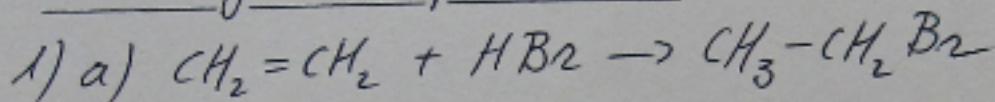
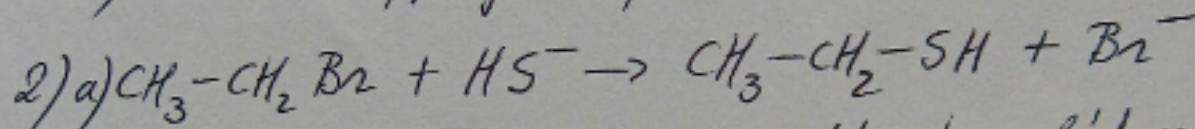
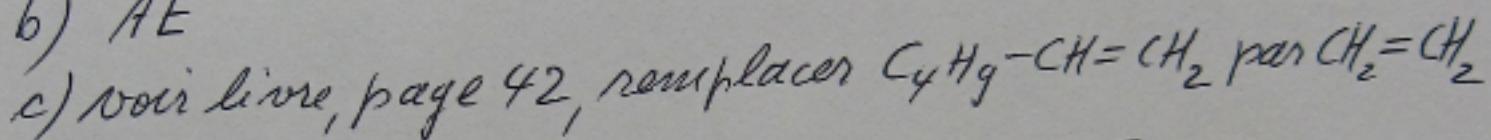


Corrigé'I Substitution sur le noyau benzénique

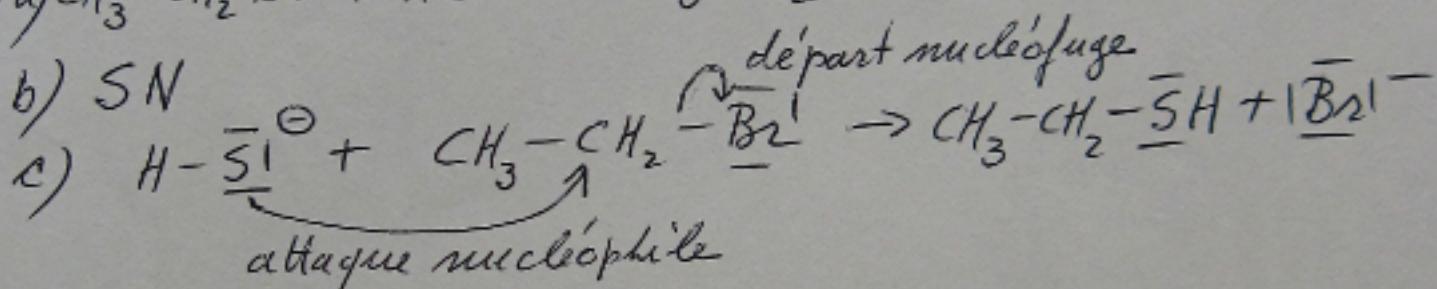
- 1) a) et b) : voir livre, page 45
 2) a) voir livre, page 47; remplacer $-\bar{\alpha}^1$ par $-\bar{N}H_2$
 b) l'effet H^+ augmente la densité électronique sur le cycle, ce qui favorise l'attaque électrophile

II Une synthèse puante!

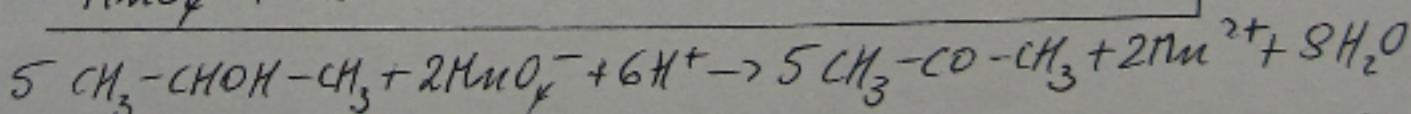
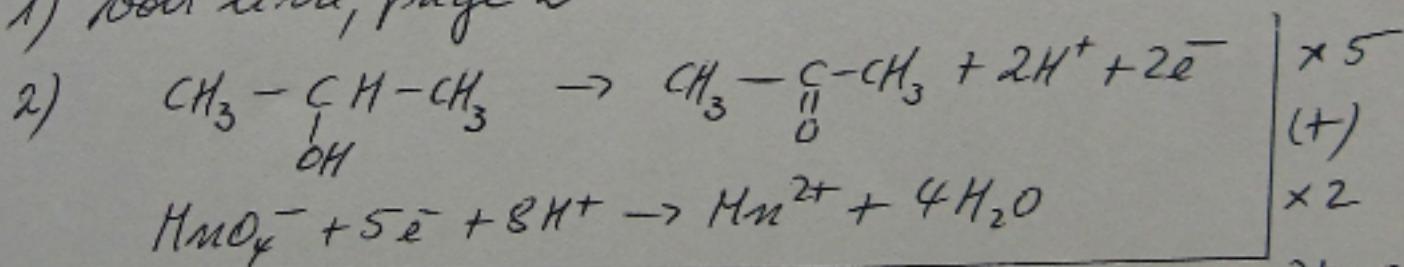
b) AE



b) SN

III L'acétone

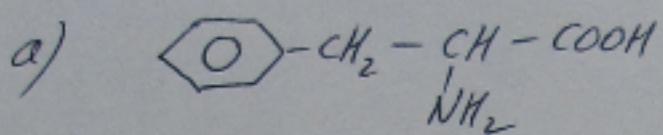
1) voir livre, page 2



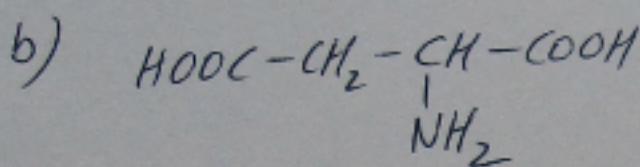
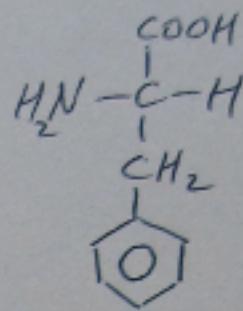
3) L'association dipôle-dipôle pour l'acétone est moins forte que l'association par ponts H du propan-2-ol

4) voir livre, page 64

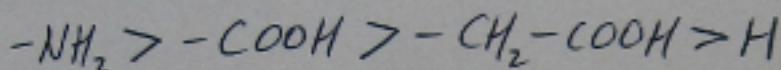
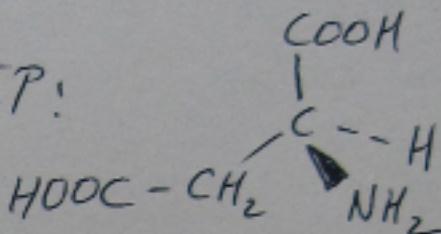
IV Aides amines et peptides



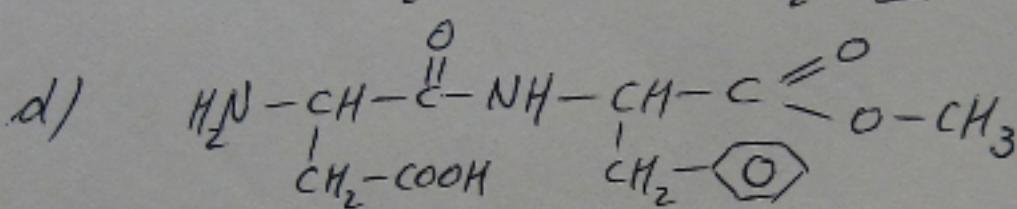
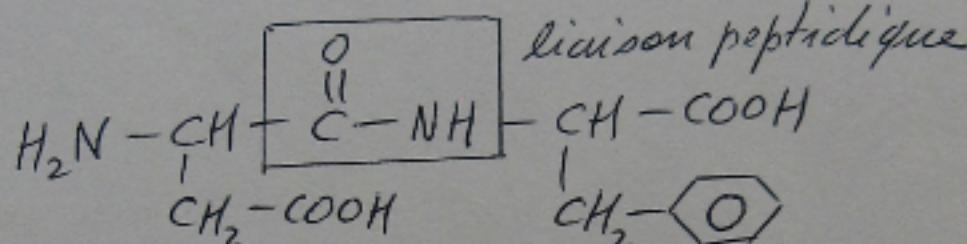
Fischer:



CIP:



c)



V L'effet tampon

$$1) n(C_6H_8O_6) = \frac{0,5}{176} = 2,85 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$c_0(C_6H_8O_6) = \frac{2,85 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{0,1 \text{ L}} = 2,85 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

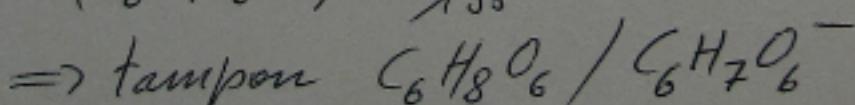
$$pK_a = 4,17 ; K_a = 6,76 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi^2 + 6,76 \cdot 10^{-5} \chi - 6,76 \cdot 10^{-5} \times 2,85 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0 \quad \text{avec } 0 < \chi < 2,85 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\chi = [H_3O^+] = 1,35 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L} \Rightarrow pH = -\log \chi = 2,87$$

$$2) n(C_6H_8O_6) = \frac{0,2}{176} = 1,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

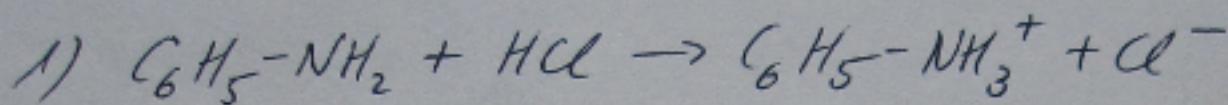
$$n(C_6H_7O_6Na) = \frac{0,338}{198} = 1,71 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$



$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{n_{\text{base}}}{n_{\text{acide}}} = 4,17 + \log \frac{1,71 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1,14 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 4,35$$

3) acidité moins prononcée

VII) Titrage de l'aniline



2) P.E. à $8,2 \text{ cm}^3$

$$C = \frac{0,5 \cdot 8,2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,41 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$C_B V_B = C_A \cdot V_A$$

$$C_B = \frac{C_A \cdot V_A}{V_B} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 8,2}{10 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

3) base faible; $pK_b = 14 - 4,62 = 9,38$; $K_b = 4,17 \cdot 10^{-10}$

$$\chi^2 + 4,17 \cdot 10^{-10}\chi - 4,17 \cdot 10^{-10} \times 0,41 = 0 \quad \text{avec } 0 < \chi < 0,41$$

$$\chi = [OH^-] = 1,31 \cdot 10^{-5} \Rightarrow pOH = 4,88 \Rightarrow pH = 9,12$$

4) solution de l'acide faible $C_6H_5-NH_3^+$

$$C(C_6H_5-NH_3^+) = \frac{0,41 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3}}{18,2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,225 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$pK_a = 4,62 \Rightarrow K_a = 2,40 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi^2 + 2,4 \cdot 10^{-5}\chi - 2,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \times 0,225 = 0 \quad \text{avec } 0 < \chi < 0,225$$

$$\chi = [H_3O^+] = 2,31 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L} \Rightarrow pH = 2,64$$

5) $0,41 \text{ mol/L} \Leftrightarrow 0,41 \text{ mol/L} \times 93\%/\text{mol} = 38,13 \text{ g/L}$ solution

$\Leftrightarrow 38,13 \text{ g aniline pour 1000 g solution}$

$\Leftrightarrow 38,13 \text{ g aniline pour } 1000 - 38,13 = 962 \text{ g d'eau}$

pour 100 g ou 100 cm^3 d'eau: $\frac{38,13 \times 100}{962} = 3,96 \text{ g}/100 \text{ cm}^3$