



1. Il y a un seul réactif: $v = k [\text{ClO}^-]^2$

De plus $v = - \frac{d[\text{ClO}^-]}{dt}$

D'où

$$- \frac{d[\text{ClO}^-]}{dt} = k [\text{ClO}^-]^2$$

↓ séparation des variables

$$\frac{d[\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{ClO}^-]^2} = -k dt$$

$$\int_{[\text{ClO}^-]_0}^{[\text{ClO}^-](t)} \frac{d[\text{ClO}^-]}{[\text{ClO}^-]^2} = -k \int_0^t dt$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-]} \right]_{[\text{ClO}^-]_0}^{[\text{ClO}^-](t)} = -k [t]_0^t$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-](t)} - \frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-]_0} \right) = kt$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-](t)} - \frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-]_0} = kt}$$

$$\left(\text{ou encore } [\text{ClO}^-](t) = \frac{1}{kt + \frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-]_0}} \right)$$

$$2. [\text{ClO}^-]_0 = 0,10 \text{ mol/L}$$

a. On cherche t_{30} tel que $[\text{ClO}^-](t) = 0,70 [\text{ClO}^-]_0$
 (30% de réactif disparu $\Leftrightarrow$ il reste 70% de réactif)

$$\left(\frac{1}{0,70} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-]_0} = 2k t_{30}$$

$$t_{30} = \frac{0,30}{0,70} \times \frac{1}{[\text{ClO}^-]_0} \times \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$\text{AN: } t_{30} = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{0,1} \times \frac{1}{2 \times 3,1 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$t_{30} = 1382 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{30} \approx 23 \text{ min}$$

b. Loi d'Arrhenius $k = A \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT}\right)$

$$T = 343 \text{ K}$$

$$k = 3,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L/mol/s}$$

$$k' = A \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT'}\right)$$

$$T' = 363 \text{ K}$$

$$\ln k = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{RT}$$

$$\ln k' = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{RT'}$$

$$\ln k' - \ln k = -\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T'} - \frac{1}{T} \right)$$

$$k' = k \exp \left[-\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T'} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{AN: } k' = 7,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Si}$$

$$t'_{30} = 9,6 \text{ min}$$