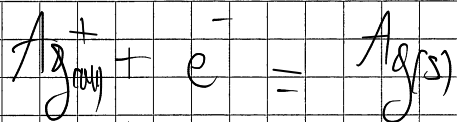


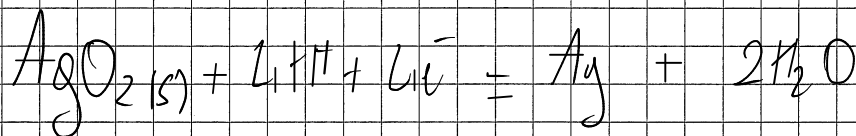
I/1)



$$E = E^\circ(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + \frac{0,06}{1} \log([\text{Ag}^+])$$

$$E_{\text{sent}} = E^\circ - 0,06$$

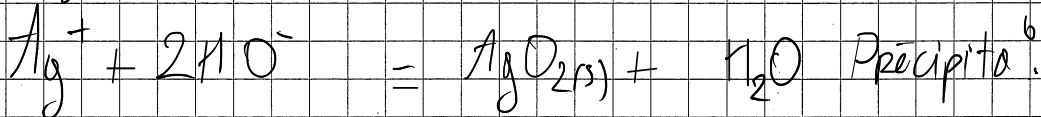
2)



$$E = E^\circ(\text{AgO}_2/\text{Ag}) + \frac{0,06}{4} \log([\text{H}^+]^4)$$

$$E_{\text{sent}} = E^\circ(\text{AgO}_2/\text{Ag}) - 0,06 \text{ pH}$$

3)



4)

Eau, bue; air non.

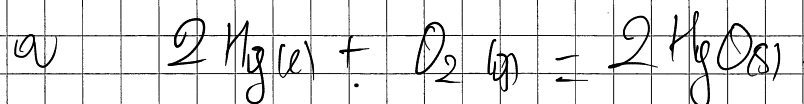
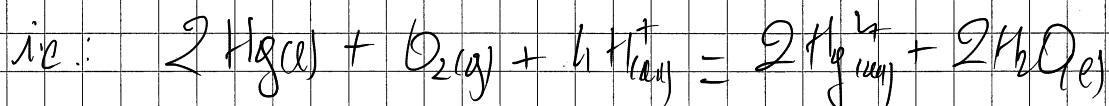
II/a)

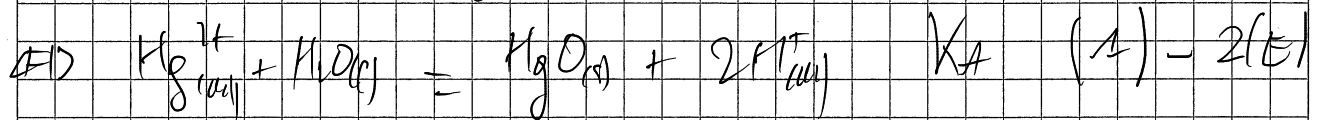
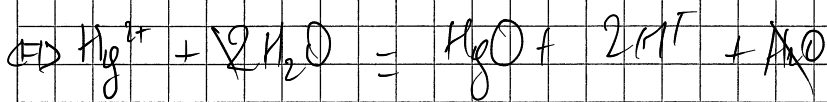
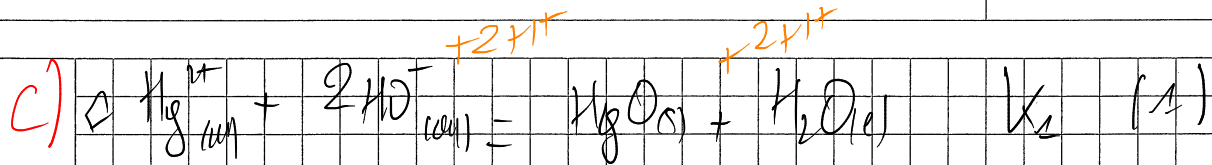
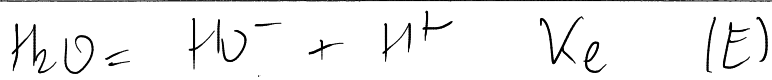
Espèce	Hg(l)	Hg ²⁺ _(aq)	Hg ₂ ²⁺ _(aq)	HgO(s)
n.o.	0	+II	+I	+II
Domaine	D	A	C	B
Type	Existe	Prédom	Prédom	Existe.

b)

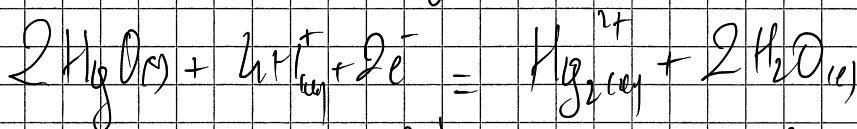
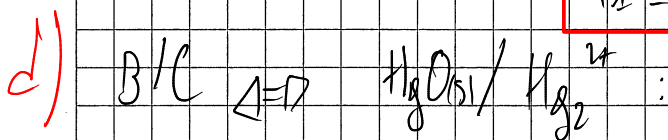
Eau désaérée = sans O₂, donc stable

Eau aérée = avec O₂ : peut former Hg₂²⁺ (C), puis ré-oxycé en Hg²⁺ si eau riche en O₂. Si pH ≥ 2, HgO(s).





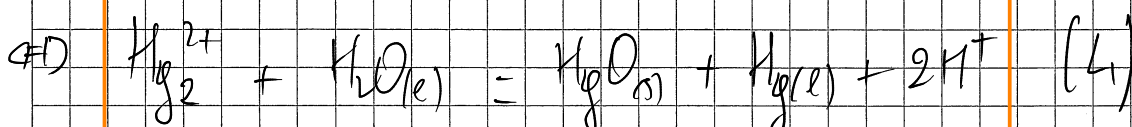
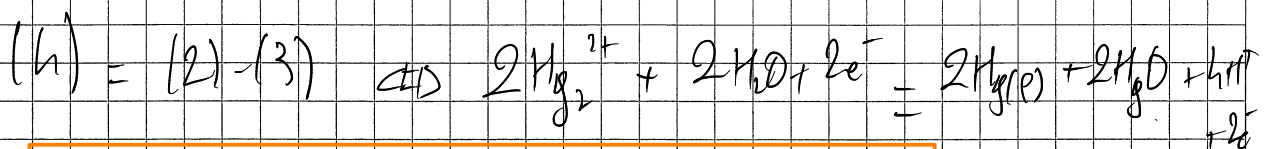
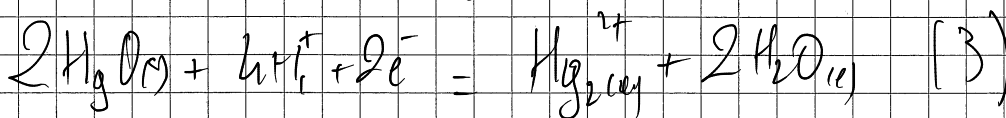
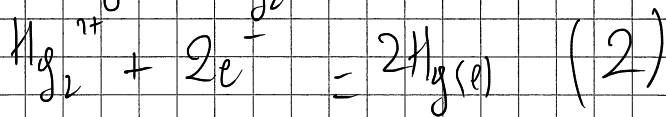
Couple $Hg^{2+}/HgO(s)$ $K_2 = K_A / K_e^2$, OR $pK_A = 1,8$
 ne. $K_2 = 10^{2,62}$ $pK_e = 14$



$$E = E^\circ(HgO/Hg_2^{2+}) + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \left(\frac{[H^+]^4}{[Hg_2^{2+}]} \right)$$

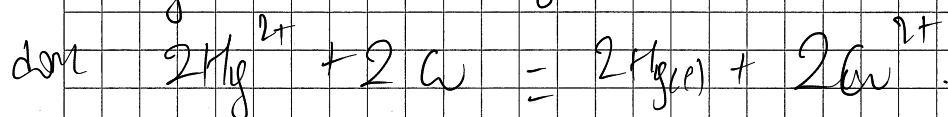
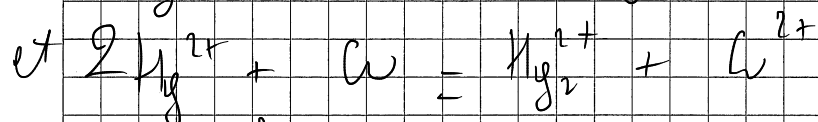
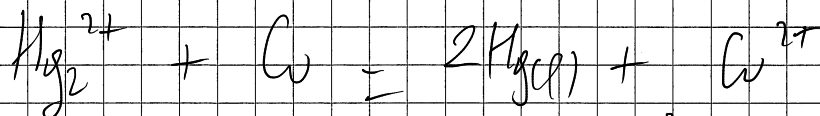
$$\Delta E = E^\circ(HgO/Hg_2^{2+}) - 0,012 \text{ pH} - 0,03 \log [Hg_2^{2+}]$$

e) Au-delà de pH=3, Hg_2^{2+} plus stable: dismuta. en $HgO(s)$ et Hg^{2+} . Combinaison des e_{ll}° de Hg_2^{2+}/Hg et $HgO(s)/Hg_2^{2+}$:



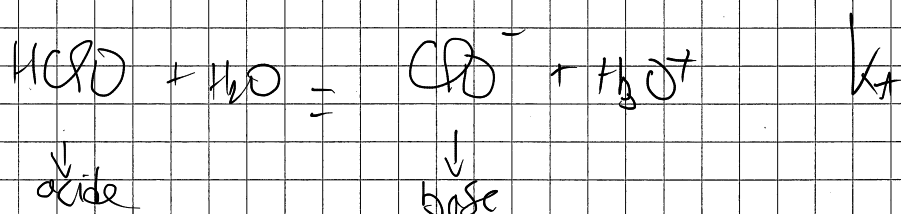
Dismuta.

8) Sinon Hg^{2+} . Par les 2 types.
 $Cu^{2+} + 2e^- = Cu$

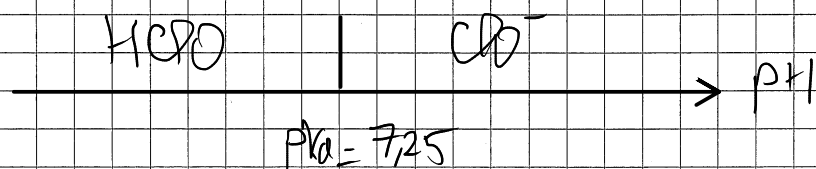


III/1)

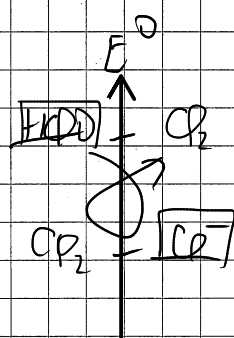
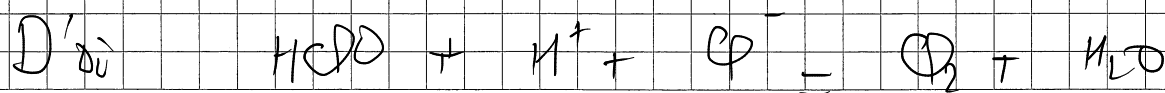
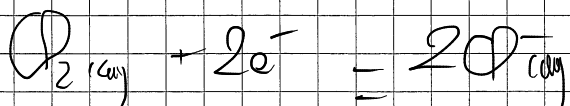
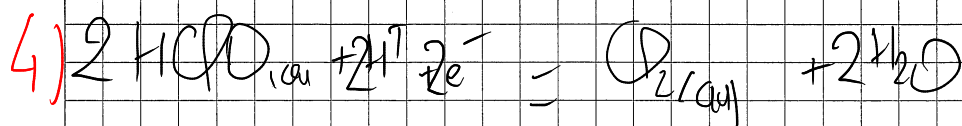
esp	$HCOO$	COO^-	O_2	CP
n.o.	+I	+I	0	-I
Dom	A	D	B	C



2) $pK_A = 7,25$ par Pecture.



3) Forma^o de O_2



5) Médiamuta°

$$E_1 = E^\circ(\text{HClO}/\text{Cl}_2) + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \left(\frac{[\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{HClO}]^2 [\text{H}^+]^2} \right)$$

$$E_2 = E^\circ(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \left(\frac{[\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2} \right)$$

$$K = \frac{[\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2 [\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{HClO}]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 - E_2 &= E^\circ(\text{HClO}/\text{Cl}_2) - E^\circ(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) \\ &= \frac{0,06}{2} \log \left(\frac{[\text{Cl}_2]}{[\text{HClO}]^2 [\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{Cl}^-]^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$K = 10^{\frac{1}{0,06} (E^\circ(\text{HClO}/\text{Cl}_2) - E^\circ(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-))} = 10^{3,50} \quad \text{Estab}$$

6) ClO^- en milieu acide $\Rightarrow \text{HClO}$

HClO et Cl^- forment Cl_2 en milieu acide, et donc Cl_2 .