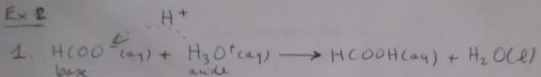


**Correction exercices chapitre 8: Réaction acide/base.**

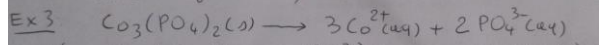
Ex 2



2. D'après l'équation:

$$\frac{n(\text{HCOOH})_{\text{formé}}}{1} = \frac{n(\text{HCOO}^-)_{\text{cons}}^{\text{intro}}}{1}$$

$$n(\text{HCOOH})_{\text{formé}} = 0,040 \text{ mol}$$



d'après l'équation:  $\frac{n(\text{PO}_4^{3-})_{\text{formé}}}{2} = \frac{n(\text{CO}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2)_{\text{cons}}}{1}$

$$[\text{PO}_4^{3-}] \times V = C_{\text{CO}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2} \times V$$

$$[\text{PO}_4^{3-}] = 2 \times C_{\text{CO}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2}$$

07/11/2022

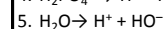
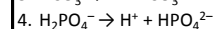
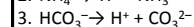
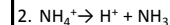
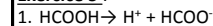
**Exercice 4:**  $\text{pH} = -\log \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{C^0} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$   
 $C^0 = 1 \text{ mol/L}$

$\text{pH}_1 = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_1 = -\log(2,56 \cdot 10^{-9}) = 8,59 > 7$  donc solution basique

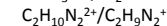
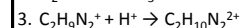
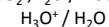
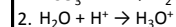
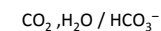
$\text{pH}_2 = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_2 = -\log(9,56 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 2,02 < 7$  donc solution acide

$\text{pH}_3 = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_3 = -\log(1,00 \cdot 10^{-7}) = 7$  donc solution neutre

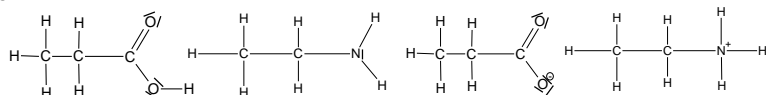
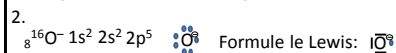
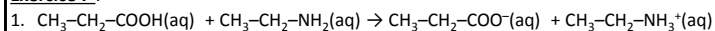
**Exercice 5:**



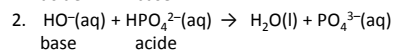
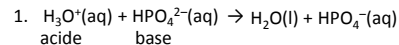
**Exercice 6:**



**Exercice 7:**



**Exercice 8:**



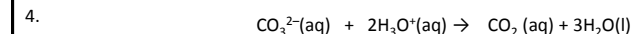
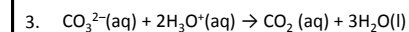
3.  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$  se comporte – selon les conditions expérimentales – soit comme un acide, soit comme une base : c'est un ampholyte.

**Exercice 9:**

1.  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_1 = C^0 \times 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 10^{-1,45} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$

$n(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \times V_1 = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 100,0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

2.  $n(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) = [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \times V_2 = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 100,0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$



El (mol)	1,00 · 10 <sup>-3</sup>	3,5 · 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0	excès
En cours de trans (mol)	1,00 · 10 <sup>-3</sup> - x	3,5 · 10 <sup>-3</sup> - 2x	x	excès
EF (mol)	1,00 · 10 <sup>-3</sup> - x <sub>m</sub>	3,5 · 10 <sup>-3</sup> - 2x <sub>m</sub>	x <sub>m</sub>	excès
	0	1,5 · 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1,00 · 10 <sup>-3</sup>	

$x_m = ?$   $1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} - x_m = 0$   $x_m = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

$3,5 \cdot 10^{-3} - 2x_m = 0$   $x_m = 1,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

5.  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{n(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+)}{V_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{200,0 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$   $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log(7,5 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 2,1$

6.a. 
$$[\text{CO}_2] = \frac{n(\text{CO}_2)}{V_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1,00 \cdot 10^{-3}}{200,0 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 5,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$C_m(\text{CO}_2) = [\text{CO}_2] \times M(\text{CO}_2) = 5,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 44 = 0,22 \text{ g/L} < 1,69 \text{ g/L}$$
 donc il n'y a pas d'effervescence.

6.b. pas de CO<sub>2</sub> dégagé

6.c. 
$$[\text{CO}_2] = \frac{n(\text{CO}_2)}{V_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{0,011}{200,0 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 5,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$C_m(\text{CO}_2) = [\text{CO}_2] \times M(\text{CO}_2) = 5,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 44 = 2,4 \text{ g/L} > 1,69 \text{ g/L}$$
 donc il y a une effervescence.

Quantité de CO<sub>2</sub> dissous avant effervescence (juste après la réaction) :  $n(\text{CO}_2) = 0,011 \text{ mol}$

Quantité de CO<sub>2</sub> dissous après effervescence :  $n(\text{CO}_2)_{\text{final}} = ?$

$$n(\text{CO}_2)_f = [\text{CO}_2]_f \times V_{\text{tot}} = \frac{C_m(\text{CO}_2)_f}{M(\text{CO}_2)} \times V_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1,69}{44} \times 200,0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 7,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

Quantité de CO<sub>2</sub> dégagé (gazeux) :  $n(\text{CO}_2)_{\text{gaz}} = 0,011 - 7,7 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

$$V_m = \frac{V(\text{CO}_2)}{n(\text{CO}_2)} \quad V(\text{CO}_2)_f = n(\text{CO}_2) \times V_m = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 24,1 = 8,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ L}$$