Examen de fin d'études secondaires 2013

Section: B/C

sept.

Branche: chimie

special edition

Corrigé

I. L'ion alkyloxonium

b) of livre p. 39

2) a)
$$CH_3-CH_2-C=CH_2+H_30$$
 $\longrightarrow CH_3-CH_2-C-CH_3+H_20$
 CH_3
 $AE A$

6) $c_{H_3} - c_{H_3} - c_{-c_{H_3}} + c_{-c_{H_3}} + c_{H_3} - c_{-c_{H_3}} + c_{H_3} - c_{-c_{H_3}} + c_{H_3} - c_{-c_{H_3}} + c_{H_3} - c_{H_3} + c_{H_3$

alcool tertiaire: absence de H sur C fonctionnal pas d'oxydation avec KMnly

d) of livre p. 52

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II. Le styrène

1)
$$CH_2 - CH_3$$
 $CH = CH_2$
 $M = \frac{18,5 \cdot 10^{12} \, q}{104 \, q \cdot mol^{-1}} = 1,78 \cdot 10^{14} \, mol$
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pour un rendement de 75%: V(éthyebenténe) no cossité = $\frac{100}{75}$. $2,17.10^{7}$ m³ = $2,9:10^{7}$ m³! 3

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III. d'odem des orchidées

1) a) (A) = oct - 1-
$$em$$
 - 3- ol
(B) = octan - 3- ol
(C) = octan - 3- one

(A) et (C) de même formule brute CpH160 sont isomères de fonction

c) on.
$$H_{M}C_{5}$$
 $-cH_{-}C_{2}H_{5}$ $\longrightarrow H_{M}C_{5}$ $-cC_{2}H_{5}$ $+2H^{\dagger}+2\bar{e}$ /3

 $red. cr_{2}o_{7}^{2-} + 14H^{\dagger} + 6\bar{e}$ $\longrightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_{2}O$
 $3H_{M}C_{5}$ $-cH_{-}C_{2}H_{5} + Cr_{2}o_{3}^{2-} + 8H^{\dagger} \longrightarrow 3H_{M}C_{5}$ $-cC_{2}H_{5} + 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_{2}O$

2) a)
$$CH_2-CC-H+H-O-CH_3 \Rightarrow CH_2-C-O-CH_3 + H_2O$$

(D) = 2 phényeléthanoate de méthyle

H2504 conc. = do'shydratant -> déplace l'éq. vers l'ester H2504 conc. = cotolyseur -> accélère l'établissement de l'éq.

(E)= éthanoate de 1-phényléthyle

à cause de sa grande réactivité, le cheonure d'acyce donne des réactions rapides et complètes.

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0,5

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IV. Les acides aminés

2) a) formule generale:
$$C_M H_{2M-1}$$
, $[-COOH](-NH_2)(-C-NH_2)$
 $M(asparagine) = m \cdot M(C) + 2 m \cdot M(H) - 1 + 45 + 16 + 44$
 $= 14 m + 104 \text{ g. moe}^{-1}$

$$\frac{M(2N)}{M(asparagine)} = \frac{21,2}{100} \iff M(asparagine) = \frac{100}{21,1} \cdot 28g \cdot mol-1$$

$$= 132 g \cdot mol-1$$

$$14 + 104 = 132$$
 $m = 2 \implies H_2 N - C - CH_3 - CH - C = OH$
 NH_2

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V. Le chlorure d'ammonium

1) NH4Ce

cation
$$NH_4^{\dagger}$$
 acide: $NH_4^{\dagger} + H_2^{\dagger} = NH_3 + H_3^{\dagger}$
anion ce-newtre.

$$X^{2} + K_{2}X - K_{2}X_{0} = 0$$
 and $K_{2} = 6,31.10^{-10}$

$$K_{0} = 0,25 \text{ mod. } \ell^{-1}$$

$$Y_{1} = 1,256.10^{-5} \quad (X_{2} = 0)$$

$$pH = -\log 1,256.10^{-5} = 4,90$$

NH4CN

anion
$$CN^-$$
 basique! $CN^- + H_2O \Rightarrow HCN + OH^-$
 $pH \simeq \frac{1}{2} pK_2 (NH_4 + /NH_3) + \frac{1}{2} pK_2 (HCN/CN^-)$
 $pH \simeq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,20 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,31 = 9,25$

2)a)
$$M(NH_4^+) = M(NH_4Ce) = \frac{m(NH_4Ce)}{M(NH_4Ce)} = \frac{6.46e}{53.5} = 0.147 \text{ mode}$$
 $M(NH_3) = K(NH_3) \cdot V(Sce) = 0.2 \text{ mode} \times -1.0, Se = 0.1 \text{ mode}$
 $P(NH_3) = K(NH_3) \cdot V(Sce) = 0.2 \text{ mode} \times -1.0, Se = 0.1 \text{ mode}$
 $P(NH_3) = K(NH_3) \cdot V(Sce) = 0.2 \text{ mode} \times -1.0, Se = 0.1 \text{ mode}$
 $P(NH_3) = P(NH_4) = \frac{0.3e}{N(NH_4)} = 9.20 + \log \frac{0.1}{0.141} = 9.13$
 $M(NH_3) = \frac{V(NH_3)}{V_m} = \frac{0.3e}{2.2, 4 \cdot N \cdot Ne^{-1}} = 0.0134 \text{ mode}$
 $M(NH_3) = \frac{V(NH_3)}{V_m} = \frac{0.108}{V(Sce)} = \frac{0.0134 \text{ mode}}{0.5e} = 0.0268 \text{ mode}/e$
 $P(NH_3) = \frac{1.5}{2} = \frac{5.43}{2.3}$

3) a) $C_0(NH_4Ce) = \frac{C(NaOH) \cdot V(NaOH, aq)}{V(NH_4Ce)} = \frac{0.5 \text{ mode} \cdot L^{-1} \cdot y.3me}{30.3 \cdot 10^{-3}e} = 0.155 \text{ mode} \cdot L^{-1} \cdot y.3me} = 0.155 \text{ mode} \cdot$