

# Exercice n°1 07 points

# Corrigé devoir n°1

1°) Formule moléculaire

$$\% O = 100 - (\% C + \% H) = 100 - (64,86 + 13,51)$$

$$\% O = 21,6\%$$

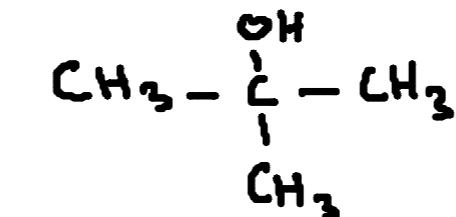
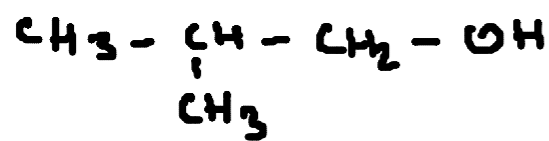
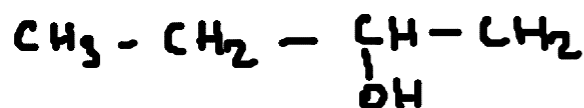
$$\frac{21,6}{100} = \frac{16}{M} \Rightarrow M = \frac{16 \times 100}{21,6} \approx 74 \text{ g.mol}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{64,86}{100} = \frac{12x}{74} \Rightarrow x = \frac{74 \times 64,86}{1200} = \boxed{4}$$

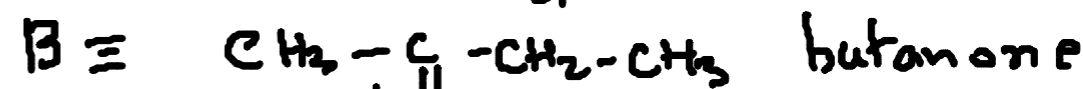
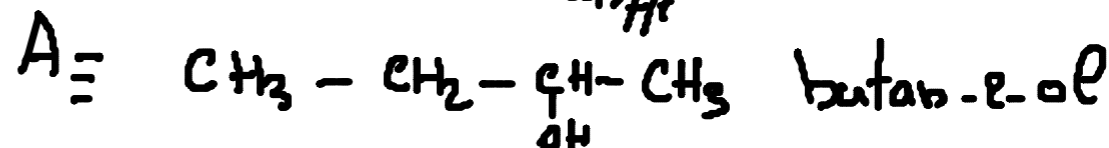
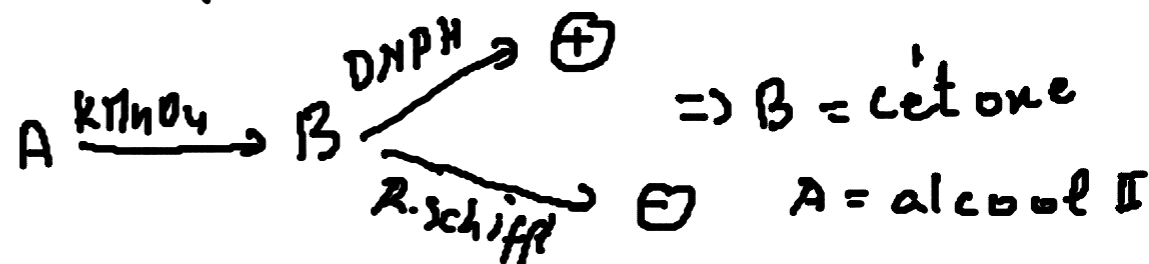
$$\frac{13,51}{100} = \frac{y}{74} \Rightarrow y = \frac{74 \times 13,51}{100} = \boxed{10}$$



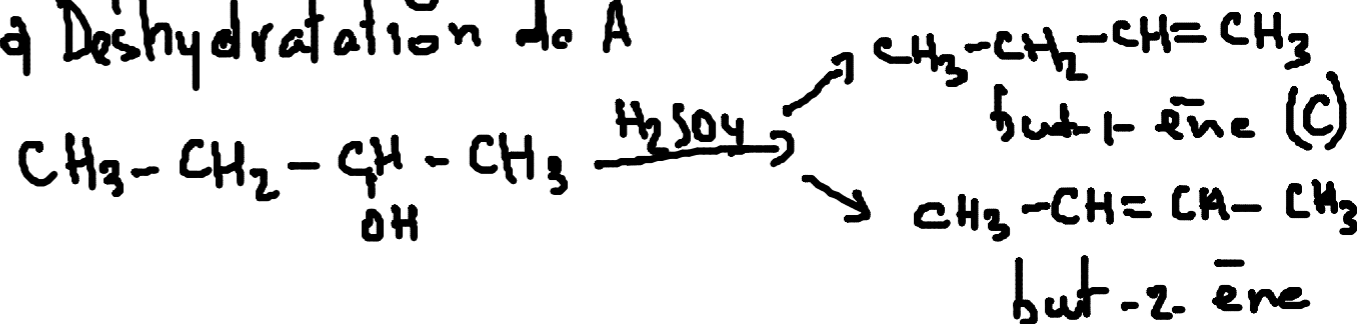
2°) Isomères de A:



3°) Identification de A et B



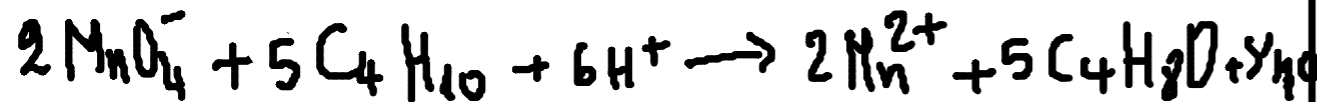
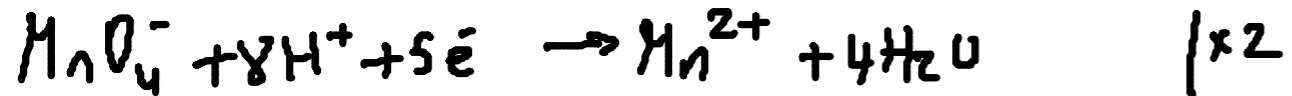
4°) Déshydratation de A



le produit (D) est majoritaire (règle de Zaytsev) (D)  
5°) Equation-bilan d'oxydation de A en B.

Couple redox en jeu :  $MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}$   $C_4H_8O / C_4H_{10}O$

- demi-equations :



5.2) Volume de permanganate de potassium.

$$\frac{n(MnO_4^-)}{2} = \frac{n(C_4H_{10})}{5}$$

$$\frac{C \cdot V}{2} = \frac{m(C_4H_{10})}{5M(C_4H_{10})}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{2m(C_4H_{10})}{5 \cdot C \cdot M(C_4H_{10}O)} = \frac{2 \times 7,4}{5 \times 1 \times 74}$$

$$V = 0,104L$$

Exercice n=2 (0.6 points)

$$\vec{v} = (3t-2)\vec{i} + (6t^2-5)\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3t-2 \\ \dot{y} = 6t^2-5 \end{cases}$$

1) Module de  $\vec{v}$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{(3t-2)^2 + (6t^2-5)^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{36t^4 - 51t^2 - 12t + 29}$$

vitene à  $t=2$   $v = \sqrt{36(2)^4 - 51(2)^2 - 12(2) + 29}$

$$v = 19,4 \text{ m/s}$$

2) Composantes et module de  $\vec{a}$

$$\vec{a} \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 3 \\ \ddot{y} = 12t \end{cases} \quad \|\vec{a}\| = a = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{9 + 144t^2}$$

$$\ddot{a} \text{ à } t=2 \quad a = \sqrt{9 + 144 \times 2^2} = 24,2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

4) Composantes tangentielle et normale de l'accélération

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{36t^4 - 51t^2 - 12t + 29}$$

$$a_t = \frac{144t^3 - 102t - 12}{2\sqrt{36t^4 - 51t^2 - 12t + 29}} = \frac{72t^3 - 51t - 6}{\sqrt{36t^4 - 51t^2 - 12t + 29}}$$

$$\text{à } t=2 \quad a_t = \frac{72 \cdot 2^3 - 51 \cdot 2 - 6}{\sqrt{36 \cdot 2^4 - 51 \cdot 2^2 - 12 \cdot 2 + 29}} = \boxed{24,1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}}$$

$$a_n^2 = a^2 - a_t^2$$

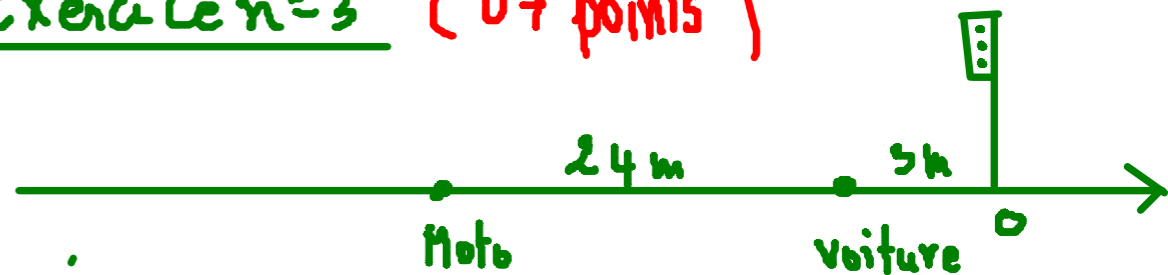
$$\text{à } t=2 \quad a_n^2 = (24,2)^2 - (24,1)^2 = 4,13$$

$$\boxed{a_n = 2,2 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}}$$

5) Rayon de courbure.

$$R = \frac{v^2}{a_n} \quad \text{à } t=2 \quad \Rightarrow R = \frac{(19,4)^2}{2,2} = \boxed{167,6 \text{ m}}$$

Exercice n°3 (07 points)



1) Vitesse moto et  $a = \text{constante} \Rightarrow$  MUV uniforme.  
accélération voiture  $\neq \text{cte} \Rightarrow$  MUV uniformément  
varié

2) Equations horaires

Moto:  $x_M = vt + x_0$

à  $t=0 \quad x_0 = -27 \text{ m}$   
 $v = \frac{54}{3,6} = 15 \text{ m/s}$

$$\boxed{x_M = 15t - 27}$$

Voiture:  $x_V = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + x_0$

à  $t=0 \quad v_0 = 0 \quad \text{et } x_0 = -3 \text{ m}, a = 3 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x_V = -1,5t^2 - 3}$$

3) instants de dépassement

aux instants de dépassement,  $x_V = x_M$

$$1,5t^2 - 3 = 15t - 27$$

$$1,5t^2 - 15t + 24 = 0 \quad \Delta = 15^2 - 4(24) \times 1,5$$

$$\Delta = 81 \quad t_1 = \frac{15 + \sqrt{81}}{2 \times 1,5} = \boxed{2,5} \text{ 1}^\circ \text{ dépassement}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{15 - \sqrt{81}}{2 \times 1,5} = \boxed{8,0} \text{ 2}^\circ \text{ dépassement}$$

vitesses des dépassement

$$\text{à } t = 2,5, \quad v_M = v_V = 15 \times 2 - 27 = \boxed{3 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\text{à } t = 8,0, \quad v_M = v_V = 15 \times 8 - 27 = \boxed{103 \text{ m/s}}$$

4) Le motard roule maintenant à 36 km/h

$$36 \text{ km/h} = \frac{36}{3,6} = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x_M = 10t - 27$$

aux instants de dépassement  $x_V = x_M$

$$1,5t^2 - 3 = 10t - 27$$

$$1,5t^2 - 10t + 24 = 0 \quad \Delta = 10^2 - 4 \times 24 \times 1,5$$

$$\Delta = -144 < 0 \quad \text{pas de solution pour}$$

l'équation précédente, ce qui signifie que le motard ne rattrapera pas la voiture.

5) distance minimale.

$$d = x_V - x_M = 1,5t^2 - 10t + 24$$

$$d = \text{minimale} \Leftrightarrow \dot{d} = 0$$

$$\dot{d} = 3t - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{10}{3} = 3,33 \text{ s}$$

- à  $t = 3,33$  la distance  $d$  est minimale

$$\Rightarrow d_{\min} = 1,5(3,33) - 10(3,33) + 24 = 4,13 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{d_{\min} = 4,13 \text{ m}} < 24 \text{ m}$$