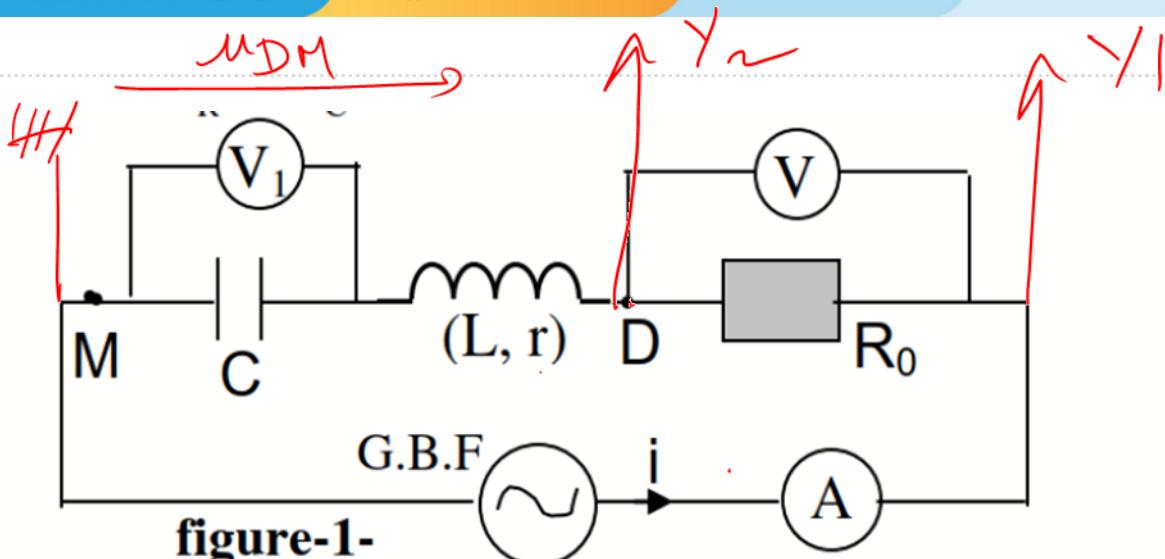


## Exercice 5



①



②

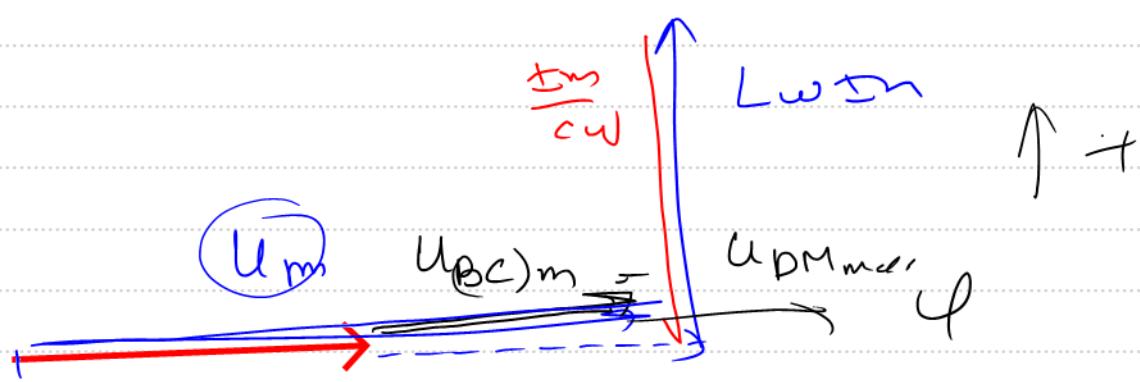
$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_{uDM} = 0 \quad \text{car}$$

$\mu$  et  $\mu_{DM}$  sont en phase.

③

1 meth

d'après la construction de Fresnel



$$R_{lm} = U_{lm} \quad t_m$$

$\mu(t)$  et  $\mu_{(BC)}$  ( $t$ ) sont colinéaires

$$\varphi_u - \varphi_{uBC} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L\omega = \frac{1}{C}\omega \Rightarrow L\tilde{\omega}^2 C = 1$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \Leftrightarrow \omega_r = \omega_L$$

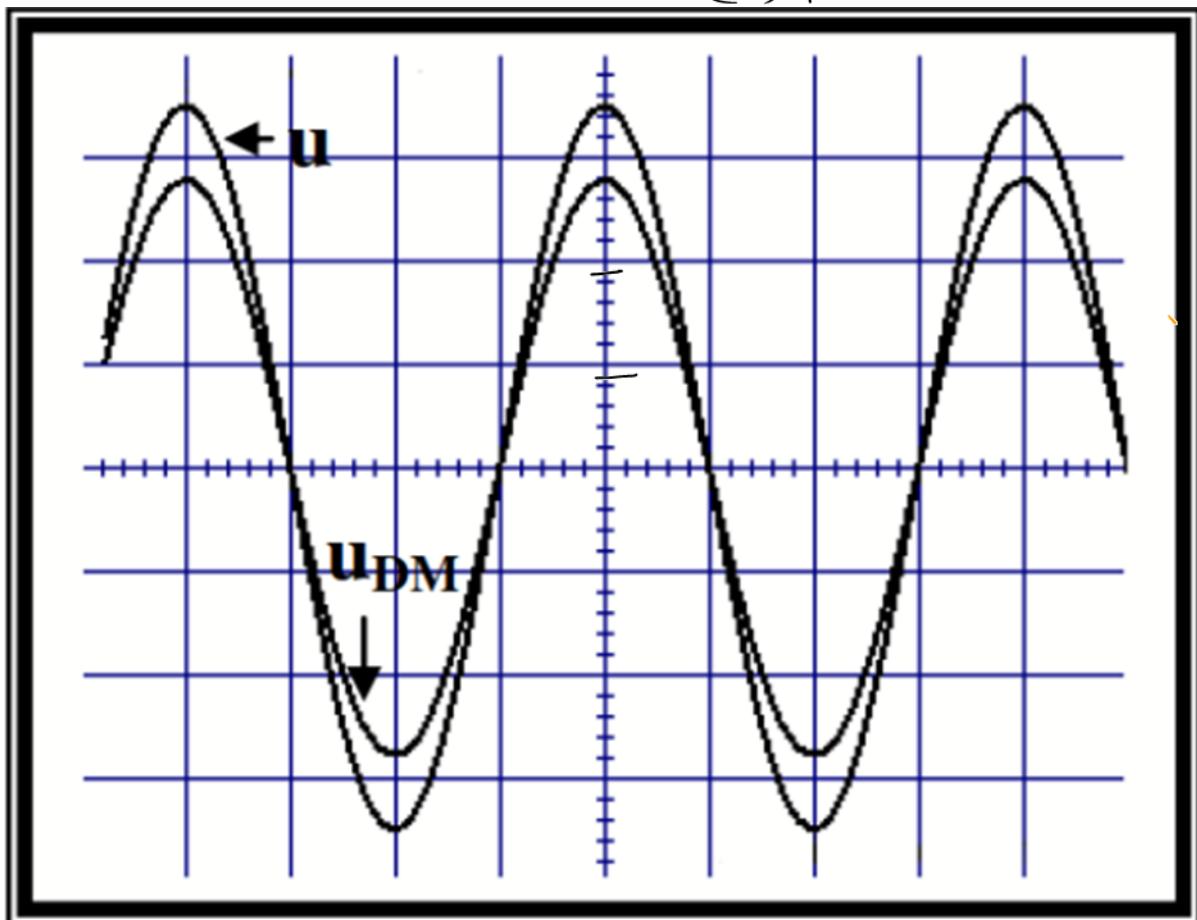
$\omega = \omega_0 \Leftrightarrow$  resonance d'intérieur

2<sup>e</sup> meth)

$$U_R = 4V \Rightarrow U_{Rm} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5,65V$$

$$U_{max} : 3,5\cancel{\sqrt{2}} = 7V$$

$$U_{BMMma} = U_{BC} mma = 2,8 \times 0,1 = 0,28V$$



$$U_{\max} = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{Dm} = 1,4 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{Rm} = 5,6 \text{ V}$$

$$U_m = U_{Rm} + U_{(BC)_{\max}}$$

$$Z_{Im} = R_{Im} + Z_{(BC)}_{Im}$$

$$\sqrt{(R+r)^2 + (Lw - \frac{1}{cw})^2} = \sqrt{R + \sqrt{r^2 + (Lw - \frac{1}{cw})^2}}$$

$$(R+r)^2 + \left(Lw - \frac{1}{cw}\right)^2 = R^2 + r^2 + \left(Lw - \frac{1}{cw}\right)^2 + 2R\sqrt{r^2 + (Lw - \frac{1}{cw})^2}$$

$$R^2 + r^2 + 2Rr = R^2 + r^2 + 2R\sqrt{r^2 + (Lw - \frac{1}{cw})^2}$$

$$(R+r)^2 = \left(\sqrt{r^2 + (Lw - \frac{1}{cw})^2}\right)^2$$

$$r^2 = R^2 + \left(Lw - \frac{1}{cw}\right)^2$$

$$\left(Lw - \frac{1}{cw}\right)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow Lw - \frac{1}{cw} = 0$$

resonance d'intensité

(4)  $U_{max} = 7V$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ U_{DM_{max}} = 1,4V \end{array} \right\}$

(5)  $X_1 = \frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{1}{4 \times 10^3} = 250 \text{ Hz}$

(6)  $\varrho = \frac{1}{R+r} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

$$\varrho = \frac{U_{max}}{U_m} = \frac{U_c \sqrt{2}}{U_m} = \frac{15,71 \sqrt{2}}{7}$$

$\varrho = 3,17 > 1 \Rightarrow$  il ya  
surtension

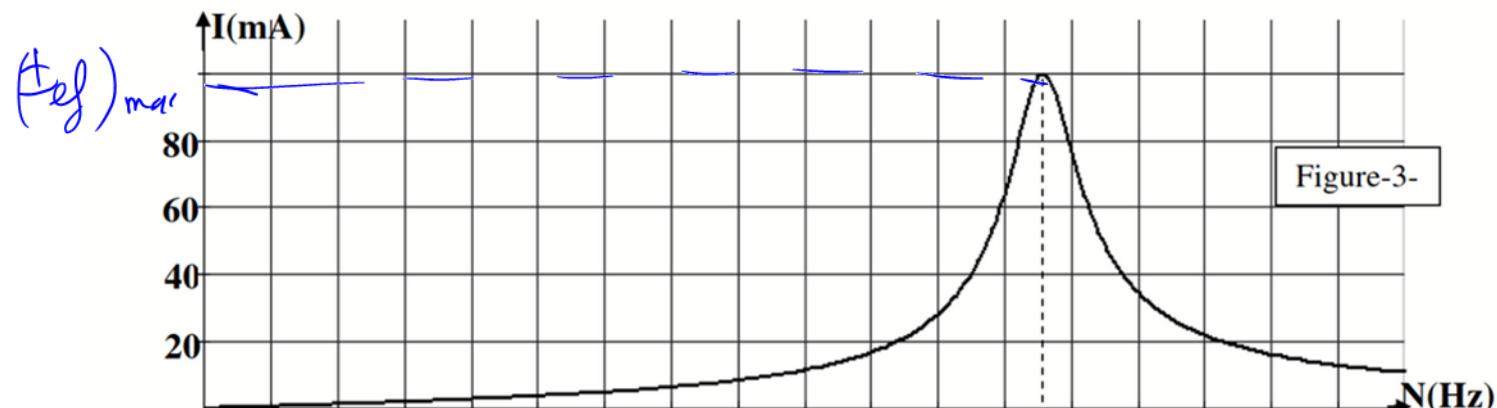
II ①

a la resonance l'intensité est max

$I_{eff}$  est max  $I = 100 \text{ mA}$

$$I_{max} = I \sqrt{2} = 100 \sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

$$I_m = 141,42 \text{ A}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad U_{cm} = \frac{\pm m}{C\omega} = \frac{\pm m}{2\pi C \nu}$$

$$C = \frac{\pm m}{2\pi \nu U_{cm}} = \frac{141,42 \text{ C}}{2\pi \times 210 \times 10,74 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$C = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ F}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \frac{N_1}{1} = N_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\lambda_1^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 LC}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 C \nu_1^2}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \times 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \times (210)^2} = 0,1 \text{ H}$$

$$t = ?$$

$$U_{(BC)}_{\max} = U_{DM_m} = 114V$$

$$U_{(BC)}_{\max} = \sqrt{r^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{c}\omega)^2} \pm m$$

$$U_{(BC)}_{\max} = r \pm m$$

$$r = \frac{U_{(BC)_{\max}}}{\pm m} = \frac{114}{141,42 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$r = 9,8 \Omega \approx 10 \Omega$$

(C)  $U_{R_m} = R_0 \pm m \Leftrightarrow R_0 = \frac{U_{R_m}}{\pm m}$

$$R_0 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{141,42 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 40 \Omega$$

2 méth

$$Z = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = R_0 + r \quad \text{à la resonance d'intensité}$$

$$R_o = \frac{Um}{I} - r$$

$$R_o = \frac{7}{141,4210} - 10$$

$$R_o = 39,5 \Omega \approx 40 \Omega$$

→ ③  $N = N_0$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{moy} &= 1_b(R_o + r) \pm^2 \\ &= (R_o + r) I^2 \quad \text{avec } I = 100 \cdot 10^{-3} A \\ &= (40 + 10) (0,1) V \\ &= 50 \times (0,1) V \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{moy} = 0,5 \omega$$

III -  $\alpha = \omega_2$       on a     $I_2 = 72 \mu A$

a)  $(R_o + r) i + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = u$

② a)  $q_1 = -72 \text{ nC}$   
 $q_2 = 0 \text{ nC}$

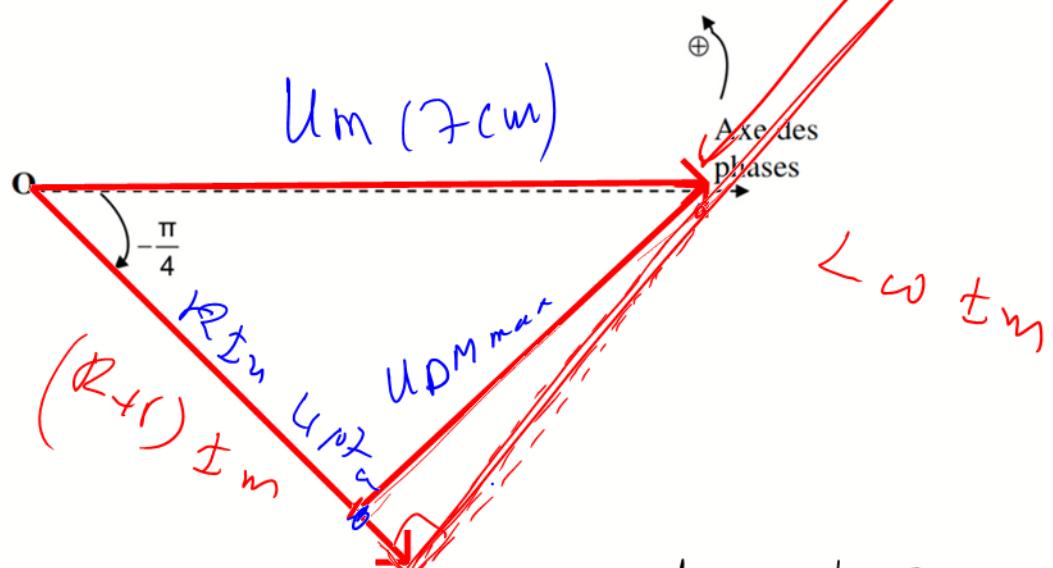
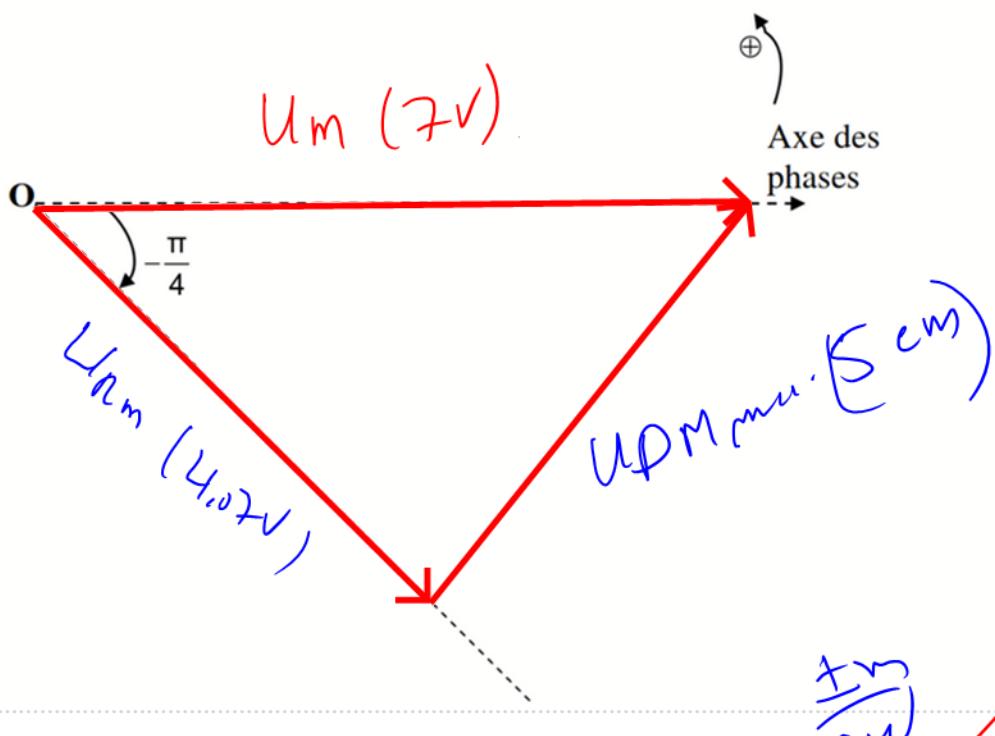
$$U_m > \varphi_i \Leftrightarrow$$

circuit inductif

⑤ Circuit inductif  $\Leftrightarrow N_2 > N_1$

③  $U_R = R_i \rightarrow \tilde{V}_1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} U_{Rm} = U_{0x} + \tilde{r}_i \\ = U_{0x} + 2i \cdot 3\sqrt{3} \\ = 4,07V \rightarrow 4,07\text{cm} \\ \varphi_i = -\pi/4 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{DM} &= \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{\tilde{V}_2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} U_{DMm} = \dots V \rightarrow \dots \text{as} \\ U_{UPM} = \dots \end{array} \right\} \\ U(t) &= \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{\tilde{V}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} U_m = 7V \rightarrow 7\text{cm} \\ \varphi_m = 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ \tilde{V}_1 + \tilde{V}_2 &= \tilde{V} \end{aligned}$$



d'après la construction de Fresnel

on a  $U_{dm\ max} = 5 \text{ V}$

$$U_{dm\ eff} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = 3,5 \text{ V}$$



⑤  $Z = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = \frac{U_m}{\pm \sqrt{2}}$

$$Z = \frac{7}{7210^3 \sqrt{2}} = 68,74 \Omega$$

⑥  $\cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = \frac{R + r}{Z}$

$$t = Z \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) - R$$

$$t = 68,74 \cos(74^\circ) - 40$$

$$t = \frac{68,74 \sqrt{2}}{2} - 40$$

$$t = 81,6 \Omega$$

⑦  $U_C = \frac{I_2}{C \omega_2} = \frac{I_2}{2 \pi C N_2}$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{t_2}{2\pi c U_c}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{72 \text{ m}^3}{2\pi \times 410^6 \times 9,71}$$

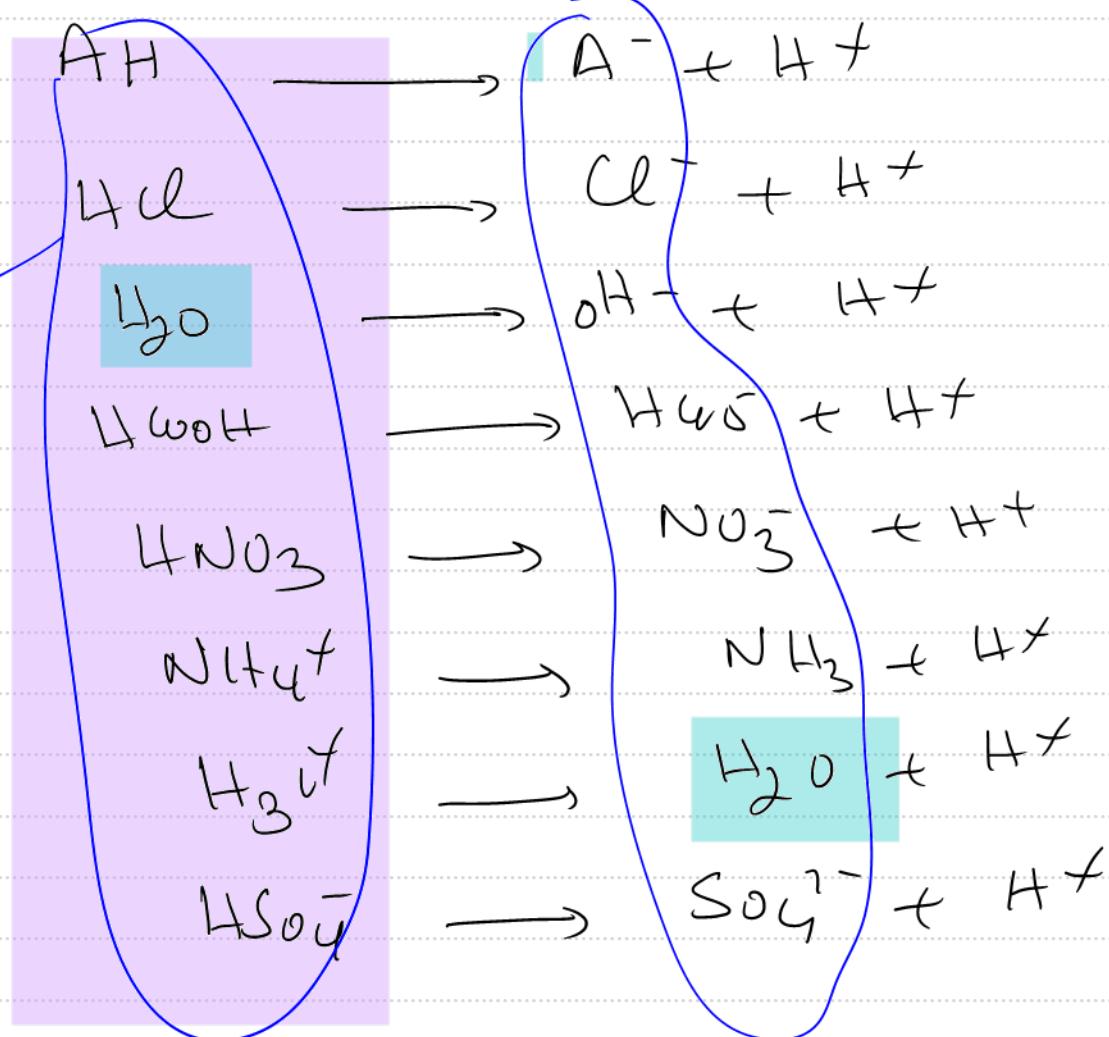
$$N_2 = 293 \text{ Hz} > N_0 = 2043$$

# Les Acides et les bases.

$\ddagger$ / généralités

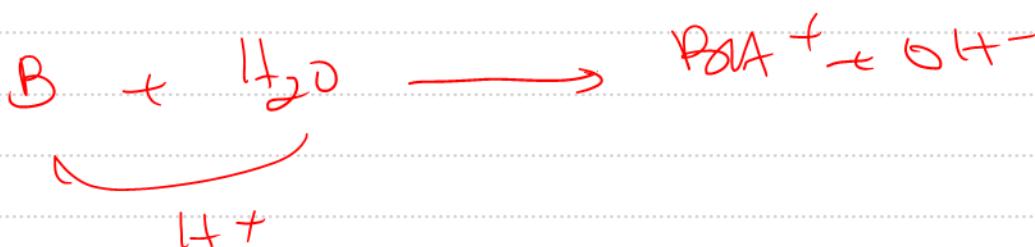
base conjuguée

Acide



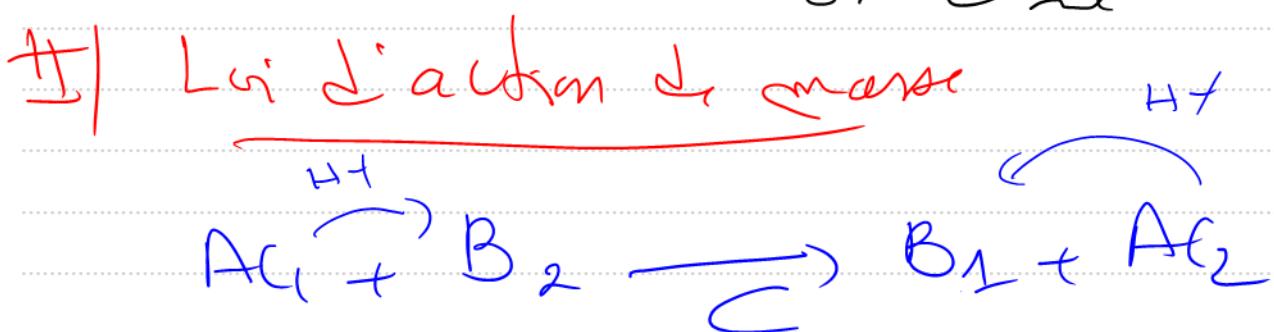
Acide : entité chimique neutre ou chargé capable de libérer un ion  $\text{H}^+$

base : entité chimique neutre ou chargé capable de capter un ion  $\text{H}^+$



Réaction acido-basique : transfert d'un  $H^+$

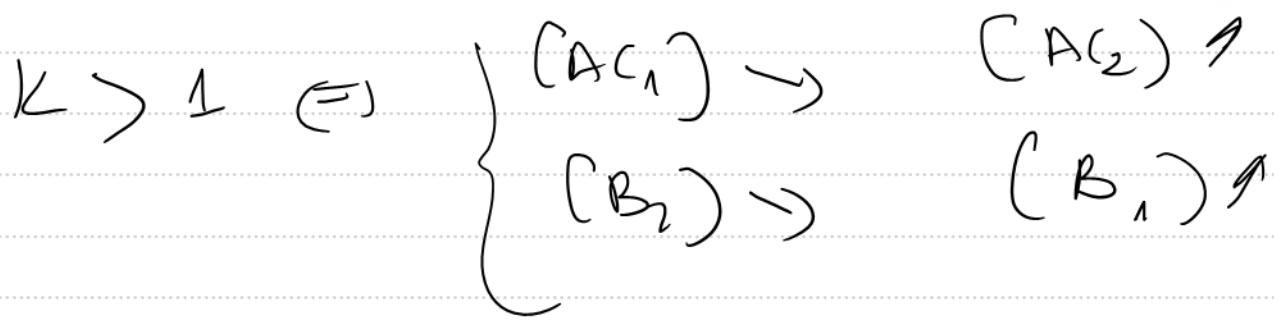
Un ampholyte : joint le rôle d'acid et d'une base.



$$K = \frac{[B_1][AC_2]}{(AC_1)(B_2)}$$

depend que de  $T$

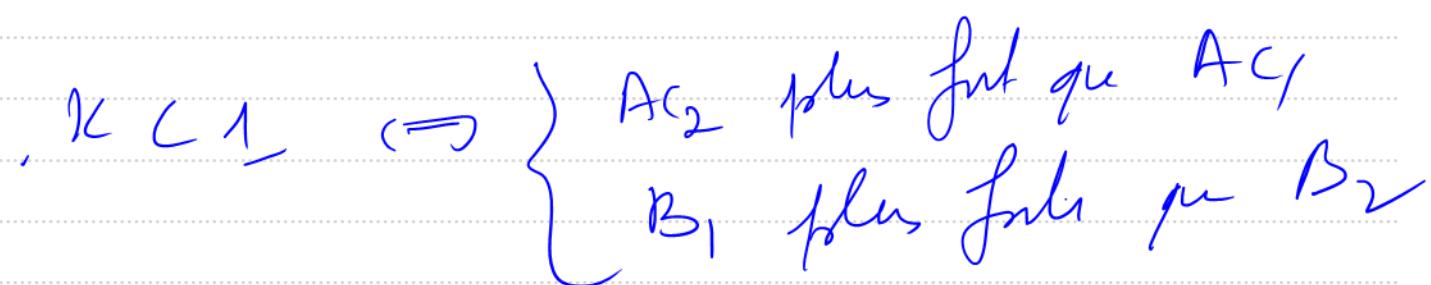
$K > 10^4 \Rightarrow$  réaction totale par le sens direct



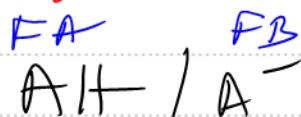
$AC_1$  acide plus fort que  $AC_2$

$B_2$  bas plus faible que  $B_1$

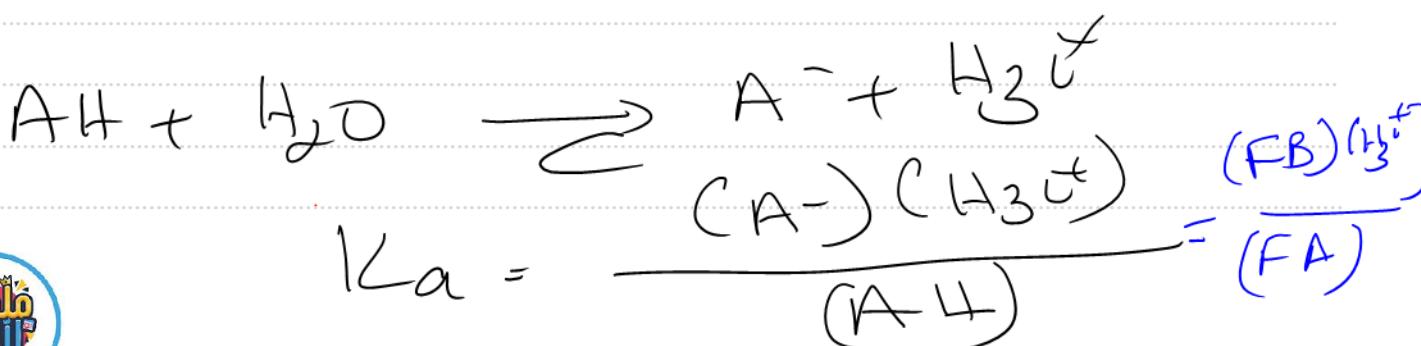
$K = 1 \Leftrightarrow$  force des acides et des bases sont incomparables



### III Constante d'acidité $K_a$



$H_3O^+$  /  $H_2O$  couple de référence.

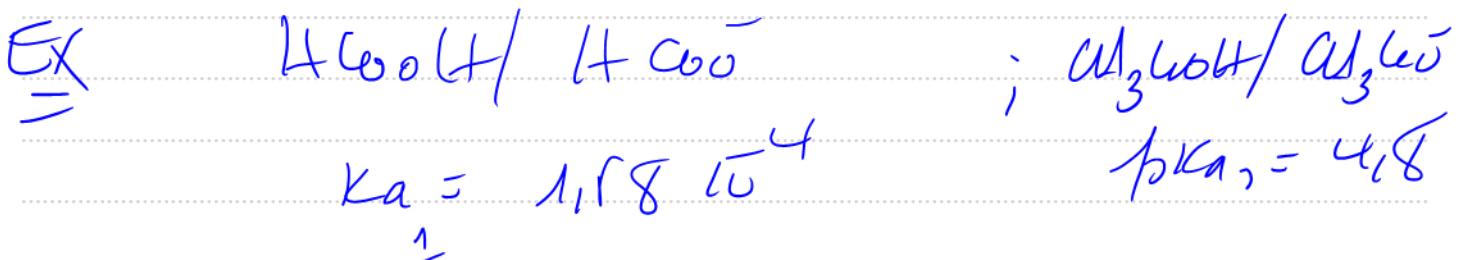


$$pK_a = -\log K_a \Leftrightarrow K_a = 10^{-pK_a}$$

$K_a$  et  $pK_a$  varient en sens inverse

Si  $K_a \nearrow (\Rightarrow pK_a \searrow) \Rightarrow$  force d'acide  $\nearrow$

Si  $K_a \rightarrow (\Rightarrow pK_a \nearrow) \Rightarrow$  la force d'acide est  $\rightarrow$



- 1) calculer  $pK_{a,1}$  et  $K_{a,1}$
- 2) Comparer la force des acides
- 3) déduire la force des bases (en)

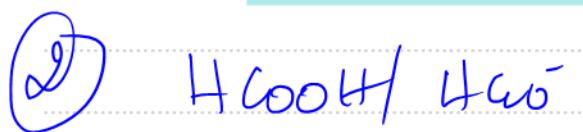
Rép 1)  $pK_{a,1} = -\log K_{a,1} = -\log(1,18 \cdot 10^{-4})$

$pK_{a,1} = 3,8$  du  $HCOOH / HCOO^-$



$$K_{a_2} = \bar{N}^{-pK_{a_2}} = \bar{N}^{-4,8}$$

$$K_{a_2} = 1,18 \times \bar{N}^{-5}$$



$$pK_{a_1} = 3,8$$

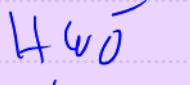
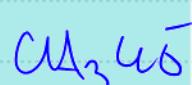


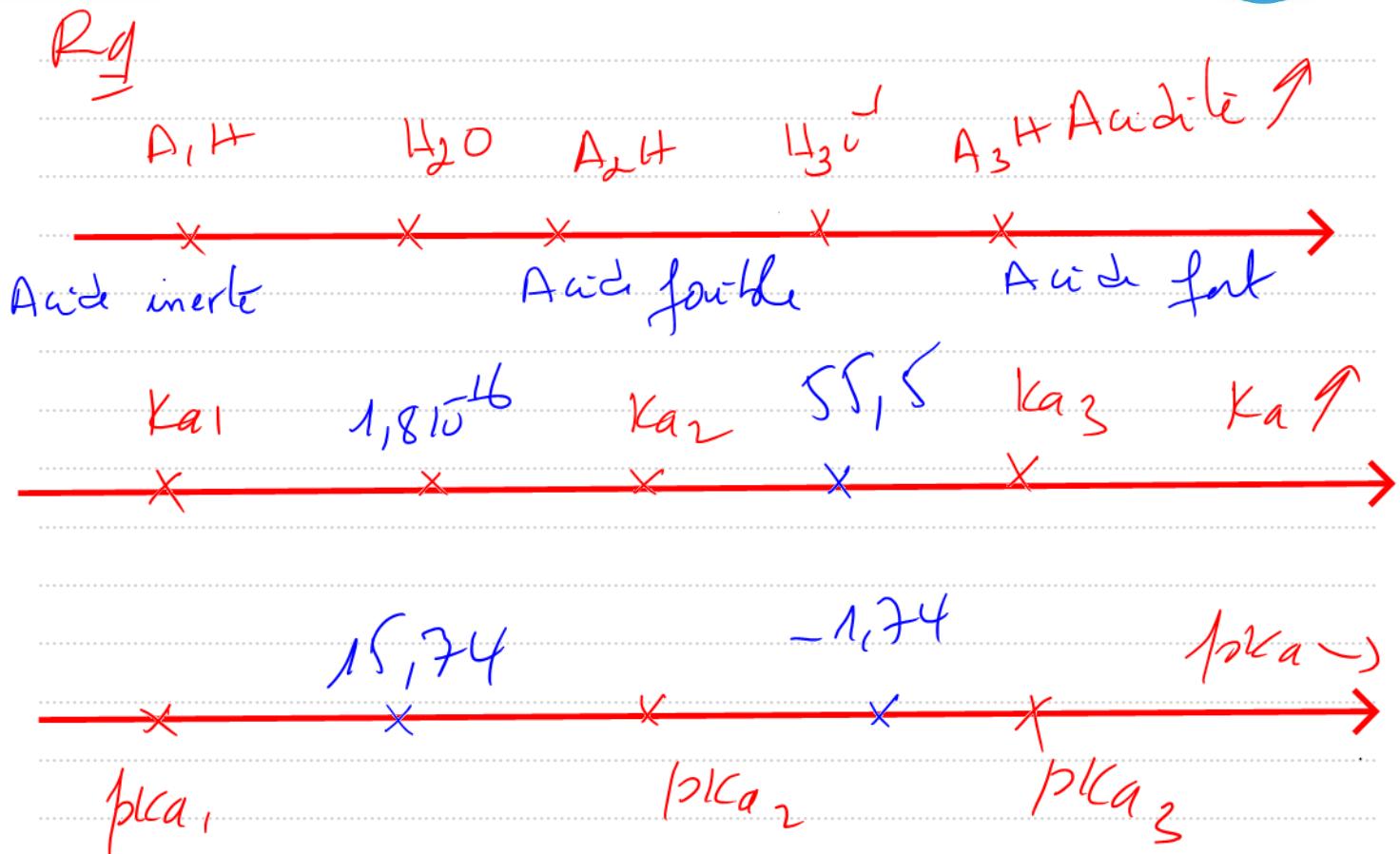
$$pK_{a_2} = 4,8$$

$pK_{a_1} < pK_{a_2}$  on  $K_{a_1} > K_{a_2} \Leftrightarrow$

$\text{HCOOH}$  acide plus fort que  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

③ la force  $\nearrow$  d'acide correspond  
à une force  $\searrow$  de l'base  
conjuguée





JY Constante de basicité K<sub>b</sub>

F<sub>A</sub> R<sub>OA</sub><sup>+</sup> / B<sup>F<sub>B</sub></sup> et H<sub>2</sub>O / O<sup>4-</sup>  
couple d'opposition

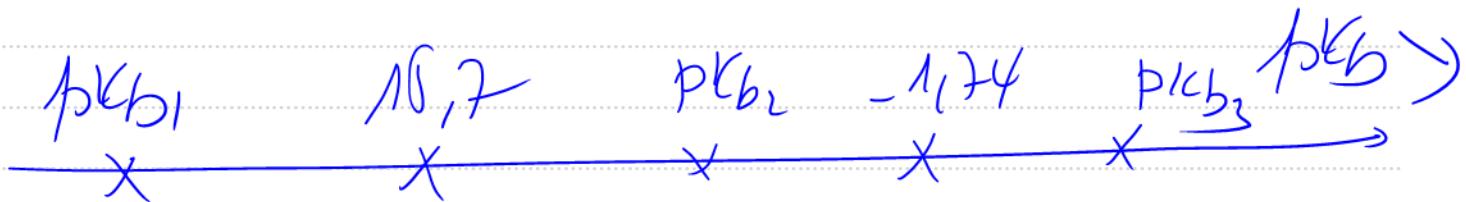
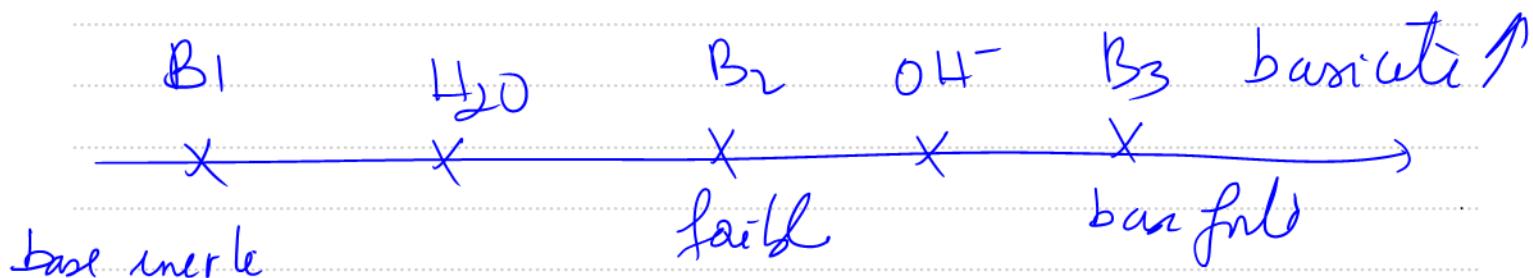
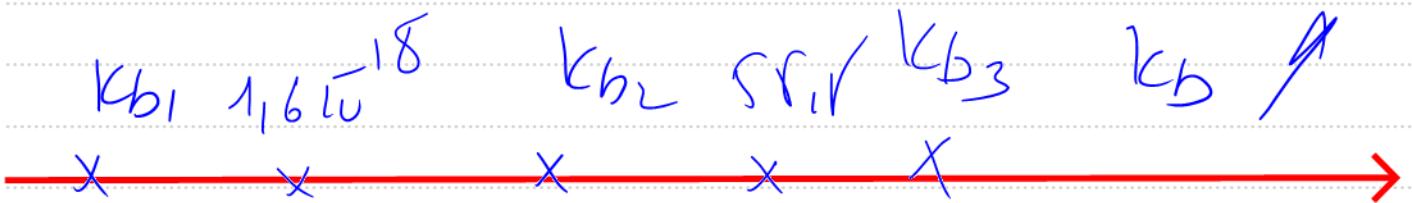


$$K_b = \frac{(R_OA^+) (OH^-)}{(B)} = \frac{(F_A) (OH^-)}{(F_B)}$$

$$\rho K_b = -\lg K_b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$K_b = 10^{-\rho K_b}$$

$K_b \nearrow \Rightarrow pK_b \rightarrow$  force de la base  $\nearrow$  et enversement



V : Relation entre  $K_a$  et  $K_b$ ,  $pK_a$  et  $pK_b$

Un même couple :  $AH/A^-$



$$K_a = \frac{(A^-)(H_3O^+)}{(AH)}$$



$$K_b = \frac{(A\ddagger)(O_4^-)}{(A^-)}$$

$$K_a K_b = \frac{\cancel{(A^-)(H_3O^+)}}{(A\ddagger)} \times \frac{\cancel{(A\ddagger)(O_4^-)}}{\cancel{(A^-)}}$$

$$K_a K_b = (H_3O^+) (O_4^-) = K_e = 10^{-14} \text{ at } 21^\circ C$$

$$\log(K_a K_b) = \log K_e$$

$$\log a \cdot b = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log K_a + \log K_b = \log K_e \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} pK_a = -\log K_a \\ pK_b = -\log K_b \\ pK_e = -\log K_e \\ K_e = 10^{-14} \end{cases}$$

$$pK_a + pK_b = pK_e$$

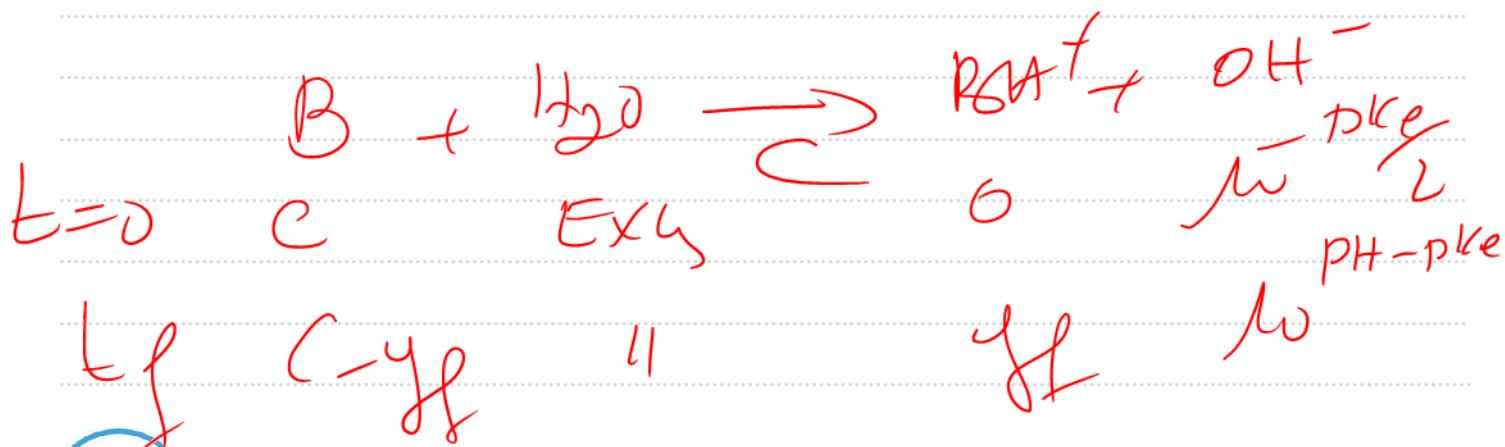
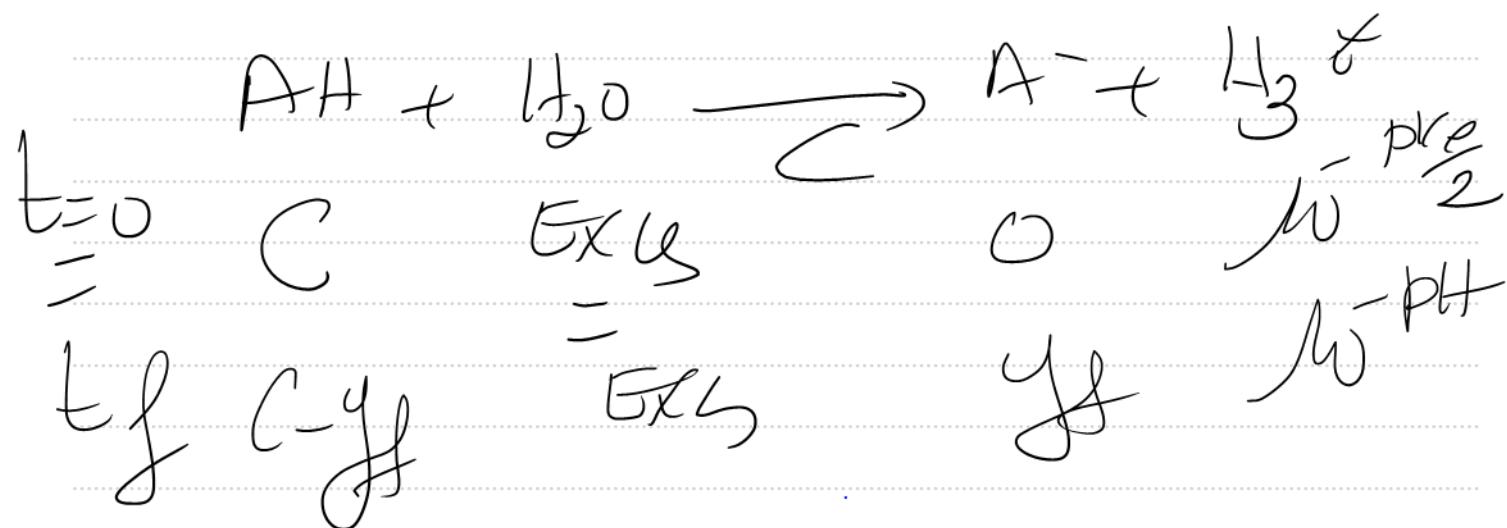
avec  $pK_e = -\log K_e = -\log 10^{-14} = 14$

$$pK_a + pK_b = 14$$

Le couple  $AH/A^-$  a }  $\begin{cases} k_a \\ 1/k_a \\ k_b \\ 1/k_b \end{cases}$

$k_a \rightarrow \frac{1}{k_a} \rightarrow k_b \rightarrow \frac{1}{k_b}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow$  force d'acidité  $\nearrow$

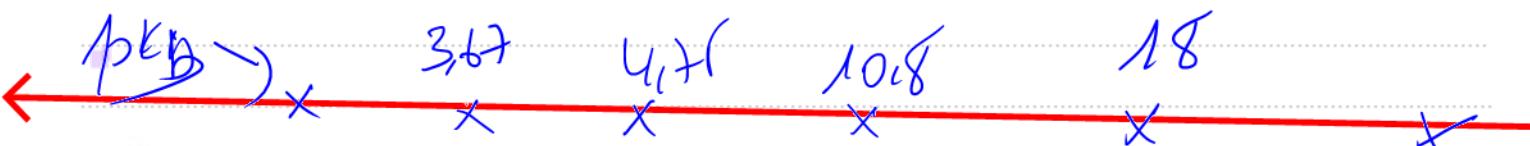
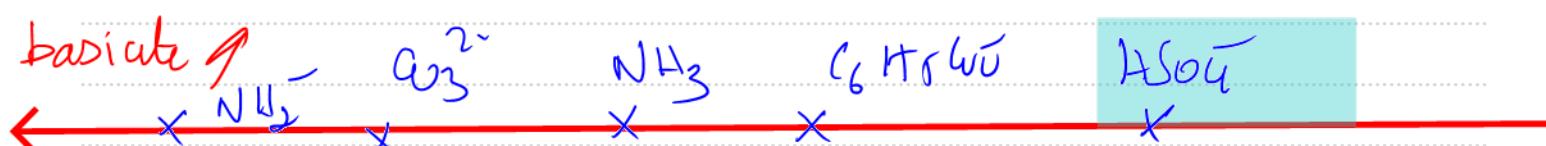
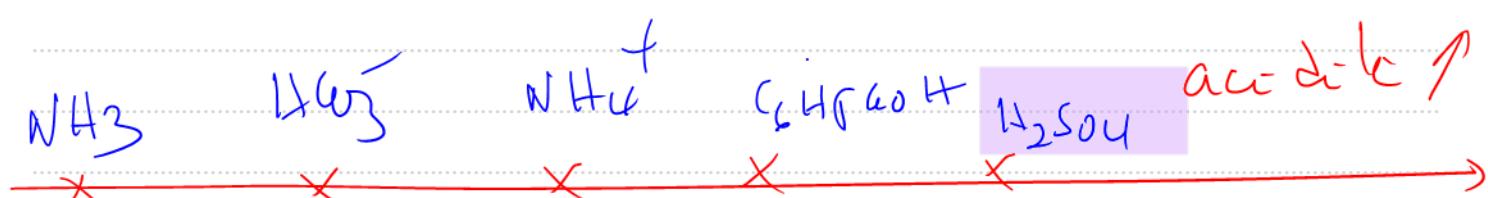
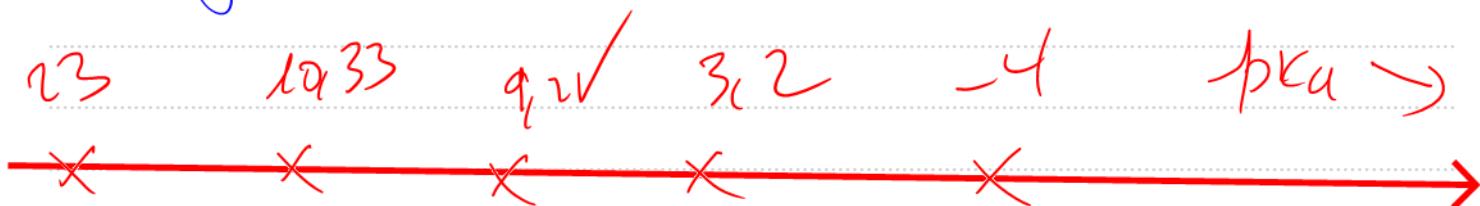
$k_a \rightarrow \frac{1}{k_a} \rightarrow k_b \rightarrow \frac{1}{k_b}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow$  force d'acidité  $\nearrow$



$$pK_a = 14 - pK_b$$

Couple A/B	pKa	pKb	Ka	Kb
$\text{NH}_3/\text{NH}_2^-$	23	-9	$10^{-23}$	$10^9$
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}/\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO}^-$	3,2	10,8	$10^{-3,2} = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-14}$	$1,18 \cdot 10^{11}$
$\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NH}_3$	9,2✓	4,75	$10^{-9,2} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1,7 \times 10^9$
$\text{HCO}_3^-/\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	10,33	$-10,33 + 4 = 3,67$	$10^{-10,33} = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-11}$	2,09, 10
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{HSO}_4^-$	-4	18	$10^4$	$10^{-18}$

(b) formez un diagramme d'acidité ( $\rightarrow pK_a$ )  
 formez un diagramme de basicité ( $\rightarrow pK_b$ )



② a) ampholyte : entité chimique qui peut jouer le rôle d'un acide ou d'une base.

b)

$\text{NH}_3$  Acid

$\text{NH}_3$  base

$\text{NH}_3 / \text{NH}_2^-$

$\text{NH}_4^+ / \text{NH}_3$