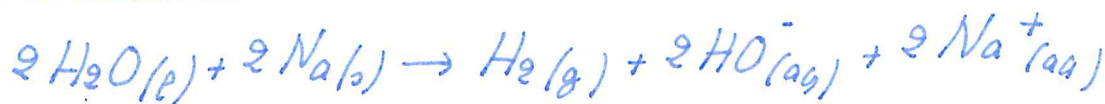
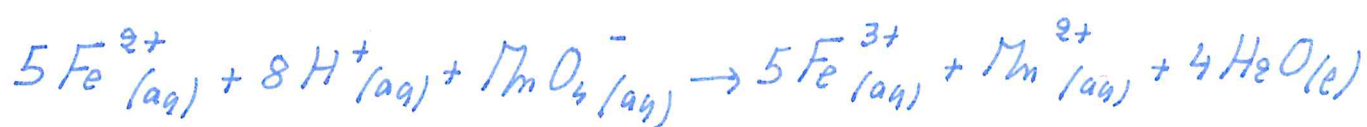
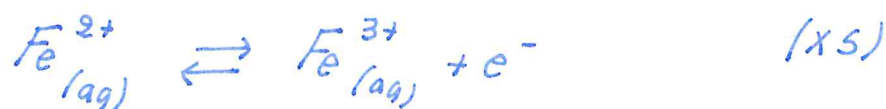
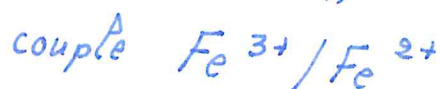
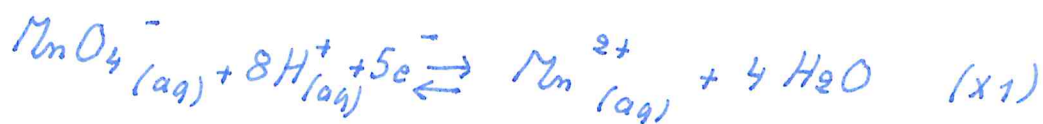
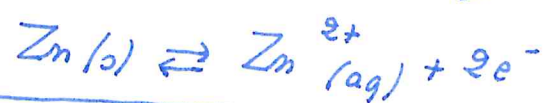
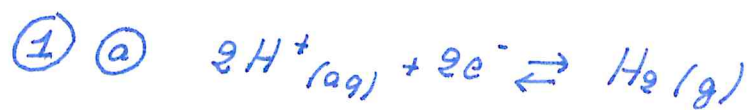


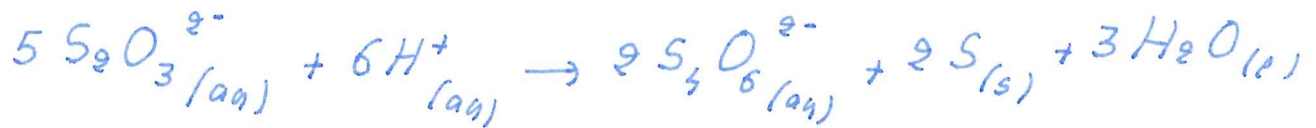
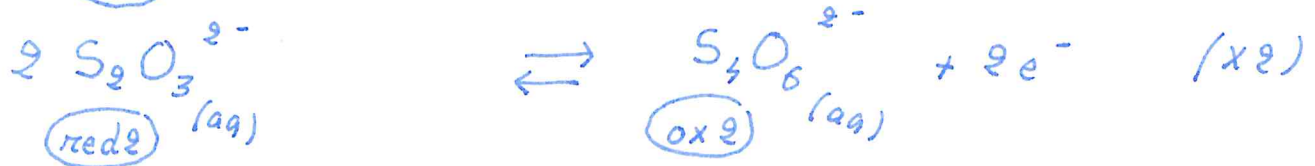
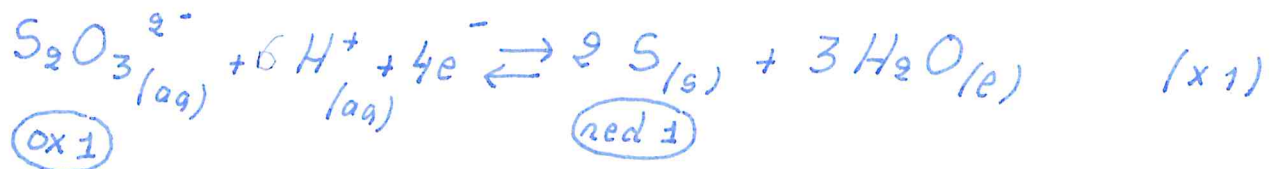
Echauffements

1

Réaction d'oxydoréduction



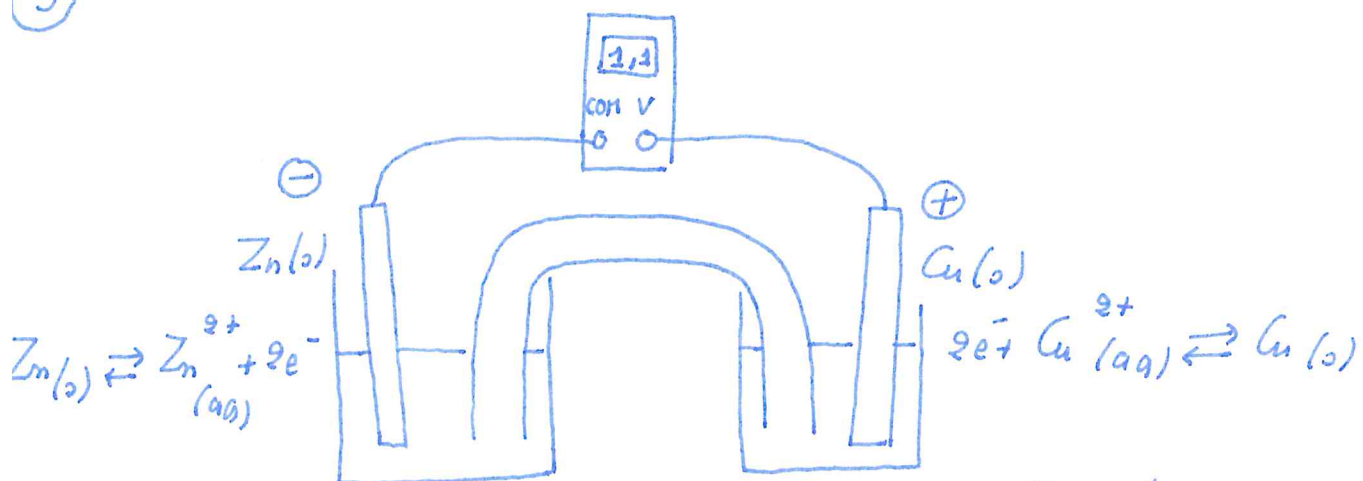
② $S_2O_3^{2-}$ se dismutate (Il est à la fois oxydant et réducteur)



couples $S_2O_3^{2-}/S$
 $S_4O_6^{2-}/S_2O_3^{2-}$

Modèle de la pile électrochimique

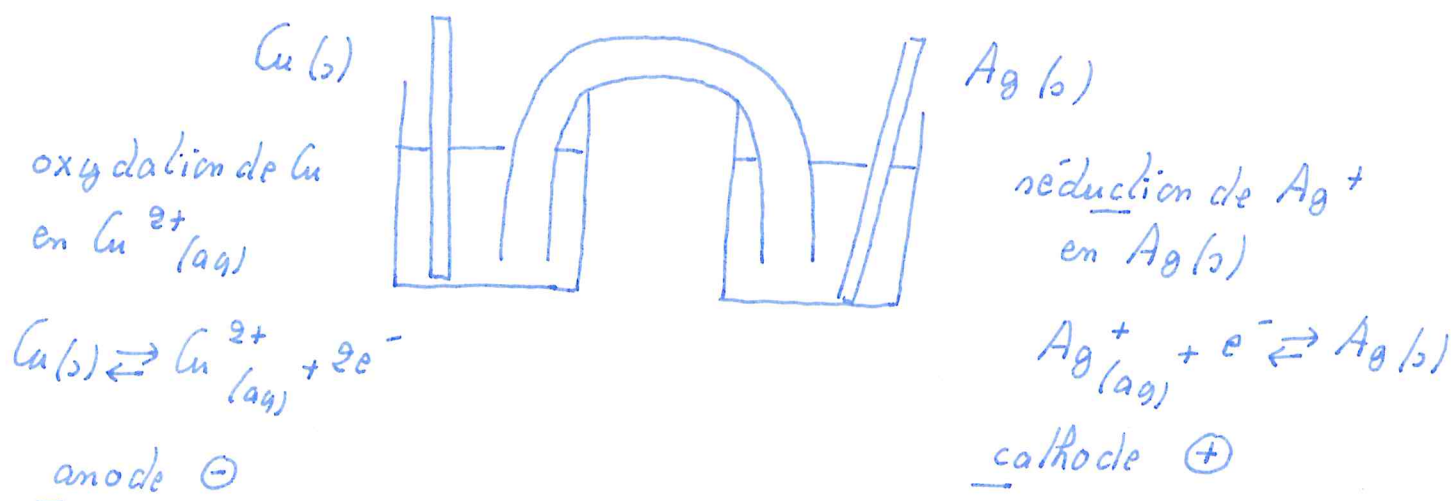
③



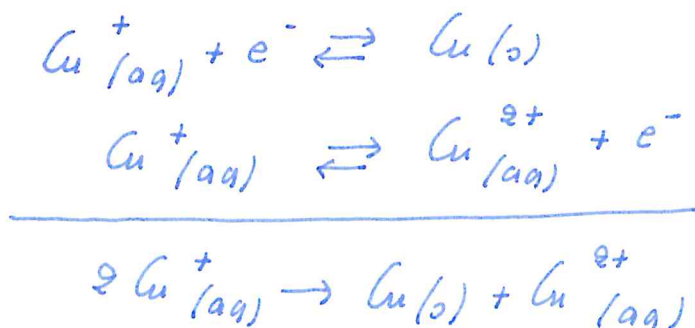
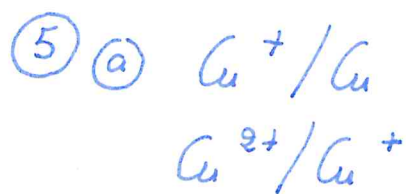
- a) Le pôle (+) du côté de la borne V du voltmètre
- b) A la cathode (+) réduction de $Cu^{2+}_{(aq)}$ en $Cu_{(s)}$
- c) $Cu^{2+}_{(aq)}$ est réduit en $Cu_{(s)}$
- d) $Cu^{2+}_{(aq)} + Zn_{(s)} \rightarrow Cu_{(s)} + Zn^{2+}_{(aq)}$

④ pile cuivre - argent

3

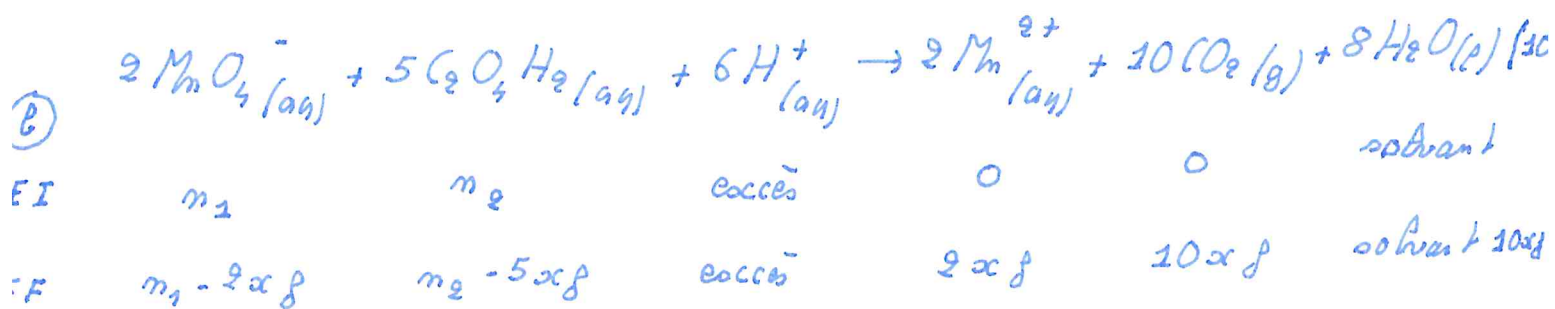
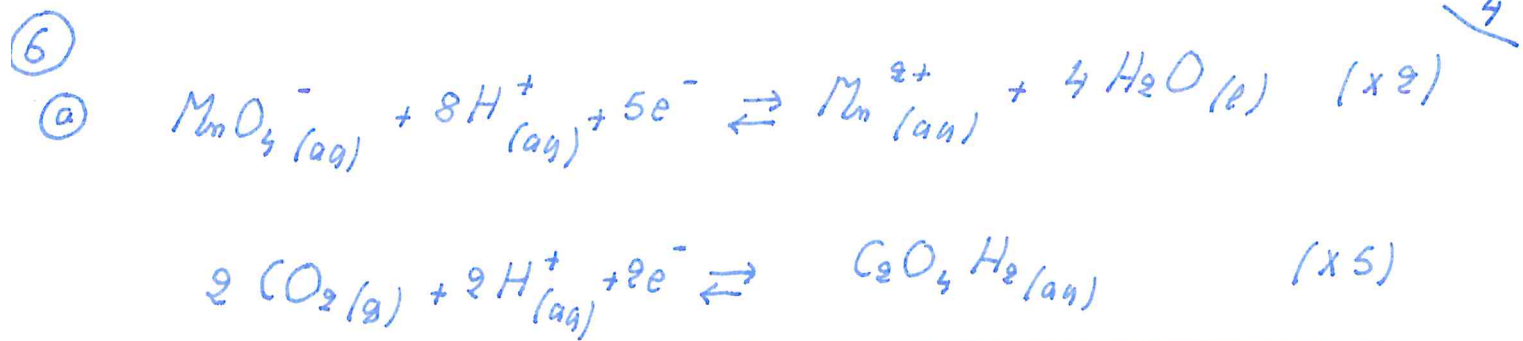


Evolution spontanée d'un système chimique



$\text{Cu(P(s))} \xrightarrow{\text{eau}} \text{Cu}^+(\text{aq}) + (\text{P}^-(\text{aq}))$ puis les ions $\text{Cu}^+(\text{aq})$ se diminuent selon la réaction $2\text{Cu}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Cu(s)} + \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$

$$K = \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})]_{\text{eq}} \times C_0}{[\text{Cu}^+(\text{aq})]_{\text{eq}}^2} = \frac{2,00 \times 10^{-3} \times 10}{(4,47 \times 10^{-5})^2} = 1,00 \times 10^6$$



⑧

Si MnO_4^- limitant $n_1 - 2\alpha f = 0$ soit $\alpha f = \frac{n_1}{2} = 1,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

Si $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{H}_2$ limitant $n_2 - 5\alpha f = 0$ soit $\alpha f = \frac{n_2}{5} = 1,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

On choisit la plus petite valeur de $\alpha f = 1,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

⑨

La quantité de matière d'électron est $n(\text{e}^-) = 10\alpha f = 1,2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$

On peut $n_1 = n(\text{MnO}_4^-) = 2\alpha f$ car MnO_4^- est limitant

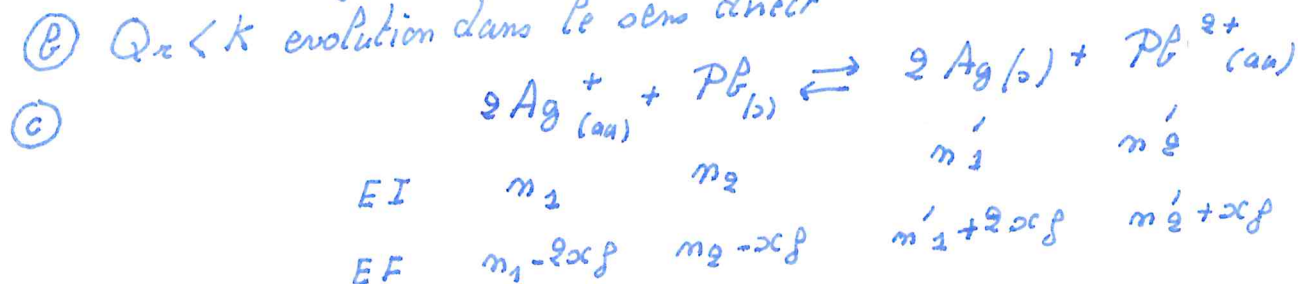
et $\frac{n_1}{1} = \frac{n(\text{e}^-)}{5}$ donc $n(\text{e}^-) = 5n_1 = 5 \times 2\alpha f = 10\alpha f$

$n(\text{e}^-) = 1,2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$

⑩

① $Q_r = \frac{[\text{Pb}^{2+} (\text{aq})]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \times 10 = \frac{0,15 \times 10}{(0,15)^2} = 67$

② $Q_r < K$ évolution dans le sens direct



$$K = \frac{n'_2 + \alpha f}{(n_1 - 2\alpha f)^2}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{m_{Pb}}{M(Pb)} = \frac{0,15}{207,2} = 7,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n_1 = C_1 \times V$$

$$= 0,15 \times 25 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 3,8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

Si le plomb est limitant $n_2 - \alpha_f = 0$

$$\text{soit } \alpha_f = n_2 = 7,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

Si Ag^+ est limitant $n_1 - 2\alpha_f = 0$

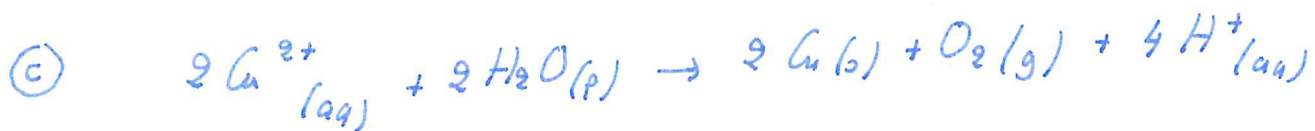
$$\text{soit } \alpha_f = \frac{n_1}{2} = 0,0019 \text{ mol}$$

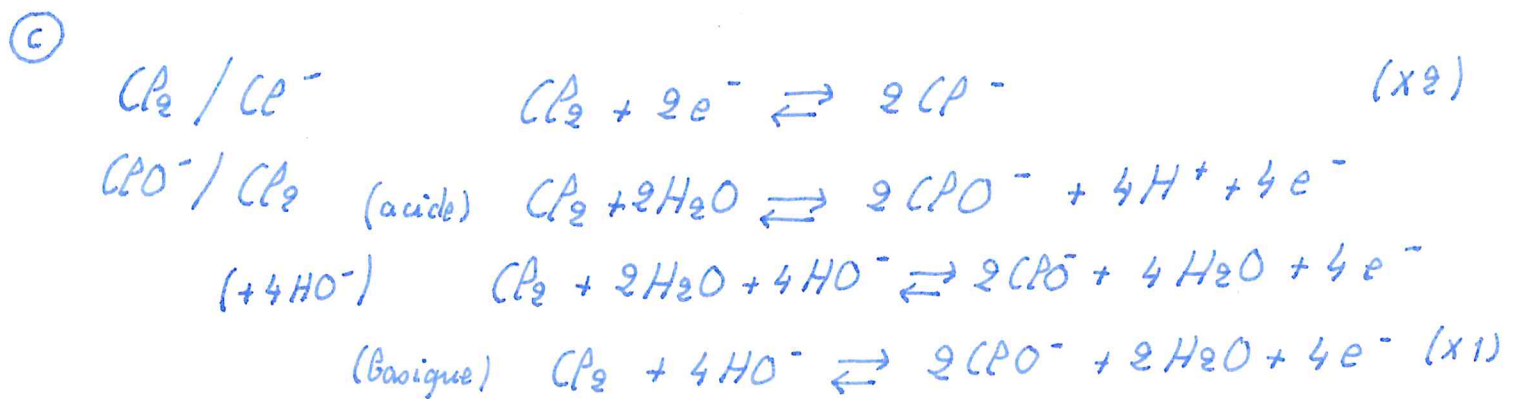
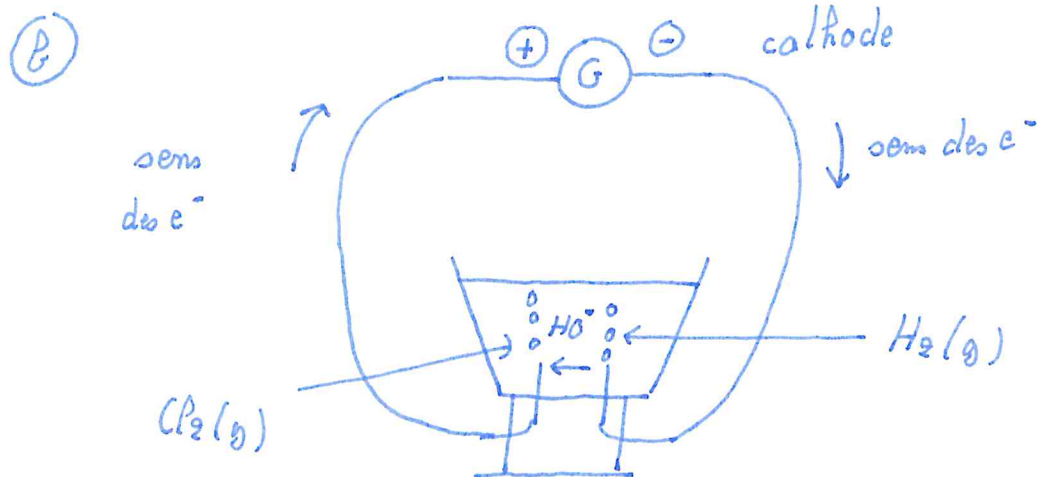
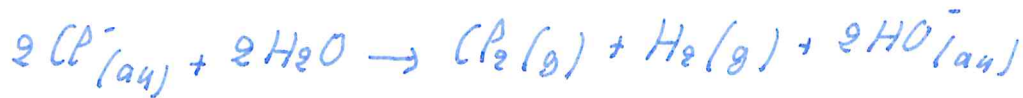
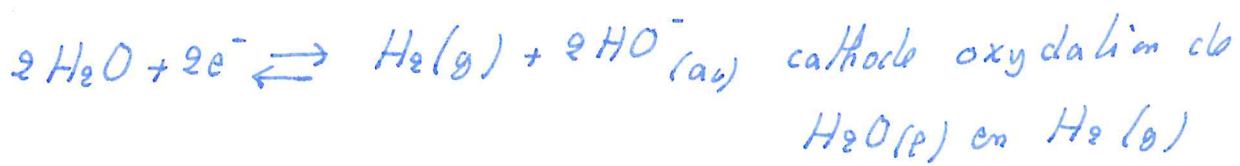
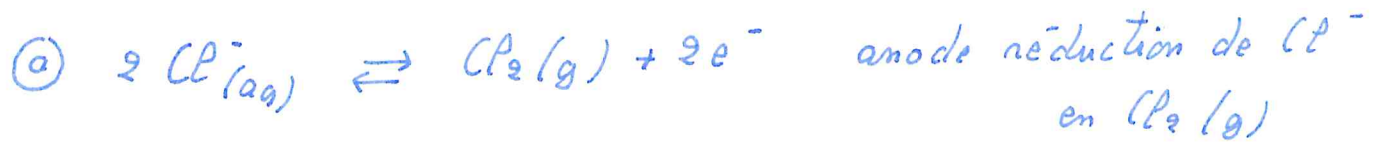
On garde la plus petite valeur soit $\alpha_f = 7,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

$$n(e^-) = 2\alpha_f = 1,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

28) borne $\ominus$ cathode réduction de $Cu^{2+}_{(aq)}$ en $Cu(s)$

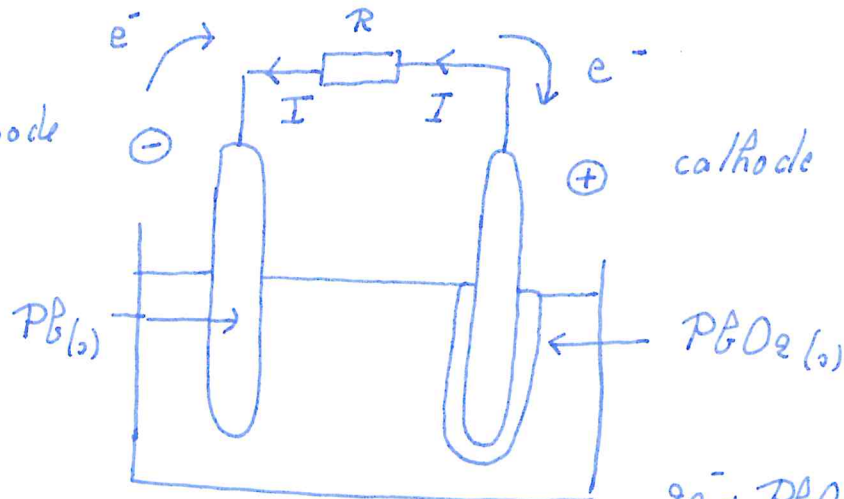
① borne $\oplus$ anode oxydation de l'eau en $O_2(g)$





36 ①
a

anode

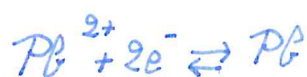
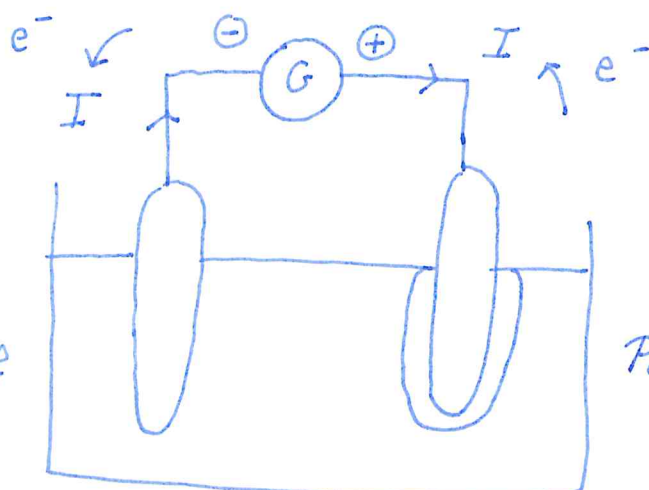


$$Q_r = \frac{[Pb^{2+}]^2 \times (0.2)^2}{[H^+]^4}$$

Lorsque l'accumulateur s'arrête de fonctionner $Q_r = K$

③ On branche un générateur dans le sens contraire du courant.

a



c $Q = 400 \text{ kC}$

d $Q = n(e^-) \times N_A \times e = 2m(Pb) \times N_A \times e = \frac{2m(Pb)}{M(Pb)} \times N_A \times e$

D'après la demi-réaction $Pb^{2+} + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pb$ $m(Pb^{2+}) = \frac{m(e^-)}{2}$

$$m(Pb) = \frac{Q \times M(Pb)}{2N_A \times e} = \frac{400 \times 10^3 \times 207.2}{2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 430 \text{ g} = 4.3 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$$