

Chimie inorganique

1

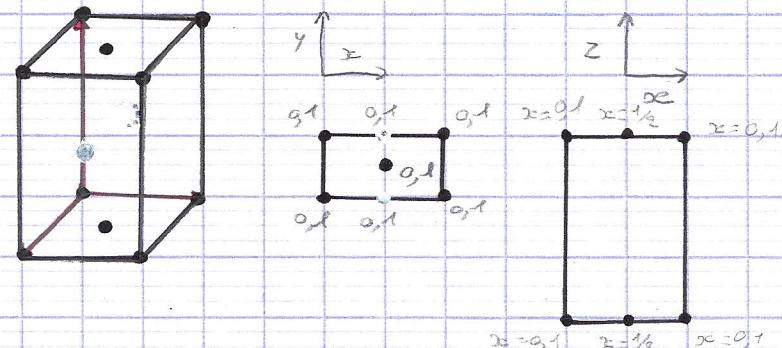
I - Notion de Cristallographie

Exercice 3

$$a = 8c$$

$$b = 3c$$

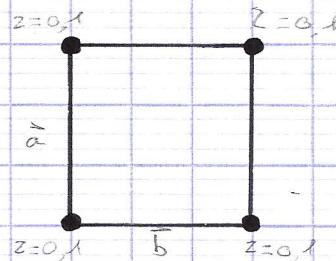
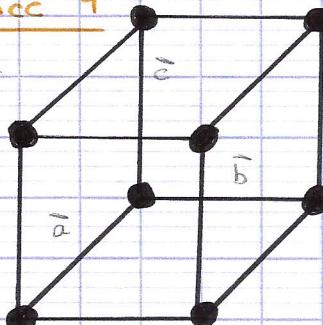
$$c = 3c$$



$$z = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \quad \text{base centrale}$$

Exercice 4

a)



$$a = b = c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma$$

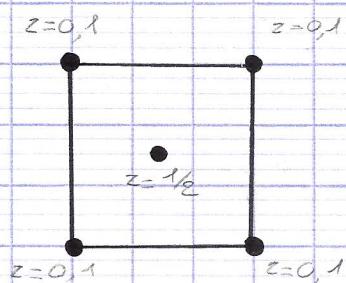
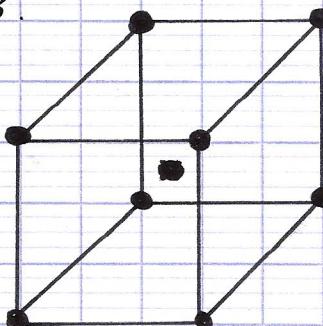
$$Z = 1$$

$$2R = a$$

$$C = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \frac{1}{a^3} = 0,52$$

$$c = 6$$

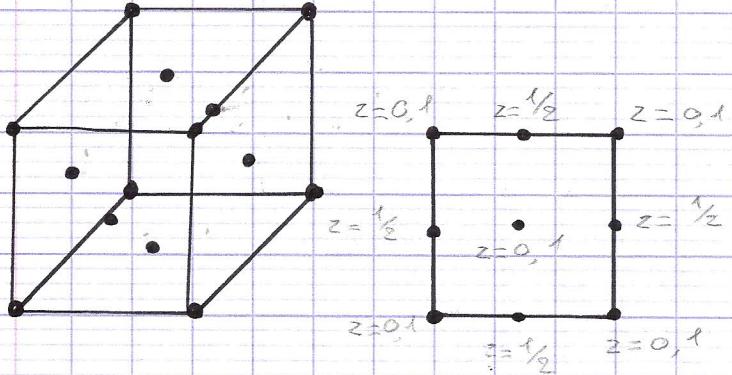
b)



$$Z = 2$$

$$\sqrt{3}a = 4R$$

$$C = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \frac{1}{a^3} = 0,68$$



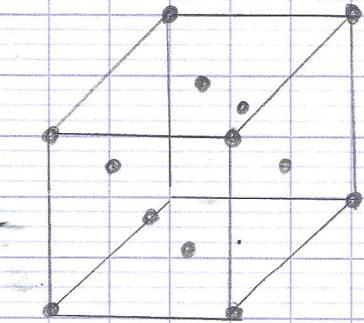
$$Z = 4$$

$$\sqrt{2}a = 4R$$

$$C = 0,72$$

$$c = 18$$

Exercice 2.1



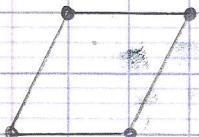
Multiples $Z = 4$

$$(000)(\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0)(\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2})(0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\rho = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_a \cdot a^3} = 8,97 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

$$d = 8,97$$

Exercice 1.5



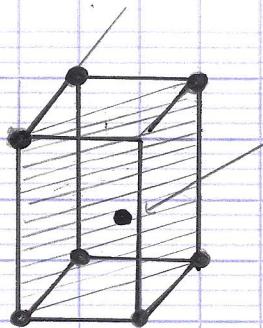
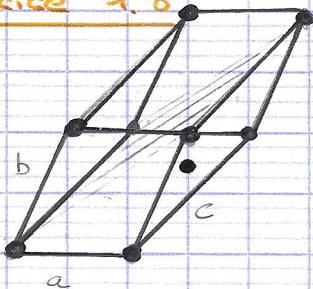
- Placer dans le creux type A₃B₃ (Hexagonal compact) [12]

- Placer dans le creux de la couche B type A₃C₃B₃ (Cubique face centrale) [12]

Imoga

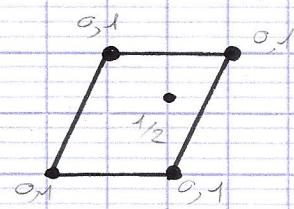
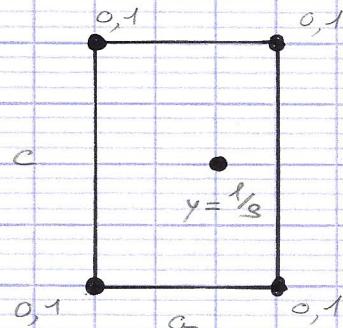
Exercise 1.6

a)



($\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{2}{12}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)

2



$$Z = 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} + 1 = 2$$

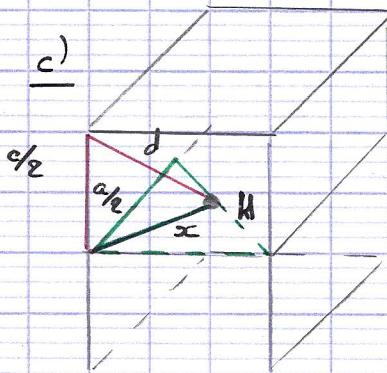
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} a$$

Exercice 1.6

$$a^2 - x^2 = \frac{2}{3} a^2 \quad (1)$$

$$-x^2 = -\frac{1}{3} a^2$$

1) b) Les atomes sont en contact le long d'une même arête $\Rightarrow a = 2R$



$$a^2 = d^2 = x^2 + \frac{c^2}{4} \Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 - \frac{c^2}{4}$$

H est une hauteur d'un triangle équilatéral donc

H est une médiane

$$\cos(30^\circ) = \frac{a/2}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2}{3} = a^2 - \frac{c^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c^2}{4} = \frac{2a^2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{c^2}{a^2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

d) $Z = 2$

$$a = 2R$$

e) $V_{HC} = A_{HC} \cdot c$

$$A_{HC} = 2 \cdot A_{\text{triangle}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} h = ah$$

$$a^2 = h^2 + a^2/4$$

$$h^2 = \frac{3a^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$$

$$V_{HC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} a$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}} a^3 = \sqrt{2} a^3$$

$$C = \frac{Z \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3}{\sqrt{HC}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 / 8}{a^3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \pi \approx 0,74$$

Exercice 2.3

b) $Z = 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} + 1 = 2$

c) (000) (1/3 2/3 1/2)

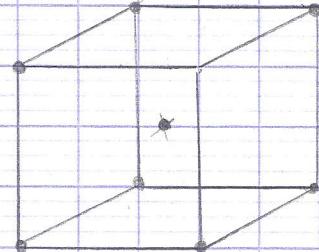
d) $a = 2R$
 $= 2,50 \text{ \AA}$

e) $V = \sqrt{2} a^3$
 $\rho = \frac{M \cdot Z}{N_a \cdot V} \approx 8,86 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

Exercice 2.2

Reuk f)

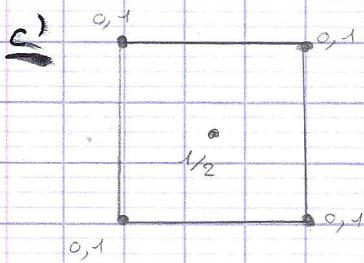
a)



b)

Multic

$Z = 2$



c)

d) $\rho = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_a \cdot V}$

$a^3 = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_a \cdot \rho}$

$a = 4,28 \text{ \AA}$

$\sqrt{3}a = 4R$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$

$= 1,86 \text{ \AA}$

Exercice 1.7.1

$$C_U = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$A_U = 8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$$

$$a = 3,75$$

P (justification avec translation élémentaire)

Exercice 1.7.2

$$K^+ : \frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1$$

$$F^- : 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$Mg^{2+} : 1$$



Exercice 2.4

$$\rho = \frac{Z \cdot M}{N_A \cdot a^3}$$

$$M = \frac{\rho \cdot N_A \cdot a^3}{Z}$$

$$= 132,5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

CFC $Z = 4$

$$\sqrt{2} a = 4R$$

$$a = 3,85 \text{ \AA}$$

Irridium

Exercice 2.5

$$Z = 1$$

$$d = 4,49$$

$$Z = 2$$

$$d = 5,83$$

✓

$$Z = 4$$

$$d = 6,35$$

Exercice 2.7

$$[\text{cub}] \quad a\sqrt{3} = 2R + 2R \quad a = 2R$$

$$R\sqrt{2} = R + R$$

$$\frac{R}{R} = (\sqrt{3} - 1) = 0,732$$

$$[\text{oct}] \quad a = 2R + 2R$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} R - 2R = 2R$$

$$\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2R$$

$$a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} R$$

$$R(\sqrt{2} - 1) = R$$

$$\frac{R}{R} = \sqrt{2} - 1 = 0,414$$

$$[\text{tr}] \quad a\sqrt{2} = 2R$$

$$\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} = R + R \Leftrightarrow \frac{R}{R} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{R}{R} = 0,225$$

Exercice 2.8

$$\underline{a)} \quad [\text{o}] \quad a = 2R + 2R$$

$$a\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2R$$

$$R \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} - 1 \right) = R$$

$$R_0 = 0,414R$$

$$[\text{tr}] \quad a\sqrt{2} = 2R$$

$$\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} = R + R_T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) = R_T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_T = 0,225R$$

$$\underline{b)} \quad \text{Si } [\text{o}] \quad 0,414R = 0,6624 \text{ \AA} \quad \checkmark$$

$$0,225R = 0,33 \text{ \AA} \quad \times$$

c) Il y a 8 sites [tr] par maille cfc donc

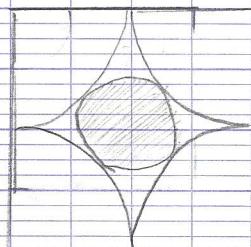
8 atomes H par maille $\Rightarrow Z_{\text{MgH}_2} \Leftrightarrow 4(Z_{\text{Mg}})/\text{maille}$

III - Etude de cristaux ioniques

Exercice 3.1

[cub]

$$\frac{R}{R} = 0,732$$



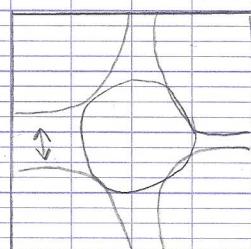
$$\sqrt{2}a = 2R + 2R, \quad a = 2R$$

$$2\sqrt{2}R - 2R = 2R$$

$$R(\sqrt{2} - 1) = R$$

$$\frac{R}{R} = 0,732$$

$$\frac{R}{R} \leq 0,732 \quad \text{contact A-A}$$



$$\frac{R}{R} > 0,732$$

contact A-C

Exercice 3.2

mbr de O^{2-} / maille : 4

mbr de Li^+ / maille : 8

mbr de sites $[O]$ / maille = 4

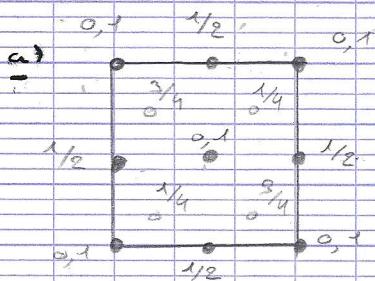
mbr de sites $[Li]$ / maille = 8

Li^+ se met en $[Li]$

Type Na_2O : $\frac{h\sqrt{3}}{2} = R^+ + R^- \Rightarrow \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4} = R^+ + R^-$
 $R^+ = 0,537 \text{ \AA}$

$$R = \frac{4 \cdot M_{Li_2O}}{N_{A\text{Av}}} = 8,03 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

Exercice 3.4



cubique FCC

empilement [τ] 50%

4 unités formolaires/masse

b) $a\sqrt{2} = 4R$

$$a \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = R + R$$

$$R = 0,31 \text{ \AA}$$

$$a = 3,95 \text{ \AA}$$

c) $V_{tot} = 14,5 \text{ \AA}^3$

$$V_{m^2} = 0,12 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$V_{Tot} = 61,6 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$C = 74,9\%$$

d) $a-a : 4 \times 2$

$$a-a : 4$$

Exercice 3.6

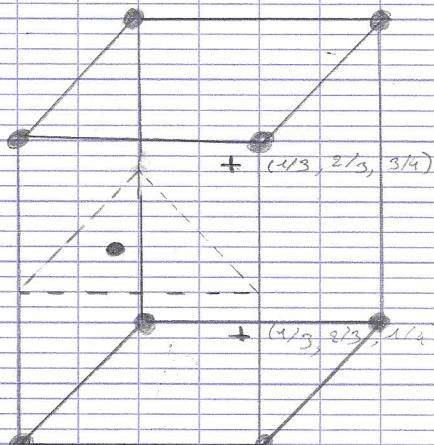
a) $N_i^{2+} [\sigma] 100\% \approx 2$

T_e^{2-} en HC

$\Rightarrow 2/\text{molle}$

contact T_e^{2-} par les

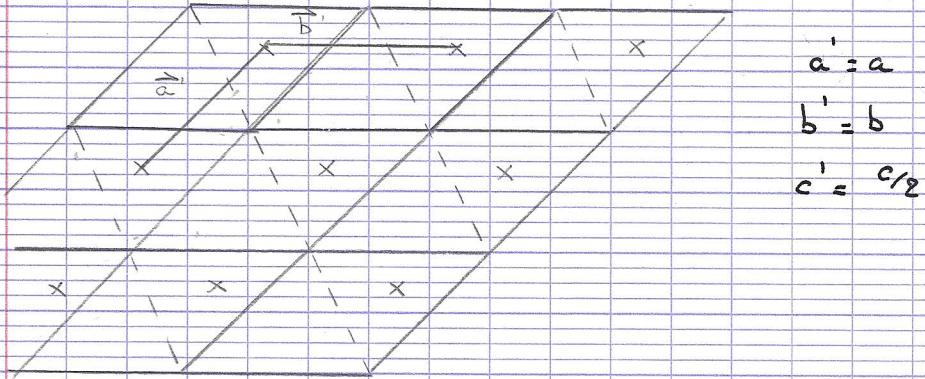
arêtes $\Rightarrow a = 2R_{Te^{2-}}$



coordination $T_e^{2-}-T_e^{2-} : [6] [12] \text{ HC}$

$N_i^{2+}-T_e^{2-} : [6]$

b) projection (001) $\perp z \text{ oy}$



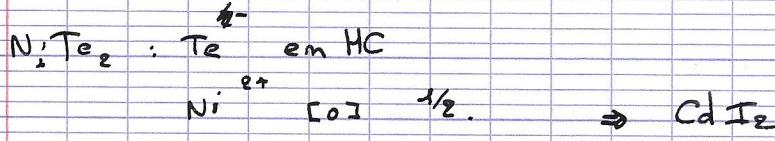
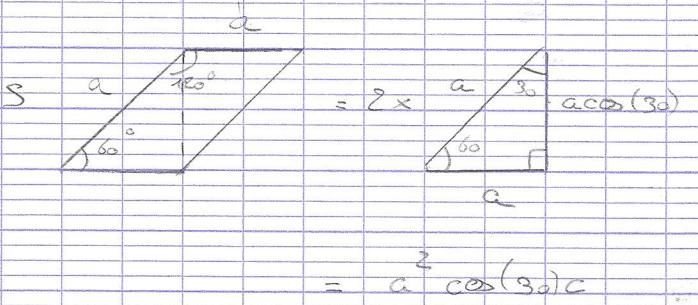
$$a' = a$$

$$b' = b$$

$$c' = c/2$$

$$R = \frac{UF \cdot M_{NiTe}}{N_a \text{ Masse}} = \frac{2 M_{NiTe}}{N_a a^2 \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$d = 8,49$$



$$a' = a$$

$$b' = b$$

$$c' = c$$

Exercice 3.8

b) HC

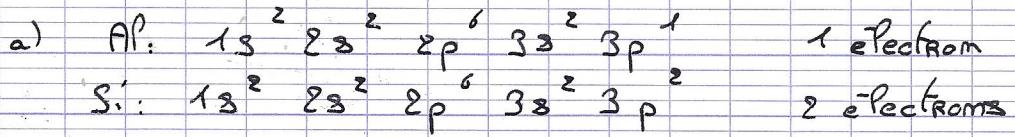
$$e) \frac{3}{8}c = R_{Ag} + R_I$$

c) $a > I^- - I^-$

d) $(0.0^{3/8})$

$$g) \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \approx \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \text{HC regulier}$$

Exercice 4.1

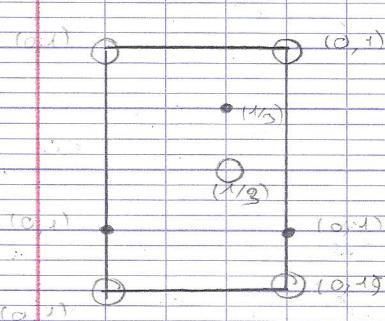


b) CFC d'AP, Si: $\begin{cases} 50\% [T] \\ CFC \end{cases}$

c) $\rho = \frac{M \cdot z}{N_A \cdot a^3} = \begin{cases} AP = 2,70 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} [12] 79\% \\ Si = 2,33 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} [4] 34\% \end{cases}$

d) Les sites téta déforment le cube.

Exercice 4.3



Si	000	1/3	2/3	1/2
AP	003/8	1/3	2/3	3/8

Wülfelite

Si /C [4]

→ tétra

Si /Si E-12]

hybridation sp^3

$$d_{Si-C} = \frac{3}{8} C = 1,89 \text{ \AA}$$

$$R_{Si} + R_C = 2,8 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\rightarrow d_{Si-C} < R_{Si} + R_C$$

Matériau réfractaire car hybridation sp^3 du C et du Si + différence d'électromagnétisme \Rightarrow formation de 4 liaisons covalentes fortes.

car il y a recouvrement contre les ondes électromagnétiques du Si et du C.

$$C = 41,7 \text{ %}$$

$$\rho = 3,219 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

Exercice 2.6

Il s'agit de déterminer si l'or (Au) cristallise dans un système CFC ou cubique centré (CC). Même question pour le tungstène (W). Les deux métaux ont deux masses volumiques proches = 19.3 g/cm³.

Données :

$$r(\text{Au}) = 1,44 \text{ \AA}$$

$$M(\text{Au}) = 196.97 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$r(W) = 1,37 \text{ \AA}$$

$$M(W) = 183.85 \text{ g/mol}$$

Système CC : Z = 2 et $\sqrt{3}a = 4r$

Système CFC : Z = 4 et $a = 2\sqrt{2}r$

Pour une maille cubique $V = a^3$

$$\rho = \frac{ZM}{N_A a^3} = 19,3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

Pour l'or :

$$a_{\text{Au}} = 4,07 \text{ \AA}$$

Si CC

$r(\text{Au}) = 1,76 \text{ \AA}$, ce qui ne correspond pas à la valeur attendue

si CFC

$r(\text{Au}) = 1,44 \text{ \AA}$, donc l'or cristallise dans un système CFC

Pour le tungstène :

$$a_W = 3,16 \text{ \AA}$$

Si CC

$$r(W) = 1,37 \text{ \AA}$$

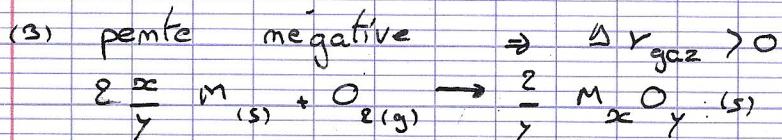
Si CFC

$r(W) = 1,11 \text{ \AA}$ donc le système est CC pour W

3) pente négative

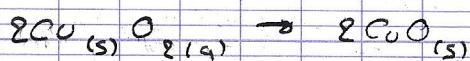
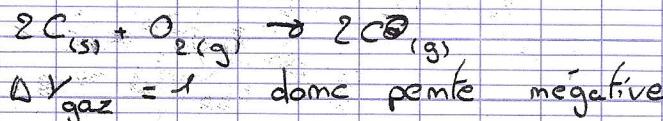
Diagramme d'Appignani

Exercice 1



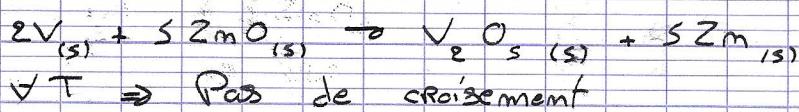
$$\Delta Y_{\text{gaz}} = -1$$

Sauf pour CO/C



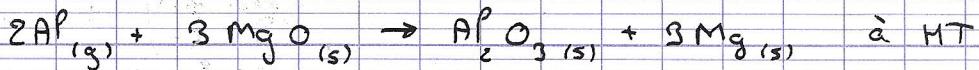
Donc CuO est le moins stable des stables
donc il est "au dessus". De plus il me croise
aucune autre courbe $\Rightarrow \otimes$

Le Ca Calcium me croise aucune courbe et CaO
est le plus stable des oxydes donc \otimes



Les 2 courbes se croisent ($V_2 O_5/V$ et MgO/Mg)





$N'_{(s)}$ et ZnO/Zn se croisent et ZnO/Zn

"au dessus" de $N'_{(s)}$ à HT

Al_2O_3/Al et MgO/Mg se croisent et MgO/Mg

"au dessus" de Al_2O_3/Al à HT

$\Rightarrow MgO/Mg$ croise 2x donc ☺

Exercice 2

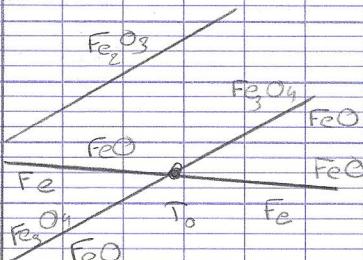
(a) On utilise l'approximation d'Flemingham

ainsi $\Delta_R H^\circ$ et $\Delta_R S^\circ$ indépendants de la température

$$\Delta_R G^\circ = \Delta_R H^\circ - T\Delta_R S^\circ$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta_R G^\circ_{(I)} = -532,2 + T \cdot 0,1409 \\ \Delta_R G^\circ_{(II)} = -653,4 + T \cdot 0,2514 \\ \Delta_R G^\circ_{(III)} = -470,4 + T \cdot 0,2662 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta_R G^\circ(T)$$

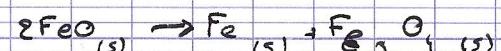


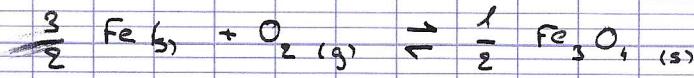
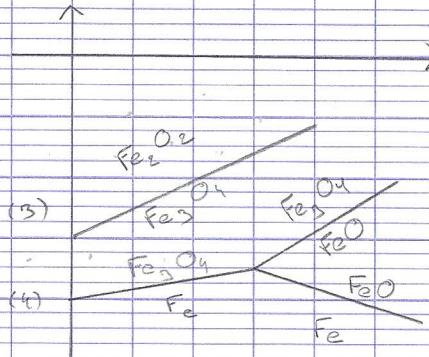
Avant T_0 on considère entre (1) et (2)

(1) meilleur oxydant $FeO_{(s)}$

(2) meilleur réducteur $FeO_{(s)}$

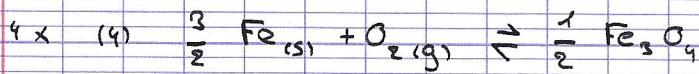
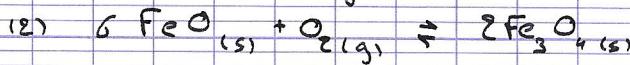
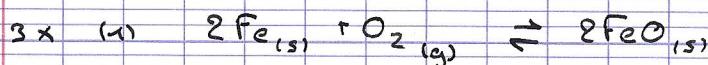
⇒ Réaction de désmutation





On cherche $(4) = x(1) + y(2) + z(3)$

$$(4) = \frac{3}{4}(1) + \frac{1}{4}(2)$$



$$\Rightarrow (4) = \frac{3}{4}(1) + \frac{1}{4}(2)$$

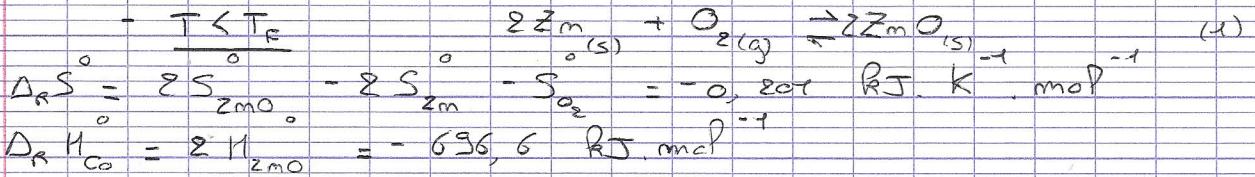
$$\Rightarrow \Delta_R G^\circ_{(IV)} = -564 + T \times 0,1984$$

(1) IP faut $\Delta_R G^\circ_{(4)} = \Delta_R G^\circ_{(1)}$
 $\sim T_0 = 845K$

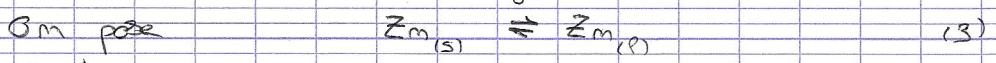
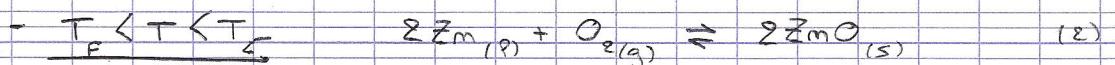
Exercice 3

Exercice 3 - suite

Pour ZmO/Zm



Donc $\Delta_R G^\circ = -696,6 + 0,201T$

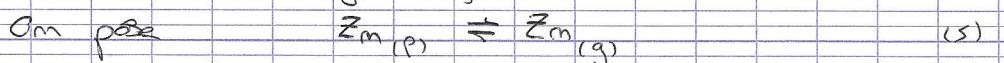
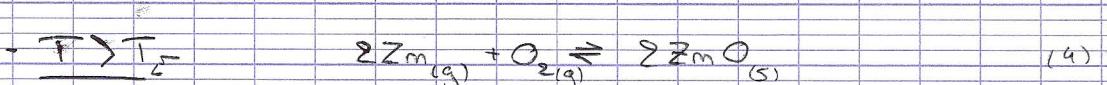


comme (2) = (1) - 2(3)

$$\Delta_R H^\circ = \Delta_R H_{(1)}^\circ - 2\Delta_R H_{(3)}^\circ = -710,0 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_R S^\circ = \Delta_R S_{(1)}^\circ - 2\Delta_R S_{(3)}^\circ = \Delta_R S_{(1)}^\circ - 2\frac{\Delta H_{(3)}}{T_{gas}} = -0,8204 \text{ kJ.K.mol}^{-1}$$

donc $\Delta_R G^\circ = -714,4 + 0,8204T$



comme (4) = (2) - 2(5)

$$\Delta_R H^\circ = \Delta_R H_{(2)}^\circ - 2\Delta_R H_{(5)}^\circ = -944 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_R S^\circ = \Delta_R S_{(2)}^\circ - 2\frac{\Delta H_{(5)}}{T_{gas}} = -0,445 \text{ kJ.K.mol}^{-1}$$

donc $\Delta_R G^\circ = -944 + 0,445T$

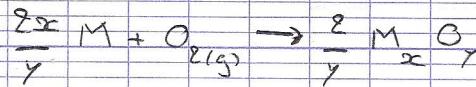
Soit T_F la température au point d'intersection entre la droite du couple CO_2/C et celle du couple ZmO/Zm (m prend la droite où $T > T_E$)

$$\Delta_R G_{(4)}^\circ = \Delta_R G_{(1)}^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -944 + 0,445T = -881 - 0,1788T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T = +1248K$$

R

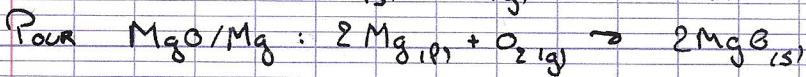
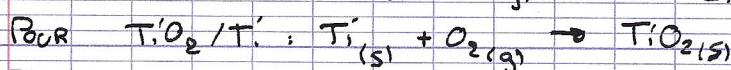
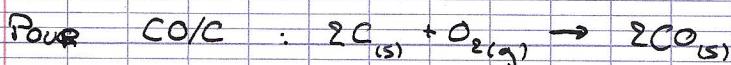
Exercice 4

$$q = R T \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial P}$$

Alors $\Delta_R G^\circ = \Delta_R H^\circ - \Delta_R S^\circ$

où $\Delta_R H^\circ = \sum r_i \Delta_f H$

$$\Delta_R S^\circ = \sum r_i S_i^\circ$$



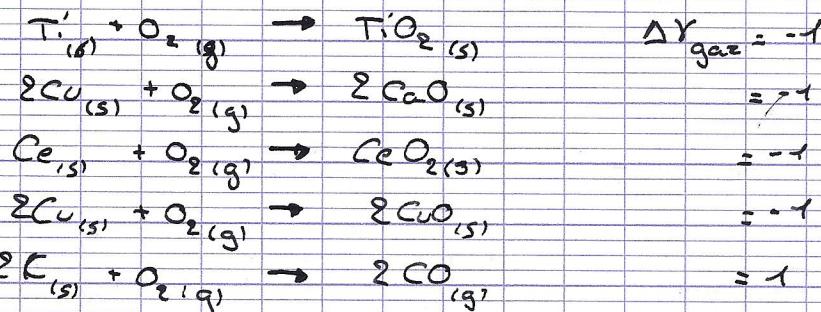
Ce changement de pente en η implique que le magnésium passe de l'état liquide à gazes

Si $T < 1650K$

TiO₂/Ti et MgO/Mg réduisent CO/C

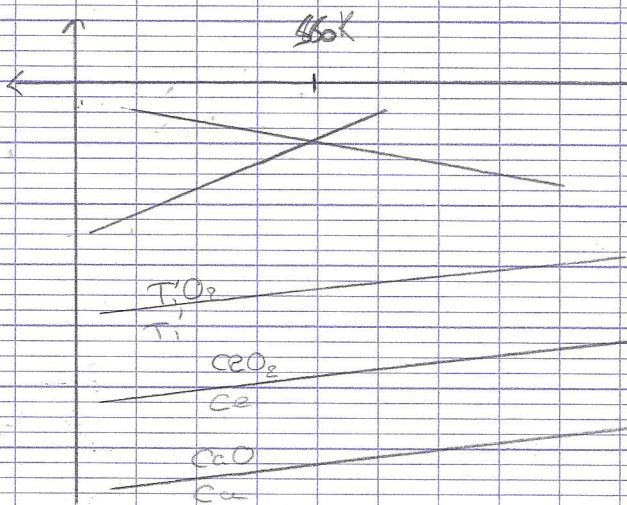
MgO/Mg réduit TiO₂/Ti

Si $T > 1650K$ CO/C et TiO₂/Ti réduisent MgO/Mg, CO/C réduit TiO₂/Ti

Exercice 5

- Ti/TiO₂ < C/CO
- Ca/CaO < Ce/CeO
- Ce/CeO₂ < Cu/CuO
- Cu/CuO < C/CO
- Ca/CaO < Ti/TiO₂
- Ce/CeO₂ < Ti/TiO₂

- Ti/TiO₂ < Cu/CuO
- Ce/CeO₂ < Cu/CuO
- Ca/CaO < Cu/CuO
- Ca/CaO < C/CO
- Ce/CeO₂ < Ti/TiO₂



Diagrammes de phases

Exercice 1

- (1) m° structure
- (2) m° rayon atomique
- (3) m° électromégativité
- (4) m° valence

alors le paramètre de maille de la solution solide (ss) évolue linéairement avec x

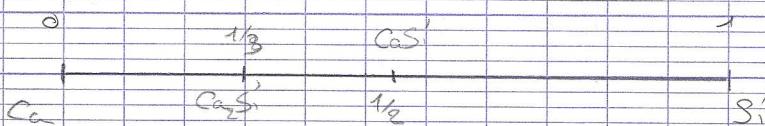
$$a_{ss} = a_A x + a_B (1-x)$$

AuPt

$$x_{Au} = \frac{m_{Au}}{m_{tot}} = 0,5 \Rightarrow a_{AuPt} = 4 \text{ \AA}$$

$$Au_3 Pt \quad x_{Au} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a_{Au_3 Pt} = 3,96 \text{ \AA}$$

Exercice 2



$$x_{Ca} = 2/3$$

$$x_{S'} = 1/3$$

$$\rho_{S'} = 0,41$$

$$\rho_{S'} = \frac{x_{S'} M_{S'}}{x_{S'} M_{S'} + x_{Ca} M_{Ca}} = 0,26$$

Exercice 3

Conversion de fraction massique p_B en molaire

$$p_B = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} \times \frac{\frac{m_B M_B}{m_A M_A + m_B M_B}}{\times 1} = \frac{m_B M_B}{m_A M_A + m_B M_B} \times \frac{m_A + m_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$= \frac{x_B M_B}{x_A M_A + x_B M_B}$$

$$x_A = 1 - x_B$$

$$\rightarrow p_B = \frac{x_B M_B}{(1 - x_B) M_A + x_B M_B}$$

$$= \frac{x_B M_B}{x_B (M_B - M_A) + M_B} \Leftrightarrow x_B = \frac{p_B x_A}{p_B M_A + M_B - p_B M_B}$$

$$x_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{et donc } x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Le composé est donc NaCl (H_2O)₂

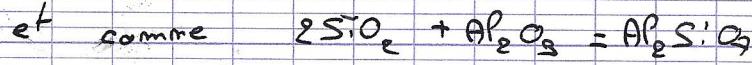
Exercice 4

Pour faire SiAl_2O_8 il faut Al_2O_3 et SiO_2
et donc $x_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} = 2/3$

$$x_{\text{SiO}_2} = 1/3$$

$$p_{\text{SiO}_2} = \frac{x_{\text{SiO}_2} M_{\text{SiO}_2}}{x_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} M_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} + x_{\text{SiO}_2} M_{\text{SiO}_2}} = 0,289$$

• 2 molécules d'eau en moins. $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_9$



$$\alpha_{\text{SiO}_2} = \frac{2/3}{3}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5} = 1/3$$

$$\rho_{\text{SiO}_2} = \frac{2(28 + 2 \times 16)}{2(28 + 2 \times 15) + 1(27 \times 2 + 16 \times 3)} = 0,51 \rightarrow \text{pour } 100 \text{ g} \\ \rightarrow 51 \text{ g de SiO}_2$$

$$\rho_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5} = 1 - \rho_{\text{SiO}_2} = 0,459 \rightarrow \text{pour } 100 \text{ g} \\ \rightarrow 45,9 \text{ g de Al}_2\text{O}_5$$

Exercice 5

- $T > T_N$ et/ou $0 < x < x_m$

une seule phase liquide

- $T = T_N$ et/ou $x = x_m$

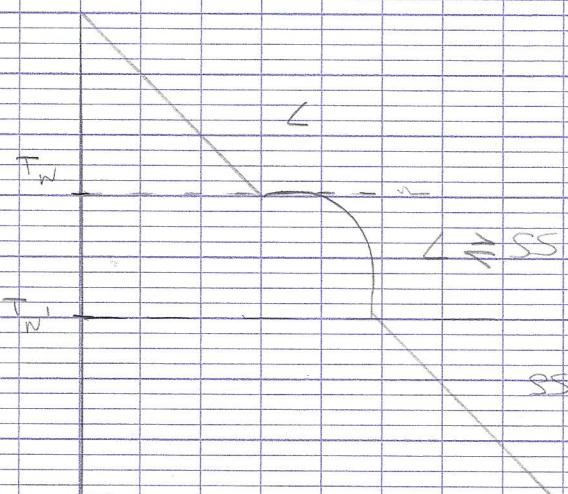
Apparition des premiers cristaux de solide **germinal**

- $T_N > T > T'_N$ ou $x_m < x < x'_m$

2 phases en équilibre $L \rightleftharpoons SS$

Quand $x \gg 1$, il y a de \oplus en \oplus de solide, et
0 en S de liquide

Quand $T \ll 1$, il y a de \ominus en \ominus de solide "



Exercice 6

- limite de solubilité de Sm dans Pb
- limite de solubilité de Pb dans Sm

c) c-eutectique

$$\rho_{SN} = 61,9\%$$

$T > 183^\circ C$: une phase liquide

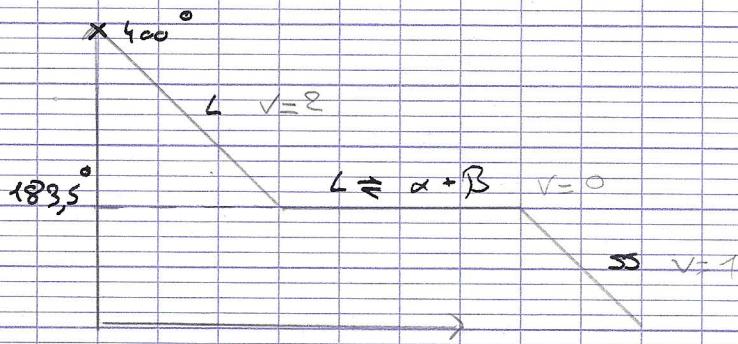
$T = 183^\circ C$ 3 phases en équilibre $\alpha + \beta \rightleftharpoons \gamma$

$T < 183^\circ C$ ss ($\alpha + \beta$)

2 phases en équilibre

équilibre

Variance: mb de facteurs d'équations indépendants auxquels on peut donner une valeur arbitraire sans modifier l'état du système.



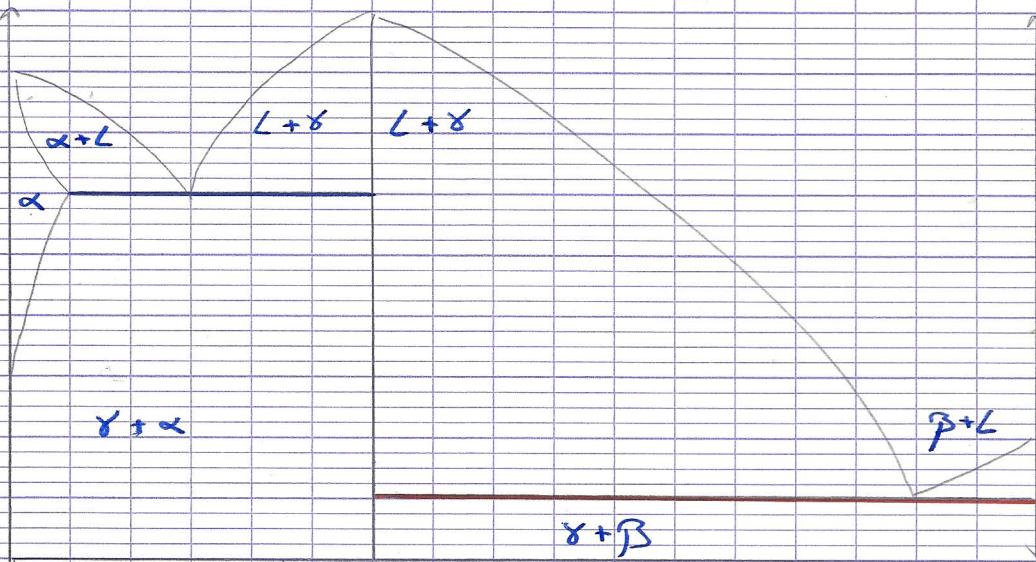
d) Une $T > T_N$: une seule phase γ

$T_N < T < 183^\circ C$: apparition des premiers cristaux de α - germination

$T = 183^\circ C$: équilibre $\alpha + \beta \rightleftharpoons \gamma$

$T < 183^\circ C$: disparition $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \beta$

M

Exercice 70 773 K a) Mg₂Sm

200 700 K

b) Voir graphe

71,22 g Sm

3,72 g Mg

P_{Sm} = 0,88P_{Mg} = 0,18

c) plateau eutectique à 203 °C

à 561 °C

1100 K > 1000 K

$$\underline{d)} P_{Sm} = \frac{71,22}{71,22 + 3,72} = 0,88$$

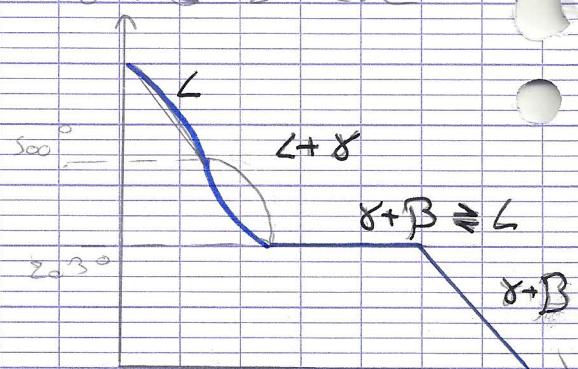
887 °C → 127°C

$$(x_{Sm} = 60)$$

$$P_{Sm}(A) = 0,88$$

$$P_{Sm}(M) = 0,71$$

$$P_{Sm}(M') = 0,93$$



$$\% P_{Mg} = \frac{AM}{MM'} = \frac{0,88 - 0,71}{0,93 - 0,88}$$

$$\% 203 = \frac{AM'}{MM'} = \frac{0,93 - 0,88}{0,93 - 0,71}$$