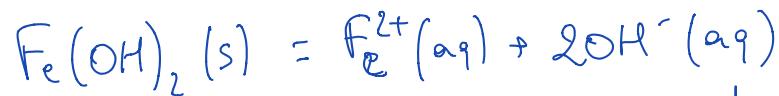


# Exercice 1 : $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$

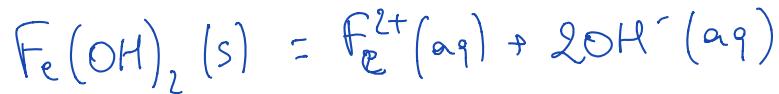
$$s = 1,5 \text{ mg/L}$$

1) •  $s'$  en  $\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \rightarrow s' = \frac{s}{M(\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2)} = \frac{1,5 \times 10^{-3}}{(56 + 2 \times 16 + 2 \times 1)} = 1,7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

- Considérons la réaction de dissolution :



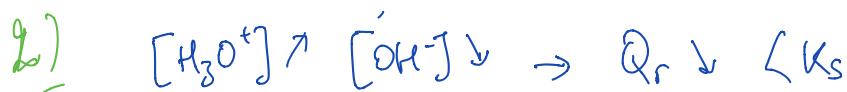
de constante d'équilibre  $K_s$ . Dressons le tab d'avancement de cette réaction en supposant que  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$  est introduit en excès :



$\xi$	Excès	0	0
$(-\xi)$	$\text{Excès}(-\xi)$	$\xi'$	$2\xi'$

D'après la loi de GW:  $K_s = [\text{Fe}^{2+}]_{\text{eq}} [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}^2 = s \times (2s)^2 = 4s^3$

AN:  $K_s = 1,9 \times 10^{-14}$

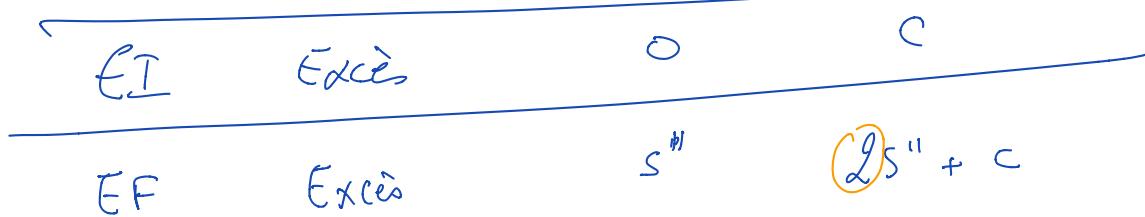
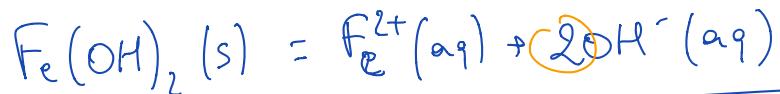


$$Q_s = K_s \Rightarrow [\text{HO}^-] = 2s'$$

Donc,  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_s}{2s'}$

Ainsi,  $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_s + \log(2s') \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{AN: pH} = 9,5}$

3)  $c = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

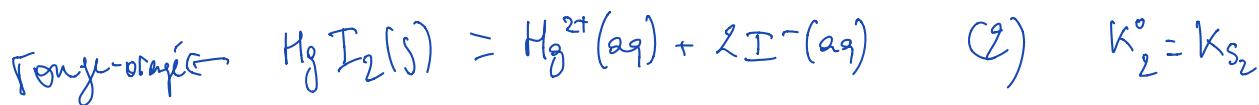
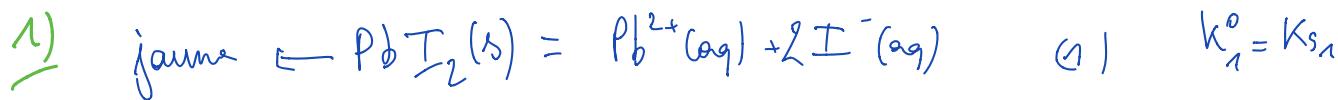


Loi d'AN:  $K_s = s'' \times (2s'' + c) \approx s'' c^2$  car  $s'' \ll c$ .

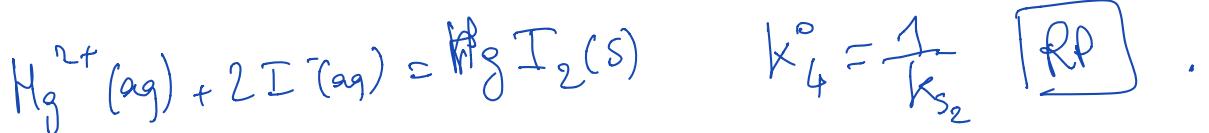
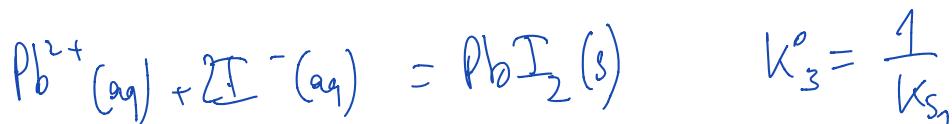
Donc,  $s'' \approx \frac{K_s}{c^2}$

AN:  $s'' = 1,9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$

## Exercice 2 :



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_{S_1} = 4s_1^3 \\ K_{S_2} = 4s_2^3 \end{array} \right.$$



$$K_4^\circ > K_3^\circ \text{ car (4) RP} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{K_{S_2}} > \frac{1}{K_{S_1}} \Rightarrow K_{S_2} < K_{S_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{s_2 < s_1}$$

La solubilité de l'iodure de mercure est inférieure à celle de l'iodure de plomb.



(b)

Existence de  $\text{PbI}_2$ .

Non-existence de  $\text{HgI}_2$

3,5

13,5

$p\text{I}$

## Frontière $Hg^{2+}$ :

$$Q_r > k_{S_2} \quad Q_r = [Hg^{2+}] [I^-]^2$$

$$\text{Ainsi, } [Hg^{2+}] \times [I^-]^2 > k_{S_2} \Rightarrow [I^-] > \sqrt{\frac{k_{S_2}}{[Hg^{2+}]}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_{S_2}}{c}}$$

$$\rho I < \frac{1}{2} \rho k_{S_2} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\log c}_{-1}$$

$$\text{La frontière étant à } \rho I = 13,5 \Rightarrow \rho k_{S_2} = 2 \times \rho I - \log c = 2 \times 13,5 + 1 = 28.$$

$$k_{S_2} = 10^{-28}$$

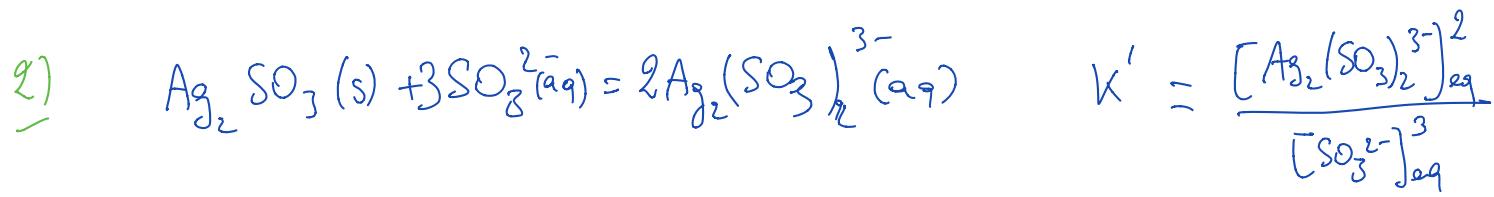
## Frontière $Pb^{2+}$ :

$$Q_r = k_{S_1} \Rightarrow [I^-]^2 \times [Pb^{2+}] = k_{S_1}$$

$$k_{S_1} = \underbrace{[I^-]^2}_{\text{Front}} \times c \Rightarrow \text{AN: } k_{S_1} = (10^{-3,5})^2 \times 0,1$$

$$k_{S_1} = 10^{-8}$$

## Exercice 5 :



3) Première phase: palier  $\rightarrow$  ajout de  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  sans formation de précipité.

Deuxième phase: diminution de  $\log s$   $\rightarrow$  formation du précipité.

Troisième phase: augmentation de  $\log s$   $\rightarrow$  disparition du précipité.

Quatrième phase: palier  $\rightarrow$  ajout de  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  sans formation de précipité.

4) Critère:  $Q_{r,i} \geq K_s$

$$Q_{r,i} = [\text{Ag}^+]_i^2 \times [\text{SO}_3^{2-}]_i \quad [\text{Ag}^+]_i = 0,1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{SO}_3^{2-}]_i = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-7}}{0,010} = 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

AN:  $Q_{r,i} = (0,1)^2 \times 10^{-5} = 10^{-7} > 10^{-13,8} = K_s$

$Q_{r,i} > K_s \rightarrow$  sens de formation du précipité (indirect).  $\Rightarrow$  Le sulfite d'argent se forme.



$$\text{EI} \quad n_i(\text{Ag}^+) \quad n_i(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) \stackrel{o}{=} 10^{-7} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{EF} \quad n_i(\text{Ag}^+) - 2\xi_f \quad n_i(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) - \xi_f \quad \xi_f$$

$$K^o = \frac{1}{K_s} = 10^{13,8} \rightarrow \text{Totale.}$$

$$n_i(\text{Ag}^+) = [\text{Ag}^+]_i \times V_B = 10^{-1} \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol.}$$

$$\underline{\text{RL:}} \quad \xi_f = \frac{n_i(\text{Ag}^+)}{2} \quad \text{on} \quad \xi_f = n_i(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) \\ = \frac{10^{-3}}{2} \quad = 10^{-7} = \xi_{\max}.$$

$$m_f(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) \approx \xi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m_f(\text{Ag}^+) = n_i(\text{Ag}^+) - 2n_i(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) \approx n_i(\text{Ag}^+) \\ m_f(\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_3) = n_i(\text{SO}_3^{2-}) = \xi_{\max} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{m_f(\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_3) = 10^{-7} \text{ mol.}}$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+]_f = \frac{m_f(\text{Ag}^+)}{V_B}$$

D'après la loi de GW:

$$[\text{Ag}^+]_f^2 \times [\text{SO}_3^{2-}]_f = K_s \Rightarrow [\text{SO}_3^{2-}]_f = \frac{K_s}{[\text{Ag}^+]_f^2}$$

AN:

$$[\text{Ag}^+]_f = 0,1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{SO}_3^{2-}] = 10^{-11,8} \simeq 1,6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

5)  $K' = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{SO}_3)_2^{3-}]_f^2}{[\text{SO}_3^{2-}]_f^3} = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{SO}_3)_2^{3-}]_f^2}{K_s} \times [\text{Ag}^+]_f^6$ .

$$[\text{Ag}(\text{SO}_3)_2^{3-}]_f = \sqrt{\frac{k' K_s^3}{C_B^6}}$$

avec  $C_B$  la concentration  
de la solution B.

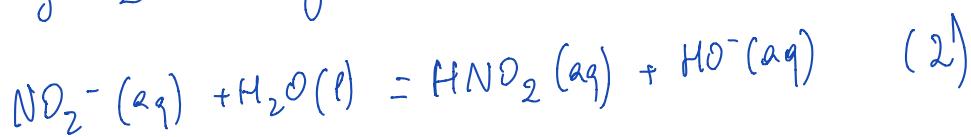
AN:

$$[\text{Ag}(\text{SO}_3)_2^{3-}]_f = 1,3 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

Négliger la redissolution



### Exercise 3 :

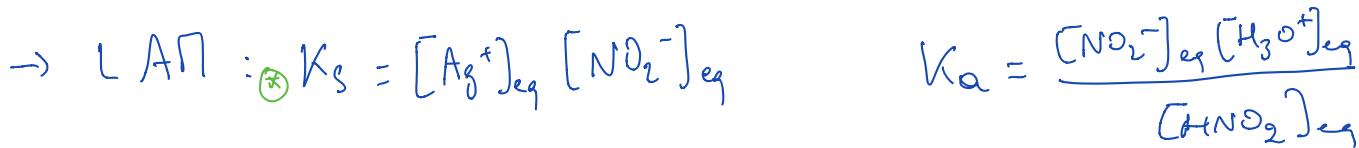


→ Conservations : Element Ag :

$$[\text{Ag}^+] = s \quad \textcircled{X}$$

Au sein du couple  $\text{HNO}_2/\text{NO}_2^-$ :

$$\textcircled{X} [\text{HNO}_2] + [\text{NO}_2^-] = s.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad [\text{HNO}_2]_{eq} &= s - [\text{NO}_2^-]. \\ \textcircled{5} \quad [\text{NO}_2^-]_{eq} &= \frac{K_s}{[\text{Ag}^+]_{eq}} = \frac{K_s}{s} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} [\text{HNO}_2]_{eq} &= s - \frac{K_s}{s}. \Rightarrow K_a = \frac{\cancel{K_s} / s [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq}}{s - \cancel{K_s} / s} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{D'anc, } K_a = \frac{K_s [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq}}{s^2 - K_s}$$

d'où, 
$$s = \sqrt{\frac{K_s ([\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{eq} + K_a)}{K_a}}$$

2) Haute pH  $\rightarrow [H_3O^+]_{eq} \ll K_a$ .  
 $pH \gg pK_a$

$$s \approx \sqrt{\frac{K_s}{K_a}} \times K_a \approx \sqrt{K_s}$$

3) pH faible  $\rightarrow [H_3O^+]_{eq} \gg K_a$ .

$$s \approx \sqrt{\frac{K_s [H_3O^+]_{eq}}{K_a}}$$

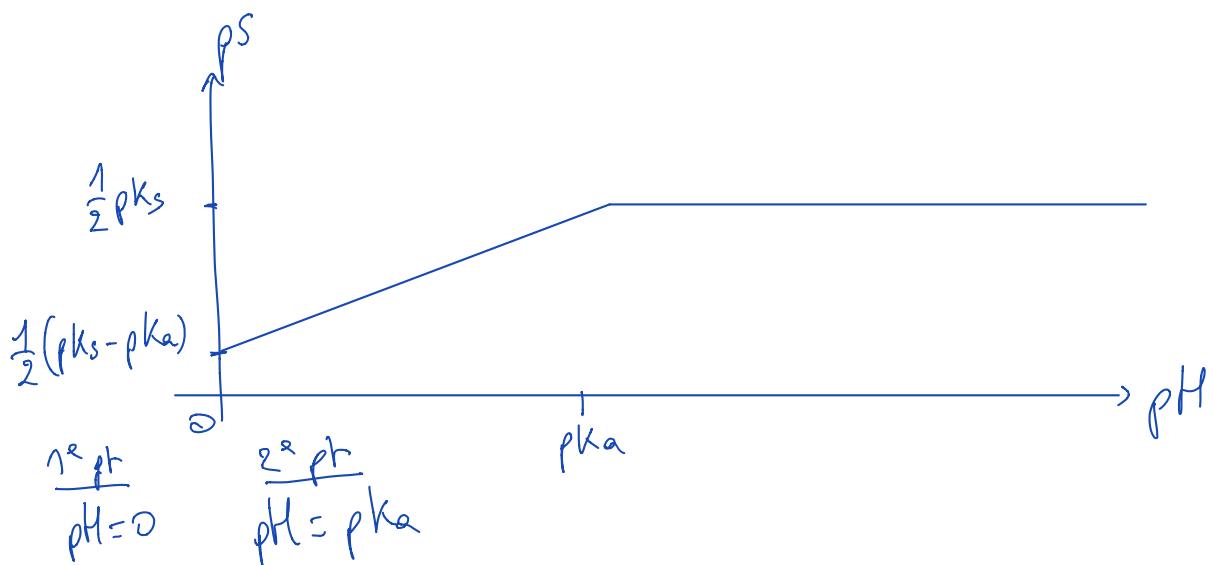
4)  $pH$  faible  $pS = -\log s = -\log \left( \sqrt{\frac{K_s [H_3O^+]_{eq}}{K_a}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{K_s [H_3O^+]_{eq}}{K_a} \right)$ .

$$pS = \frac{1}{2} \log K_s - \frac{1}{2} \log [H_3O^+]_{eq} + \frac{1}{2} \log K_a = (pK_s - pK_a + pH) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

\* pH fort.

$$pS = -\log s = -\log \sqrt{K_s} = \frac{1}{2} pK_s$$

$$pK_s - pK_a + pH = pK_s \rightarrow pH = pK_a$$



$$pS = -\log(s) \quad \text{Si } s \nearrow \text{ alors } pS \searrow.$$

$$5) c = [Ag^+] = [HNO_3] \leq 0,1 \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

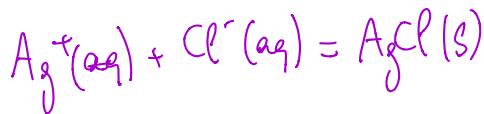
Apparition du précipité si  $[Ag^+] > s \Rightarrow p_c < ps \Rightarrow p_c < \frac{1}{2}(p_{Ks} - p_{Ka} + pH)$ .

$$pH > 2p_c + p_{Ka} - p_{Ks}$$

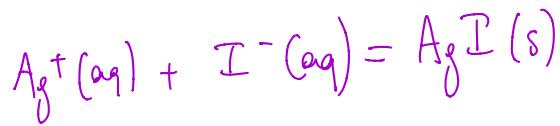
$$\text{AN: } \boxed{pH_{\text{lim}} = 2 \times 1 + 3,5 - 3,8 = 1,7.}$$

## Exercice 4

$$c_0 = [\text{Cl}^-]_i = [\text{I}^-]_i \quad (\text{Ag}^+ + \text{NO}_3^-)$$



$$(1) \rightarrow K_{S,1} = \frac{1}{K_{S,1}}$$



$$(2) \rightarrow K_{S,2} = \frac{1}{K_{S,2}}$$

1) Peu de nitrate d'argent introduit  $\rightarrow$  on peut considérer que  $V$  reste  $\approx$  constante.

$$\rightarrow [\text{Cl}^-] = [\text{I}^-] = c_0.$$

Lois d'action des masses :

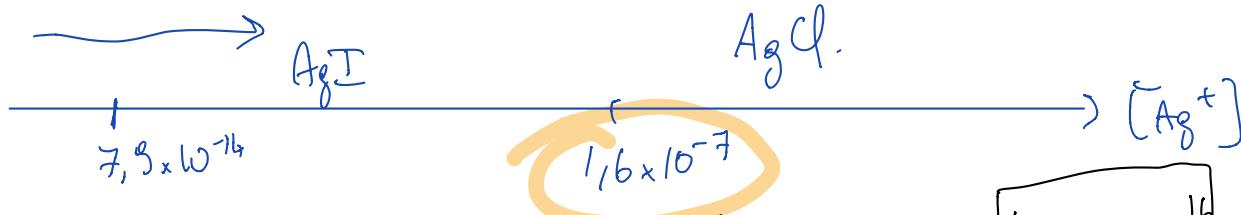


$$K_{S,1} = [\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{eq}} [\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{eq}} \Rightarrow [\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{eq}} \underset{\text{min}}{\approx} \frac{K_{S,1}}{c_0} = \frac{1,6 \times 10^{-10}}{10^{-3}} = 1,6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$



$$K_{S,2} = [\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{eq}} [\text{I}^-]_{\text{eq}} \Rightarrow [\text{Ag}^+]_{\text{eq}} \underset{\text{min}}{\approx} \frac{K_{S,2}}{c_0} = \frac{7,9 \times 10^{-17}}{10^{-3}} = 7,9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

$\text{AgI}$  est formé en premier.



$K^\circ$  le + grand qui correspond à la 1<sup>re</sup> réaction:

$$K_{S,2} \approx 10^{16} \underset{\text{RP}}{\approx} 10^{10} \approx K_{S,1}$$

2)  $[I^-] \leq 1\% c_0$ .

Calculons  $[I^-]$  lorsque  $[Ag^+] = [Ag^+]_{min}$  pour former  $AgCl$ :

$$[I^-] = \frac{K_{S12}}{[Ag^+]_{min}} = \frac{7,9 \times 10^{-7}}{1,6 \times 10^{-7}} = 4,9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol.l}^{-1} < 201 \times c_0 \\ 10^{-5} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

Successives.

01.

RP:  $K^0$  le + grand.