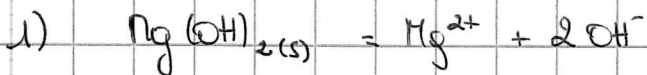


## Devoir maison

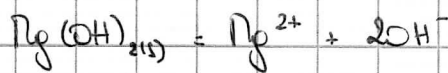
Exercice 1.



$$\text{pH} = 10,5 \Leftrightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-10,5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{ou } [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-14} \Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-3,5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$K_s = [\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{\text{eq}} \times [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}^2$$



$$x \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad 0$$

$$x \quad \quad \quad 2x$$

$$\text{ou } [\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}}{2}$$

$$\text{donc } K_s = \frac{[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}^3}{2} = 1,6 \times 10^{-11}$$

2) a) condition de précipitation :  $[\text{OH}^-]_0^2 [\text{Mg}^{2+}]_0 > K_s$

$$[\text{OH}^-]_0 > \sqrt{\frac{K_s}{[\text{Mg}^{2+}]_0}} = 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{ou } [\text{OH}^-]_0 = \frac{10^{-14}}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_0}$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{10^{-14}}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_0} > 4 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_0 < 0,25 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} > 9,6 \leftarrow \text{pH}_2$$

b) si 99% du cobalt a précipité  $[\text{Co}^{2+}]_{\text{eq}} = 1\% C_0 = 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$

restant en solution

$$K_{s,1} = [\text{Co}^{2+}]_{\text{eq}} [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}^2$$

$$[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}} = \left( \frac{K_{s,1}}{[\text{Co}^{2+}]_{\text{eq}}} \right)^{1/2} = 10^{-5,4} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{eq}} = \frac{10^{-14}}{[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{eq}}} = 10^{-8,6} \text{ mol/L}$$

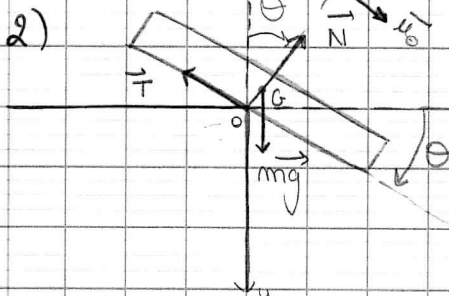
$$\text{pH}_1 = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{eq}} = 8,6$$

c)  $8,6 < \text{pH} < 9,6$

Exercice 2:

$$1) \vec{OG} = e \vec{u}_n \quad \vec{v}_G = \frac{d\vec{OG}}{dt} = e \dot{\Theta} \vec{u}_\theta \quad \vec{a}_G = \frac{d\vec{v}_G}{dt}$$

$$\vec{a}_G = -e \dot{\Theta}^2 \vec{u}_n + e \ddot{\Theta} \vec{u}_\theta$$



Bilan des forces:

• Réaction du support:  $\vec{N} + \vec{T}$

• poids:  $m\vec{g}$

$$m \vec{a}_G = \vec{N} + \vec{T} + m\vec{g}$$

selon  $\vec{u}_n$ :  $-me \dot{\Theta}^2 = N - mg \cos \Theta$

selon  $\vec{u}_\theta$ :  $me \ddot{\Theta} = -T + mg \sin \Theta$

3)  $\vec{N}$  et  $\vec{T}$  s'appliquent en O donc  $M_{Oz}(\vec{N}) = M_{Oz}(\vec{T}) = 0$   
 TMC selon  $Oz$ :  $J_{Oz} \ddot{\Theta} = M_{Oz}(m\vec{g})$

$$\vec{M}_O(m\vec{g}) = e (\sin \Theta \vec{u}_n - \cos \Theta \vec{u}_y) \wedge mg \vec{u}_y = mg e \sin \Theta \vec{u}_z$$

bras de levier.

$$J_{Oz} \ddot{\Theta} = mg e \sin \Theta$$

4)  $J_{Oz} \ddot{\Theta} \dot{\Theta} = mg e \sin \Theta \dot{\Theta}$

en intégrant:  $J_{Oz} \frac{\dot{\Theta}^2}{2} = -mg e \cos \Theta + C$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{\Theta}(0) = 0 \\ \Theta(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} C = mg e$

$$\omega^2 = \dot{\Theta}^2 = \frac{2}{J_{Oz}} mg e (1 - \cos \Theta) = \frac{2 \times 3}{m(a^2 + 4e^2)} mg e (1 - \cos \Theta)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{6g\eta}{a(1+4\eta^2)} (1 - \cos \Theta) \quad (\text{on divise en haut et en bas par } a^2)$$

5)  $N = mg \cos \Theta - me \omega^2 = mg \cos \Theta - me \omega^2 (1 - \cos \Theta)$

$$N = (mg + me \omega^2) \cos \Theta - me \omega^2$$

$$N = \left( mg + m \frac{6g\eta^2}{1+4\eta^2} \right) \cos \Theta - \frac{m 6g\eta^2}{1+4\eta^2}$$

$$T = mg \sin \theta - m e \ddot{\theta} \quad \text{or d'après le TMC} \quad \ddot{\theta} = \frac{m g e \sin \theta}{J_{O_3}}$$

$$T = mg \sin \theta \left( 1 - \frac{m e^2}{J_{O_3}} \right) = mg \sin \theta \left( 1 - \frac{e^2 \cdot 3}{a^2 + 4e^2} \right)$$

$$= mg \sin \theta \left( 1 - \frac{3 \eta^2}{1 + 4\eta^2} \right)$$

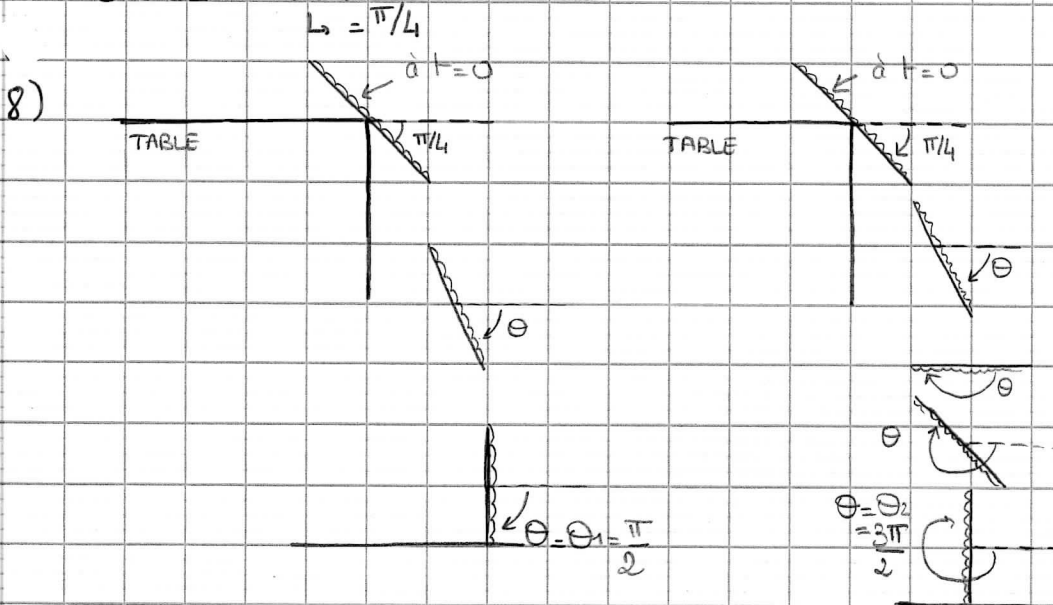
6) la tartinine glisse  $\Rightarrow T = f N$

si  $\eta$  négligeable:  $\omega^2 \rightarrow 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T &= mg \sin \theta \\ N &= mg \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{f}{N} = \frac{T}{N} = \tan \theta = 1$$

7)  $\Omega = \omega(\theta_0) = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$

$$\theta = \Omega t + \theta(0)$$



la tartinine tombe côté pain si  $\theta < \theta_1$  ou si  $\theta > \theta_2$  ou si

9) a) PFD selon  $Oy$ :  $m \ddot{y} = mg \quad \dot{y} = gt \quad (\text{hyp: } \dot{y}(0) = 0)$

$$y = g \frac{t^2}{2} \quad (y(0) = 0)$$

dante au sol  $\bar{t}$ :  $y(\bar{t}) = h \quad \bar{t} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 0,39 \text{ s}$

b)  $\theta(\bar{t}) = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \bar{t} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 3,3 \text{ rad soit } 191^\circ$ , la tartinine tombe du côté beurre car  $\theta_1 < \theta_{\text{sol}} < \theta_2$ .