

EMD  
Chimie des solutions  
2<sup>ème</sup> GP

Question de cours

4 pts

Équilibrer les équations suivantes et indiquer : l'oxydation, la réduction, l'oxydant et le réducteur :

- $\text{Sn} + \text{HNO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{SnO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NO}_2$
- $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{S} \longrightarrow \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
- $\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{FeCl}_3 + \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{MnO}_4^- + \text{H}^+ + \text{Fe}^{2+} \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Exercice 1

4 pts

On dispose des solutions de concentration  $0,1 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$  des composés suivants:

HCl, NaCl,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  ( $\text{pK}_a$  4,75) KOH,  $\text{KNO}_2$  ( $\text{pK}_a$  3,4)

- 1- Écrire les équations d'équilibre acido-basique en solution aqueuse pour chaque composé
- 2- Calculer le pH de chaque solution

Exercice 2

4 pts

1- Exprimer pour chaque composé le produit de solubilité  $K_s$ , puis calculer la solubilité molaire  $S$ .

- $\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$  chromate d'argent  $\text{pK}_s = 11,9$
- $\text{AgCH}_3\text{CO}_2$  éthanoate d'argent  $\text{pK}_s = 2,7$
- $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  carbonate d'argent  $\text{pK}_s = 11,1$
- $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$  phosphate d'argent  $\text{pK}_s = 19,9$
- $\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$  sulfate d'argent  $\text{pK}_s = 4,8$

2- A la fin de calcul faire un classement par solubilité décroissante

Exercice 3

4 pts

Le produit de solubilité du nitrite d'argent  $\text{AgNO}_2$ , sel peu soluble, est dans l'eau pure à  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $K_s = 7,27 \cdot 10^{-4}$

- 1- Quelle est la solubilité  $S$  de ce sel dans l'eau à cette température ? Exprimer le résultat en  $\text{mol.L}^{-1}$  et  $\text{g.L}^{-1}$
- 2- Dans cette solution en ajoute une solution de nitrate d'argent  $\text{AgNO}_3$  de concentration  $0,0118 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ , sel totalement soluble. On appellera  $S_1$  la nouvelle solubilité de  $\text{AgNO}_2$ . Calculer  $S_1$  ?

Données : masse molaire ( $\text{g.mol}^{-1}$ )  $\text{Ag}=108$ ,  $\text{N}=14$ ,  $\text{O}=16$ .

Exercice 4

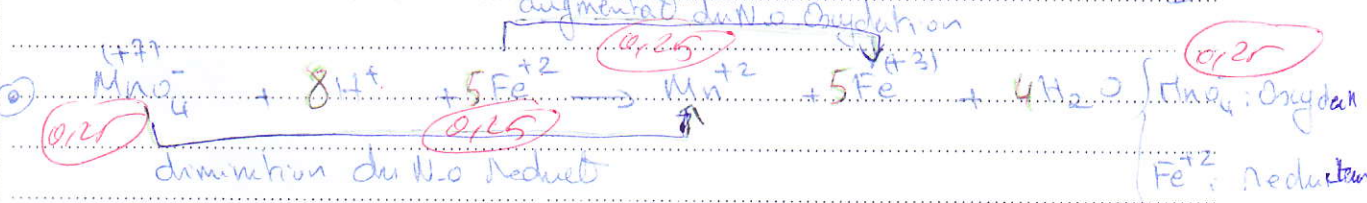
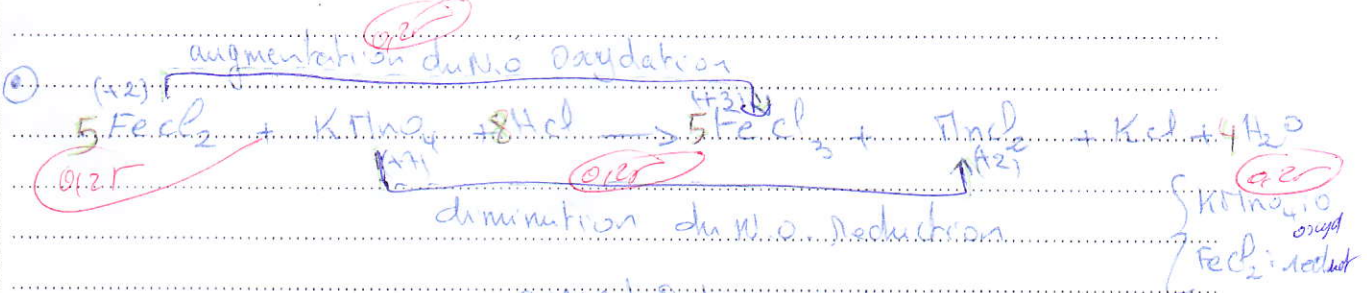
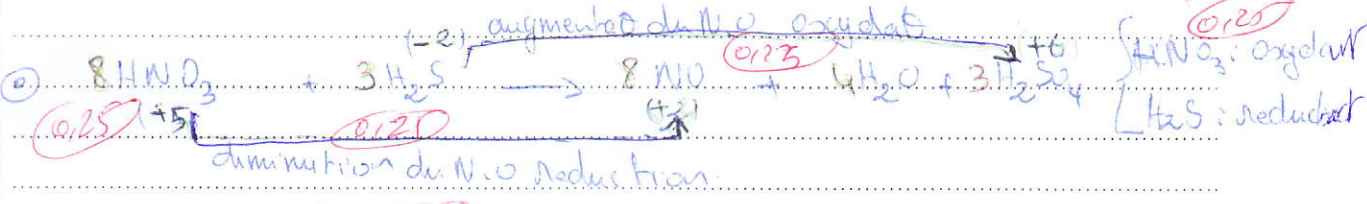
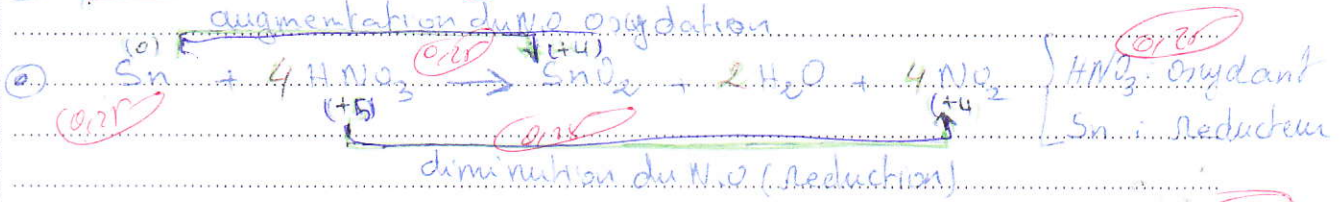
4 pts

On réalise la pile suivante :  $\text{Cr}/\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \parallel \text{AgNO}_3/\text{Ag}$

- 1- Donner un schéma de la pile sur lequel on indiquera la polarité de chaque électrode, le sens de circulation des électrons, le sens du courant et les équations chimiques aux électrodes.
- 2- Écrire la réaction globale ayant lieu lorsque la pile débite.
- 3- Déterminer la force électromotrice de cette pile.

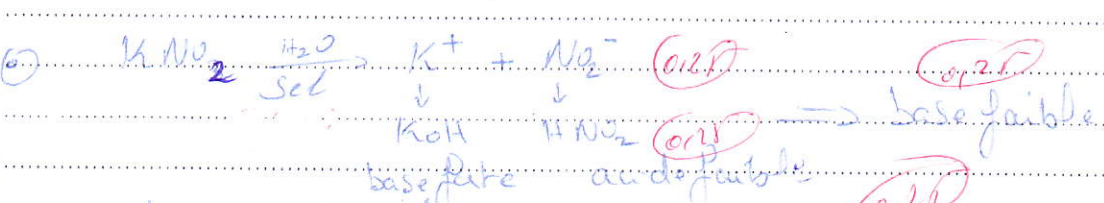
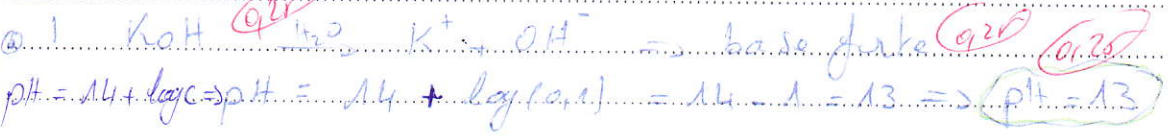
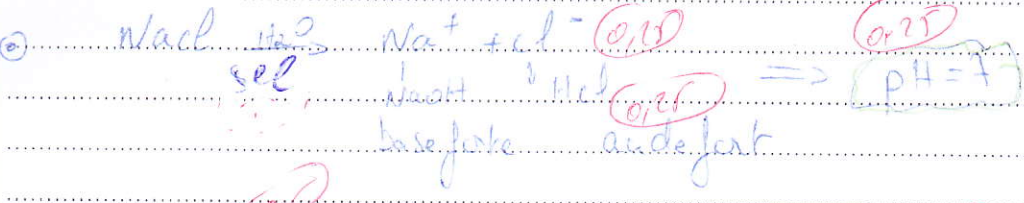
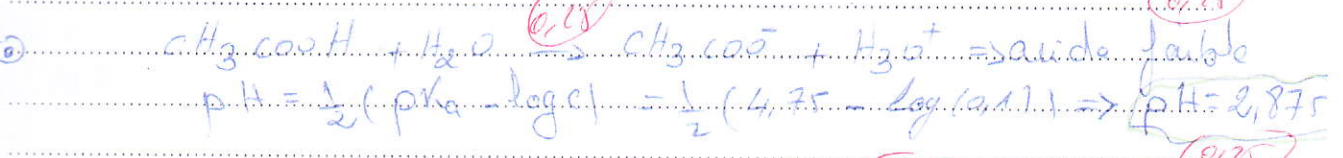
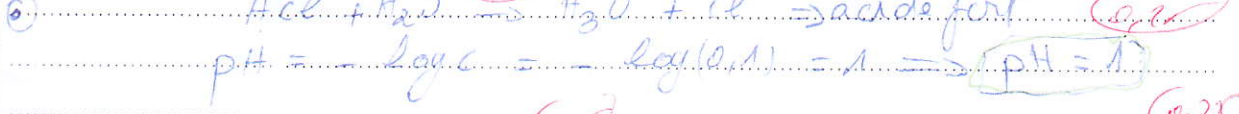
Données :  $[\text{Cr}^{3+}] = 0,1 \text{ mol/L}$ ,  $[\text{Ag}^+] = 0,1 \text{ mol/L}$ ,  $E^0_{\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}} = -0,74\text{V}$ ,  $E^0_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = +0,799\text{V}$

1) Question de cours (4 pts)



N.O.: nbre d'oxydation.

Exercice 1 (4 pts)



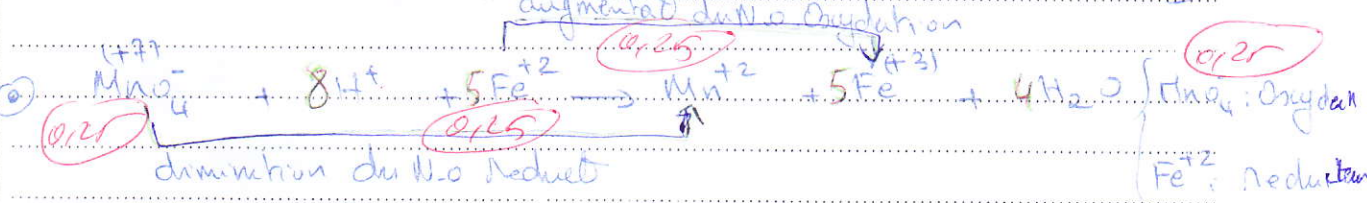
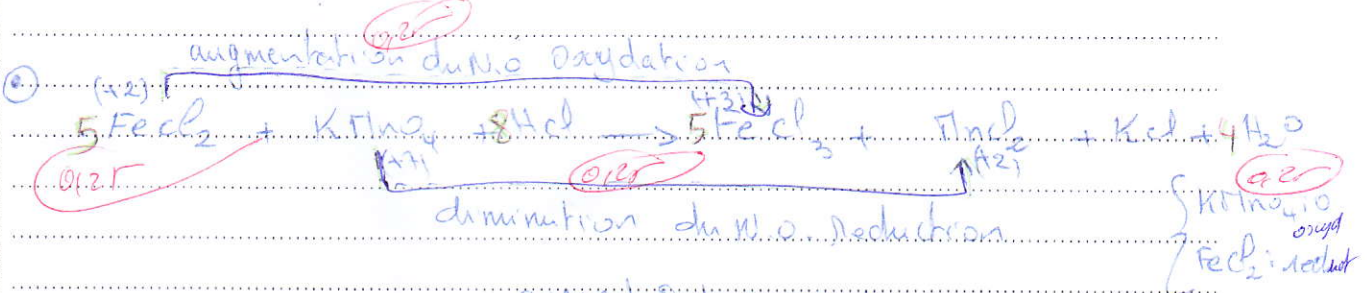
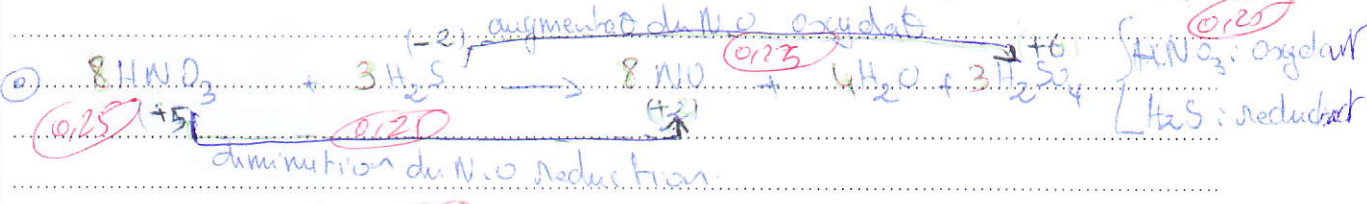
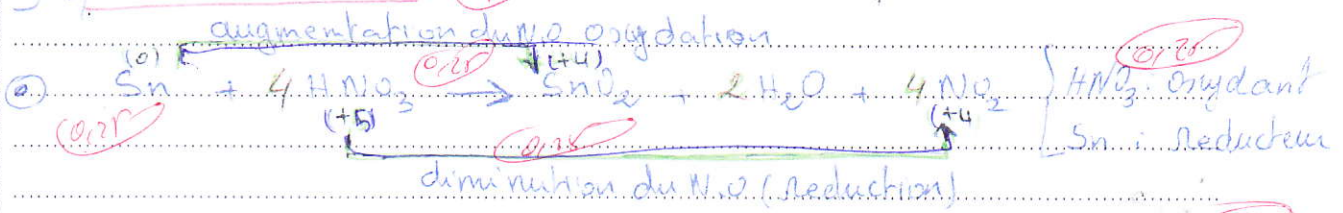
$$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2}(14 + \text{pK}_a + \log c)$$
  

$$\text{pH} = 0,5(14 + 3,4 - 1) = 8,2$$

①

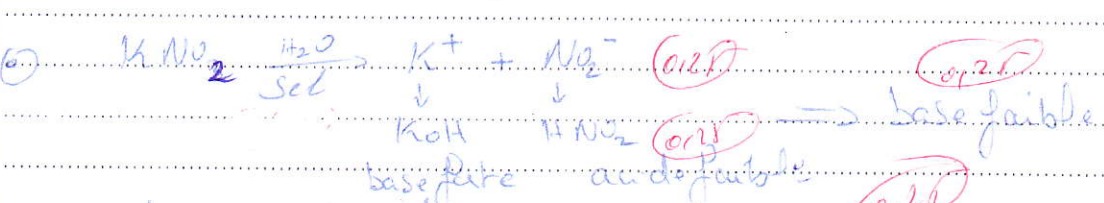
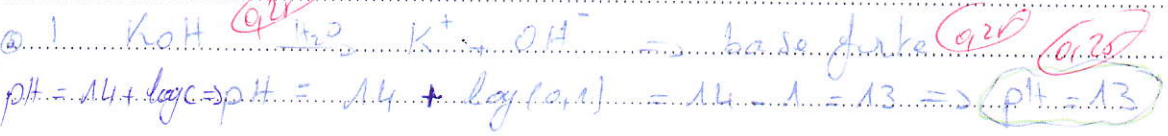
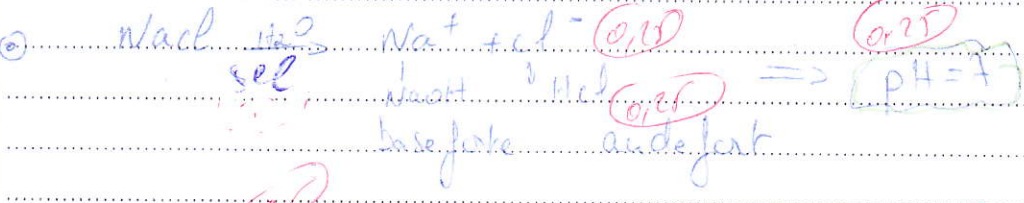
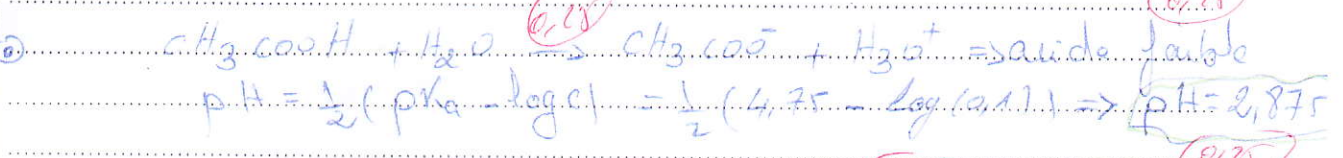
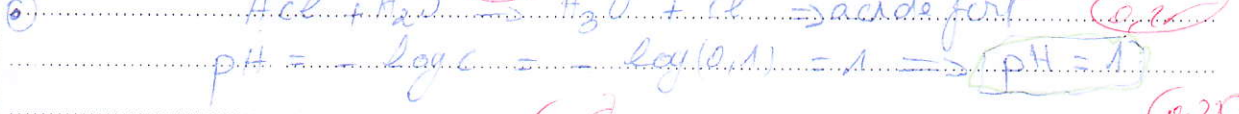


1) Question de cours (4 pts)



N.O. : nbre d'oxydation.

Exercice 1 (4 pts)



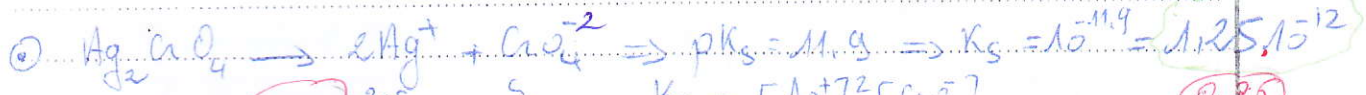
$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2}(14 + \text{pKa} + \log c)$   
 $\text{pH} = 0,5(14 + 3,4 - 1) = 8,2 \Rightarrow \text{pH} = 8,2$

①



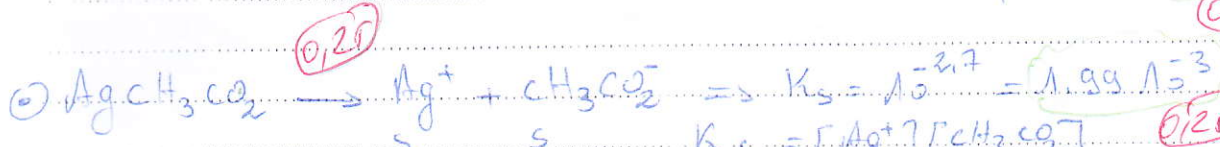
4 pts Exercice 2

$pK_s = -\log K_s \Rightarrow K_s = 10^{-pK_s}$



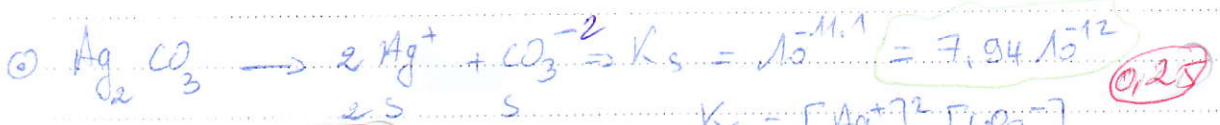
$K_s = [Ag^+]^2 [CrO_4^{2-}]$   
 $K_s = (2s)^2 s = 4s^3$

$s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1,25 \cdot 10^{-12}}{4}} = 6,78 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$



$K_s = [Ag^+] [CH_3CO_2^-]$   
 $K_s = s \cdot s = s^2$

$s = \sqrt{K_s} = \sqrt{1,99 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,044 \text{ mol/l}$



$K_s = [Ag^+]^2 [CO_3^{2-}]$   
 $K_s = (2s)^2 s = 4s^3$

$s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{7,94 \cdot 10^{-12}}{4}} = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$

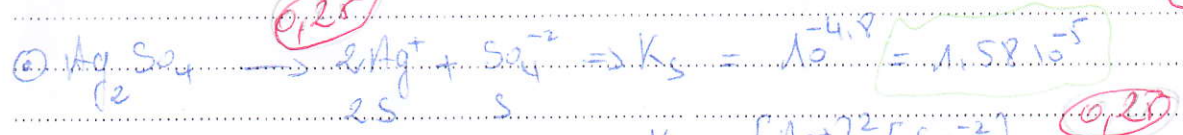


$K_s = [Ag^+]^3 [PO_4^{3-}]$   
 $K_s = (3s)^3 s = 27s^4$

$s = \sqrt[4]{\frac{K_s}{27}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1,25 \cdot 10^{-20}}{27}} = 4,64 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/l}$

ordre de solubilité décroissant

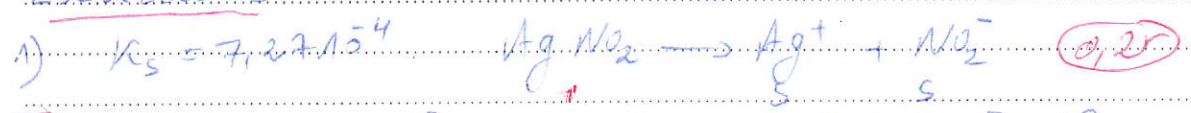
$AgCH_3CO_2 > Ag_2CO_3 > Ag_2CrO_4 > Ag_3PO_4$



$K_s = [Ag^+]^2 [SO_4^{2-}]$   
 $K_s = (2s)^2 s = 4s^3$

$s = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1,58 \cdot 10^{-5}}{4}} = 0,016 \text{ mol/l}$

Exercice 3 4 pts



$K_s = [Ag^+] [NO_2^-] \Rightarrow [Ag^+] = [NO_2^-] = s$

$K_s = s \cdot s = s^2 \Rightarrow s = \sqrt{K_s} = \sqrt{7,27 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2,69 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$

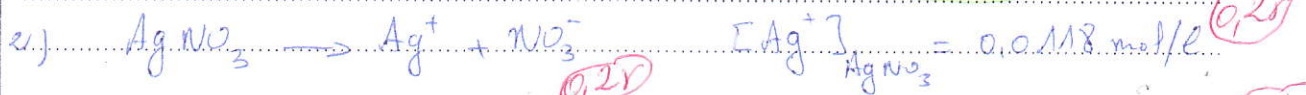
$s_{\text{g/l}} = \frac{s_{\text{mol/l}} \cdot M}{1 \text{ mol}} \Rightarrow M_{AgNO_2} = 154 \text{ g/mol}$

②



Suite exercice 3

$$S_{g/l} = S_{mol/l} \cdot M = 2,69 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 154 = 4,14 \Rightarrow S_{g/l} = 4,14 \text{ g/l} \quad (0,25)$$



avec  $[\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{AgNO}_3} = [\text{NO}_3^-]_{\text{AgNO}_3} = S_1 \quad (0,25)$  donc  $[\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{tot}} = [\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{AgNO}_3} + [\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{AgNO}_2} \quad (0,25)$

$$[\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{tot}} = 0,0118 + S_1 \quad (0,25)$$

$$K_s = cte \rightarrow K_s = [\text{Ag}^+] \cdot [\text{NO}_3^-] = (0,0118 + S_1) \cdot S_1 = 7,27 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$(0,25) \quad K_s = S_1^2 + 0,0118 \cdot S_1 - 7,27 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$  equation d'ordre 2:  $a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c = 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c \Rightarrow \Delta = (0,0118)^2 - 4 \cdot (-7,27 \cdot 10^{-4}) \quad (0,25)$$

$$\Delta = 1,39 \cdot 10^{-4} + 29,08 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta = 30,47 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = 0,0552$$

$$(0,25) \quad S_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad S_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$S_2 = -0,0335$$

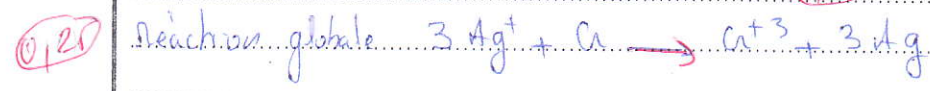
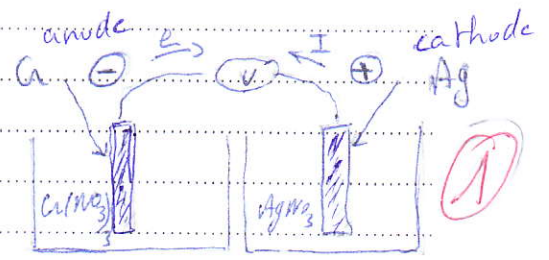
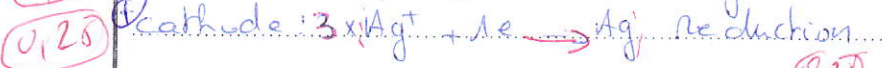
$$S_1 = 0,0217 \quad (0,25)$$

dans la solubilité  $S_1 = 2,17 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$

$(0,25)$  on constate que  $S_1 < S$  l'effet d'ion commun diminue la solubilité

Exercice 4 (4pts)

1) les equations aux electrodes



2) les potentiels de demis reactions

$(0,25) \quad E_{\ominus} = E_1 = E_{\text{Cu}}^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{3} \log \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}]}$  concentration du Cu solide  $\approx 1$

$(0,25) \quad E_{\oplus} = E_2 = E_{\text{Ag}}^{\circ} + \frac{0,06}{1} \log \frac{[\text{Ag}^+]}{[\text{Ag}]}$  concentration du Ag solide  $\approx 1$

$$E_1 = -0,74 + \frac{0,06}{3} \log(0,1) = -0,74 - 0,02 = -0,76 \text{ V} \quad (0,25)$$

$$E_2 = 0,799 + 0,06 \log(0,1) = 0,799 - 0,06 = 0,739 \text{ V} \quad (0,25)$$

$(0,25)$  la force electromotrice  $F.e.m. = E_{\oplus} - E_{\ominus} = E_2 - E_1$

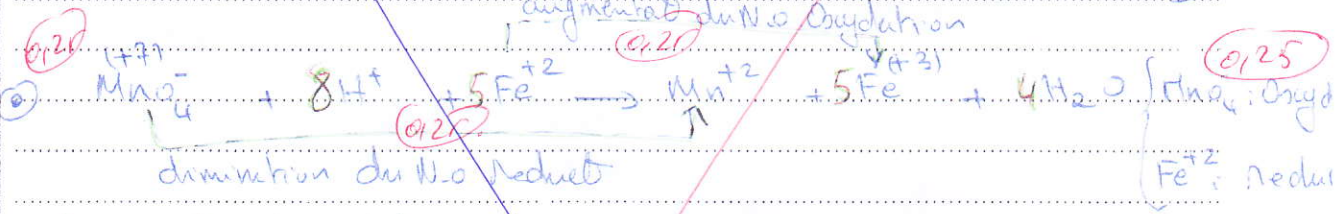
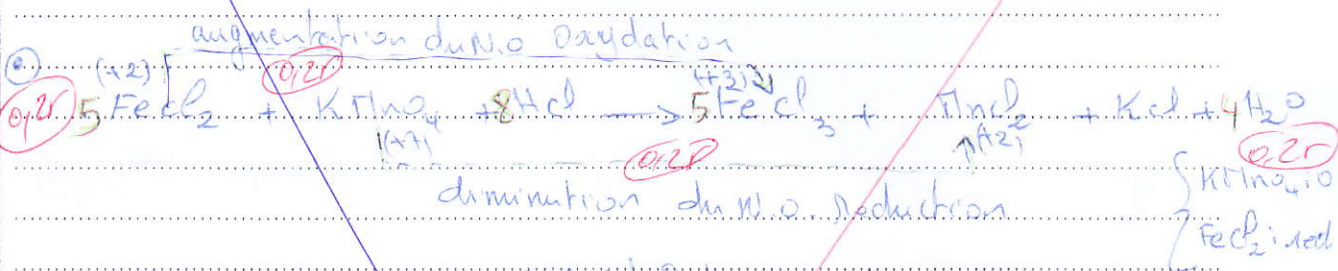
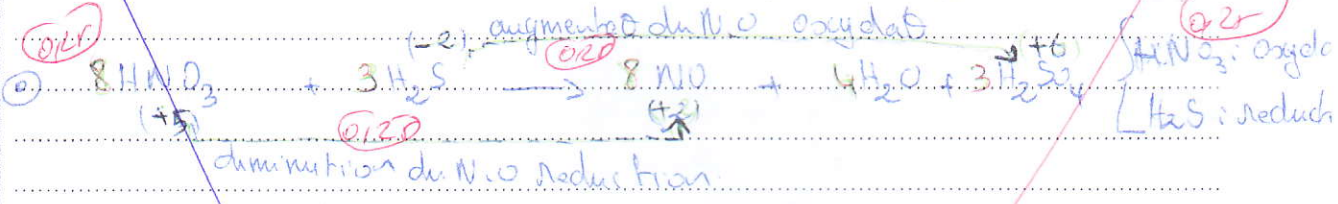
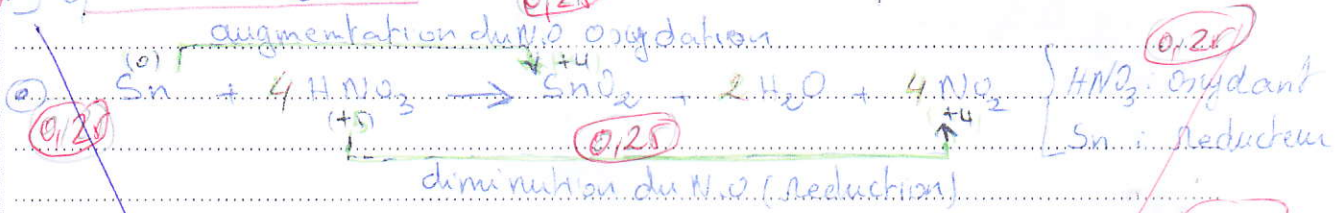
$(0,25)$   $F.e.m. = 0,739 + 0,76 = 1,499 \approx 1,50 \text{ V}$

$(0,25)$   $F.e.m. = 1,50 \text{ V}$



4 pts

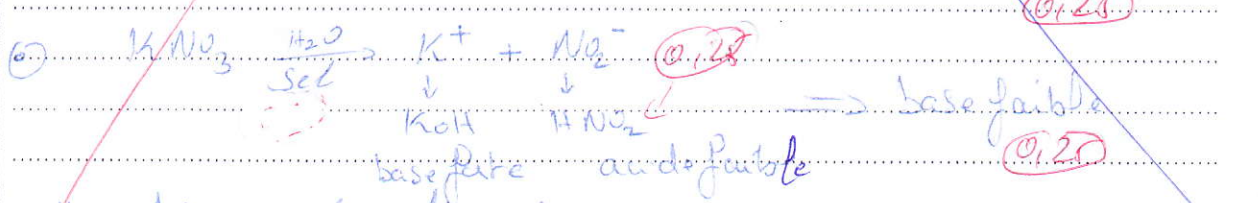
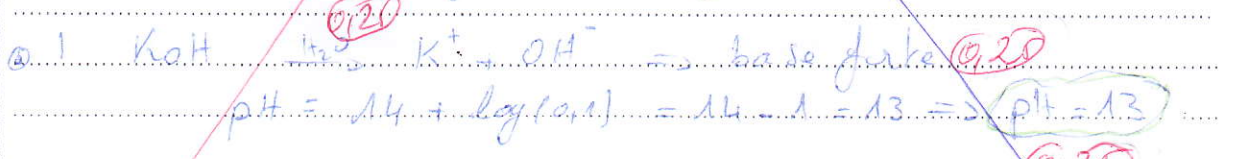
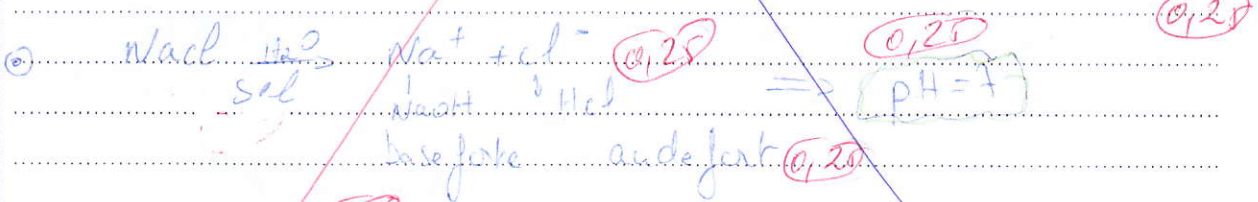
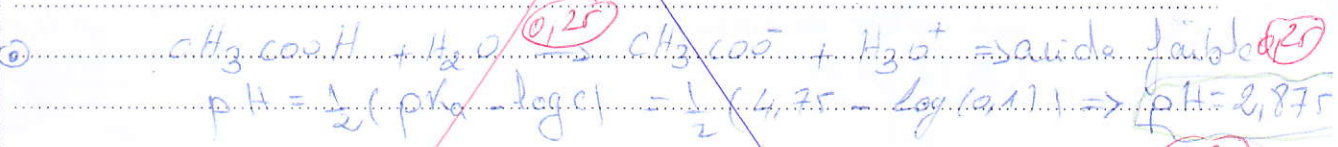
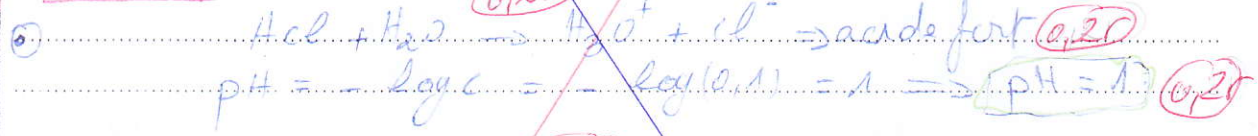
1) Question de cours (0,25)



N.O. : nbre d'oxydation

4,2 pts

Exercice 1 (0,25)



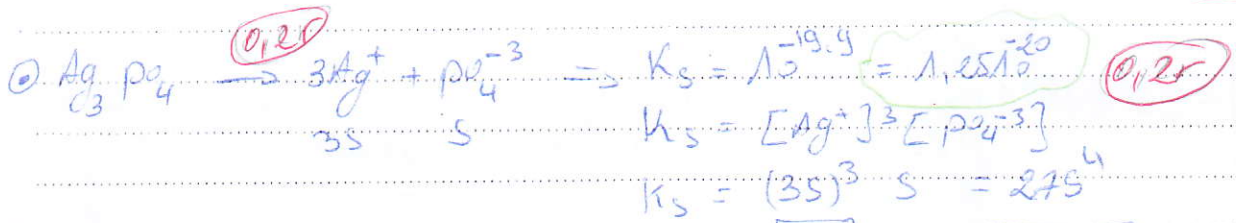
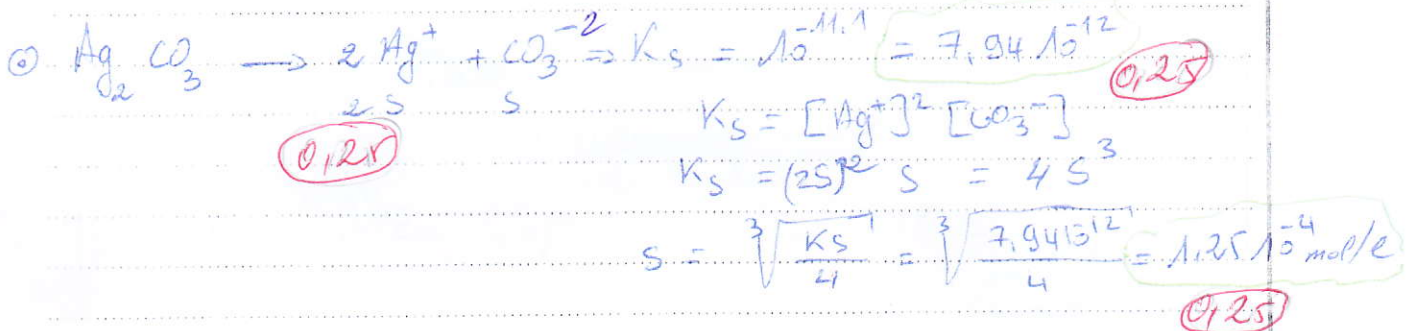
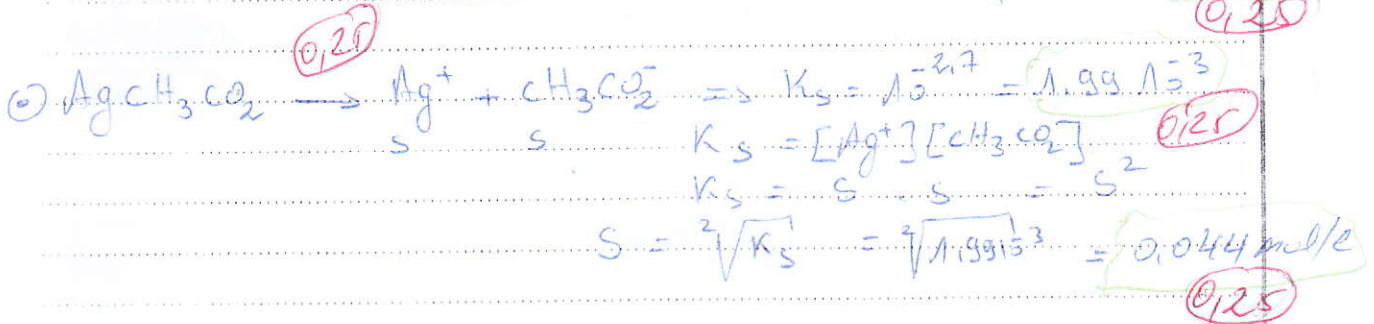
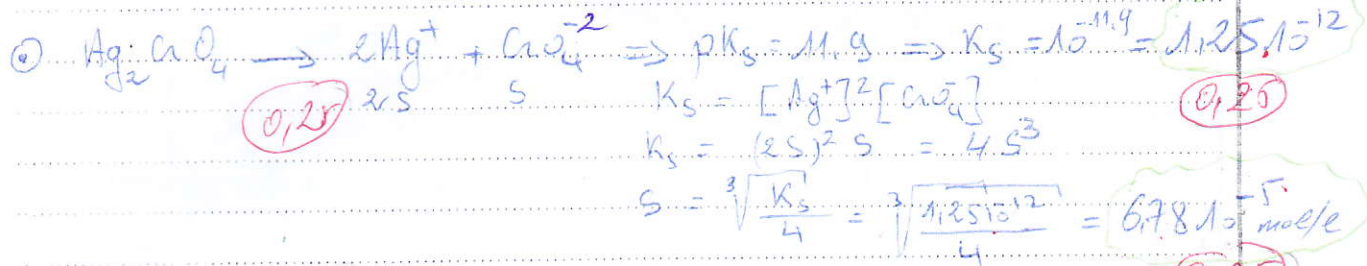
pH = 1/2 (14 + pKa + log c) ⇒ pH = 8,2 (0,25)

pH = 0,5 (14 + 3,4 - 1) = 8,2 (0,25)

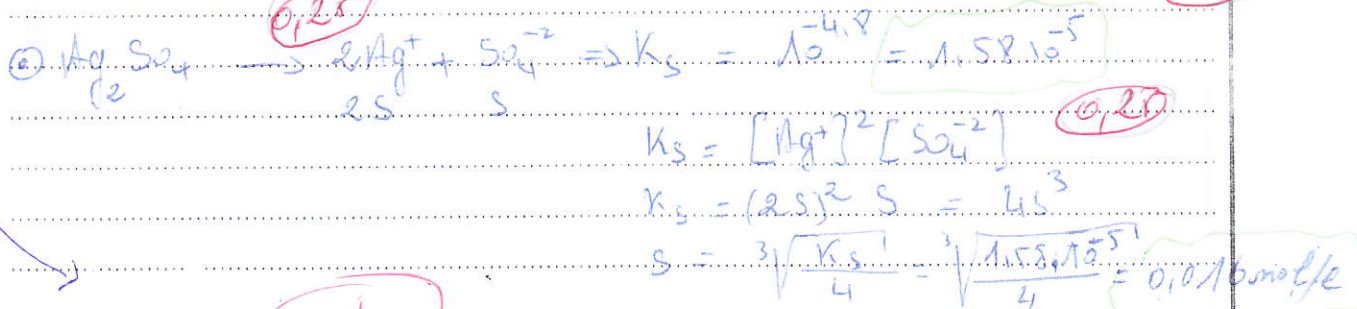


4.15 Exercice 2

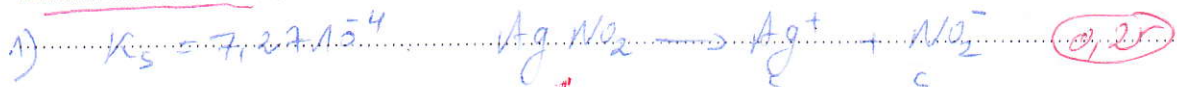
$$pK_s = -\log K_s \Rightarrow K_s = 10^{-pK_s}$$



⑤ ordre de solubilité décroissant  $s = \sqrt[4]{\frac{K_s}{27}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1.25 \cdot 10^{-20}}{27}} = 4.64 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/l}$   
 $Ag_2CH_3CO_2 > Ag_2CO_3 > Ag_2CrO_4 > Ag_3PO_4$



Exercice 3



$K_s = [Ag^+] [NO_2^-] \Rightarrow [Ag^+] = [NO_2^-] = s$   
 $K_s = s \cdot s = s^2 \Rightarrow s = \sqrt{K_s} = \sqrt{7.27 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2.69 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$

$s_{\text{g/l}} = \frac{s}{\text{mol/l}} \cdot M \Rightarrow M_{AgNO_2} = 154 \text{ g/mol}$

②