

# Propagation des Ondes



On a 10 oscillation  $\rightarrow$  5s

$v = \lambda \cdot \text{oscillation}$

$\Rightarrow$  2 oscillation  $\rightarrow$  1s

?  $\rightarrow$  2s

2s  $\rightarrow$  4 oscillation =  $4\lambda$

on sait que à 2s l'onde atteint l'extrémité de la corde

$\Rightarrow 4\lambda = 2m$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{4} m$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0,5 m$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 50cm$

## Ex2: Transformation Nucléaire

$\lambda = \ln(2) \cdot T$

$\Rightarrow T = \frac{t_{1/2}}{\ln(2)}$

AN  $T = \frac{100}{7 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{1}{7} \times 10^3$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{) 7} \\ 10 \\ \underline{7} \\ 30 \\ \underline{28} \\ 20 \\ \underline{14} \\ 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 142857 \\ 142857 \\ 142857 \end{array}$$

10 T = 5s  
 $T = \frac{1}{2} s$   
 correspond à 1 osc.  $\lambda$

$d = v \cdot T \Rightarrow 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0,5m = 50cm$

$\Rightarrow T \approx 0,142 \times 10^3$

$T = 142s$  (a)

Q15:

On a  $a_0 = \lambda \cdot N_0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{\lambda} = N_0$

AN:

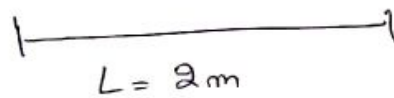
$N_0 = \frac{2 \cdot 10^7}{\frac{0,7}{100}}$

$N_0 = \frac{2 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 100}{0,7}$

$N_0 = \frac{2 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 10^2}{7 \cdot 10^{-1}}$

$N_0 = \frac{2}{7} \times 10^{10}$  (c)

Autre méthode:



à  $t_2 = 2s$  l'onde arrive à l'autre bout de la corde

$\Rightarrow v = \frac{L}{t_2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1m \cdot s^{-1}$

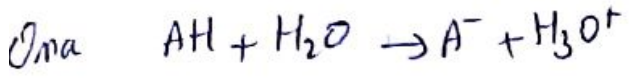
On a 10 oscillation = 5s

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# Correction de 18 Chimie

Q21:



Calcul de  $pK_A$

On a  $pK_A = -\log K_A$

$$K_A = \frac{10^{-pH}}{C - 10^{-pH}}$$

$$\Rightarrow pK_A = -\log \left( \frac{10^{-pH} \times 10^{-pH}}{C - 10^{-pH}} \right)$$

AN

$$pK_A = -\log \left( \frac{10^{-3,4} \times 10^{-3,4}}{1,5 \times 10^{-3} - 10^{-3,4}} \right)$$

$$pK_A = -\log \left( \frac{4 \times 4 \times 10^{-8}}{1,5 \times 10^{-3} - 4 \times 10^{-4}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_A = -\log \left( \frac{16 \times 10^{-8}}{11 \times 10^{-4}} \right)$$

$$1,5 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0015$$

$$4 \times 10^{-4} = 0,0004$$

$$\frac{-0,0015}{0,0011} = 1,36 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_A = -\log (1,45 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\Rightarrow K_A = -\log (1,45) - \log (10^{-4})$$

$$\Rightarrow K_A = -0,16 + 4$$

$$pK_A = 3,84$$

Q22  
masse AH dans 1m litre

On a la C reste la même

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{M} = C_0 \cdot V_e$$

$$\Rightarrow m = C_0 \cdot V_e \cdot M$$

AN:

$$m = 1,5 \times 10^{-3} \cdot 1 \cdot 90$$

$$m = 135 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$m = 135 \text{ mg}$$

$$135 \text{ mg} \rightarrow 0,1 \text{ e}$$

$$m = ? \rightarrow 1 \text{ e}$$

$$\frac{135}{13,5} = 10$$

$$\frac{13,5}{0,1} = 135 \text{ mg} \quad \textcircled{B}$$

Q23

On a  $1^\circ D = 0,1 \text{ g/e}$

$$\Rightarrow 1^\circ D = 100 \text{ mg/e}$$

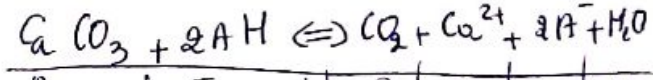
donc  $?^\circ D = 135 \text{ mg/e}$

le  $^\circ D$  est

$$\Rightarrow \frac{135 \times 1^\circ C}{100} = 135 \times 10^{-2} \text{ }^\circ D$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,35 \text{ }^\circ D$$

Q24:



$n_0$	5	0	0	0	0
$n_0 - x_f$	$x_f$	$x_f$	$x_f$	$x_f$	$x_f$

On AH (Acide faibles) est en excès  $\Rightarrow RL = CaCO_3$

donc  $n_0 = x_{max}$

$$n_0 = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$M(CaCO_3) = 40 + 12 + 3 \times 16$$

$$M(CaCO_3) = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{max} = \frac{0,2}{10^{-2}} \Rightarrow x_f = 0,2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{max} = 2 \text{ mmol}$$

Q25:

Pression maximale:

On sait que  $P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$

$$V = m^3$$

$$n = \text{mol}$$

$$T = K$$

AN

$$l = 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 8,314 \times 298}{10^{-3}}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} \approx 4946$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 4955 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 298 + \\ \hline 596 \\ \times 8,3 + \\ \hline 4768 \\ \hline 4946,8 \end{array}$$

Q26 à vérifier

On sait que  $P.V. = n.R.T$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{atm}} = \frac{n.R.T}{V}$$

$$\text{et } nx = \frac{V_x}{V_m}$$

$$P_{\text{atm}} = \frac{8,314 \times 298}{24} \approx P_{\text{atm}} = \frac{103,2 \text{ Pa}}{\text{le produit}}$$

$$\text{or } V(x) = \frac{n.R.T}{P_{\text{atm}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 8,314 \times 298}{103,2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = 4,8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = 48 \text{ mL}$$

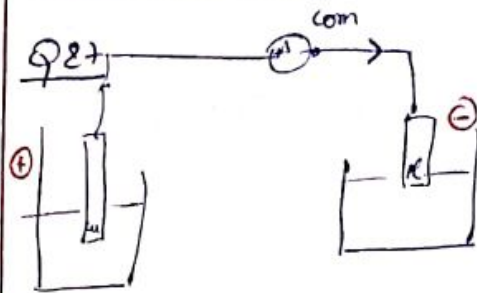
$$n(\text{O}_2) = x/3 = \frac{V}{V_m}$$

$$n, V_m = V(\text{O}_2)$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 24 = 48 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

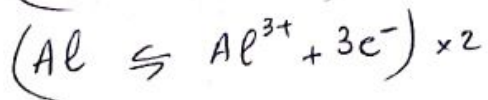
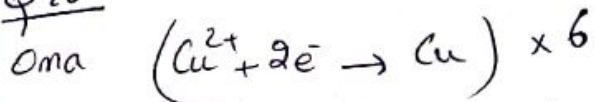
$$V(\text{O}_2) = 48 \text{ mL}$$

Ex: Pile



la masse de Cu Augmente.

Q28



À l'équation totale oma  $6e^-$  échangés.

$$\Rightarrow n(e^-) = 6x$$

Q29

la variation de  $m(\text{Al})$

Oma la masse "Al" diminue

$$\Rightarrow \Delta m(\text{Al}) = - \dots \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{or } n(e^-) = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x.F = I \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{I \cdot \Delta t}{3F}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta m}{F} = \frac{I \cdot \Delta t}{3F} \Rightarrow \Delta m = \frac{I \cdot \Delta t \cdot M}{3F}$$

AN

$$\Delta m = \frac{56 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 5 \cdot 60 \cdot 27}{3 \cdot 96500} = \frac{10^{-3} \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 27}{8 \cdot 193}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{270 \cdot 10^{-3}}{193} \Rightarrow \Delta m = -1,41 \text{ mg}$$