Or à la limite de précipitation

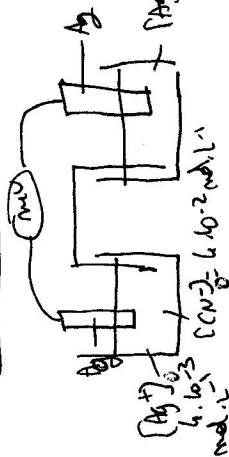
$$[Cu^{2+}] = \frac{m_{Cu^{2+},0}}{V_{TOT}} = \frac{[Cu^{2+}] V_0}{V_0 + V_{eq1}} = 10^{-8,6} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{et } [OH^-]_{\text{lim}} = \frac{K_e}{[Cu^{2+}]} = 10^{-8,6} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{d'où } K_s = [Cu^{2+}][OH^-]^2 = 3,63 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$\text{et } pK_s = 18,4 \quad \text{coïncide avec les données.}$$

Ex S-2



$$f_{em} = 1,08V$$

$$[Ag^+]_G = 4.10^{-3} \text{ mol/L} \quad [Ag^+]_D = 4.10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$1. \quad E_d = E^0(Ag^+/Ag) + 0,06 \log [Ag^+]_D$$

$$E_g = E^0(Ag^+/Ag) + 0,06 \log [Ag^+]_G$$

$$a. \text{ à gauche } Ag^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow Ag(CN)_2^- \quad B_2 = \frac{[Ag(CN)_2^-]_G}{[Ag^+]_G [CN^-]_G^2}$$

E_d	4.10^{-2}	4.10^{-2}
E_g	4.10^{-3}	$4.10^{-2} \cdot 2,5$
$E_f(x)$	$3,2.10^{-2}$	4.10^{-3}

$$(H) \quad \beta_2 \gg 10^4 \Rightarrow \text{la réaction est qualifiée.}$$

$$\Rightarrow [Ag^+]_g < 4.10^{-3} < [Ag^+]_d$$

$$\Rightarrow E_g < E_d$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/2 \text{ pile de gauche: } pole \ominus / 1/2 \text{ pile de droite: } pole \oplus$$

$$2. \quad f_{em} = E_d - E_g = 0,06 \log [Ag^+]_D / [Ag^+]_G$$

$$a. [Ag^+]_G = E = \frac{[Ag(CN)_2^-]_G}{\beta_2 [CN^-]_G^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{em} = 0,06 \log \frac{[Ag^+]_D [CN^-]_G^2 \beta_2}{[Ag(CN)_2^-]_G}$$

$$= 0,06 \log \frac{[Ag^+]_D [CN^-]_G^2}{[Ag(CN)_2^-]_G} + 0,06 \log \beta_2$$

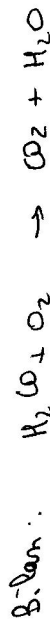
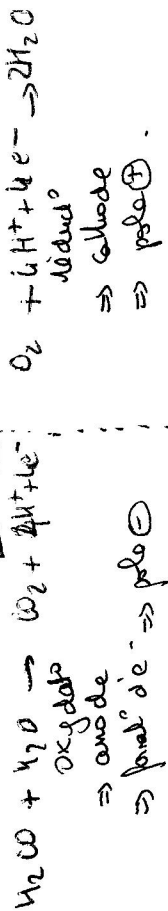
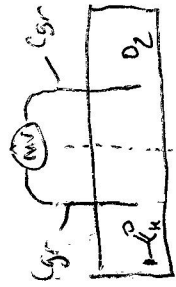
$$\Rightarrow \log \beta_2 = f_{em} / 0,06 + \log \frac{[Ag(CN)_2^-]_G}{[Ag^+]_D [CN^-]_G^2} = \frac{1,08}{0,06} + \log \frac{4.10^{-3}}{4.10^{-2} (3,2.10^{-2})^2}$$

$$= 20,0$$

$$\text{Valeur de } (H) \quad [Ag^+]_G = \frac{4.10^{-3}}{10^{+20} (3,2.10^{-2})^2} = 3,91.10^{-30} \ll 4.10^{-3} \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{page 20}$$

Ex S-3

1.



$$2. \quad E = E^0 + \frac{0,06}{4} \log \frac{p_{O_2} h^4}{p_{O_2}^0 [H_2O]}$$

$$E_g = E^0 + \frac{0,06}{4} \log \frac{p_{O_2} h^4}{p_{O_2}^0}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{em} = E^0_1 - E^0_2 + \frac{0,06}{4} \log \frac{p_{O_2} [H_2O]}{p_{O_2}^0}$$

Sans donnée sur la composition, on considère que l'air est de la composition standard

$$\Rightarrow f_{em} = E^0_1 - E^0_2$$

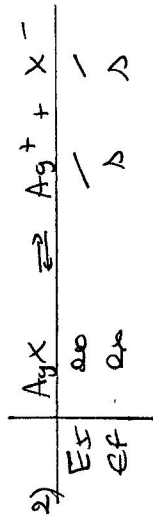
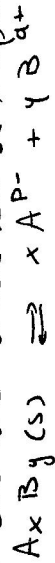
$$f_{em} = 1,21V$$

3. Les ions H^+ sont portés à gauche et anodisés à droite
 $\Rightarrow$ ils vont de la gauche vers la droite :

Ex Sd aqueux

Ex S-4:

1) Δ = qité de matière maximale d'un solide qui peut être dissout dans 1L d'eau lors de l'équilibre:

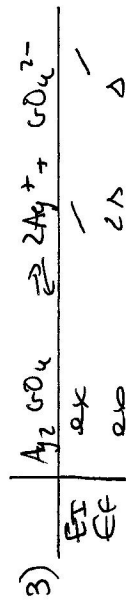


$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \sqrt{K_s}$$

$$\Delta(AgCl) = 10^{-9,752} = 1,33 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

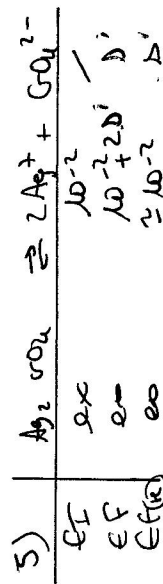
$$\Delta(AgF) = 10^{-16,08} = 9,12 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow AgCl$ est $\oplus$ soluble que AgF .



$$K_s = (2\Delta)^2 \Delta = 4\Delta^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta(Ag_2CO_3) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6,55 \cdot 10^{-5}}{4}} = 1,13 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$



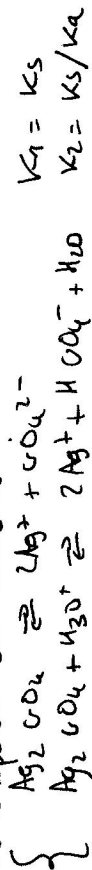
$$K_s = (4 \cdot 2)^2 \Delta'^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{16}}$$

$$\Delta' = 1,12 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

④ $\Delta' < \Delta$ $\Rightarrow$ Δ qui est raisonnable puisque l'effet d'ion commun diminue la solubilité $\Rightarrow \Delta' < \Delta$.
(car l'ag est déplacé de la pers. indirecte)
en effet $\Delta' < \Delta < 10^{-2}/2$!

6) $\exists$ 2 équats de dissolut.



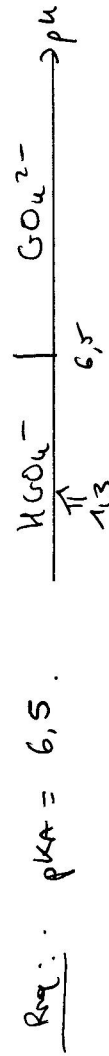
$$\Delta \Delta = \frac{[Ag^+]}{2} = [CO_3^{2-}] + [HCO_3^-]$$

$$\text{soit } \Delta = \frac{[Ag^+]}{2} = [CO_3^{2-}] \left(1 + \frac{1}{K_a}\right) = \frac{K_s}{[Ag^+]^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{K_a}\right)$$

$$\text{donc } \Delta = \frac{K_s}{(2\Delta)^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{K_a}\right) \Rightarrow \Delta = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s \left(1 + \frac{1}{K_a}\right)}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pour } pH = 1,3 \quad \Delta = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10^{-11,35}}{4} \left(1 + \frac{10^{-1,3}}{3 \cdot 10^{-7}}\right)}$$

$$\Delta = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

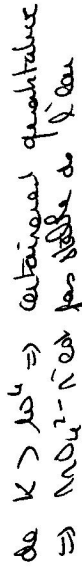
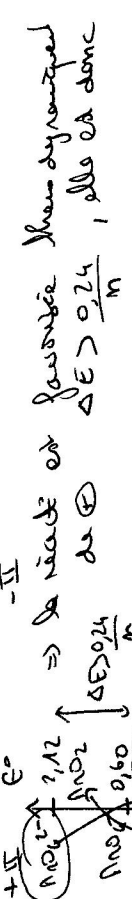


$$pH = 1,3 \Rightarrow [H^+] = 10^{-1,3}$$

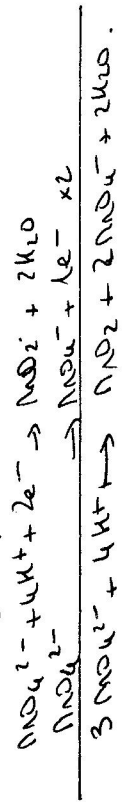
$$\Delta \approx \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4} \left(1 + \frac{10^{-1,3}}{3 \cdot 10^{-7}}\right)} = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

page 20

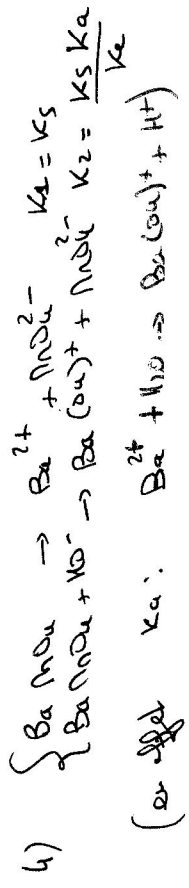
Ex 5-5:



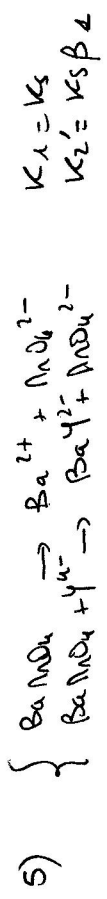
il se dissout selon:



$(K = 10^{\frac{2.12 - 0.60}{0.059}} \approx 10^{25.4})$



$D = [MnO_4^{2-}] = (Ba^{2+}) + (Ba(OH)^+) = K_S \left(1 + \frac{K_a [H^+]}{(MnO_4^{2-}) K_e [MnO_4^{2-}]} \right)$
 $\Rightarrow D = \sqrt{K_S \left(1 + \frac{K_a [H^+]}{K_e} \right)} = \sqrt{10^{-8.8} \left(1 + \frac{10^{-13} \times 10^0}{10^{-14}} \right)}$
 $D = 1,32 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$



$D = (MnO_4^{2-}) = (Ba^{2+}) + (BaH^{2+})$
 $= \frac{K_S}{[MnO_4^{2-}]} + \frac{K_S \beta_1 [H^+]}{[MnO_4^{2-}]}$

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$\Rightarrow D^2 = K_S \left(1 + \beta_1 [H^+] \right)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{D^2}{[H^+]} = \frac{1}{\beta_1} \left(\frac{D^2}{K_S} - 1 \right) = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ on négligeait le pH.
 (car tout le pH < 12)

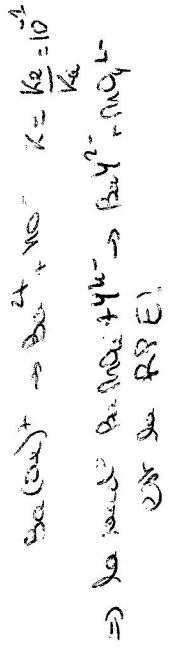
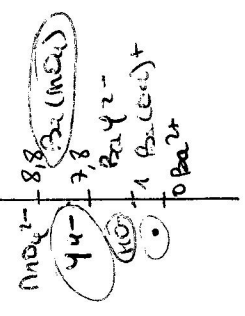
si pH $\in [12; 14]$

$D = [MnO_4^{2-}] = (Ba^{2+}) + (Ba(OH)^+) + (BaH^{2+})$
 $= \frac{K_S}{[MnO_4^{2-}]} \left(1 + \frac{K_a [OH^-]}{K_e} + \beta_1 [H^+] \right)$

$\Rightarrow D^2 = K_S \left(1 + \frac{K_a [OH^-]}{K_e} + \beta_1 [H^+] \right)$

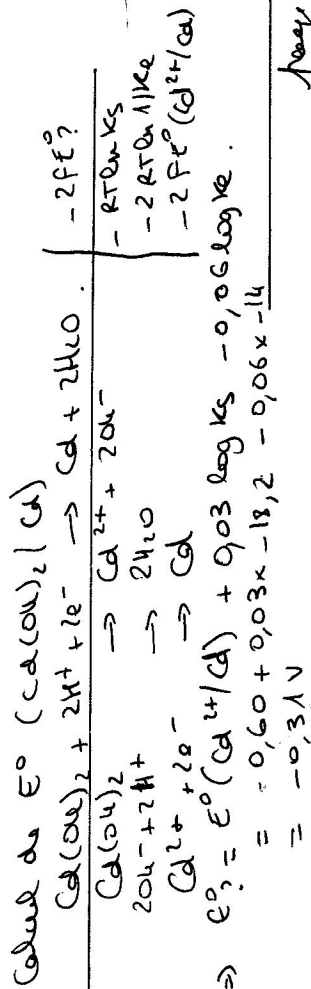
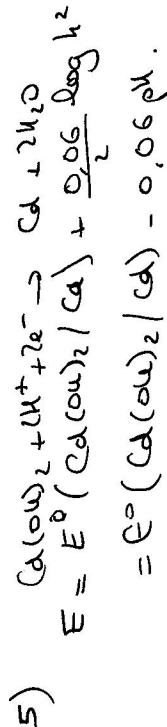
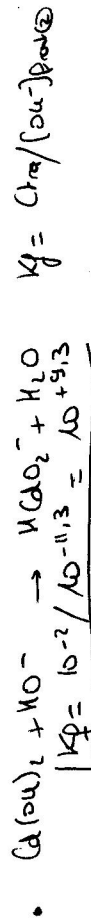
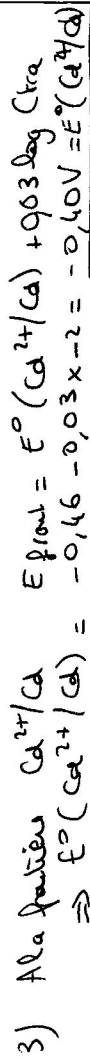
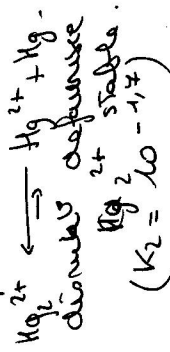
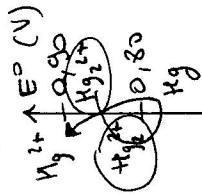
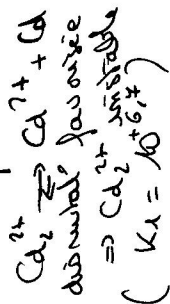
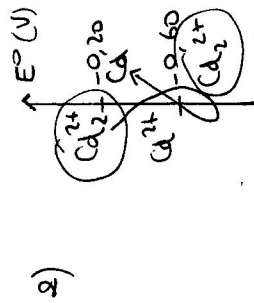
$\Rightarrow [H^+] = \left(\frac{D^2}{K_S} - 1 - \frac{K_a [OH^-]}{K_e} \right) \frac{1}{\beta_1}$

$\Rightarrow \text{à pH} = 14, [H^+] = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ mol.L}^{-1} \Rightarrow$ la dernière par la O^{2-} est la plus importante dans l'équilibre.



En solution

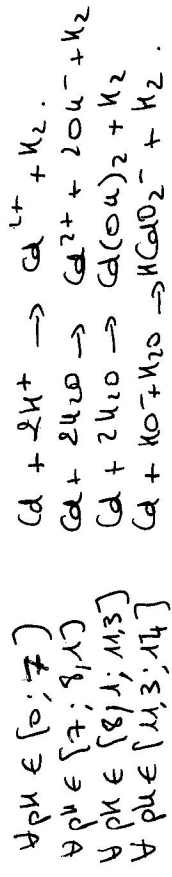
Ex 5.6:



pour la

$E_{\text{prol}} = -0.31 - 0.06 \text{ pH}$

6- H_2O et Cd ont des domaines de stabilité voisins $\Rightarrow$ il y a danger de Cd en $\text{Cd}(+II)$ reduit de H_2O en H_2 .

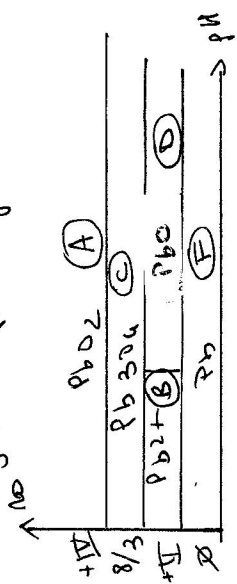


EOST:

1) espèces

Pb	Pb ²⁺	PbO ₂	PbO	Pb ₃ O ₄
no.	+II	+IV	+II	8/3
	acide		base	

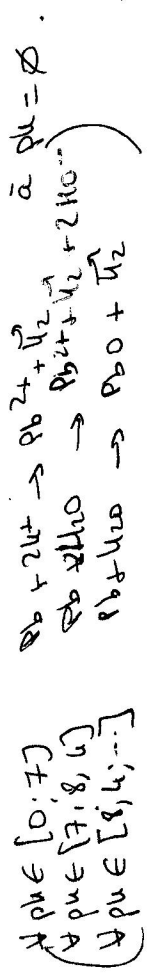
Diagramme primitif:



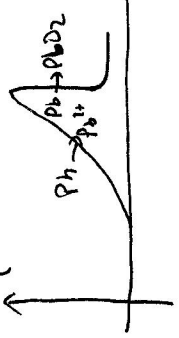
2) $E_{(A/B)} = E^0 + \frac{0.06 \log h^4}{2}$ $E_{(B/C)} = E^0 - 0.12 \mu - 0.03 \log C_{H^+}$

pour $\mu = 0$ $E^0 = 1.6 + 0.03 \times -5 = 1.45V = E^0$

3) $E_{(H_2/H_2O)} = -0.05 \mu$ $E_{(O_2/H_2O)} = 1.23 - 0.06 \mu$



4) on observe une corrélation entre le potentiel en PbO₂ qui joue une certaine



qui protège la Pb $\Rightarrow$ la corrosion n'a plus lieu.