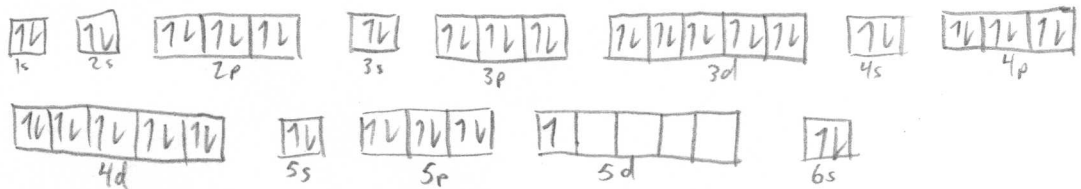
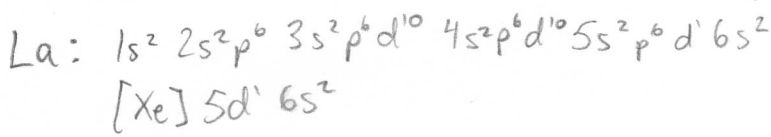
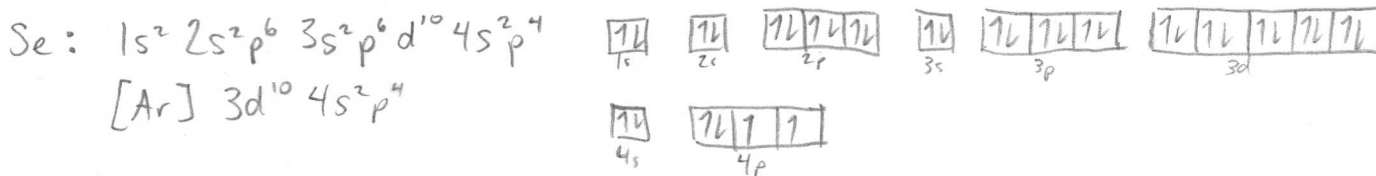
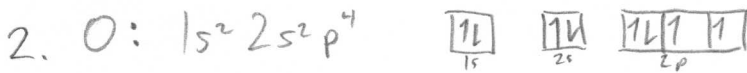


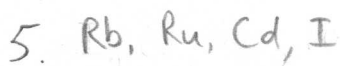
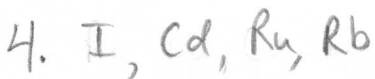
# Chimie 40S

## Révision

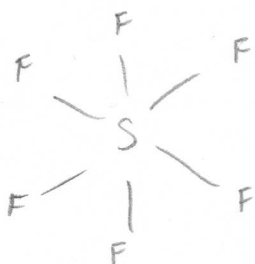
- $n$  = nombre quantique principal : décrit le niveau énergétique et la taille de l'orbitale
- $l$  = nombre quantique secondaire : décrit la forme de l'orbitale
- $m_l$  = nombre quantique magnétique : décrit l'orientation de l'orbitale
- $s$  = spin : décrit le spin de l'électron



- période : le  $n$  le plus élevé détermine la période
  - famille : on compte le nombre d'électrons dans la configuration condensée



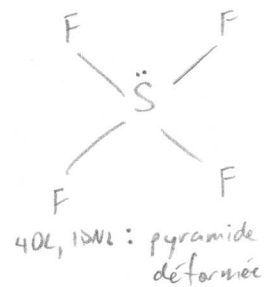
6.



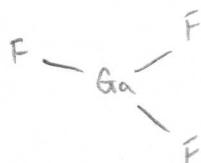
6DL : octaédrique



5DL : bipyramide triangulaire



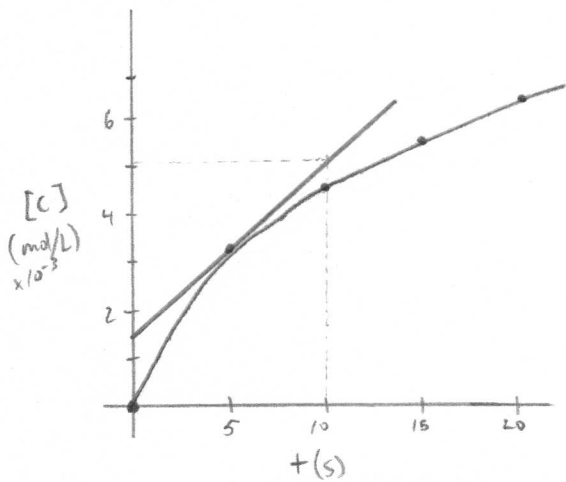
4DL, 1DL : pyramide déformée



3DL : triangulaire plane

7.  $SF_4$  Puisque les trois autres sont symétriques.

$$8. V = \frac{(5,40 \times 10^{-3}) - (4,41 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mol/L}}{(15,0 - 10,0) \text{ s}} = 1,98 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}\cdot\text{s}$$



$$V = \frac{(5,10 \times 10^{-3}) - (1,5 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mol/L}}{10,05 - 0,05} = 3,6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$9. N_2O_5 : \frac{3,25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}\cdot\text{s}}{2} = 1,625 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$O_2 : \frac{3,25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}\cdot\text{s}}{4} = 8,125 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$10. V = K [H_2O_2]^a [HI]^b$$

$$0,0076 = K (0,1)^a (0,1)^b$$

$$0,0152 = K (0,1)^a (0,2)^b$$

$$0,0152 = K (0,2)^a (0,1)^b$$

$$\frac{K(0,1)^a(0,2)^b}{K(0,1)^a(0,1)^b} = \frac{0,0152}{0,0076}$$

$$2^b = 2$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\frac{K(0,2)^a(0,1)^b}{K(0,1)^a(0,1)^b} = \frac{0,0152}{0,0076}$$

$$2^a = 2$$

$$a = 1$$

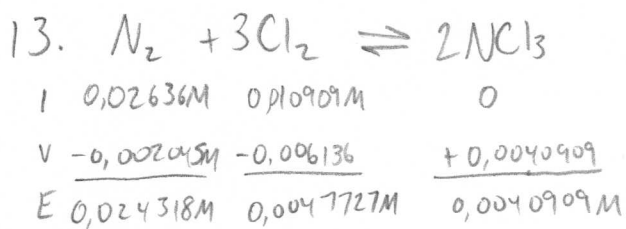
$$0,0076 = K (0,1)(0,1)$$

$$K = 0,76$$

$$V = 0,76 [H_2O_2][HI]$$

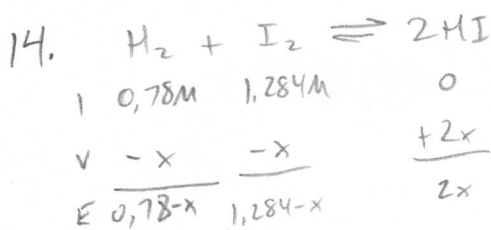
11. La réaction doit être réversible  
 Les propriétés observables doivent être constantes  
 Le système doit être fermé  
 L'équilibre peut être décrit dans n'importe quel sens de la réaction

$$12. K_c = \frac{[NO_2]^2}{[N_2O_4]}$$



$$K_c = \frac{(0,0040909)^2}{(0,024318)(0,0047727)^3}$$

$$K_c = 6330,07 = 6,33 \times 10^3$$



$$K_c = \frac{[HI]^2}{[H_2][I_2]}$$

$$25,0 = \frac{(2x)^2}{(0,78-x)(1,284-x)}$$

$$21x^2 - 51,6x + 25,038 = 0$$

$$x = 0,66545328748882543469$$

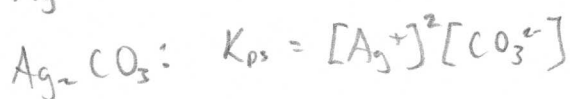
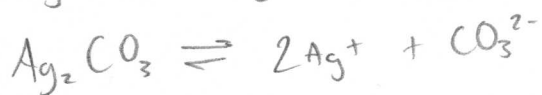
$$x = 1,7916895696540317082 \Rightarrow \text{rejeté}$$

$$[HI] = 2x = 1,33 \text{ mol/L}$$



$$Q_c = \frac{[NO]^2}{[N_2][O_2]} = \frac{(9 \times 10^{-8})^2}{(0,17)(0,076)} = 6,27 \times 10^{-13} < K_c$$

La réaction se dirige en sens direct.





$$K_{ps} = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{CrO}_4^{2-}]$$

$$2,3 \times 10^{-13} = x^2$$

$$x = [\text{PbCrO}_4] = 4,795831523 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$4,795831523 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \left( \frac{0,1 \text{ L}}{100 \text{ mL}} \right) \left( \frac{323,1936 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \right) = 1,55 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{g}}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

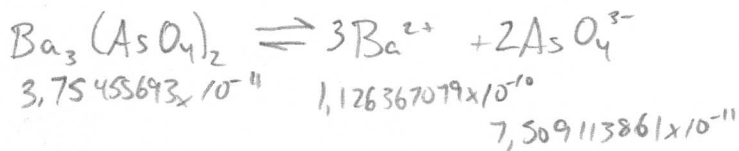
$$1,55 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{g}}{100 \text{ mL}} \left( \frac{1 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ g}} \right) \left( \frac{10^6 \text{ g}}{10^6 \text{ g}} \right) = 1,55 \times 10^{-1} \text{ ppm}$$

$$19. \frac{37,2 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ mL}} \left( \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{53,49116 \text{ g}} \right) \left( \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} \right) = 6,954420132 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_{ps} = [\text{NH}_4^+][\text{Cl}^-]$$

$$= (6,954420132)^2 = 48,36$$

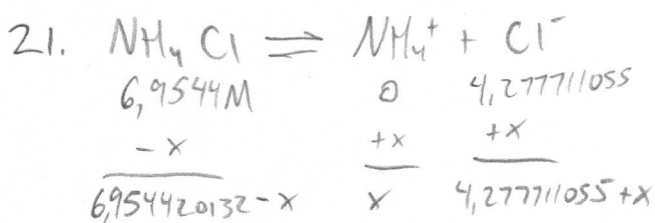
$$20. 2,59 \times 10^{-9} \frac{\text{g}}{100 \text{ mL}} \left( \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{689,8284 \text{ g}} \right) = 3,75455693 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol/L}$$



$$K_{ps} = [\text{Ba}^{2+}]^3 [\text{AsO}_4^{3-}]^2$$

$$= (1,126 \times 10^{-10})^3 (7,50911 \times 10^{-11})^2$$

$$= 8,06 \times 10^{-51}$$



$$[\text{Cl}^-]: \frac{25 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ mL}} \left( \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{58,44247 \text{ g}} \right) = 4,277711055 \text{ mol/L}$$

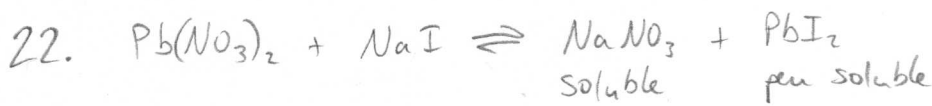
$$48,36 = \frac{x(4,277711055 + x)}{6,954420132 - x}$$

$$x^2 - 52,6377x + 336,316 = 0$$

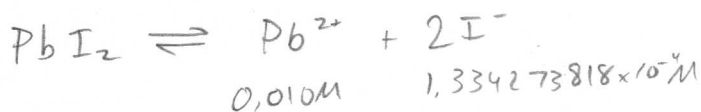
$$x = 7,44119$$

$$x = 45,1965$$

$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  reste complètement soluble.



$$\text{NaI}: \frac{0,001\text{g}}{50\text{mL}} \left( \frac{1000\text{mL}}{1\text{L}} \right) \left( \frac{1\text{mol}}{149,89427\text{g}} \right) = 1,334273818 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L} = [\text{I}^-]$$



$$Q_{ps} = [\text{Pb}^{2+}][\text{I}^-]^2$$

$$= (0,01)(1,334273818 \times 10^{-4})^2$$

$$= 1,78 \times 10^{-10} < 9,8 \times 10^{-9} = K_{ps} \quad \text{Il n'y a pas de précipité}$$

$$23. \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ : n = 0,50 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 0,05\text{L} = 0,025 \text{ mol H}_3\text{O}^+$$

$$\text{OH}^- : n = 0,22 \text{ mol/L} \cdot 0,075\text{L} = 0,0165 \text{ mol OH}^-$$

0,0165 mol H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> neutralise le même montant de OH<sup>-</sup> et il

$$\text{reste } 0,025 - 0,0165 = 0,0085 \text{ mol H}_3\text{O}^+$$

$$\frac{0,0085 \text{ mol}}{(0,075 + 0,050)\text{L}} = 0,068 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log(0,068) = 1,17$$

$$24. \text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]$$

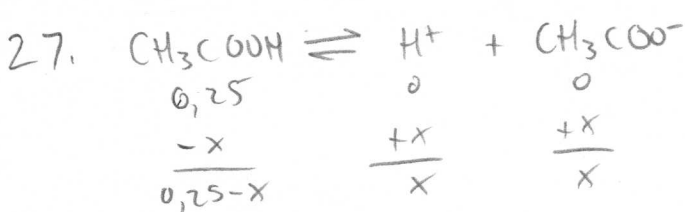
$$= -\log(3,85 \times 10^{-10}) = 9,41$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 14 - 9,41 = 4,59$$

$$25. \text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 14 - 4,66 = 9,34$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-9,34} = 4,57 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$26. \frac{4,21 \times 10^{-3}}{0,1} = 4,21\%$$



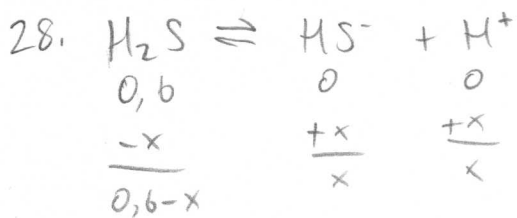
$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}$$

$$1,8 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{x^2}{0,25-x}$$

$$-x^2 - (1,8 \times 10^{-5})x + 4,5 \times 10^{-6} = 0$$

$$x = 0,00211234$$

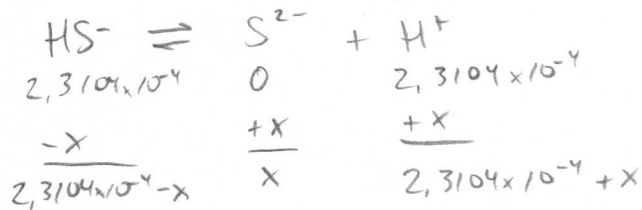
$$\frac{0,00211234}{0,25} = 0,84\%$$



$$8,9 \times 10^{-8} = \frac{x^2}{0,6-x}$$

$$-x^2 - (8,9 \times 10^{-8})x + (5,34 \times 10^{-8}) = 0$$

$$x = 2,3104 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$



$$1,0 \times 10^{-14} = \frac{x(2,3104 \times 10^{-4} + x)}{2,3104 \times 10^{-4} - x}$$

$$-x^2 - (2,3104 \times 10^{-4})x + (2,3104 \times 10^{-23}) = 0$$

$$x = 1,0 \times 10^{-19}$$

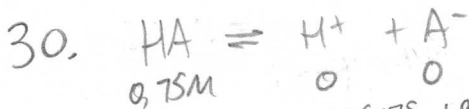
$$[\text{H}^+] = 2,3104 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = 3,64$$



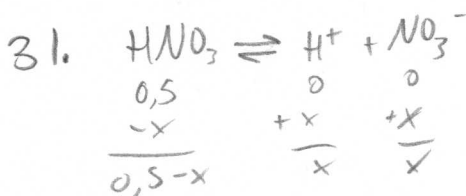
$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{8,51 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol/L}} = 1,175088152 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} = \frac{(1,175 \times 10^{-3})^2}{8,8249 \times 10^{-3}} = 1,56 \times 10^{-4}$$



$$0,75\text{M} \cdot 3,89\% = 0,029175\text{M}$$

$$K_a = \frac{(0,029175)^2}{0,720825} = 1,18 \times 10^{-3}$$

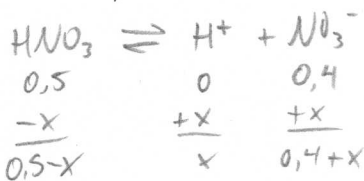


$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{NO}_3^-]}{[\text{HNO}_3]}$$

$$24 = \frac{x^2}{0,5-x}$$

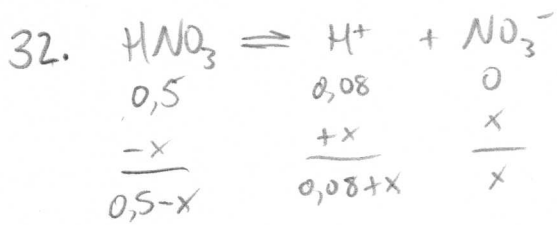
$$x = [\text{H}^+] = 0,48999599679679641169 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = 0,31$$



$$24 = \frac{x(0,4+x)}{0,5-x} \quad x = [\text{H}^+] = 0,48227105999015207536 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = 0,32$$

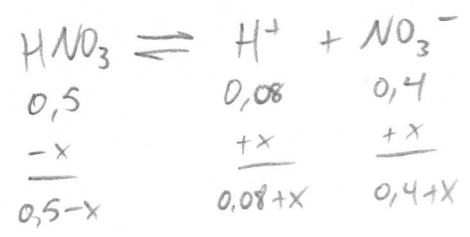


$$24 = \frac{x(0,08+x)}{0,5-x}$$

$$x = 0,48843166561561287905$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 0,08 + x = 0,568431666$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = 0,25$$



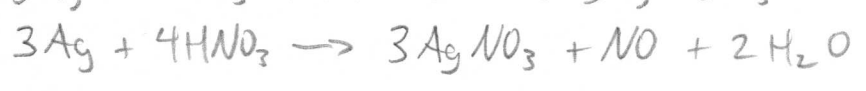
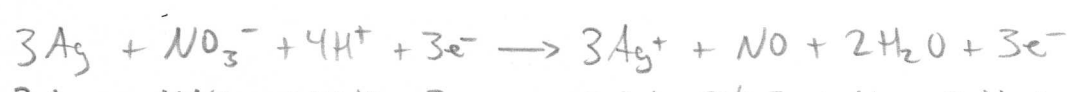
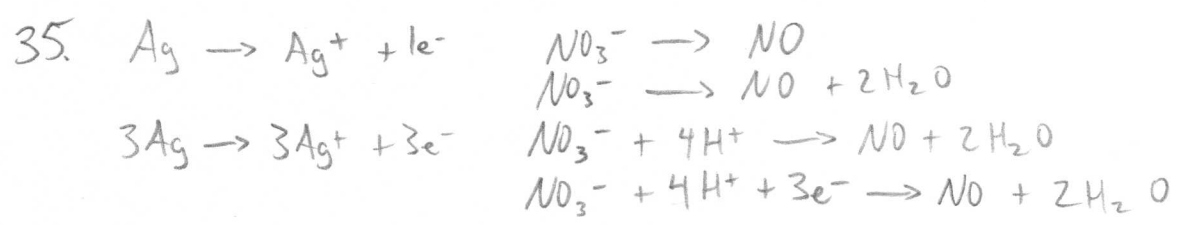
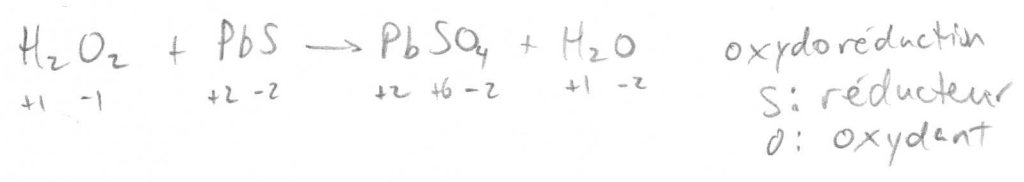
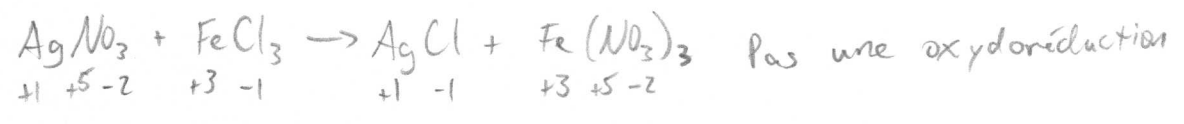
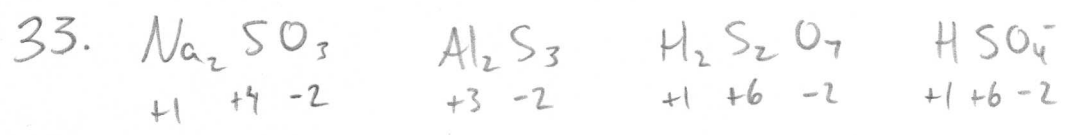
$$24 = \frac{(0,08+x)(0,4+x)}{0,5-x}$$

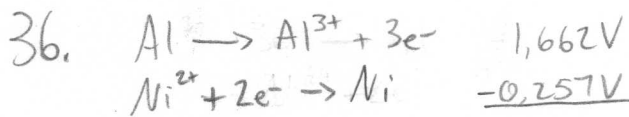
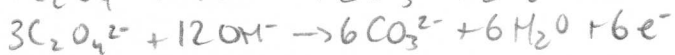
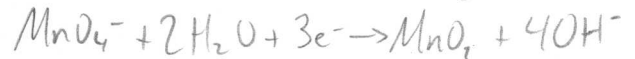
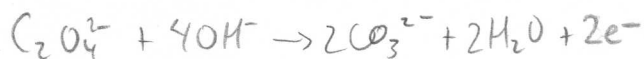
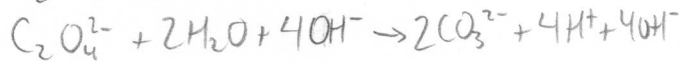
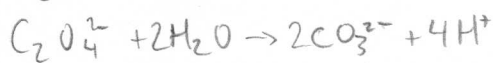
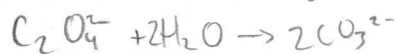
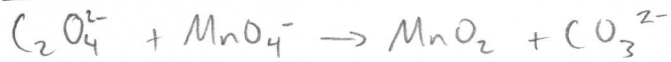
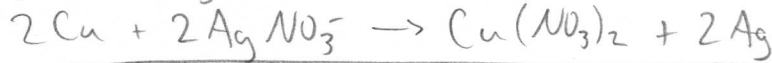
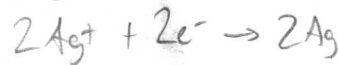
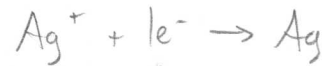
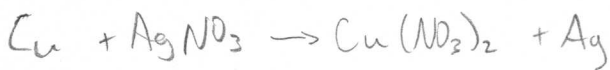
$$x = 0,47949684539447495829$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 0,08 + x = 0,559496845$$

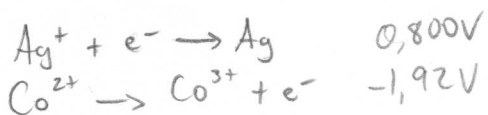
$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = 0,25$$

L'effet d'ion commun a un plus petit effet lorsque le K est élevé. C'est la raison qu'on utilise des acides et des bases faibles afin de préparer des solutions tampons.

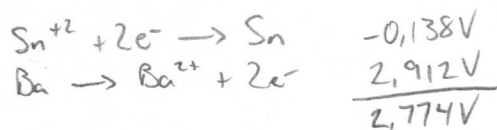




spontanée



non-spontanée



spontanée

37. La deuxième puisque le Cobalt est transformé de  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  à  $\text{Co}^{3+}$  et non un solide

38.  $Q = It = 0,713\text{A} \cdot 12800\text{s} = 9126,4\text{C}$

$$9126,4\text{C} \left( \frac{1\text{mol } e^-}{96485\text{C}} \right) \left( \frac{2\text{mol } \text{Cr}^{3+}}{6\text{mol } e^-} \right) \left( \frac{51,996\text{g}}{1\text{mol } \text{Cr}^{3+}} \right) = 1,64\text{g de } \text{Cr}^{3+}$$