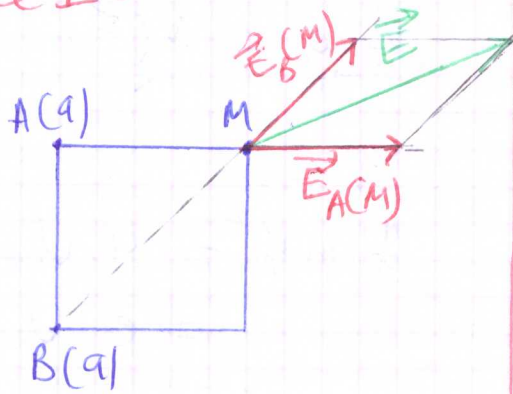


# les convections

## Exercice I:

### Partie I:



①  $E_A(M) = \frac{kqA}{AM^2} = \frac{k \cdot q}{a^2}$  (1PT)

$E_B(M) = \frac{k|qB|}{BM^2} = \frac{kq}{2a^2}$

② Voir le schéma (1PT)

③  $\vec{E}(M) = \vec{E}_A(M) + \vec{E}_B(M)$   
 $\vec{E}^2(M) = (\vec{E}_A + \vec{E}_B)^2$

$E^2(M) = E_A^2 + E_B^2 + 2E_A E_B \cos \alpha$

$E_A = 2 E_B$  (1.5PT)

$E^2(M) = 4E_B^2 + E_B^2 + 4E_B^2 \cos \alpha$   
 $= E_B^2 (5 + 4 \cos \alpha)$

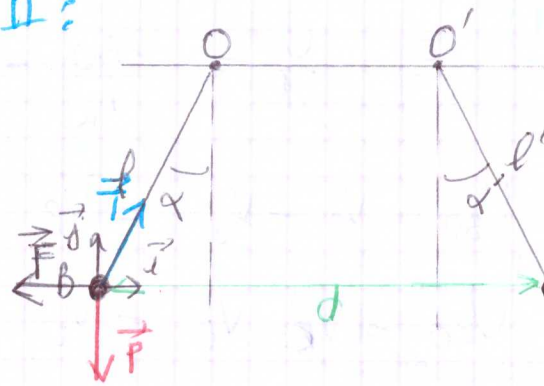
$E(M) = E_B \sqrt{5 + 4 \cos \alpha}$

$E(M) = \frac{kq}{2a^2} \sqrt{5 + 4 \cos \alpha}$

AN  $E(M) = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-9}}{2 \times (0.1)^2} \sqrt{5 + 4 \cos 45^\circ}$

$E(M) = 6295,35 \text{ N/C}$

### Partie II:



$\vec{F} + \vec{T} + \vec{P} = \vec{0}$

projection (Ox):

$F_x + T_x + P_x = 0$

$-F + T \sin \alpha = 0$

$F = T \sin \alpha$

projection (Oy):

$F_y + T_y + P_y = 0$

$0 + T \cos \alpha - P = 0$

$T = \frac{m \cdot g}{\cos \alpha}$

$F = m \cdot g \cdot \tan \alpha$

on a

$F = k \frac{|qB| |qB'|}{d^2}$

$F = k \frac{q^2}{d^2}$

$\frac{kq^2}{d^2} = m \cdot g \cdot \tan \alpha$

$q^2 = \frac{d^2 \cdot m \cdot g \cdot \tan \alpha}{k}$

$q = d \sqrt{\frac{m \cdot g \cdot \tan \alpha}{k}}$

$d = OO' + 2 \cdot l \sin \alpha$

AN  $\alpha = 2.85 \cdot 10^{-7}$

## Exercice 2 :

$$① \quad E = \frac{U}{d} = \frac{U_{BO}}{x_B} = \frac{U_{CO}}{x_C}$$

$$U_{BO} = V_B - V_0 = V_B$$

$$U_{CO} = V_C - V_0 = V_C$$

$$V_C = V_N$$

$$V_B = \frac{U}{d} \times x_B$$

1.15 PT

$$V_C = V_N = \frac{U}{d} \times x_C$$

AN:  $V_B = 200V$

$$V_C = V_N = 700V$$

② Les caractéristiques de  $\vec{F}$  :

point d'application : un point dans le champ

droite d'application : l'axe (Ox)

sens :  $A_1$  vers  $A_2$

intensité :  $F = |q| \cdot E$

$$F = e \times \frac{U}{d}$$

1 PT

$$F = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-18} N$$

③ Les caractéristiques de  $\vec{E}$  :

origine : tout point dans le champ électrique

direction :

sens :  $A_2$  vers  $A_1$

1 PT

$$\text{norme : } E = \frac{U}{d}$$

$$E = 10000 \text{ V/m}$$

④ d'après le T.E.C :

$$\Delta E_C = W(\vec{F})_{0 \rightarrow R}$$

$$V_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_R^2 = q \cdot U_{OR} = e \cdot U$$

1 PT

$$v_R = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot e \cdot U}{m}}$$

A.N  $v_R = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \times 1000}{9,1 \cdot 10^{-31}}}$

$$v_R = 18,75 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

⑤

a)  $V_s = \frac{U'}{d} \times d'$

$$V_s = \frac{U'}{5}$$

1 PT

b)  $E_{P_{rel}}(O') = q \cdot V_{O'} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{P_{rel}}(S) &= q \cdot V_s \\ &= -e \cdot \frac{U'}{5} \\ &= 1,6 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ J} \\ &= -100 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

1 PT

c)  $E_m(O') = E_m(S)$  ( $E_m = E_C + E_{P_{rel}}$ )

$$E_C(O) + E_{P_{rel}}(O) = E_C(S) + E_{P_{rel}}(S)$$

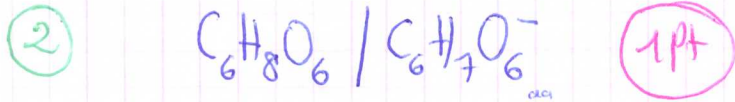
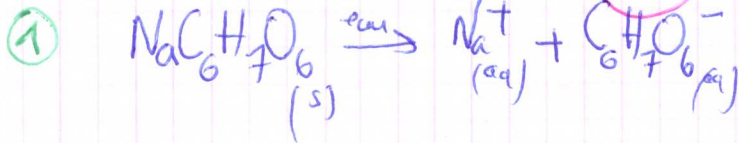
1 PT

$$\begin{aligned} E_C(S) &= E_C(O) - E_{P_{rel}}(S) \\ &= e \cdot U + e \cdot \frac{U'}{5} \end{aligned}$$

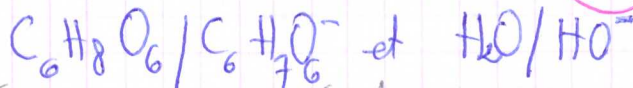
$$E_C(S) = 1100 \text{ eV}$$

# Chimie :

## Partie I :



③ a) les couples acide/base : (1 PT)



équation de la réaction :



b)

équation de la réaction		$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6 + \text{HO}^- \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_6^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$		
état	avancement	quantité de matière en mol		
t = 0	0	$n_{\text{acide}}$	$n_{\text{base}}$	0
t ≠ 0	x	$n_A - x$	$n_B - x$	x
t <sub>réf</sub>	$x_{\text{max}}$	$n_A - x_{\text{max}}$	$n_B - x_{\text{max}}$	$x_{\text{max}}$

en excès

$$n_{\text{acide}} = \frac{m}{M} = 17,045 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

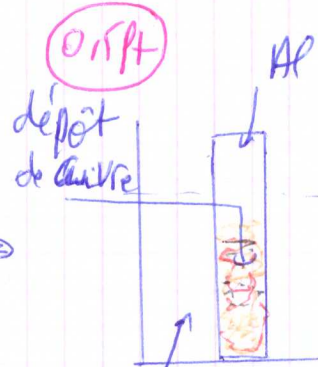
$$n_{\text{base}} = C \cdot V = 37,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{n_A}{1} > \frac{n_B}{1}$$

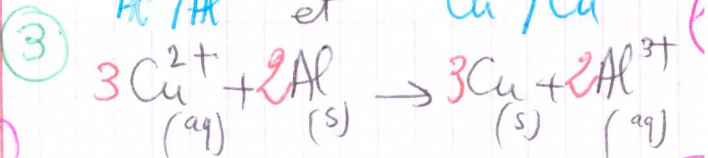
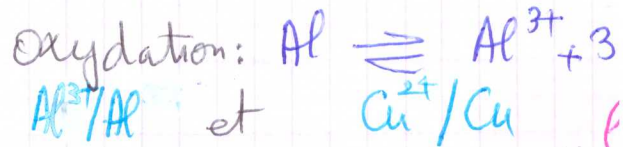
le réactif limitant  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$

## Partie II :

① Avant la réaction



disparition de la cathode donc la dispar des ions  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$



④  $n(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = C \cdot V = 0,1 \text{ mol}$  (1 PT)

$$m(\text{Cu}) = 3x_{\text{max}} \times M(\text{Cu}) = 6,36 \text{ g}$$

$$[\text{Al}^{3+}] = \frac{2x_{\text{max}}}{V} = 0,333 \text{ mol/L}$$