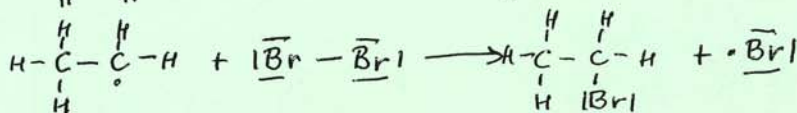
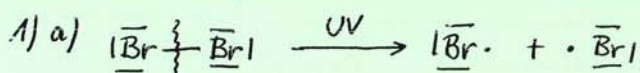


Epreuve écrite

Examen de fin d'études secondaires 2009
 Section: B/C
 Branche: chimie

corrigé

I. Préparation du monobromoéthane (13 pts.)



AT: 3

b) p. ex. mélange de produits polybromés
 recombinaison de radicaux → chaînes carbonées plus longues ...

AT: 1

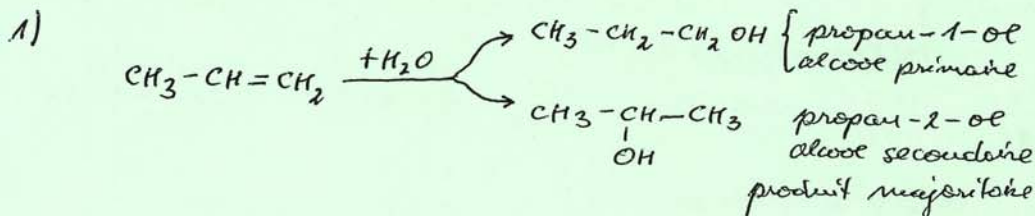


AT: 1

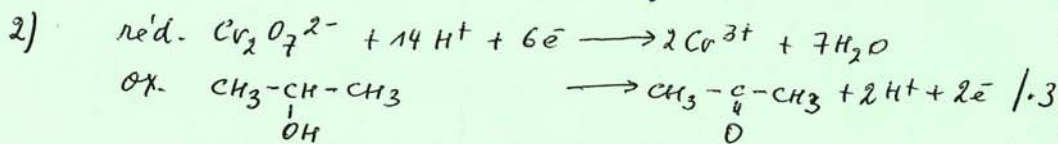
3) cf. livre p. 39-40

QC: 8

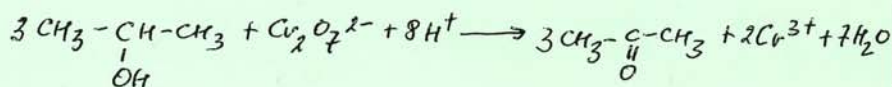
II. Fabrication de l'acétone (11 pts.)



AT: 3



QC/AT: 5



II 3) $n(\text{propène}) = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{1000 \text{ l}}{22,4 \text{ l} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} = 44,643 \text{ mol}$

pour un rendement à 100% :

$n(\text{acétone}) = n(\text{propan-2-ol}) \stackrel{!!}{=} n(\text{propène}) = 44,643 \text{ mol}$

$m(\text{acétone}) = n \cdot M = 44,643 \text{ mol} \cdot 58 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 2589,28 \text{ g}$

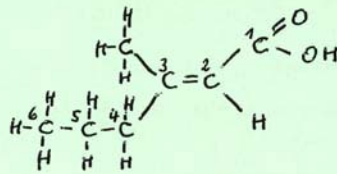
$V(\text{acétone}) = \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{2589,28 \text{ g}}{790 \text{ g} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}} = 3,277 \text{ l}$

$\text{rendement effectif} = \frac{2,5 \text{ l}}{3,277 \text{ l}} = 0,763 = 76,3 \%$

EN:3

III. Acides carboxyliques malodorants (8 pts.)

1) a)



AT:1

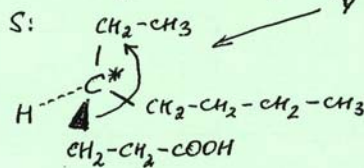
b) $C_1: sp^2$ $C_3: sp^2$ $C_5: sp^3$

AT:1

2) a) acide 4-éthyl octanoïque

AT:1

b)



AT:1

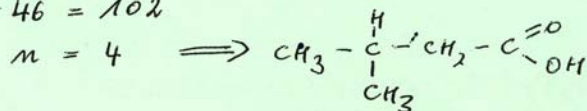
3) formule générale: $(C_n H_{2n+1}) - COOH = X$

$M(X) = nM(C) + 2nM(H) + 1 + 45 = 14n + 46$

$\frac{M(20)}{M(X)} = \frac{31,37}{100} \iff M(X) = \frac{100}{31,37} \cdot 32 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 102 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

EN/AT:4

donc: $14n + 46 = 102$



acide 3-méthylbutanoïque

IV. Effets inductif et mésomère (13 pts.)

1) livre p. 45

QC: 4

2) a) livre p. 71

QC: 2

b) livre p. 72

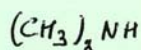
QC: 2

3) a) livre p. 82

QC: 2

b)

$$c_0 d^2 + K_b d - K_b = 0$$

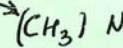


$c_0 = 0,2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

$K_b = 10^{-(14-10,87)}$

$= 7,41 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$d = 0,059 (= 5,9\%)$



$c_0 = 0,2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

$K_b = 10^{-(14-10,70)}$

$= 5,01 \cdot 10^{-4}$

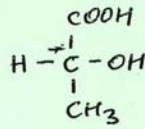
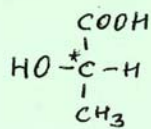
$d = 0,048 (= 4,8\%)$

>

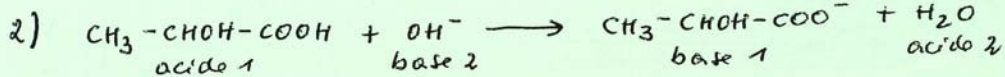
EN: 3

V. Titrage de l'acide lactique dans un lait (15 pts.)

1)



AT: 1



AT: 2

$\Delta pK_2 = pK_{22} - pK_{21}$

$= 15,74 - 3,87 = 11,87 > 3 \Rightarrow \text{réaction totale}$

3) a) $V(\text{NaOH(aq)})$ ajouté = 12,0 ml (d'après la courbe)

$c_0(\text{ac. lactique}) = \frac{c_0(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH(aq)})}{V(\text{prise})}$

$= \frac{0,05 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1} \cdot 12,0 \text{ ml}}{20,0 \text{ ml}} = 0,03 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

EN: 2

V.3) b) pH d'un acide faible

$$x^2 + K_2 x - K_2 c_0 = 0 \text{ avec } K_2 = 10^{-3,87} = 1,349 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$x = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$c_0 = c_0(\text{ac. lactique}) = 0,03 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$$

$$x = 1,945 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1} = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log 1,945 \cdot 10^{-3} = \underline{2,71}$$

EN: 2

c) $n(\text{ac. lactique}) = c_0 \cdot V$

$$= 0,03 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1} \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l} = 6,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{ac. lactique}) = n \cdot M$$

$$= 6,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot 90 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} = 5,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g}$$

$$\beta(\text{ac. lactique}) = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$= \frac{5,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g}}{20 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l}} = 2,7 \text{ g/l} > 1,8 \text{ g/l} \Rightarrow \text{lait pas frais}$$

EN: 3

4) a) au P.E.: pH d'une base faible

$$[\text{lactate}]_{\text{au P.E.}} = \frac{n_0(\text{ac. lactique})}{V_{\text{totale}}}$$

$$= \frac{6,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{(10,020 + 0,012) \text{ l}} = 1,875 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$$

$$x^2 + K_b x - K_b c_0 = 0 \text{ avec } x = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$K_b = 10^{-(14-3,87)} = 7,413 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$c_0 = [\text{lactate}] = 1,875 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$$

$$x = 1,18 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1} = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log 1,18 \cdot 10^{-6} = 5,93$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 5,93 = \underline{8,07}$$

EN: 3

b) pH d'un tampon

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_2 + \log \frac{n(\text{lactate})}{n(\text{ac. lactique})}$$

avec: $\text{p}K_2 = 3,87$

$$n(\text{lactate}) = n(\text{NaOH})_{\text{ajouté}}$$

$$= c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH}_{\text{aq}})$$

$$= 0,05 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l} = 4,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{ac. lactique}) = n(\text{ac. lactique})_{\text{initial}} - n(\text{lactate})_{\text{formé}}$$

$$= 6,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} - 4,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{pH} = 3,87 + \log \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \underline{4,17}$$

EN: 2