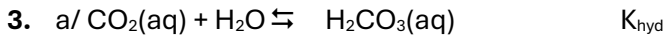


$$1. P_{CO_2} = x_{CO_2} \times P_{air} \quad (1')$$

$$2. CO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(aq) \quad K_d = [CO_2(aq)]P^\circ / (C^\circ \times P_{CO_2})$$

$$\Rightarrow [CO_2(aq)] = C^\circ \times K_d \times P_{CO_2} / P^\circ \quad (2')$$

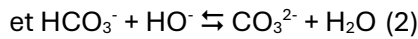
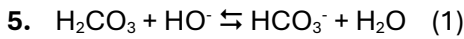


$$b/ [H_2CO_3(aq)] = K_{hyd} [CO_2(aq)] \quad (3)$$

$$c/ [H_2CO_3(aq)] = K_{hyd} C^\circ \times K_d \times P_{CO_2} / P^\circ = [H_2CO_3(aq)] = H \times P_{CO_2}$$

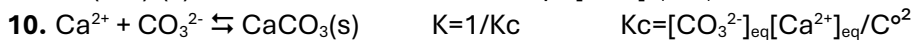
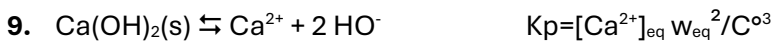
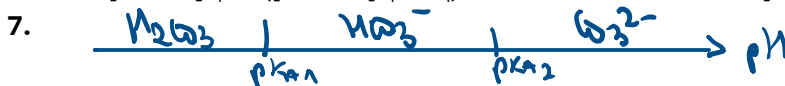
Par identification $H = K_{hyd} K_d \times C^\circ / P^\circ$

$$4. D'après (1') [H_2CO_3(aq)] = H \times P_{CO_2} = H \times x_{CO_2} \times P_{air}$$



$$Soit au global H_2CO_3 + 2HO^- \rightleftharpoons CO_3^{2-} + 2H_2O \quad (3) \quad K_3 = K_1 K_2 = [CO_3^{2-}] / (w^2 \times [H_2CO_3])$$

$$6. K_1 = [HCO_3^-]_{eq} C^\circ / ([H_2CO_3]_{eq} \times w_{eq}) = K_{a1} / K_e \quad et \quad K_2 = [CO_3^{2-}]_{eq} C^\circ / ([HCO_3^-]_{eq} \times w_{eq}) = K_{a2} / K_e$$



$$11. [H_2CO_3] = [CO_3^{2-}]_{eq} \times C^\circ / (w_{eq}^2 (K_1 K_2)) = K_1 C^{\circ 3} / (K_2 K_c \times w_{eq}^2 \times [Ca^{2+}]_{eq}) = K_c / (K_p K_1 K_2)$$

$$[H_2CO_3] = 10^{-14.7} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$12. X_{CO_2} = [H_2CO_3(aq)] / (H \times P_{air}) = 10^{-14.7} / (4 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 1) = 5.00 \cdot 10^{-14} \ll 0.04 \times 10^{-2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Gros risque de carbonatation : le pH basique du béton déplace les équilibres (1) et (2) dans le sens direct ce qui augmente la dissolution du CO_2 .

$$13. [H_3O^+] + 2[Ca^{2+}] - [HCO_3^-] - 2[CO_3^{2-}] - [HO^-] = 0$$

$$Soit \frac{K_E}{w} + 2 \frac{K_P}{w^2} - \frac{[CO_3^{2-}]}{K_2 w} - 2 \frac{[CO_3^{2-}]}{K_2 w} - w = \frac{K_E}{w} + 2 \frac{K_P}{w^2} - \frac{K_C}{K_2 w [Ca^{2+}]} - 2 \frac{K_C}{[Ca^{2+}]} - w = 0 \text{ avec } w = [HO^-]$$

$$Enfin \frac{K_E}{w} + 2 \frac{K_P}{w^2} - \frac{K_C w}{K_2 K_P} - 2 \frac{K_C w^2}{K_P} - w = 0$$

$$14. a. x \in [10^{-14}; 1]$$

$$b. pH_{depart} = 10^{*-14}; OH_{depart} = K_e / 10^{*-(-pH_{depart})}$$

15. a.

def f(x):

$$\text{return } 2 * K_p / x^{**2} + K_e / x - 2 * K_c * x^{**2} / K_p - x * K_c / (K_2 * K_p) - x$$

$$b. f'(x) = -4 \frac{K_P}{x^3} - 1 \frac{K_E}{x^2} - 4 \frac{K_C x}{K_P} - \frac{K_C}{K_2 K_P} - 1$$

c.

def Derive(x):

$$\text{return } -4 * K_c / x^{**3} - K_e / x^{**2} - 4 * x * K_c / K_p - K_c / (K_2 * K_p) - 1$$

16.

def newton(g, dg, Pt, Er):

$$x = Pt$$

while np.abs(g(x)) > Er:

$$x = x - g(x) / dg(x)$$

return x

$$17. OH_{Sol} = \text{print}(\text{newton}(\text{Fonction}, \text{Derive}, OH_{depart}, Er))$$

$$18. pH = pK_e + \log(OH_{sol}) = 12.4 \Rightarrow \text{l'espèce prédominante est } CO_3^{2-}.$$