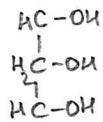
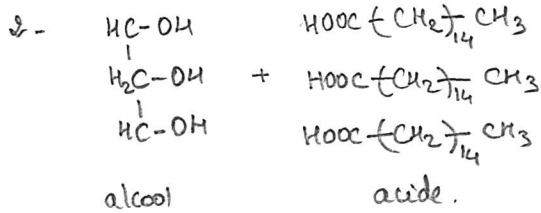
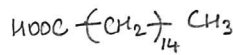


Exo 2:

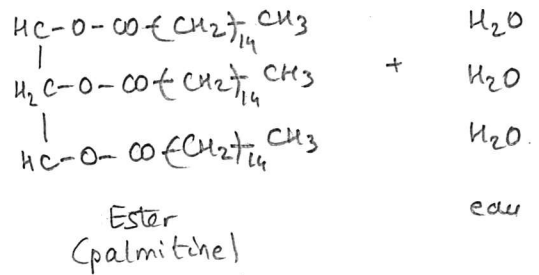
1- glycérol (propan-1,2,3 triol)



acide hexadécanoïque.



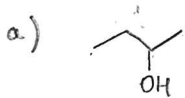
esterification  
 $\rightleftharpoons$



3- La réaction entre un alcool et un acide se nomme: ESTERIFICATION

Exo 3:

1- butan-2-ol.



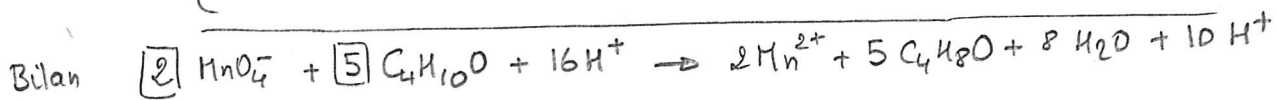
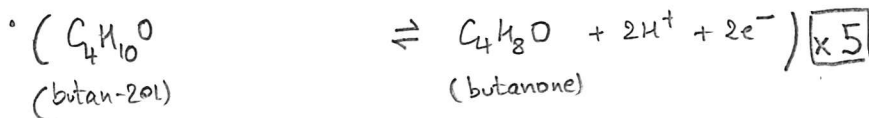
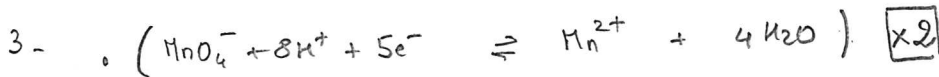
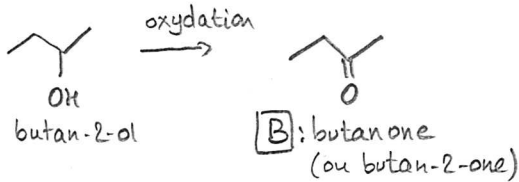
b) alcool (II)

c) isomères (formule brute  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ )

•  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$  (butan-1-ol.): classe (I)

• (2-méthyl propan-2-ol): classe (III)

2- alcool II  $\xrightarrow{\text{oxydation}}$  cétone (Rappel de cours)



4-

2 $\text{MnO}_4^-$	5 $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$
2	5
$n_1$	$n_2$

$\Rightarrow n_1 = \frac{2}{5} n_2$  à l'équivalence

$n_1 = \frac{2}{5} \times 0,069 = 0,0276 \text{ mol}$

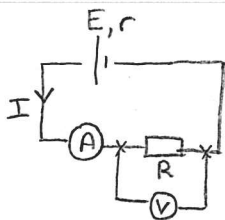
$n_2 = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5,1}{74} = 0,069 \text{ mol}$

or  $n_1 = \frac{C_1 V_1}{C_2} = \frac{C_1 V_1}{0,25}$  donc  $V_1 = \frac{n_1}{C_1} = \frac{0,0276}{0,25} = 0,110 \text{ L} = 110 \text{ mL}$

Partie Physique

Ex 1:

1-



2-  $U = R \times I$   
(V) (Ω) (A)  
loi d'ohm

3-  $U = E - rI$  (tension aux bornes de la pile)  
et  $U = R \cdot I$  (tension aux bornes de R)

donc  $E - rI = R \cdot I$

$\Rightarrow E = RI + rI$

$\Rightarrow E = (R+r) \cdot I \Rightarrow I = \frac{E}{R+r} = \frac{9}{100+5} = 0,086$   
 $= 86 \text{ mA}$

4- Tension  $U = R \cdot I = 100 \times 0,086 = 8,6 \text{ V}$

5- Puissance  $P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I \cdot I = RI^2$   
 $= 100 \times 0,086^2 = 0,74 \text{ W}$

Ex 2 : cf Livre

Ex 3: 1-  $U = R \cdot I \Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{220}{100} = 2,20 \text{ A}$

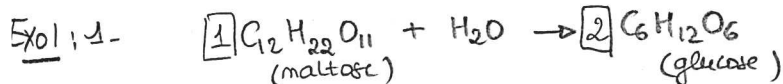
2-  $P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 = 100 \times 2,20^2 = 484 \text{ W}$

3-  $E = P \times t = 484 \times 1 \times 3600 = 1742400 \text{ J} = 1,74 \times 10^6 \text{ J} \approx 1,74 \text{ MJ}$  (méga Joules)  
[J] [W] [s]

4-  $Q = m \times C_{\text{eau}} \times (T_f - T_i)$  donc  $T_f - T_i = \frac{Q}{m \times C_{\text{eau}}}$  donc  $T_f = T_i + \frac{Q}{m \times C_{\text{eau}}}$

A.N:  $T_f = 20 + \frac{1,74 \cdot 10^6}{10 \times 4180} = 61,6^\circ \text{C}$

Partie Chimie

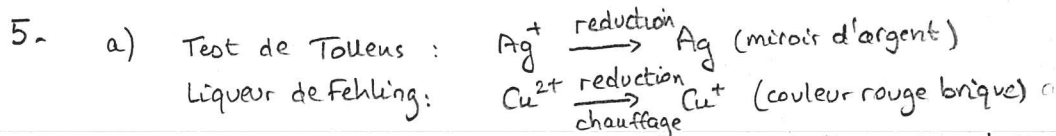


2-  $n(\text{maltose}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{34,2 \text{ g}}{342 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} = 0,1 \text{ mol}$

3- D'après la réaction  $n(\text{glucose}) = 2 n(\text{maltose}) = 2 \times 0,1 = 0,2 \text{ mol}$  (soit  $m = 0,2 \times 180 = 36 \text{ g}$ )

4-  $n(\text{glucose expérience}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{25,2 \text{ g}}{180 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}} = 0,14 \text{ mol}$

rendement  $R = \frac{n_{\text{exp}}}{n_{\text{théo}}} = \frac{0,14 \text{ mol}}{0,20 \text{ mol}} = 0,7 = 70\%$  (Autre méthode  $R = \frac{m_{\text{exp}}}{m_{\text{théo}}} = \frac{25,2 \text{ g}}{36 \text{ g}} = 70\%$ )



Les 2 tests sont ⊕ en présence de sucres réducteurs (ex: glucose)

b) La fonction aldéhyde est mise en évidence:  $\begin{matrix} \text{---} & \text{C} & \text{---} & \text{H} \\ & || & & \\ & \text{O} & & \end{matrix}$

