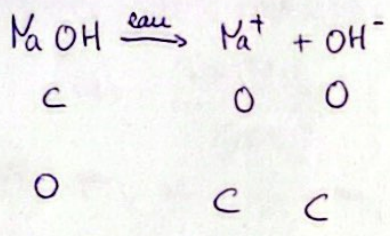


2) Base seule

pH

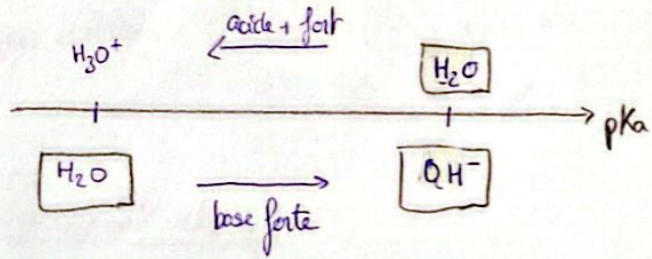
1) NaOH base forte, $c = 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

1) Espèces introduites : H_2O solvant



$\Rightarrow [\text{Na}^+]_0 = [\text{OH}^-]_0 = c = 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

2) Classement des pKa



3) R.P.: $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{OH}^- = \text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $K^0 = 1$

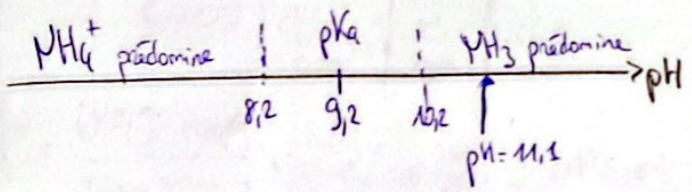
À l'éq, $[\text{OH}^-] = c = 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_e}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-2}} = 10^{-12} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = -\log([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]) = 12$

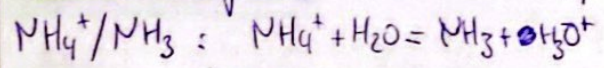
fin du b).

5) diagramme de prédominance



donc NH_3 prédomine dans la réaction

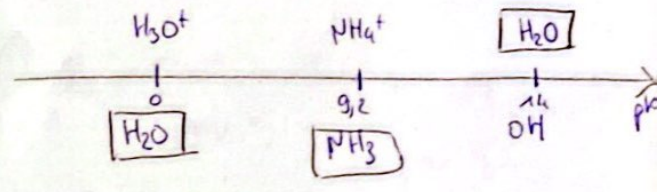
b) NH_3 base faible, $c = 10^{-1} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; $\text{p}K_a = 9$



$K_a = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$

1) espèces introduites : $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{NH}_3$

2) Classement des pKa



3) R.P.: $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3 = \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^-$

EI	E	C	0	0
E _{gg}	X	C		
EF	C	C-x	x	x
	E	C-2x		
	S	C-2x+c	x	x

a) $K^0 = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \times \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$ ← pour retrouver le K_a

$= [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \times \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^]}$

$= K_e \times \frac{1}{K_a}$

$K^0 = 10^{-14} \times 10^9$

$K^0 = 10^{-4,8} < 10^{-3}$

↳ réaction quasi-nulle (on n'a fait le tableau (b) $\rightarrow x \ll c$

$c-x \approx c$

$\Rightarrow K^0 = \frac{x^2}{c-x} \approx \frac{x^2}{c}$

$\Rightarrow x \approx \sqrt{cK^0}$

AN: $x \approx \sqrt{10^{-1} \cdot 10^{-4,8}} = 10^{-\frac{5,8}{2}} = 10^{-2,9} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$[\text{NH}_4^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-2,9}$

$[\text{NH}_3] \approx c \approx 10^{-1} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_e}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-2,9}} = 10^{-11,1} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

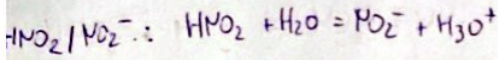
↳ $\text{pH} = 11,1$

3) Réaction quasi-totale: HNO_2 sur NH_3 . p8

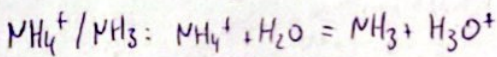
Données:

HNO_2 : $V_1 = 10 \text{ mL}$ $c_1 = 0,02 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ $\text{p}K_{a1}(\text{HNO}_2/\text{NO}_2^-) = 3,2$

NH_3 : $V_2 = 10 \text{ mL}$ $c_2 = 0,04 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ $\text{p}K_{a2}(\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NH}_3) = 9,2$



$$K_{A1} = \frac{[\text{NO}_2^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HNO}_2]} = 10^{-3,2}$$

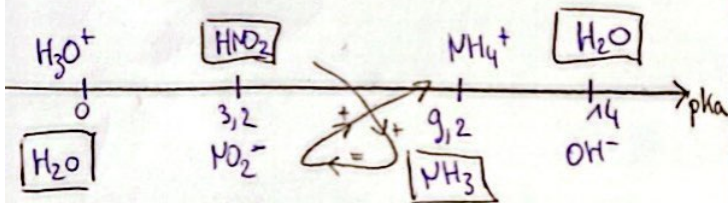


$$K_{A2} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = 10^{-9,2}$$

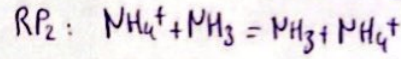
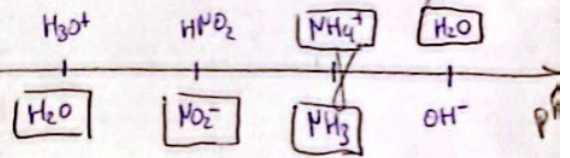
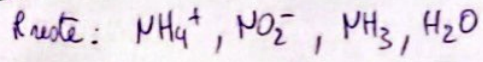
Espèces introduites: H_2O solvant, HNO_2 , NH_3

Après dilution: $c_1' = \frac{c_1 V_1}{V_T} = \frac{c_1 V_1}{V_1 + V_2} = 0,01 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$
 $c_2' = \frac{c_2 V_2}{V_T} = \frac{c_2 V_2}{V_1 + V_2} = 0,02 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

classement des pKa



3) nouvelle RP?



$\hookrightarrow K^0 = 1 \Rightarrow$ ne change rien.

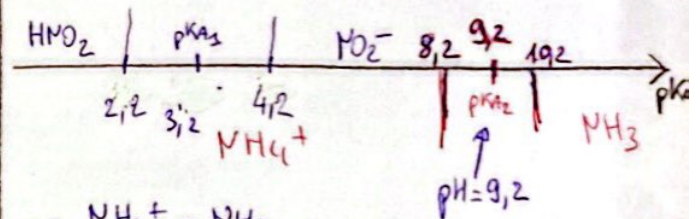
$K_{A2} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} \Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-9,2}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 9,2$

$\Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = \frac{K_e}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-9,2}} = 10^{-4,8}$

$K^0 = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{NO}_2^-]}{[\text{HNO}_2][\text{NH}_3]} \Rightarrow [\text{HNO}_2] = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{NO}_2^-]}{[\text{NH}_3] K^0}$

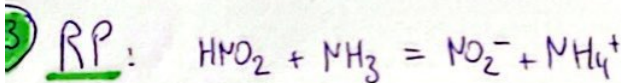
$\Rightarrow [\text{HNO}_2] = \frac{10^{-2}}{10^6} = 10^{-8} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

diagramme de prédominance.



$\Rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+ = \text{NH}_3$

et NO_2^- prédomine (HNO_2).



EI	$c_1 = 0,01$	$c_2 = 0,02$	0	0
gq	$c_1 - x$	$c_2 - x$	x	x
EF	$E = 0$	$c_2 - c_1 = 0,01$	$c_1 = 0,01$	$c_1 = 0,01$

$$K^0 = \frac{[\text{NO}_2^-][\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{HNO}_2][\text{NH}_3]} \times \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{K_{A1}}{K_{A2}} = 10^{\text{p}K_{A2} - \text{p}K_{A1}} = 10^{9,2 - 3,2}$$

donc $K^0 = 10^6 > 10^3 \rightarrow$ réaction totale

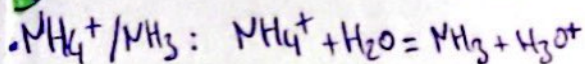
HNO_2 limitant $\Rightarrow c_1 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x = c_1$ donc $[\text{NH}_4^+] = [\text{NO}_2^-] = [\text{NH}_3] = [\text{HNO}_2] = 0,01$

4) Réaction quasi nulle

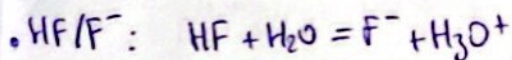
p8

dissolution de $MH_4F(s)$ dans l'eau:

MH_4F : $n_0 = 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$, $pK_{A1}(MH_4^+/NH_3) = 9,2$
 $pK_{A2}(HF/F^-) = 3,2$

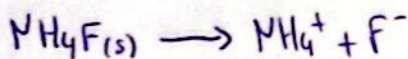


$$K_{A1} = \frac{[NH_3][H_3O^+]}{[MH_4^+]} = 10^{-9,2}$$



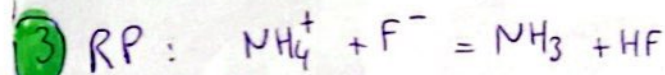
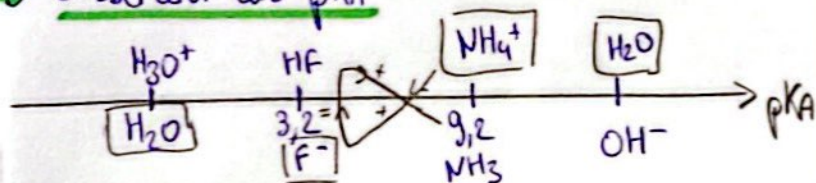
$$K_{A2} = \frac{[F^-][H_3O^+]}{[HF]} = 10^{-3,2}$$

1) Espèces introduites: H_2O (solvant), MH_4^+ , F^-



EI	n_0	0	0
EF	0	n_0	n_0

2) classement des pK_A



EI	C_0	C_0	0	0
E _{eq}	$C_0 - x$	$C_0 - x$	x	x
EF	$\approx C_0$	$\approx C_0$	x	x

$$K^0 = \frac{[NH_3][HF]}{[MH_4^+][F^-]} \times \frac{[H_3O^+]}{[H_3O^+]} = \frac{K_{A1}}{K_{A2}}$$

$$K^0 = 10^{-9,2+3,2} = 10^{-6} < 10^{-3}$$

↳ réaction quasi-nulle

$$C_0 = \frac{n_0}{V_T} = 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$C_0 - x \approx C_0 \text{ car } x \ll C_0$$

$$K^0 = \frac{x^2}{(C_0 - x)^2} \approx \frac{x^2}{C_0^2} \Rightarrow x \approx C_0 \sqrt{K^0}$$

AN: $x = 10^{-3} \times 10^{-2} \approx 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

$$[MH_4^+] = [F^-] \approx C_0 \approx 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$[NH_3] = [HF] = x \approx 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

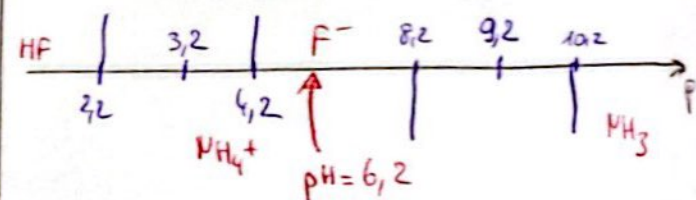
4) $K_{A1} = \frac{[NH_3][H_3O^+]}{[MH_4^+]} \Rightarrow [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{A1}[MH_4^+]}{[NH_3]}$

$$\hookrightarrow [H_3O^+] = \frac{10^{-2} \times 10^{-9,2}}{10^{-5}} = 10^{-9,2+3} = 10^{-6,2}$$

donc $pH = 6,2$

$$[OH^-] = \frac{K_e}{[H_3O^+]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-6,2}} = 10^{-7,8}$$

5) diagramme de prédominance



F^- prédomine / HF

MH_4^+ prédomine / NH_3 .