

chimie 7pts.

P1

PARTIE 1

1. La cathode: plaque de en acier: $Cr^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Cr$
 Réduction cathodique.

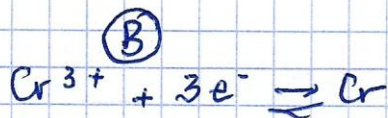
0,5

2) 2-1:

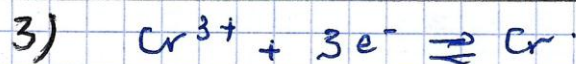


0,5

2-2:



0,5



$$\begin{cases} Q = n(e^-)F = I \times t \\ n(Cr) = x \\ n(e^-) = 3x \end{cases}$$

0,5

$n(e^-) = \frac{I \times t}{F} = 3x$

$x = n(Cr) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{I \times t}{3F}$

$m = \frac{I \times t \times M}{3F}$

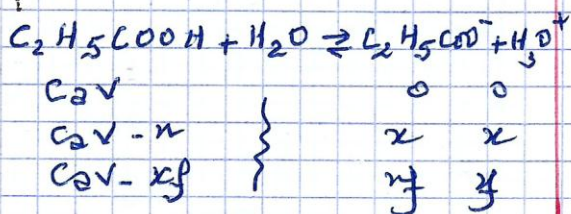
0,25

$m = 0,6g$

PARTIE 2

① solution aqueuse de C_2H_5COOH

1-1:



1-2:

$\alpha = \frac{x_f}{x_{max}} = \frac{[H_3O^+]V}{C_2V} = \frac{10^{-pH}}{C_2}$

0,5

$\alpha = 0,016 < 1$

Réaction limitée.

0,25

1-3: $Q_{r,e} = \frac{[H_3O^+][C_2H_5COO^-]}{[C_2H_5COOH]}$

$Q_{r,e} [H_3O^+] = [C_2H_5COO^-]$

$[C_2H_5COOH] = \frac{C_2V - x_f}{V} = C_2 - \frac{x_f}{V} = C_2 - [H_3O^+]$

0,5

$Q_{r,e} = \frac{[H_3O^+]^2}{C_2 - [H_3O^+]}$

A.N: $Q_{r,e} = 1,28 \cdot 10^{-5}$

0,25

1-4:

$Q_{r,e} = K_A$

$pK_A = -\log Q_{r,e} = 4,89 \approx 5$

0,5

② Dosage acide-bases:

2-1:



0,5

2-2:

$V_{BE} = 20 \cdot 10^{-3} L = 20 mL$

0,25

2-3: à l'équivalence

$C_2V_2 = C_BV_{BE}$

$C_A = \frac{C_BV_{BE}}{V_A} \quad V_A = V_{BE}$

$C_2 = C_B = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{mol}{L}$

0,5

2-4: dilution 10 fois:

$$\begin{cases} C_0 = 10 C_2 \\ C_0 = \frac{m}{M \times V} \end{cases}$$

$m = 10 C_2 \cdot M \cdot V$

$m = 10 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 74 \times 1 = 37g$

0,5

2-5: $V_A = 5 mL$; $pH = 4,4$

$pH = pK_A + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[AH]} = pK_A - \log \frac{[AH]}{[A^-]}$

$\frac{[AH]}{[A^-]} = 10^{pK_A - pH} = 10^{5-4,4} = 75\%$

0,5

Electricité

P2

1 - RC :

1.1

$$E = U_R + U_C$$

$$E = Ri + u_C$$

$$E = R \frac{dq}{dt} + u_C$$

$$E = RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C$$

0,25

1.2-1 :

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{CE}{R} e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{CE}{RC} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i = \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

0,5

1-2-2 :

d'après (C1) en régime permanent

$$U_C = E = 12$$

d'après (C2) à $t=0$:

$$I_0 = \frac{E}{R} = R = \frac{E}{I_0}$$

$$R = \frac{12}{12 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1000 \Omega$$

$$R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

0,25

1.2.3 :

$$\text{d'après (C1)} \begin{cases} Z = 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega \\ Z = RC \end{cases}$$

$$C = \frac{Z}{R}$$

$$C = \frac{50 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^3} = 50 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ F}$$

$$C = 50 \mu\text{F}$$

0,25

② Oscillations libres

1. Cas :

2-1-1 :

$$U_L + U_C = 0$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

$$L \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dq}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

$$L C \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} u_C = 0$$

0,25

2-1-2 :

Régime périodique ; et à $t=0$

$$u_C = u_m$$

donc la courbe est C_1

0,25

0,25

2-1-3

$$u_C = u_m \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right)$$

ⓐ

$$\frac{d}{dt} u_C = -u_m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} u_C = -u_m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} u_C = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 u_C$$

0,5

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} u_C + \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 u_C = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} u_C + \frac{1}{LC} u_C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$

ⓑ $T_0 = 10 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,01 \text{ s}$

$$T_0^2 = 4\pi^2 LC$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{T_0^2}{4\pi^2 C}$$

$$L = \frac{(0,01)^2}{4 \times 10 \times 50 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 0,05 \text{ H}$$

2.2. Deuxième Cas :

2-2-1 :

$$E_T = E_e + E_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} L i^2$$

0,5

1-2, 2 LN:

(P3)

$\vec{F} = m_s \vec{a}$: projection sur l'axe.

$$F_{T/s} = m_s a_r = m_s \frac{v^2}{R_T + h_1}$$

$$F_{T/s} = m_s a_r$$

$$G \frac{M_T m_s}{(R_T + h_1)^2} = m_s \frac{v^2}{(R_T + h_1)}$$

$$\frac{G M_T}{(R_T + h_1)} = v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{G M_T}{R_T + h_2}}$$

$$h_2 = \left[(R_T + h_1)^3 \sqrt{\frac{T_2^2}{T_1^2}} \right] - R_T$$

$$h_2 = 7380 \cdot 10^3 \times \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{24}{1,75}\right)^2} - 6380 \cdot 10^3$$

$$h_2 = 35903,58 \cdot 10^3$$

$$= 35903 \text{ Km}$$

0,5

0,25

1-3, $T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} = \frac{2\pi (R_T + h_1)}{v}$

$$T_1 = 2\pi \frac{(R_T + h_1)}{\sqrt{G M_T}}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{2 \times 3,14 \times (7380 \cdot 10^3) \sqrt{7380 \cdot 10^3}}{\sqrt{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \times 5,97 \cdot 10^{24}}}$$

$$T_1 = 1,75 \text{ h}$$

② Loi de Kepler:

$$\frac{T^2}{r^3} = \text{cte}$$

$$\frac{T_1^2}{(R_T + h_1)^3} = \frac{T_2^2}{(R_T + h_2)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (R_T + h_2)^3 = (R_T + h_1)^3 \frac{T_2^2}{T_1^2}$$

$$R_T + h_2 = (R_T + h_1) \sqrt[3]{\frac{T_2^2}{T_1^2}}$$

2-2-21
 à $t=0$; $i=0$, $U_c = 12V$.
 $E_T(t=0) = \frac{1}{2} C U_c^2 + 0$
 $E_T(t=0) = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} J$

0,25

à $t = 9ms$; $U_c = 6V$; $i = 0,14A$
 $E_T = \frac{1}{2} C U_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} L i^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} 50 \cdot 10^{-6} \times (6)^2 + \frac{1}{2} 0,05 \times (0,14)^2$
 $E_T(t=9ms) = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-3} J$

0,25

• $\Delta E = E_T(9ms) - E_T(0)$
 $= 1,4 \cdot 10^{-3} - 3,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$
 $\Delta E = -2,2 \cdot 10^{-3} J$

0,25

Mécanique

Partie 1

1- Zone régime initiale
 zone 2: --- permanent

0,5

2- $\vec{P} + \vec{F}_A = \vec{f} = m\vec{a}$
 sur Oz : $P - F_A - f = ma$
 $\frac{mg}{m} - \frac{f_r v \cdot g}{m} - \frac{k}{m} v = \frac{dv}{dt}$
 $g - \frac{f_r v \cdot g}{f_a v} - \frac{k}{m} v = \frac{dv}{dt}$
 $g \left(1 - \frac{f_r}{f_a}\right) = \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v}{\left(\frac{m}{k}\right)}$
 on pose $\tau = \frac{m}{k}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{\tau} v = g \left(1 - \frac{f_r}{f_a}\right)$

0,5

0,25

3-1
 $\tau = 0,1s$

0,25

$[Z] = \frac{[M]}{[K]} = \frac{[M]}{\frac{[F]}{[L]}} = \frac{[M][L]}{[N][M][L]} = \frac{[L]}{[N]^2}$
 $\Rightarrow [Z] = [T]$
 Z s'exprime en (s).

0,25

3-2
 $v_L = 0,89 ms^{-1}$

0,25

4) si $v = v_L$ alors l'équ. diff

$\frac{v_L}{\tau} = g \left(1 - \frac{f_r}{f_a}\right)$

$\frac{v_L}{\tau g} = 1 - \frac{f_r}{f_a}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{f_r}{f_a} = 1 - \frac{v_L}{g\tau}$

0,5

$\Rightarrow f_r = f_a \left(1 - \frac{v_L}{g\tau}\right)$

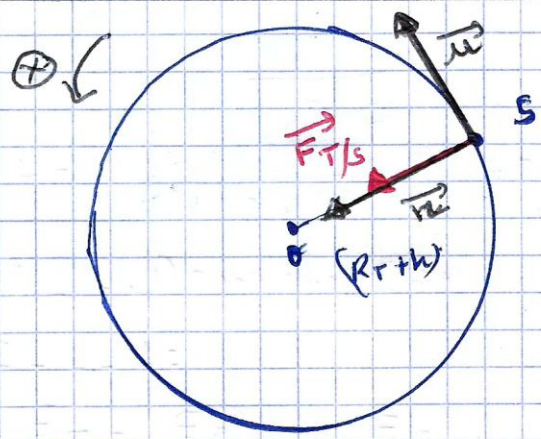
$A_{r'} = f_r = 7,8 \left(1 - \frac{0,88}{10 \times 0,1}\right)$
 $= 0,949 g/cm^3$

Partie 2 satellite

1-1

0,5

$F_{T/s} = G \frac{M_T m_s}{(R_T + h_s)^2}$ (B)



PARTIE 1: ONDES:

1-1: faux. 0,25

1-2: vrai. 0,25

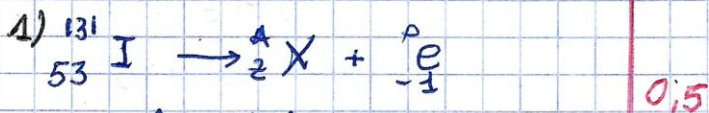
2) La durée est graphiquement 0,25

$$\Delta t = 5 \times 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

3) $v = \frac{d}{\Delta t} = \frac{L}{\Delta t}$

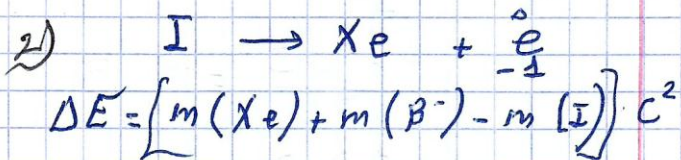
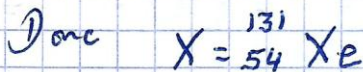
$$v = \frac{85 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 340 \text{ m/s} \quad 0,5$$

partie 2: nucléaire



$$A = 131$$

$$Z = 53 + 1 = 54$$



$$= [130,905082 + 5,4858 \cdot 10^{-4} - 130,906125] c^2 \quad 0,25$$

$$= -4,9442 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 931,5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$|\Delta E| = 0,46 \text{ MeV} \quad 0,25$$

3) 3-1:

à $t = t_{1/2}$: $N = \frac{N_0}{2}$ $a = \frac{2\alpha}{2}$ 0,25

$$\Rightarrow t_{1/2} = 8 \text{ jours}$$

$$= 8 \times 24 \times 3600$$

$$= 7 \cdot 10^5 \text{ s}$$

3-2:

$$2\alpha = \lambda N_0 = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} N_0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_0 = \frac{2\alpha t_{1/2}}{\ln 2} \quad 0,5$$

$$N_0 = \frac{4 \cdot 10^6 \times 7 \cdot 10^5}{\ln 2} = 4 \cdot 10^{12}$$

3-3: 95% de noyaux désintégrés \Rightarrow 5% de noyaux restent

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\lambda t} = 5\% \quad 0,25$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,05 = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$t = -\frac{\ln 0,05}{\lambda} = -\frac{\ln 0,05}{\ln 2} \times t_{1/2}$$

$$t = 34,58 \text{ j} \quad 0,25$$