

CORRIGE TYPE BAC I 2010 - SCIENCES PHYSIQUES Série D

Exercice I

1-a) Expressions de x et y

$$m_C = \frac{3}{11} m_{CO_2} = 0,819g$$

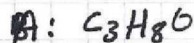
$$m_H = \frac{1}{5} m_{H_2O} = 0,182g$$

$$m_O = m_M - (m_C + m_H) = 0,369g \Rightarrow$$

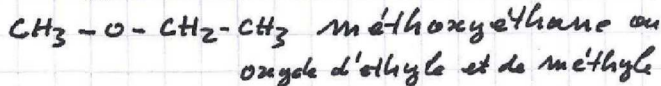
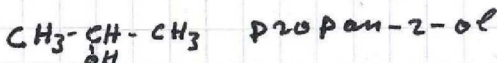
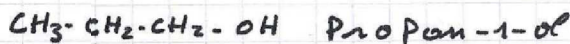
$$x = \frac{163 \cdot m_C}{12 m_O} = 33 \quad y = \frac{163 m_H}{m_O} = 83$$

b. Formule la plus simple de A

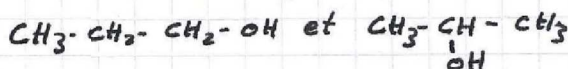
$$A: (C_3H_8O)_3 : A \text{ simple} \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow$$



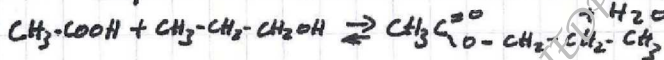
c. F.S.D et nom de A



2. Isomères qui subissent oxyd



3-a) Equation bilan de la réaction



b. Nom : réaction d'estérification
caractéristiques : lente, athermique, limitée

c. Méthode pour augmenter

- mettre un des réactif en excès
- Eliminer au fur et à mesure un des produits formé

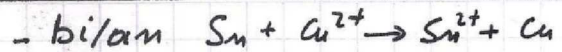
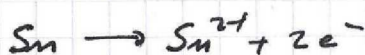
Exercice II

1. Potentiel normal $E^{\circ}_{Sn^{2+}/Sn}$

$$E = E^{\circ}_{Cu^{2+}/Cu} - E^{\circ}_{Sn^{2+}/Sn} \Rightarrow$$

$$E^{\circ}_{Sn^{2+}/Sn} = E^{\circ}_{Cu^{2+}/Cu} - E = -0,14V$$

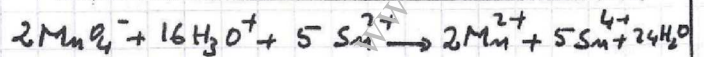
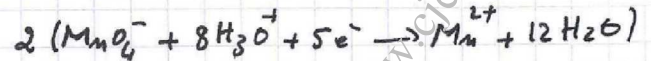
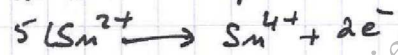
2-a. Réactions aux électrodes



b. Diminution de masse

$$m_{Sn} = \frac{I t}{2 N e} \cdot M_{Sn} = 2,63 \cdot 10^{-3}g$$

3-a. Demi-equations



b. Concentration molaire

$$5C_{ox} \cdot V_{ox} = 2C_{red} \cdot V_{red} \Rightarrow$$

$$C_{red} = \frac{5C_{ox} \cdot V_{ox}}{2V_{red}} = 1,05 \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$$

- Variation de masse du cuivre

$$m_{Cu} = m_{Sn^{2+}} \Rightarrow \Delta m_{Cu} = (C_f - C_i) \cdot V \cdot M = 1,58g$$

Exercice III

1. Vitesse après le choc

$$v' = \frac{m' \cdot v}{m + m'} = 2,0 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$$

2. Energies cinétiques E et E'

$$\text{Avant choc : } E = \frac{1}{2} m' v^2 = 2,5 J$$

$$\text{Après choc : } E' = \frac{1}{2} (m + m') v'^2 = 0,5 J$$

Conclusion : le choc n'est pas élastique car $E' \neq E$

3. Valeur de l'élongation angul

$$E_{cf} - E_{ci} = \sum W_{f_{ext}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (m + m') v'^2 = -(m + m') g l (1 - \cos \theta_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_m = 1 - \frac{v'^2}{2gl} \Rightarrow$$

$$\theta_m = \cos^{-1} \left[1 - \frac{v'^2}{2gl} \right]$$

$$= 41,8^\circ$$

Exercice III (suite)

4. Vitesse angulaire ω ($\theta = 2\theta$)

$$\frac{1}{2}(m+m')\ell\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m+m')\dot{\theta}^2 \ell^2 - (m+m')g\ell(1-\cos\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{\dot{\theta}^2 \ell - 2g(1-\cos\theta)}{\ell}} = 2,18 \text{ rad/s}$$

5. Vitesse minimale de m'

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ et } \omega \geq 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 \geq 2g\ell \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\theta}^2 \geq \sqrt{2g\ell} \cdot \omega \Rightarrow V = \frac{m+m'}{m'} \dot{\theta} \Rightarrow$$

$$V \geq \frac{m+m'}{m'} \sqrt{2g\ell} \Rightarrow$$

$$V_1 = \frac{m+m'}{m'} \sqrt{2g\ell} = 15,8 \text{ m/s}$$

- Vitesse minimale $\dot{\theta}^2$ de m'

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ et } \omega \geq 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 \geq 4g\ell \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\theta}^2 \geq \sqrt{4g\ell} \cdot \omega \Rightarrow V \geq \frac{2(m+m')}{m'} \Rightarrow$$

$$V_2 = \frac{2(m+m')}{m'} \sqrt{g\ell}$$

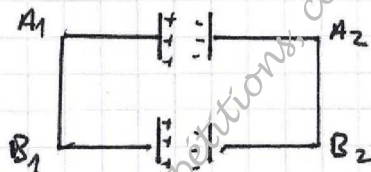
Exercice IV

1. Valeurs des charges Q_0 et Q_0'

$$Q_0 = C_1 U_1 = 50 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q_0' = C_2 U_2 = 16 \mu\text{C}$$

2. Valeurs des nouvelles charges Q et Q'



$$U_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1} \text{ et } U_2 = \frac{Q'}{C_2}$$

$$\text{or } U_1 = U_2 = U = \frac{Q_0 + Q_0'}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\text{d'où } Q = \frac{C_1 (Q_0 + Q_0')}{C_1 + C_2} = 47 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q' = \frac{C_2 (Q_0 + Q_0')}{C_1 + C_2} = 18 \mu\text{C}$$

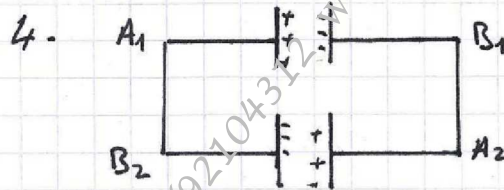
Valeur de la tension $V_{A1} - V_{A2}$

$$U = \frac{Q}{C_1} = \frac{Q'}{C_2} = 94,3 \text{ V}$$

3. Énergie totale emmag

$$\text{Avant: } E = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 U_2^2 = 3,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Après } E' = \frac{1}{2} (C_1 + C_2) U^2 = 3,11 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$



$$Q = \frac{C_1 (Q_0 - Q_0')}{C_1 + C_2} = 24,3 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q' = \frac{C_2 (Q_0 - Q_0')}{C_1 + C_2} = 9,71 \mu\text{C}$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{C_1} = \frac{Q'}{C_2} = 48,6 \text{ V}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 U^2 = 3,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$E' = \frac{1}{2} (C_1 + C_2) U^2 = 9,827 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$