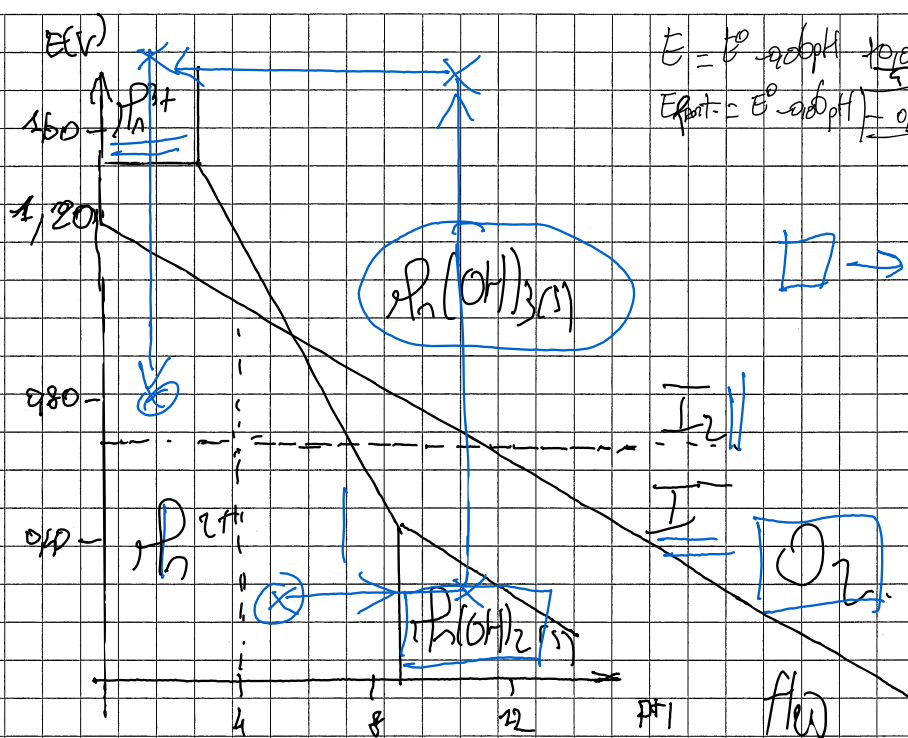
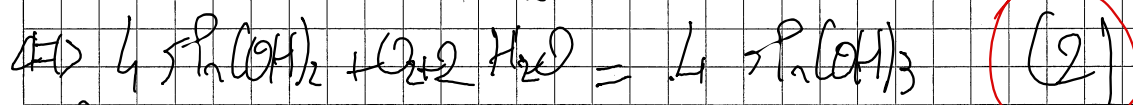
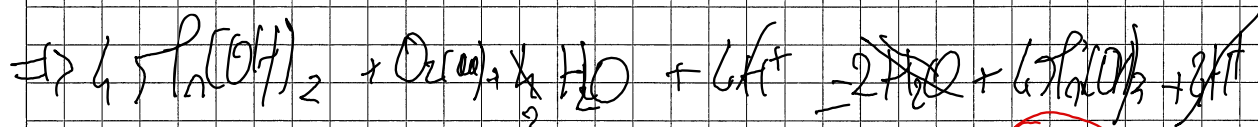
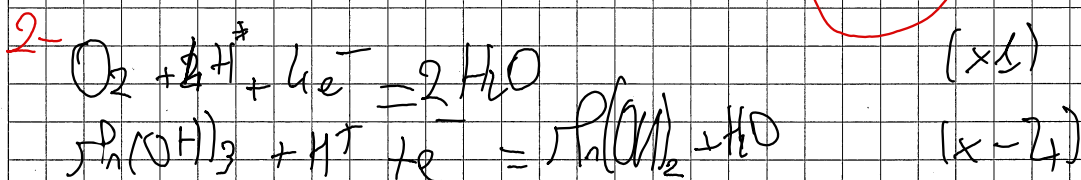
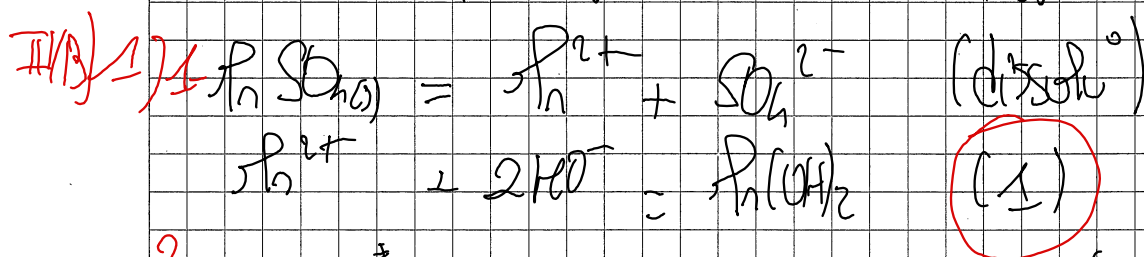
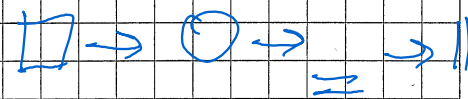


II/A)

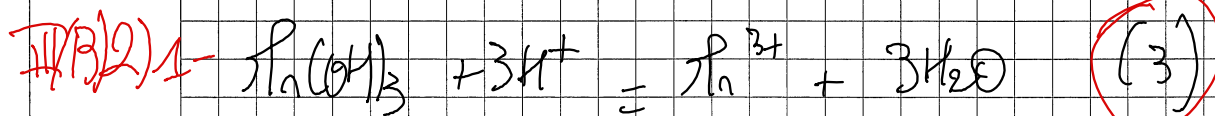


$$E = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{n} \log \left( \frac{[O_2]}{[H^+]^4} \right) \quad \text{à 25°C}$$

$$E_{\text{pot}} = E^\circ + \frac{0.059}{4} \log \left( \frac{[O_2]}{[H^+]^4} \right)$$

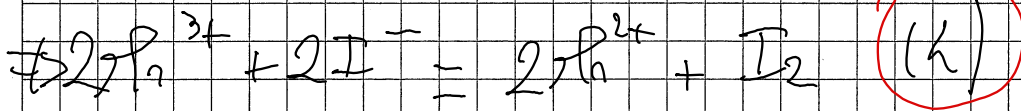
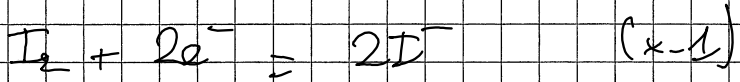
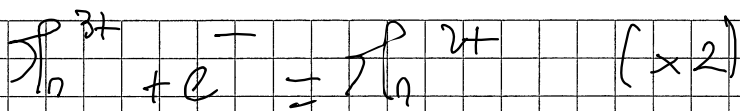


Alors basique car sinon  $V^{2+} \rightarrow V^{3+}$ .

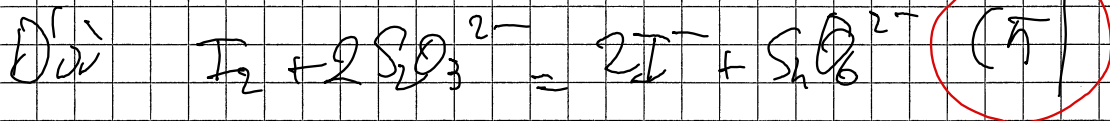
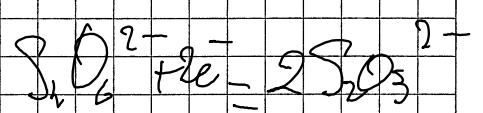
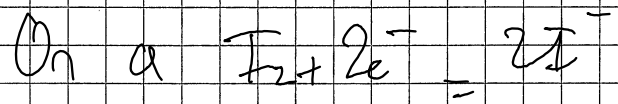
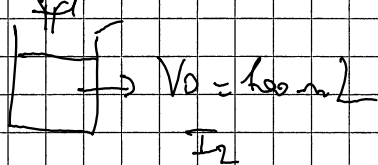
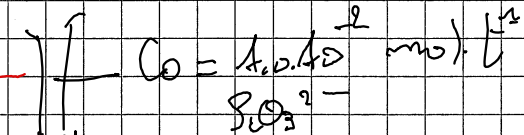


2- Sinon,  $V(OH)_3$  et  $I^-$  donnent  $V(OH)_2$  et  $I_2$ .  
C'est simple d'avoir  $V^{3+}$  et  $V^{2+}$ .

III/A)3)



III/B)4)



2)

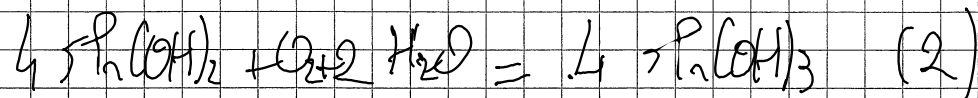
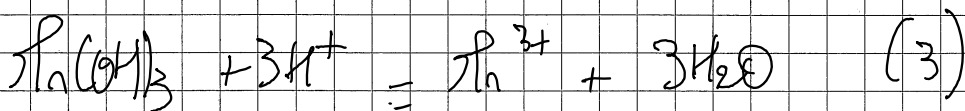
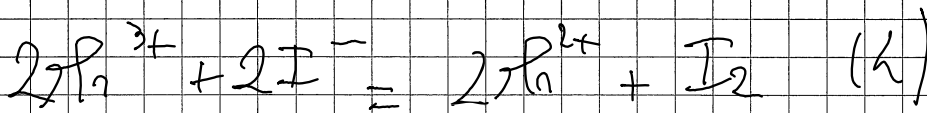
$$n_{\text{I}_2, \text{r}} \cdot \text{CoV}_{\text{eq}} = 0 \quad 0$$

$$0 \cdot \text{CoV}_{\text{eq}} = 2n_{\text{I}_2} \cdot n_{\text{I}_2}$$

$$\xi_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\text{CoV}_{\text{eq}}}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \xi_{\text{eq}} = n_{\text{I}_2, \text{r}} \quad \left( \frac{n_{\text{I}_2}}{1} = \frac{n_{\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}}}{2} = \frac{\text{CoV}_{\text{eq}}}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Donc } n_{\text{I}_2} = \frac{\text{CoV}_{\text{eq}}}{2}$$

3)



$$\text{Ch) totale} \Rightarrow n_{\text{Pb}^{3+}} - 2\xi_{\text{eq}} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad n_{\text{I}_2} = \xi_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi_{\text{eq}} = \frac{n_{\text{Pb}^{3+}}}{2} = n_{\text{I}_2}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow n(p_2(OH)_2) = n(p_2 H_2) = 2n_{H_2}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow n(p_2(OH)_2) = 4 n(O_2)$$

$$\text{III(A) 4) } - 4n(O_2) = 2n_{H_2} \Rightarrow n(O_2) = \frac{n_{H_2}}{2}, \text{ OR } n_{H_2} = \frac{C_0 V_0}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } C(O_2) = \frac{n(O_2)}{V_0} = \frac{C_0 V_0}{4V_0}$$

III(A) 5)