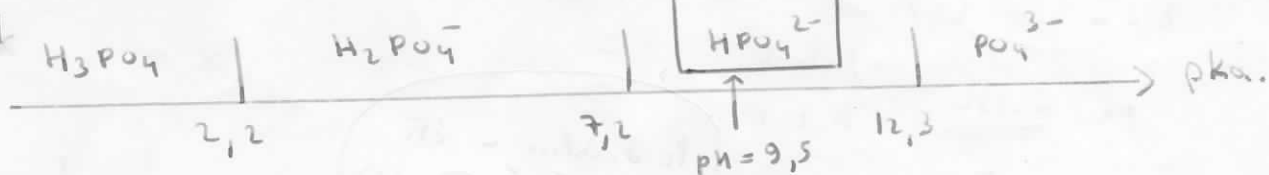


Exo 3

①



②

$[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] = 0,1 \text{ mol/L} \rightarrow \text{majoritaire.}$

$$K_{a3} = \frac{[\text{PO}_4^{3-}] R}{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}$$

$$[\text{PO}_4^{3-}] = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] K_{a3}}{R} = \underline{1,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}}$$

$$K_{a2} = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] R}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]}$$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] = \frac{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] R}{K_{a2}} = \underline{5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}}$$

$$K_{a1} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] R}{[\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4]}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4] = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-] R}{K_{a1}} = \underline{2,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}}$$

rem: si $6,2 < \text{pH} < 8,2$

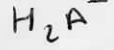
Exo 5.

①

①



②



③



④



4

②

$$pK_{a1} = 3,2 ; pK_{a2} = 4,8 ; pK_{a3} = 6,4.$$

③

Conservation de la matière

$$C = [H_3A] + [H_2A^-] + [HA^{2-}] + [A^{3-}].$$

$$C = [H_3A] + \frac{[H_3A] K_{a1}}{h} + \frac{[H_3A] K_{a1} K_{a2}}{h^2} + \frac{[H_3A] K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3}}{h^3}$$

$$[H_3A] = \frac{C}{1 + \frac{K_{a1}}{h} + \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2}}{h^2} + \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3}}{h^3}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K_{a1}}{h} + \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2}}{h^2} + \frac{K_{a1} K_{a2} K_{a3}}{h^3}}$$

④

deux espèces : AH et A^-

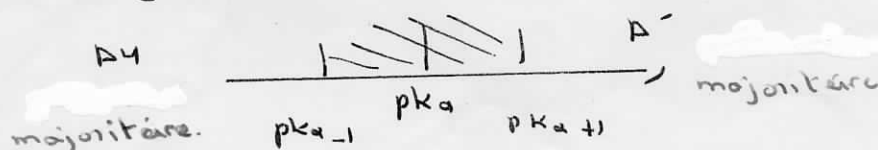
$$C = [AH] + [A^-]$$

$$AH \text{ prédominant} \Rightarrow \frac{[AH]}{10} > [A^-] \Rightarrow \frac{11}{10} [AH] > C$$

$$\Rightarrow [AH] \geq \frac{10}{11} C \quad [AH] \geq 0,9 C.$$

Rem: $K_a = \frac{[A^-] h}{[AH]} \Rightarrow h = \frac{[AH] K_a}{[A^-]} \Rightarrow pH = pK_a - \log \frac{[AH]}{[A^-]}$

$$\frac{[AH]}{[A^-]} \geq 10. \quad \log \frac{[AH]}{[A^-]} \geq 1. \Rightarrow pH < pK_a - 1.$$



$\Rightarrow$ pour l'aide critique pas de D.P. il y a majorté recourcement.

5

a

$$M_{\text{acide urique}} = 210 \text{ g/mol.} \Rightarrow$$

$$n = 10^{-2} \text{ mol.}$$

$$C = \frac{n}{V} \Rightarrow$$

$$C = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L.}$$

b

on reprend l'expression du (3).

$$\text{Soit } [H_3A] = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1 + \frac{10^{-3,2}}{10^{-4,5}} + \frac{10^{-3,2-4,8}}{10^{-9}} + \frac{10^{-3,2-4,8-6,4}}{10^{-13,5}}} \quad \text{exacte}$$

$$[H_3A] = 6,4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L.}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = [H_2A^-] = \frac{K_{a1} [H_3A]}{h} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L.}$$

$$b = [HA^{2-}] = \frac{K_{a2} [H_2A^-]}{h} = 6,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L.}$$

$$[A^{3-}] = \frac{K_{a3} [HA^{2-}]}{h} = 8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L.}$$

rem:

$$a+b = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$b = \frac{K_{a2} a}{h}$$

$$a \left(1 + \frac{K_{a2}}{h} \right) = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$L, a = 133 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L} \quad b = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

1-a- Le solvant : $a(\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}) = 1$

Les gaz : $(\text{Cl}_{2(g)}) = \frac{P_{\text{Cl}_2}}{P_0 \approx 1 \text{ bar}}$

Les solutés : $(\text{Cl}_{2(aq)}) = \frac{[\text{Cl}_2]}{c_0 \approx 1 \text{ mol/L}}$, etc....

1-b- $K_1^0 = \frac{(\text{Cl}_{2(aq)})}{(\text{Cl}_{2(g)})} = \frac{[\text{Cl}_2]}{P_{\text{Cl}_2}}$ { si on exprime $[\text{Cl}_2]$ en mol/L, P_{Cl_2} en bar.

$$K_2^0 = \frac{(\text{Cl}^-_{(aq)})(\text{HClO}_{(aq)})(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(aq)})}{(\text{Cl}_{2(aq)})(\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)})^2}$$

$$K_2^0 = \frac{[\text{Cl}^-][\text{HClO}][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{Cl}_2]}$$

$$K_3^0 = \frac{(\text{ClO}^-_{(aq)})(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(aq)})}{(\text{HClO}_{(aq)})(\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)})}$$

$$K_3^0 = \frac{[\text{ClO}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HClO}]}$$

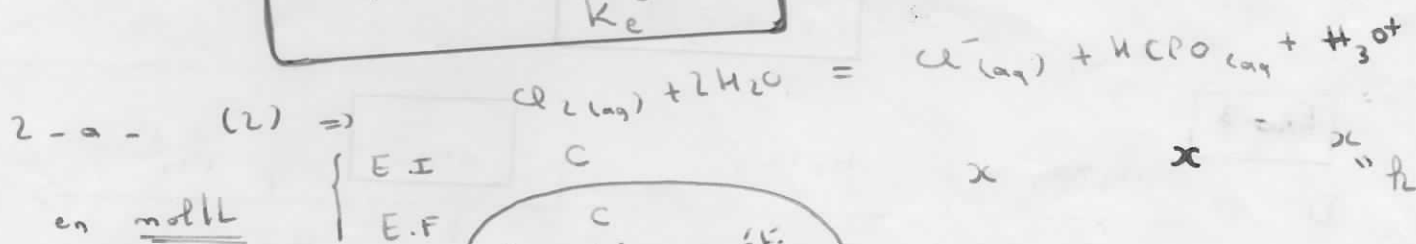
$$K_4^0 = \frac{[\text{Cl}^-][\text{Cl}^-][\text{Cl}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{Cl}_2][\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2[\text{HClO}][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]^2}$$

$$= K_3^0 K_1^0 K_2^0 K_e$$

1-c- on introduit $2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^-$ autoprotolyse.
 $\hookrightarrow K_e^0$ (5)

$$(1) + (2) + (3) - 2(5) = (4)$$

$$K_4^0 = \frac{K_1^0 K_2^0 K_3^0}{K_e^{0,2}} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{16}$$

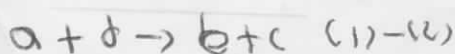
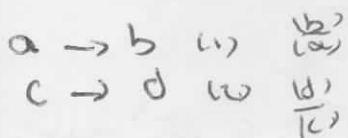


le dichlore a été régénéré par (1)

$$K_2^0 = \frac{h^3}{c}$$

$$h = (c K_2^0)^{1/3} = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}^1$$

$$\text{pH} = 1,5$$



$$K = \frac{(b)(c)}{(a)(d)}$$

rem: on néglige (3)
 car K_3^0 très faible.

soit la réaction (1) de constante K_1^0
 (2) " " K_2^0

si (2) = -(1) $K_2^0 = \frac{1}{K_1^0}$
 (2) = 2x(1) $K_2^0 = \frac{K_1^0}{2}$

2-b-

$$\begin{cases} [Cl_2] = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L} \\ [Cl^-] = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L} = [HClO] \\ [H_3O^+] = 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{[Cl^-][HClO][H_3O^+]}{[Cl_2]} = \frac{1,8 \cdot 10^{-7}}{1} < K_2^0$$

évolution dans le sens

① →

car la nature a
horreur du vide.

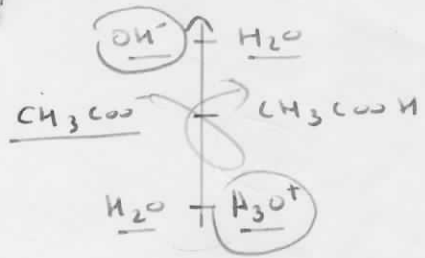
Exo 7 (1) a -

$$[OH^-] = \frac{20}{100} \cdot 0,1 = 0,02 \text{ mol/L}$$

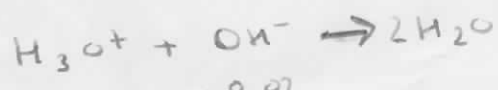
$$[CH_3COO^-] = \frac{20}{100} \cdot 0,1 = 0,02 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{40}{100} \cdot 0,1 = 0,04 \text{ mol/L}$$

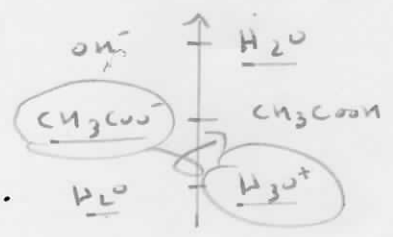
Na⁺ et Cl⁻ sont des ions spectateurs.



(1) b - RPPQ 1:



E.I. 0,04 0,02
E.F. (0,02) ✓

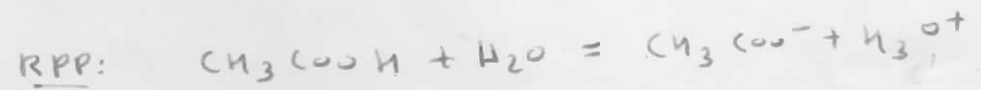
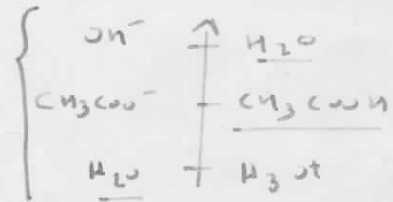


RPPQ 2:



E.I. 0,02 0,02
E.F. (0,02) ✓

SE.

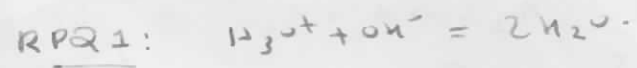
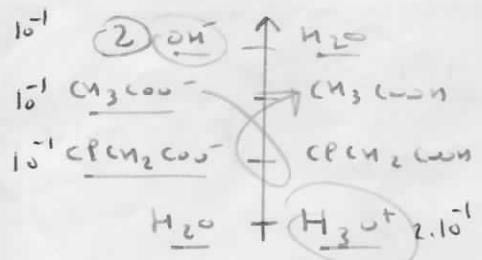


E.I. 0,02
E.F. 0,02 - h h h + h

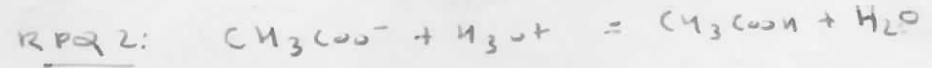
$$K_A = \frac{h^2}{0,02 - h} \Rightarrow h = 5,55 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$

pH = 3,3

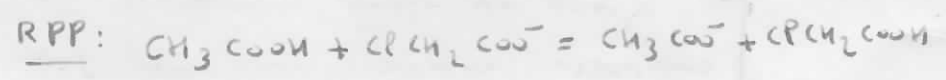
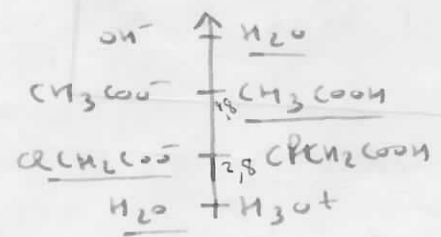
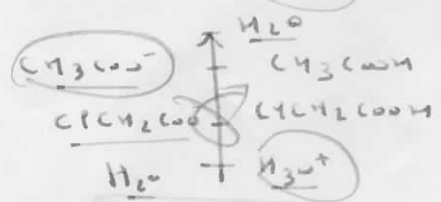
autoprotolyse négligeable.



E.I. 0,2 0,1
E.F. (0,1) ✓



E.I. 0,1 0,1
E.F. (0,1) ✓



E.I. 0,1 0,1
E.F. 0,1 - α 0,1 - α α α

$$K_{A1} = \frac{\alpha R}{0,1 - \alpha} \quad K_{A2} = \frac{(0,1 - \alpha) R}{\alpha}$$

CH₃COOH + H₂O = CH₃COO⁻ + H₃O⁺ h² = K_{A1} · K_{A2}
négligeable pH ≤ 4,8 - 1 = 3,8

pH = 1/2 (pK_{A1} + pK_{A2}) = 3,8

Exo 5

①

E.I

C

E.F

$C(1-\alpha)$

αC

αC

} en mol/L



$$K_A = \frac{\alpha^2 C^2}{C(1-\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} C$$

quand $C \downarrow$, $\frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} \uparrow \Rightarrow \alpha \uparrow$.

quand on dilue un acide faible, il tend à se comporter comme un acide fort.

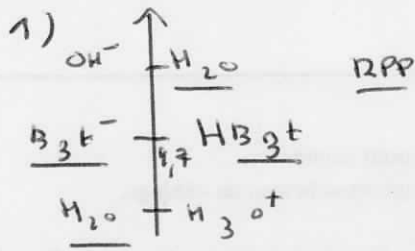
②

= dilution infinie, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \rightarrow 10^{-7}$ mol/L.

$$\Rightarrow 10^{-4,8} \leftarrow \frac{\alpha C}{C(1-\alpha)} 10^{-7} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} 10^{-7}$$

$$\underline{\alpha \rightarrow 0,994}$$

solution tampon.



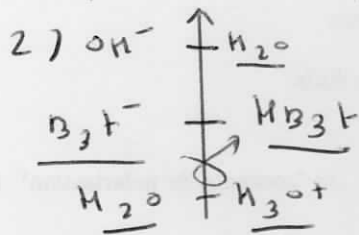
$K=1$ ne change pas les concentrations

$$K_a = \frac{h \cdot C_b}{C_a}$$

$$h = K_a \frac{C_a}{C_b} = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

pH = 5,4

$$C_a = \frac{12,2}{122} = 0,1 \text{ mol/L} \quad C_b = \frac{72}{144} = 0,5 \text{ mol/L}$$



$$C_a = \frac{0,1 \times 100}{110} = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

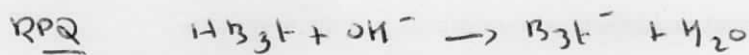
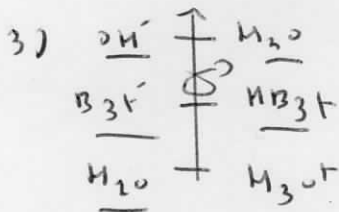
$$C_b = \frac{0,5 \times 100}{110} = 0,45 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$C = \frac{0,1 \times 10}{110} = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

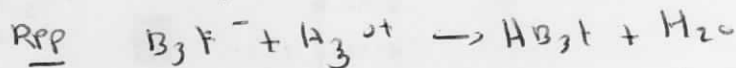
<u>RPP</u>		$\text{B}_3\text{F}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow \text{HB}_3\text{F} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$			
(mol/L)	ES	0,45	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	excr
	EF	0,44	≈ 0	0,1	



ne change pas les concentrations $h = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$
pH = 5,35



ES	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0,45	excr
EF	$8,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	≈ 0	0,46	

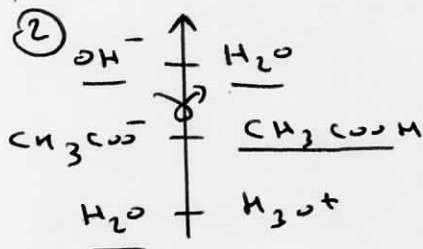
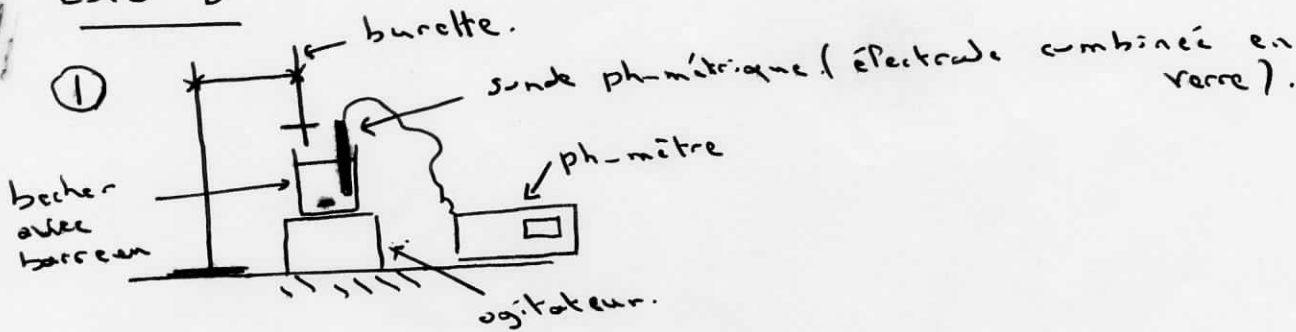


ne change pas les concentrations.

$$h = 3,56 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

pH = 5,45

Exo 8

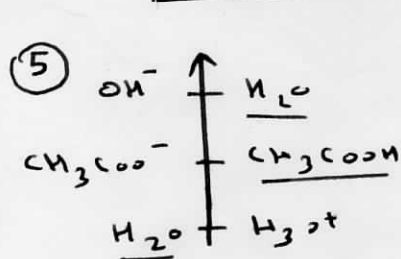


cette réaction est totale $k \gg 1$.
c'est une réaction de dosage.

③ sont brutal de pH. c'est précis pour repérer l'équivalence.

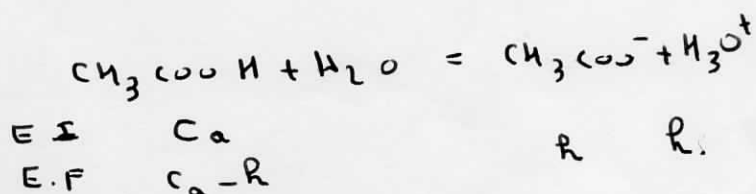
④ $n_{\text{acide}} = n_{\text{base}}$ à l'équivalence.
 $C_a V_a = C_b V_E$ expérimentalement $V_E = 10 \text{ mL}$.

$$C_a = \frac{V_E C_b}{V_a} = 10^{-1} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$



$$V_b = 0$$

RPP:
 $K < 1$



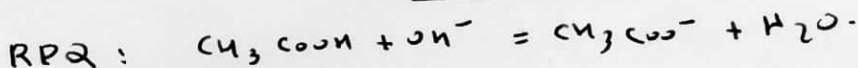
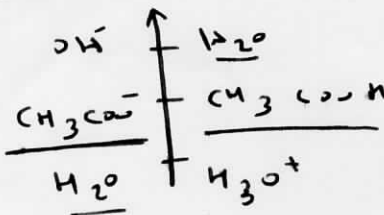
$$K_a = \frac{R^2}{C_a - R}$$

$$R^2 + 10^{-4,9} R - 10^{-5,9} = 0$$

$$R = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

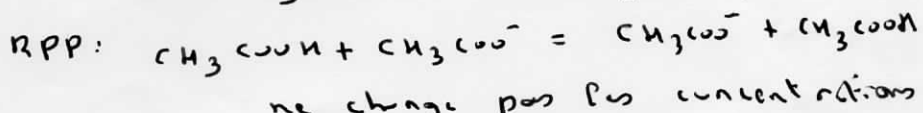
$$\text{pH} = 2,9$$

⑥ $V_b = \frac{V_E}{2}$



$$\text{E.I.} \quad \frac{C_a V_a}{\frac{3}{2} V_a} \quad \frac{C_a V_b}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} V_a}$$

$$\text{E.F.} \quad \frac{C_a}{3} \quad \frac{C_a}{3}$$



$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] \Rightarrow \text{pH} = \text{p}K_a = 4,9$$

7

$$V_b = V_E$$

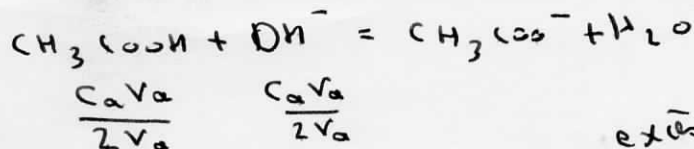
R.P.Q
E.I

E.F

R.P.P:

E.I

E.F



$$\frac{C_a}{2}$$

$$\frac{C_a}{2} - w$$

$$w^2 + 10^{-9,2} w - \frac{10^{-10,2}}{2} = 0$$

$$w = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

$$pOH = 5,3$$

$$pH = 8,7$$

$$10^{-9,2} = K_b = \frac{w^2}{\frac{C_a}{2} - w}$$

Exo 9

1) cf TP.

2) on mesure avant tout une différence de potentiel, U
 $U = a \text{pH} + b.$

l'étalonnage permet de régler a et b .

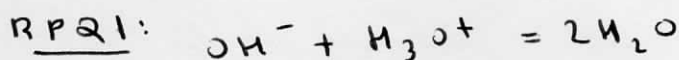
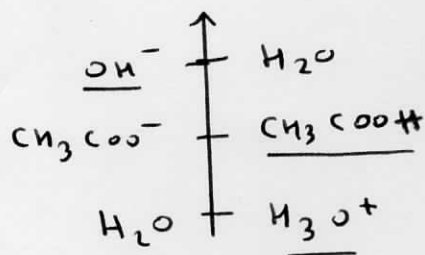
- on règle d'abord b (ordonnée à l'origine) avec

le tampon $\text{pH} = 7$, tel que $U = 0$.

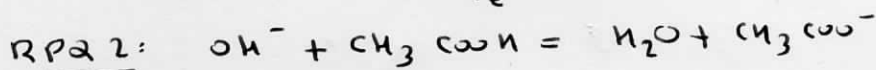
- on règle ensuite la pente a avec une solution

$\text{pH} = 4$ ou 10 en fonction du dosage.

3) HCl est recensé sous forme de H_3O^+



$$K = \frac{1}{K_e} = 10^{14} \gg 1$$



$$K = \frac{K_a}{K_e} = 10^{9,2} \gg 1$$

4) 1^{re} équivalence: $n_{\text{OH}^-} = n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}$

$$C_B V_{E1} = C_1 V_0$$

2^{ème} équivalence: $n_{\text{OH}^-} = n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + n_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}}$

$$C_B V_{E2} = (C_1 + C_2) V_0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{C_B V_{E1}}{V_0} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_B V_{E2}}{V_0} - C_1 = 7,04 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

5) $\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a$ à la 2^{ème} $\frac{1}{2}$ équivalence

$$V = \frac{V_{E1} + V_{E2}}{2} = 18,8 \text{ mL} \quad \text{on lit } \text{pH} = 4,8$$