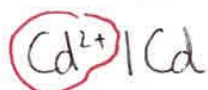
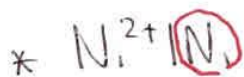
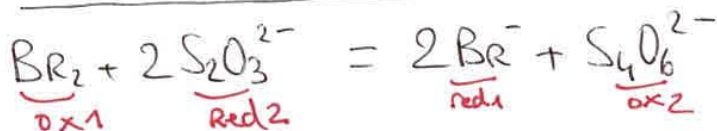
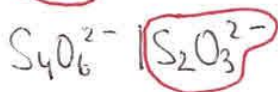
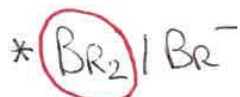
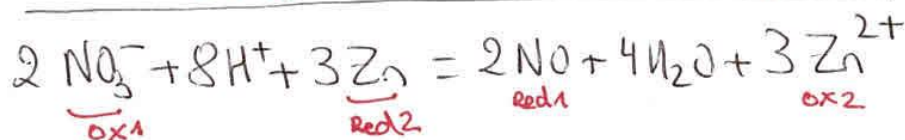
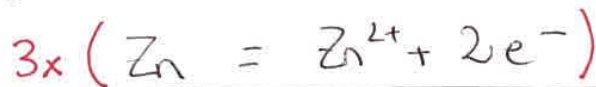
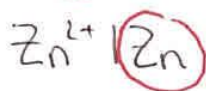
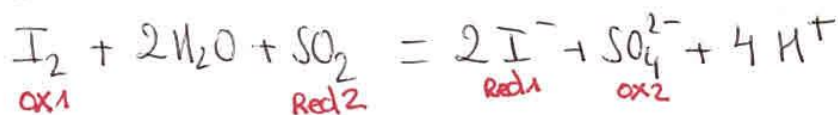
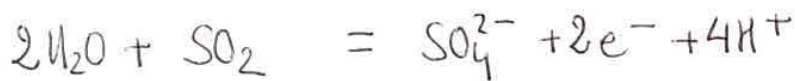
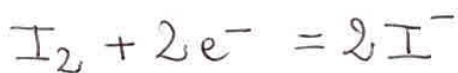
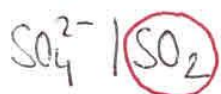


Correction

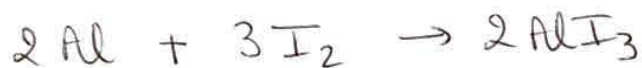
14



2) Rappel : * Un oxydant se réduit :

* Un reducteur s'oxyde :

30



El	$n_1 = 0,2$	$n_2 = 0,15$	0
EVt	$n_1 - 2x$	$n_2 - 3x$	$2x$
EF	$n_1 - 2x_{\max} = 0,10$	$n_2 - 3x_{\max} = 0$	$2x_{\max} = 0,10$

a) $n(\text{Al})_i = 0,20 \text{ mol}$
 $n(\text{I}_2)_i = 0,15 \text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{AlI}_3)_i = 0 \text{ mol}$$

b) Réactif limitant = celui qui disparaît entièrement
I₁ I₂

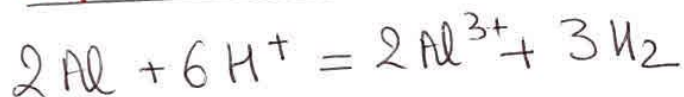
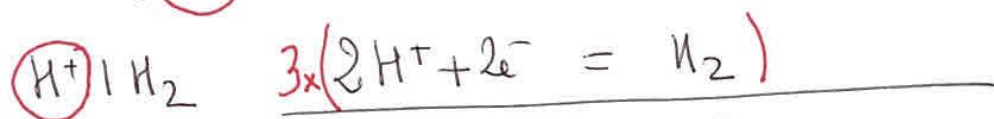
$$\Rightarrow n_2 - 3x_{\max} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{\max} = \frac{n_2}{3} = \frac{0,15}{3} = \underline{\underline{0,05 \text{ mol}}}$$

c) $n(\text{Al})_f = 0,10 \text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{I}_2)_f = 0 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{AlI}_3)_f = 0,10 \text{ mol}$$

(25)

a) Le gaz formé est du dihydrogène $H_2(g)$.

b)

	$2Al + 6H^+ \rightarrow 2Al^{3+} + 3H_2$		
EI	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0
EF	$4 \cdot 10^{-3} - 2x_{max}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-3} - 6x_{max}$	$2x_{max}$

On cherche le réactif limitant : on résout-

$$4 \cdot 10^{-3} - 2x_{max} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{max} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$6 \cdot 10^{-3} - 6x_{max} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{max} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

→ H^+ est limitant et $x_{max} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

} on garde la
sol la + petite

DONC

$$* n(H^+)f = 0 \text{ mol}$$

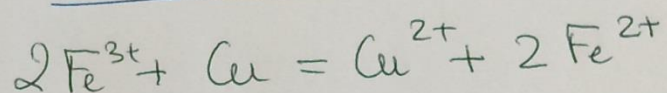
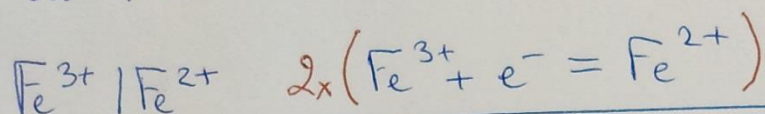
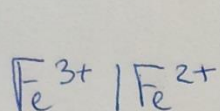
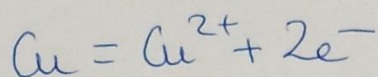
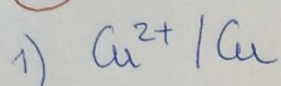
$$* n(Al)f = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} - 2 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$* n(Al^{3+})f = 2 \cdot x_{max} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$* n(H_2)f = 3x_{max} = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$c) V_{H_2} = V_m \times n(H_2)f = 24 \times 3 \cdot 10^{-3} = 72 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} \\ = \underline{\underline{72 \text{ mL}}}$$

(29)



2)



El	CV	n	0	0
EF	$\text{CV} - 2x_{\text{max}} = 0$	$n - x_{\text{max}} = 0$	x_{max}	$2x_{\text{max}}$

$$\text{CV} - 2x_{\text{max}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{\text{max}} = \frac{\text{CV}}{2} = \frac{3 \times 250 \times 10^{-3}}{2}$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = 0,375 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{et } n - x_{\text{max}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{n = x_{\text{max}} = 0,375 \text{ mol}}$$

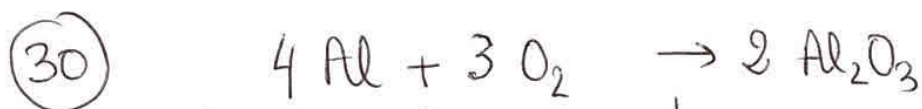
$$\text{Donc } n_{(\text{Cu})} = x_{\text{max}} = 0,375 \text{ mol}$$

$$m_{\text{Cu}} = n_{\text{Cu}} \times M_{\text{Cu}} = 0,375 \times 63,5 = 23,8 \text{ g}$$

$$3) \rho_{\text{Cu}} = \frac{m_{\text{Cu}}}{V_{\text{Cu}}} \Rightarrow V_{\text{Cu}} = \frac{m_{\text{Cu}}}{\rho_{\text{Cu}}} = S \times e$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{m_{\text{Cu}}}{\rho_{\text{Cu}} \times e} = \frac{23,8}{8,9 \times 30}$$

$$S = 0,01 \text{ m}^2$$

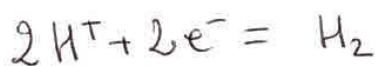
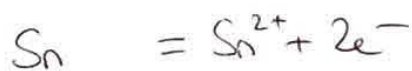
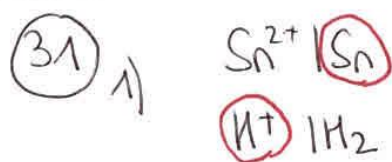


EI	n_1	n_2 excès	0
EF	$n_1 - 4x_{\max} = 0$	$n_2 - 3x_{\max}$	$2x_{\max} = 0,40$

On cherche n_1
 $2x_{\max} = 0,40 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{\max} = 0,20 \text{ mol}}$

D'où $n_1 = 4x_{\max} = 4 \times 0,20 = \underline{0,80 \text{ mol}}$

$\Rightarrow m_{\text{Al}} = n_1 \times M_{\text{Al}} = 0,80 \times 27 = \underline{21,6 \text{ g}}$



2)

$\text{Sn} + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{Sn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$				
EI	n_1	n_2	0	0
EF	$n_1 - x_{\max} = 0$	$n_2 - 2x_{\max}$ excès	$x_{\max}$	$x_{\max}$

On cherche n_1

A l'état final $V_{\text{H}_2} = 243 \text{ mL} \Rightarrow \underbrace{n_{(\text{H}_2)}^f}_{x_{\max}} = \frac{V_{(\text{H}_2)}^f}{V_m} = \frac{243 \cdot 10^{-3}}{24}$
 $x_{\max} = 0,01 \text{ mol}$

Or l'acide est en large excès

$\Rightarrow \text{Sn}$ est en défaut donc limitant

$\Rightarrow n_1 - x_{\max} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{n_1 = x_{\max} = 0,01 \text{ mol}}$

D'où $\boxed{n_{\text{Sn}} = 0,01 \text{ mol}}$

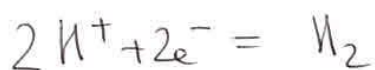
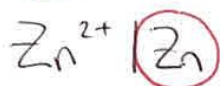
$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad m_{\text{Sn}} &= n_{\text{Sn}} \times M_{\text{Sn}} \\
 &= 0,01 \times 118,7 \\
 &= 1,187 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{Or} & 5 \text{ g statue} & \leftrightarrow 100 \% \\
 & 1,187 \text{ g} & \leftrightarrow \% \text{ Sn}
 \end{array}$$

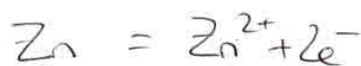
$$\Rightarrow \% \text{ Sn} = \frac{1,187 \times 100}{5} = 23,74 \%$$

$$\text{et donc } \% \text{ Cu} = 100 - 23,74 = 76,26 \%$$

(33)

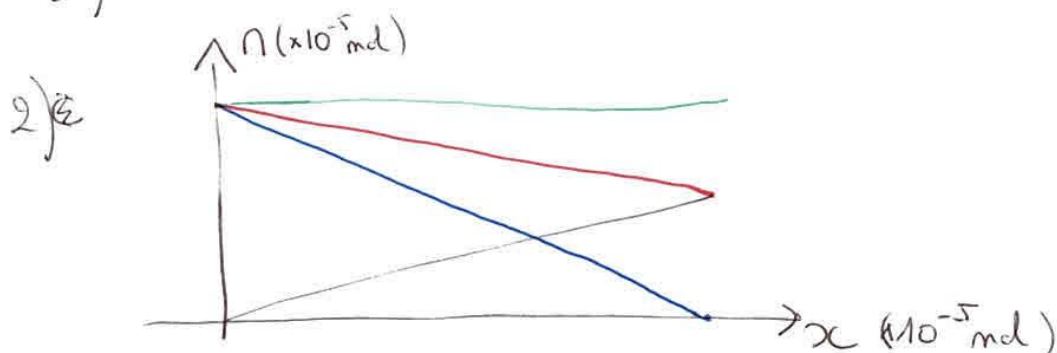
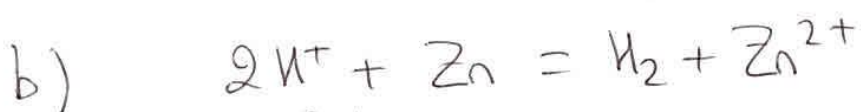


réduction



oxydation

a) * Une oxydation est une perte d'électron

 Zn a perdu des e^- Zn a subi une oxydation (c'est le réducteur)* H^+ est un oxydant il a capé des e^- * Les produits (H_2 et Zn^{2+}) $\rightarrow$ courbes croissantes ~~bleu~~ noir* Les réactifs (H^+ et Zn) $\rightarrow$ " décroissantes rouge bleu* Spectateur $\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow$ courbe constante verteClé : noir : H_2 et Zn^{2+} bleu : H^+ car d'après l'équation il disparaît 2x plus vite que Zn rouge : Zn (34) a) Réactif limitant disparaît en 1^{er} $\rightarrow$ bleu H^+

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x_{\max} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}}$$

b) $n(\text{Zn})_f = n(\text{H}_2)_f = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{H}^+)_f = 0 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{Zn}^{2+})_f = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{Cl}^-)_f = 10 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$