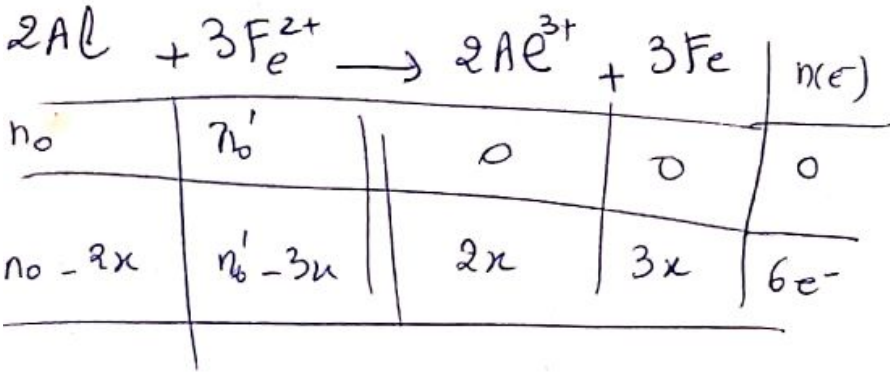
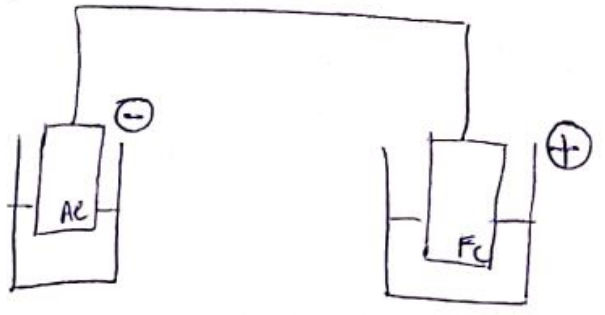


Lapile:



Q21:

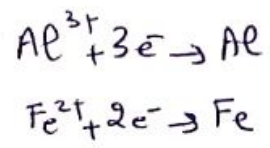
l'avancement x de la réaction

$$x = \frac{\Delta m(Al)}{M(Al)} = \frac{54 \times 10^{-2}}{27} = \frac{6 \times 9 \times 10^{-2}}{3 \times 9}$$

$x = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$

Q22

$$n(e^-)_{Al} \cdot F = n(e^-)_{Fe} \cdot F$$



$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot x_{max(Al)} = 2 \cdot x_{max(Fe)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{m(Al)}{M(Al)} = 2 \cdot \frac{m(Fe)}{M(Fe)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{m(Al) \cdot M(Fe)}{M(Al)} = m(Fe)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AN}{2} m(Fe) = \frac{6 \times 9}{2} \cdot \frac{54 \times 10^{-2} \cdot 56}{3 \times 9}$$

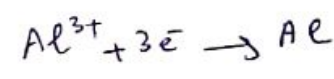
$\frac{56}{6} \cdot 3$
 $\frac{3 \cdot 56}{2} = 84$
 $\frac{84}{3} = 28$
 $\frac{28}{2} = 14$

$$m(Fe) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 56 \cdot 10^{-2} = 168 \times 10^{-2} g$$

$m(Fe) = 1,68 g$

Q23:

Oma $I \cdot \Delta t = F \cdot n(e^-)$



$$3 \cdot \frac{54 \times 10^{-2}}{27} \cdot 196500 = I \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1965}{\Delta t} = I$$

$$I = \frac{6 \times 1965}{10 \times 80 \times 60} = I$$

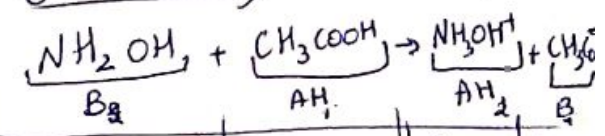
$$I = \frac{193 \times 8}{8 \times 2 \times 60 \times 10} \times 10^{-2}$$

$$I = \frac{12 \times 16}{12} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$I = 16 \times 10^{-2}$$

$I = 0,16 A$

Etude du système chimique



| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| n_0 | n_0 | n_0 | n_0 |
| $n_0 - x_f$ | $n_0 - x_f$ | $n_0 + x_f$ | $n_0 + x_f$ |

Q24

$$K = \frac{[B_1] [A_2] [H_3O^+]}{[A_1] [B_2] [H_2O]} = K_{eq}$$

$$\text{donc } K = \frac{K_{A1}}{K_{A2}} = \frac{10^{-pK_{A1}}}{10^{-pK_{A2}}} \\ = 10^{pK_{A2} - pK_{A1}}$$

AN

$$K = 10 \cdot 10^{0,2}$$

$$K = 1,6 \times 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 16}$$

Q25

$$\text{Orma } K = \frac{[CH_3COO^-][NH_3OH^+]}{[CH_3COH][NH_2OH]}$$

D'après tableau d'avancement

$$[CH_3COO^-] = [NH_3OH^+] = \frac{0,05 + x_f}{10}$$

et $[CH_3COH] = [NH_2OH] = \frac{0,05 - x_f}{10}$

$$\text{donc } K = \frac{(0,05 + x_f)^2}{(0,05 - x_f)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{K} = \frac{0,05 + x_f}{0,05 - x_f}$$

$$\text{or } \tau = \frac{x_f}{x_{\text{max}}} \Rightarrow \tau \cdot x_{\text{max}} = x_f$$

$$\text{et } x_{\text{max}} = 0,05 \quad (\text{milieu stœchiométrique})$$

$$\text{onc } \sqrt{K} = \frac{0,05 + \tau \cdot x_{\text{max}}}{0,05 - \tau \cdot x_{\text{max}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{K} \cdot 0,05 - \tau \cdot x_{\text{max}} \cdot \sqrt{K} = 0,05 + \tau \cdot x_{\text{max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,05 \cdot \sqrt{K} - 0,05 = \tau (x_{\text{max}} + x_{\text{max}} \cdot \sqrt{K})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0,05(\sqrt{K} - 1)}{x_{\text{max}}(1 + \sqrt{K})} = \tau$$

$$\text{or } x_{\text{max}} = 0,05$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{0,05(\sqrt{K} - 1)}{0,05(\sqrt{K} + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{\sqrt{K} - 1}{\sqrt{K} + 1}$$

AN

$$\tau = \frac{4 - 1}{4 + 1} = \frac{3}{5} = \boxed{0,6}$$

Q26

$$\text{Orma } K = \frac{[CH_3COO^-]^2}{(0,05 - x_f)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (0,05 - x_f)^2 \cdot K = [CH_3COO^-]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow [CH_3COO^-] = (0,05 - x_f) \cdot \sqrt{K}$$

$$\text{or } x_f = \tau \cdot x_{\text{max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{K} (0,05 - (\tau \cdot 0,05)) = [CH_3COO^-]$$

AN

$$\Rightarrow [CH_3COO^-] = 4 (0,05 - (6 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-2}))$$

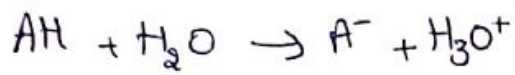
$$= 4 (5 \cdot 10^{-2} - (3 \cdot 10^{-3}))$$

$$= 4 (0,05 - 0,03)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 4 = 8 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\boxed{[CH_3COO^-] = 0,08 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}$$

Q11
Solution d'acide métanoïque



Q12

Y en fait de pH et pKa

$$\text{On sait que } \tau = \frac{10^{-\text{pH}}}{c}$$

$$\text{Or } \text{pH} - \text{pKa} = \log \frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{AH}]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{\text{pKa} - \text{pH}} = \frac{[\text{AH}]}{[\text{A}^-]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{\text{pKa} - \text{pH}} = \frac{c}{10^{\text{pH}}} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[(10^{\text{pKa} - \text{pH}} + 1) \cdot 10^{\text{pH}} = c \right]$$

$$\text{donc } \tau = \frac{10^{\text{pH}}}{10^{\text{pH}} (10^{\text{pKa} - \text{pH}} + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tau = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{\text{pKa} - \text{pH}}}}$$

Q22

la concentration C_A faut

$$C_A = 10^{-\text{pH}} (10^{\text{pKa} - \text{pH}} + 1)$$

AN

$$C_A = 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-0,9} (10^{0,9} + 1)$$

$$C_A = 10^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{7,94} (8,94)$$

$$C_A = \frac{8,94}{7,94} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$C_A \approx 1,1 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_A \approx 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}$$

Q23 pH du mélange :

$$\text{On a } \alpha = \frac{V_B}{2}$$

$$[\text{HCOOH}] = [\text{HCOO}^-]$$

$$\text{or } \text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{[\text{HCOO}^-]}{[\text{HCOOH}]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \underbrace{\log(1)}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \text{pKa}}$$

donc le pH du mélange = pKa

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = 3,8}$$

Correction Physique 2019

Transformation nucléaire :

Q12

Oma $\lambda = \frac{\ln(2)}{60}$

Calculons $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}$

$t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{60}{\ln(2)}$

$t_{\frac{1}{2}} = 60 \text{ s}$

donc dans 1 min, la population

passé de $N_0 \rightarrow \frac{N_0}{2}$

100% \rightarrow 50%

(C)

Q13:

à $t = 3 \text{ min} \Rightarrow t = 3 \cdot t_{\frac{1}{2}}$

donc $N(t) = \frac{N_0}{2^3}$

$N(t) = \frac{100}{8}$

$= \frac{100}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= 50 \div 2 \div 2$

$= 25 \div 2 = 12,5\%$

donc à $t = 3 \text{ min}$

$N(t) = 12,5\%$

(A)

Circuit RLC:

Oma $q(t) = q_m \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

$q_{\text{max}} = C \cdot U_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow q_{\text{max}} = C \cdot E$

AN $q_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6} \times 6 = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

Oma $i = -\frac{dq}{dt} = \omega_0 \cdot q_m \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

à $t=0$ $i=0$

$\Rightarrow \omega_0 \cdot q_m \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin(\omega_0 \cdot \frac{t}{2} + \varphi) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi = 0}$

Calculons ω_0

$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

AN

$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6}}}$

$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{-9} \times 10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{-8}}} = \frac{1}{10^{-4}}$

$\omega_0 = 10^4$

$\Rightarrow q = q_m \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

$\Rightarrow q = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \cos(10^4 \cdot t)$

Q15

Oma les variation de $I(A)$

