

Solubilité: effet d'ion commun. (1)



(mol/L)

EJ
EF

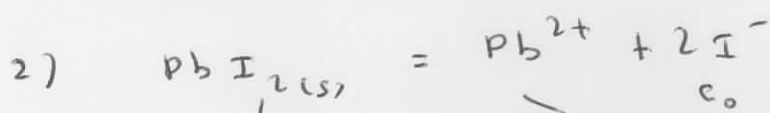
exces
}

Δ 2Δ

$$K_D = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{I}^-]^2$$

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

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{K_D}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \underline{63 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}}$$



(mol/L)

EJ
EF

exces
}

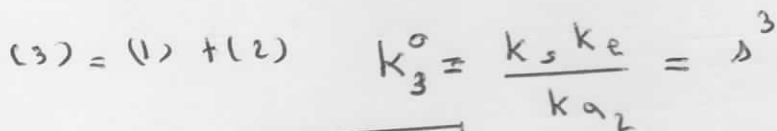
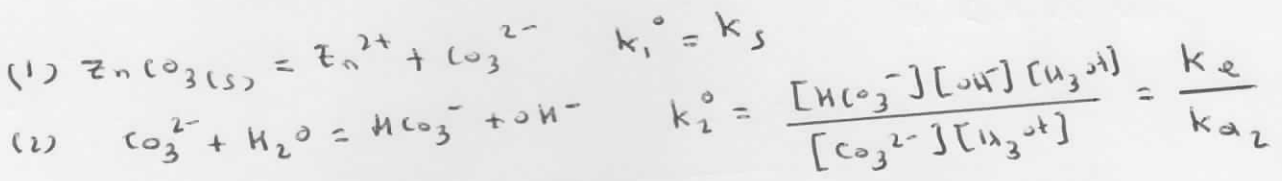
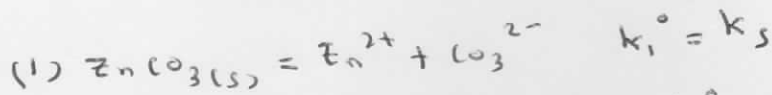
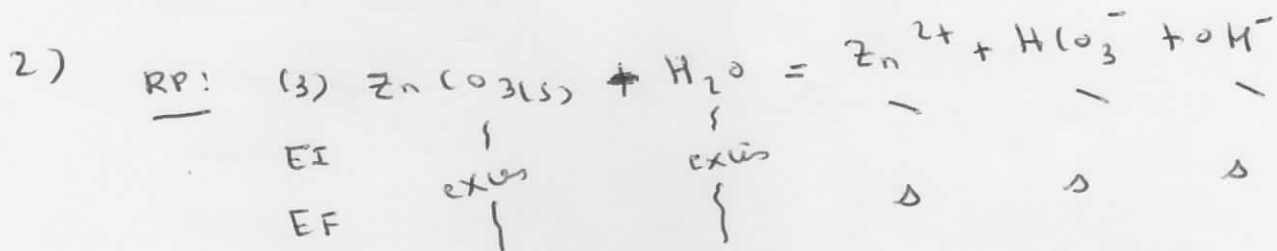
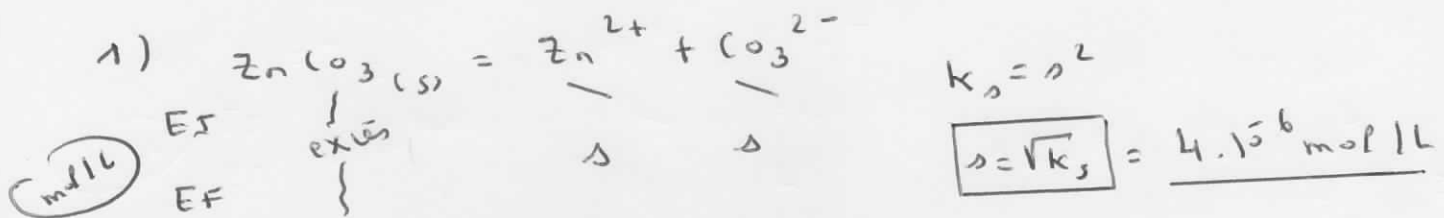
Δ' $\Delta' + C_0 \approx C_0$

$$\Delta' < \Delta \ll C_0$$

$$K_D = \Delta' C_0^2$$

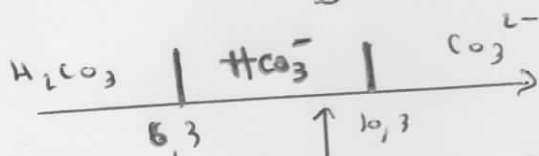
$$\Delta' = \frac{K_D}{C_0^2} = \underline{10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}}$$

Réaction prépondérante (2)

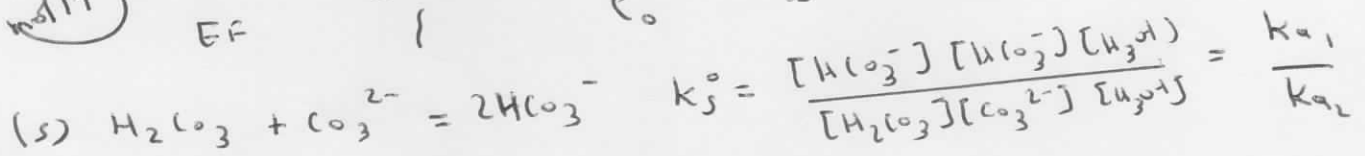
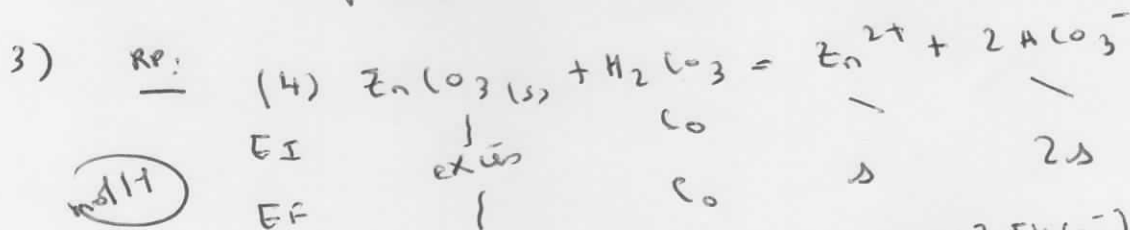


$$\Delta = \left(\frac{K_s K_e}{K_{a2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1,53.10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$\Delta = \frac{K_e}{\Delta} = 6,5.10^{-10} \text{ mol/L} \quad \text{pH} = 9,2$



on peut bien néglier la 2ème
bas.ité.



$$K_4^0 = \frac{K_{a1} K_s}{K_{a2}} = \frac{\Delta (2\Delta)^2}{K}$$

avec $K = \frac{C_0}{P^0} = C_0$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{K K_{a1} K_s}{4 K_{a2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 9,8.10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$

$K_{a1} = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-] \Delta}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}$ $\Delta = \frac{K_{a1} K}{2\Delta} = 6,13.10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$ $\text{pH} = 5,2$

Exo 3

Influence du pH (3)

(2)

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \Delta = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] \\ \Delta = [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} K_D = [\text{Zn}^{2+}][\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$$

$$K_{A1} = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}$$

$$K_{A2} = \frac{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}$$

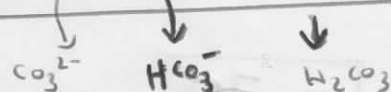
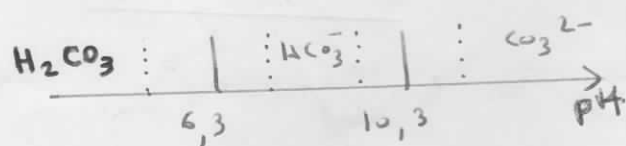
$$\textcircled{3} \text{ inconnues: } [\text{Zn}^{2+}], [\text{CO}_3^{2-}], [\text{HCO}_3^-], [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3], \Delta$$

$$\Delta = [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \left(1 + \frac{h}{K_{A2}} + \frac{h^2}{K_{A1}K_{A2}} \right)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{K_D}{\Delta} (1 + \dots)$$

$$\Delta^2 = K_D \left(1 + \frac{h}{K_{A2}} + \frac{h^2}{K_{A1}K_{A2}} \right)$$

(4)



$$\text{pH} < 5,3: \Delta^2 = K_D \frac{h^2}{K_{A1}K_{A2}}$$

$$\text{p}\Delta = \text{pH} - 2,9$$

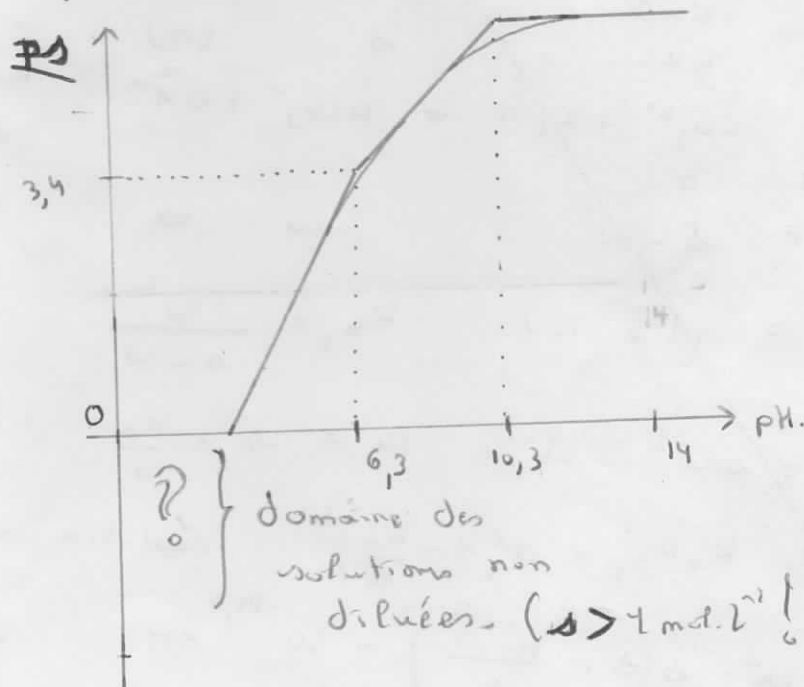
$$5,3 < \text{pH} < 9,3: \Delta^2 = K_D \frac{h}{K_{A2}}$$

$$\text{p}\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \text{pH} + 0,25$$

$$\text{pH} > 9,3: \Delta^2 = K_D$$

$$\text{p}\Delta = 5,4$$

(5)



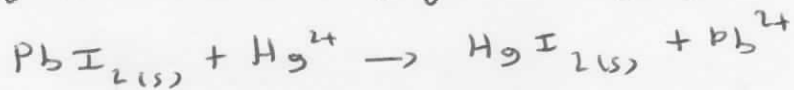
$$\textcircled{6} \text{ soit } \Delta = 0,1 \text{ mol.l}^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{p}\Delta = 1$$

$$\text{p}\Delta = \text{pH} - 2,9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{pH} = 3,9$$

précipitations compétitives (17)

① PbI_2 et redissout au profit de HgI_2



② a) $HgI_{2(s)}$ précipite en 1^{er}. c'est la combe 2 (Hg^{2+})

b) c'est l'apparition du 1^{er} grain de solide.

point ③ $Hg^{2+} + 2I^- = HgI_{2(s)}$

$$K_{s2} = [Hg^{2+}][I^-]^2 = 10^{-1} (10^{-13,5})^2 = 10^{-28}$$

$\downarrow$
 0,1 mol/L
 (1 seul grain de solide)

$pI = -\log[I^-] = 13,5$

$pK_s(HgI_{2(s)}) = 28$

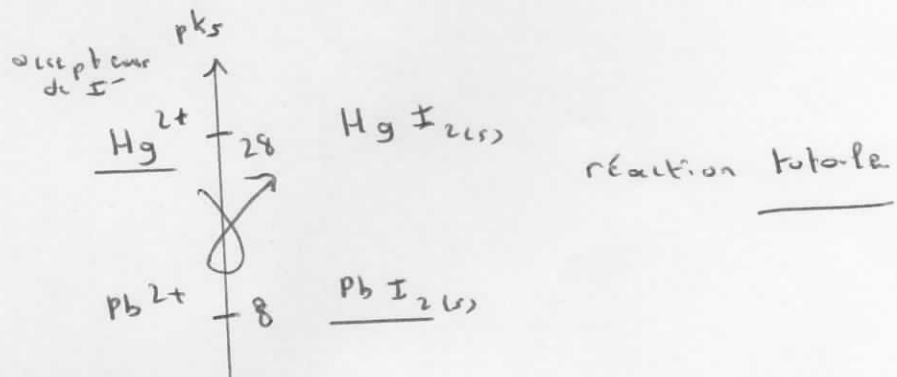
point ④ $Pb^{2+} + 2I^- = PbI_{2(s)}$

$$K_{s1} = [Pb^{2+}][I^-]^2 = 10^{-1} (10^{-3,5})^2 = 10^{-8}$$

$pK_s(PbI_{2(s)}) = 8$

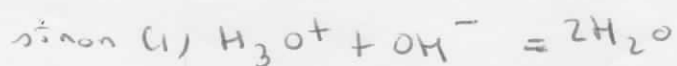
c) $K^0 = \frac{[Pb^{2+}][I^-]^2}{[Hg^{2+}][I^-]^2} = \frac{K_{s1}}{K_{s2}} = 10^{20} \gg 1$

la réaction est totale.



Titrage avec apparition d'un précipité (15)

1) NO_3^- est un ion spectateur.



$$K_1 = \frac{1}{K_e} = 10^{14}$$



$$K_2 = \frac{1}{K_s} = 10^{20}$$

2) pour comparer les 2 réactions, il faut faire intervenir

1 OH^- . on compare alors K_1 et $\sqrt{K_2}$

$$\text{or } K_1 \gg \sqrt{K_2}$$

la réaction (1) se fait en premier.

3) à la 1ère équivalence, quand OH^- est en excès par rapport à H_3O^+ , $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(s)$ commence à précipiter.

réaction (1)

$$n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} = n_{\text{OH}^-}$$

$$C_1 V_0 = C V_{eq,1}$$

$$\boxed{C_1 = \frac{C V_{eq,1}}{V_0}} = \frac{10^{-1} \times 10}{10} = 10^{-1} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

à la 2ème équivalence, OH^- est en excès par rapport

à H_3O^+ et Cu^{2+}

$$n_{\text{OH}^-} = n_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + 2 n_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}$$

$$C V_{eq,2} = C_1 V_0 + 2 C_2 V_0$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = \frac{C V_{eq,2} - C_1 V_0}{2 V_0}} = \frac{C (V_{eq,2} - V_{eq,1})}{2 V_0}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{10^{-1} (20 - 10)}{2 \times 10} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

4) à la 2ème ~~1/2~~ équivalence, le pH varie faiblement.

$$[\text{Cu}^{2+}] = \frac{C_2 V_0 - \frac{(V_0 - V_{eq,1}) C}{2}}{V_0 + V} \quad [\text{Cu}^{2+}] = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 10 - \frac{10^{-1} \times 5}{2}}{25} = 10^{-2} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 5,1 \rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-8,9} \text{ mol. L}^{-1} \Rightarrow K_s = 10^{-2} (10^{-8,9})^2 = 10^{-19,8}$$