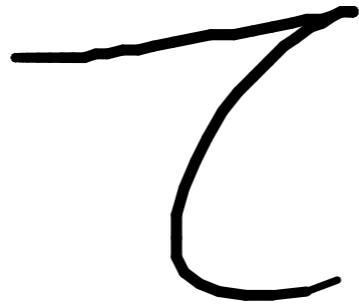


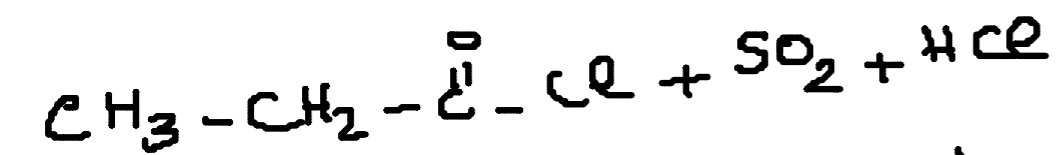
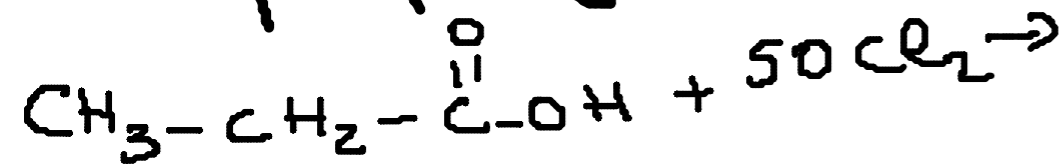
Corrigé partiel de la série d'exercices  
sur les acides carboxyliques et dérivés



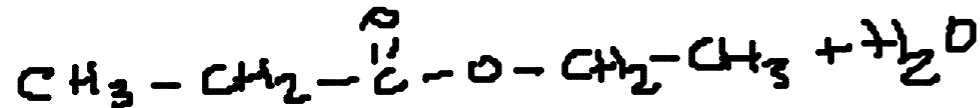
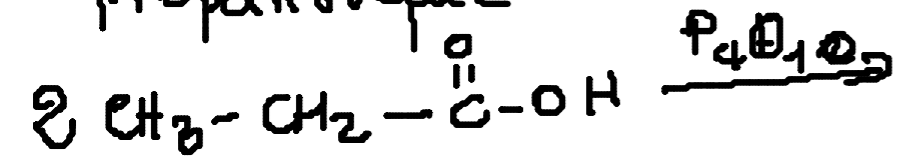
# TDC3 : CORRIGE PATIEL

Exo5:

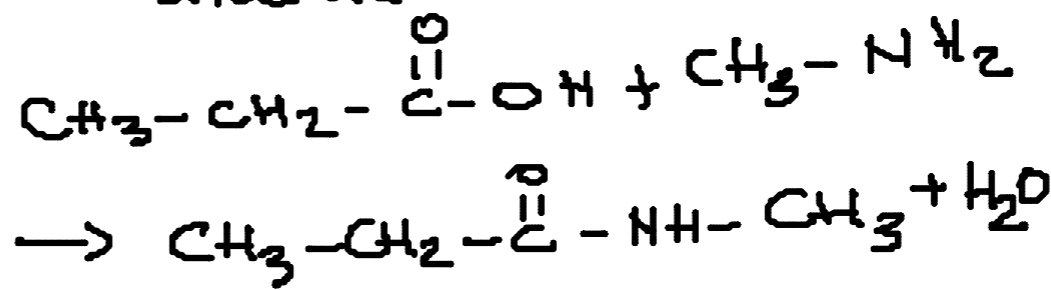
1) synthèse du chlorure de propanoyle



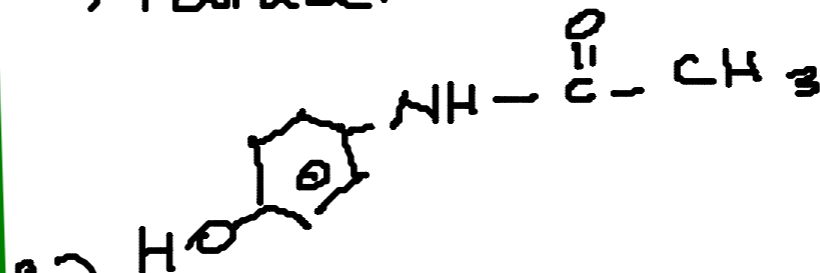
- synthèse de l'anhydride propanoïque



- synthèse N-méthylpropanamide.



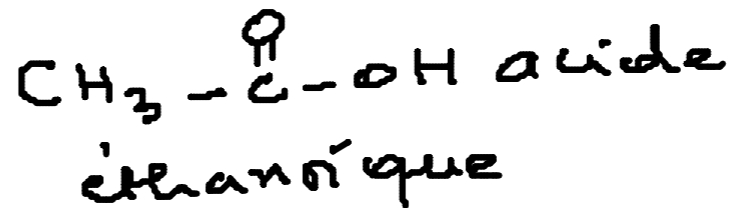
2) Paracétamole :



2.1) fonctions présentes :

phénol et amide

2.2) acide carboxylique :

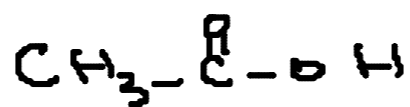
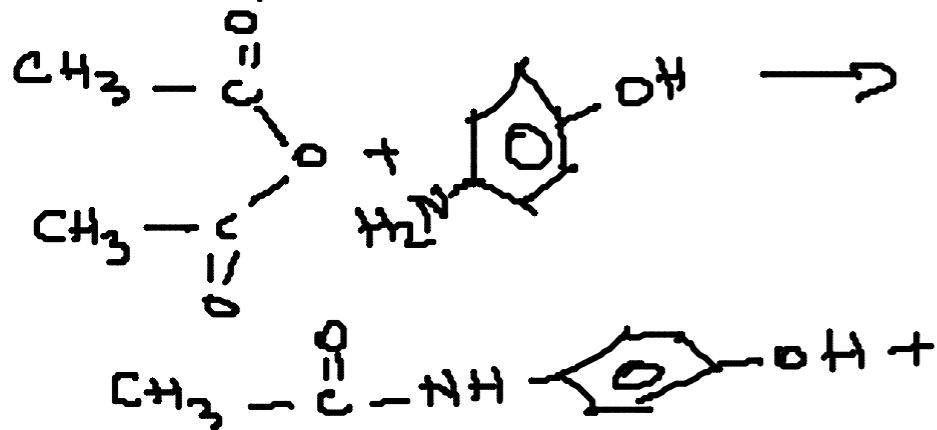


Composé azoté :



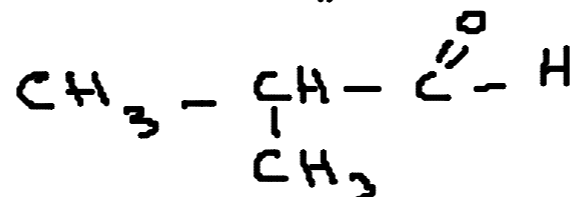
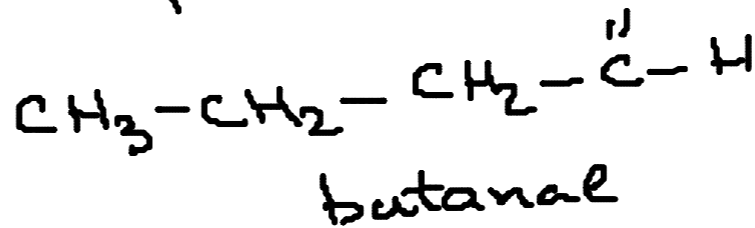
3.a) On préfère l'anhydride éthanóique à la place de l'acide éthanóique à cause de sa plus grande réactivité. Sa réaction est plus rapide.

3.b) Equation-bilan

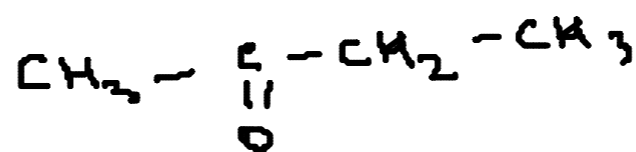


EX 06 :  $C_4H_8O$

1.) Formules semi-développées possibles :



2-méthylpropanal



butanone

2) Test : le groupe fonctionnel commun aux 3 molécules est le groupe carbonyle.

2) (A)  $\xrightarrow{\text{DNPH}}$  Précipité jaune

$\Rightarrow$  (A) est cumarone pie'

3) (A)  $\xrightarrow{\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7}$  (B)  $\xrightarrow{\text{BRT}}$  jaune

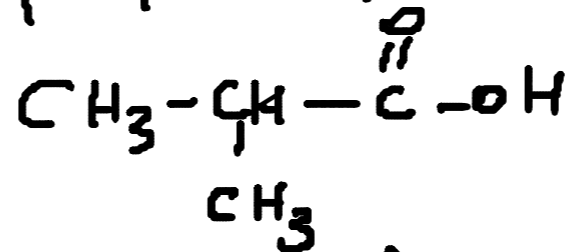
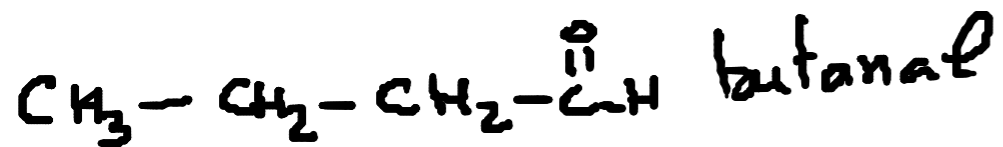
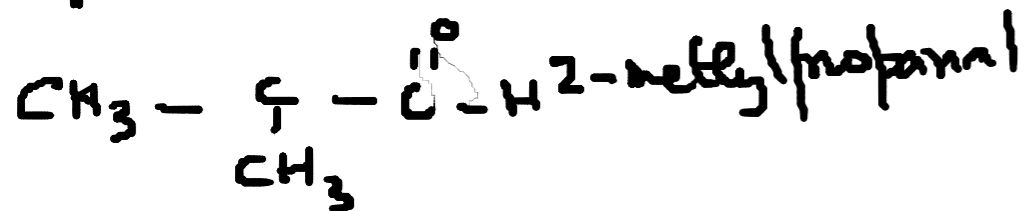
(A) est donc 2-méthyle-  
butanal

(B)  $\equiv$  acide  $\Rightarrow$  (A)  $\equiv$  aldéhyde

(B) est l'acide 2-méthyle-  
propanoïque

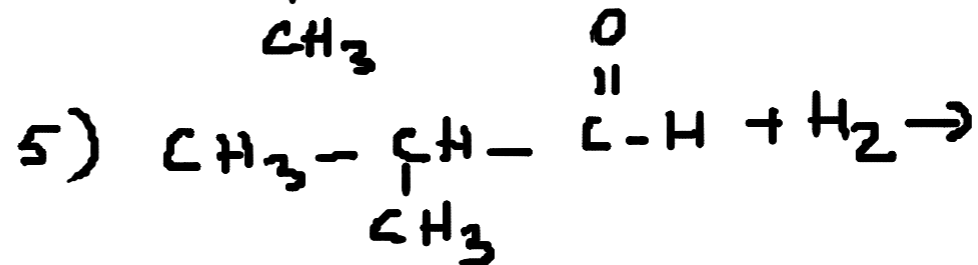
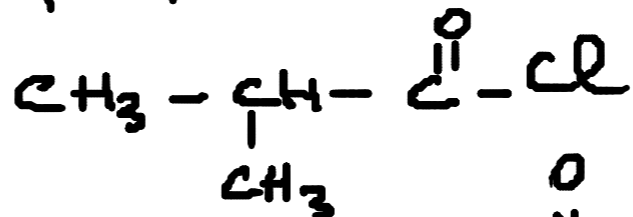
mais semi-développées

possibles :



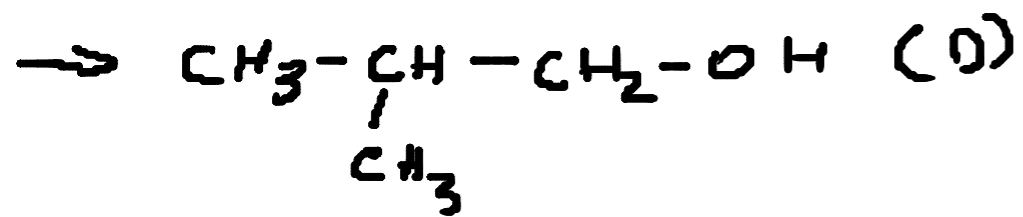
(C) est le chlorure de 2-méthyl

propanoïque :



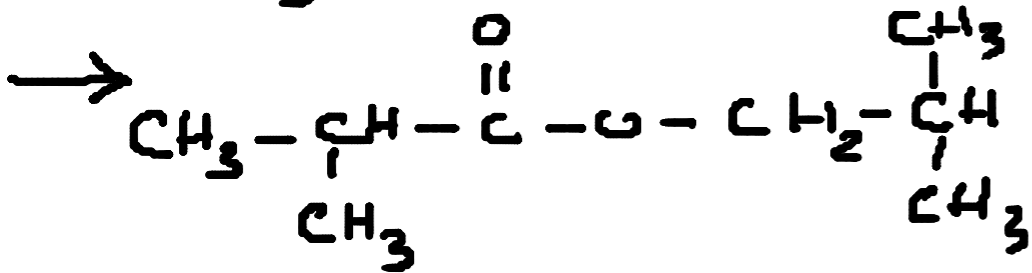
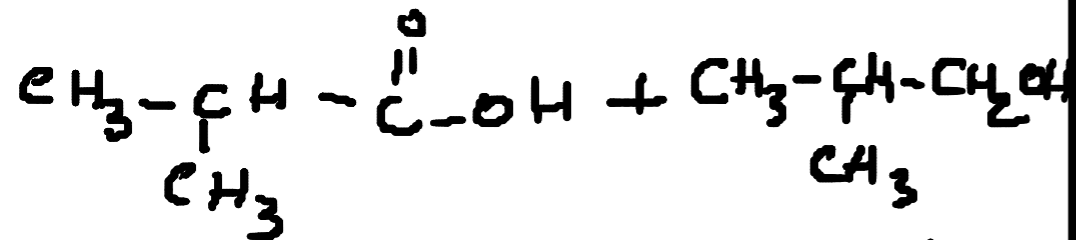
4) B +  $\text{SOCl}_2 \Rightarrow$  donne C

en complexe amifié



(D)  $\equiv$  2-méthyle propan-1-ol

6) Equation de réaction  
entre (C) et (D)

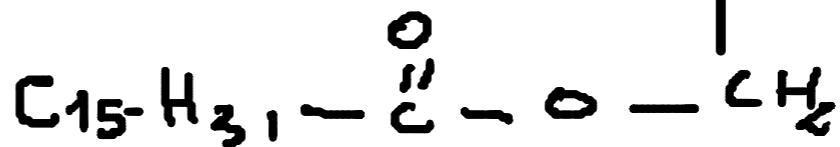
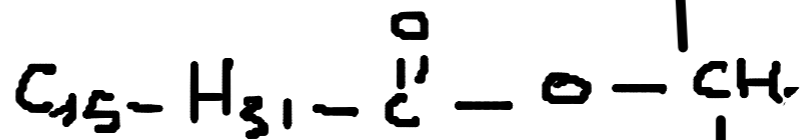
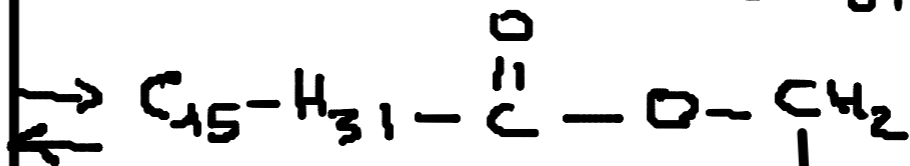
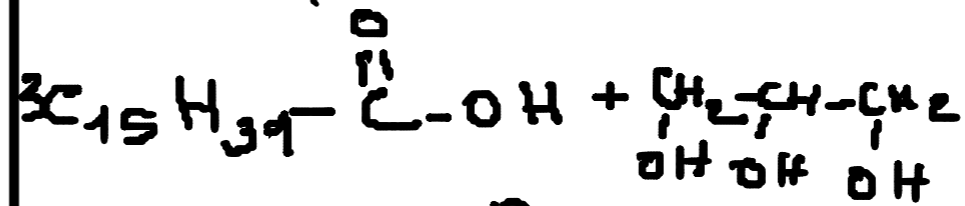


+ H<sub>2</sub>O

Exo 9

1) Equation de synthèse

de la palmitine :



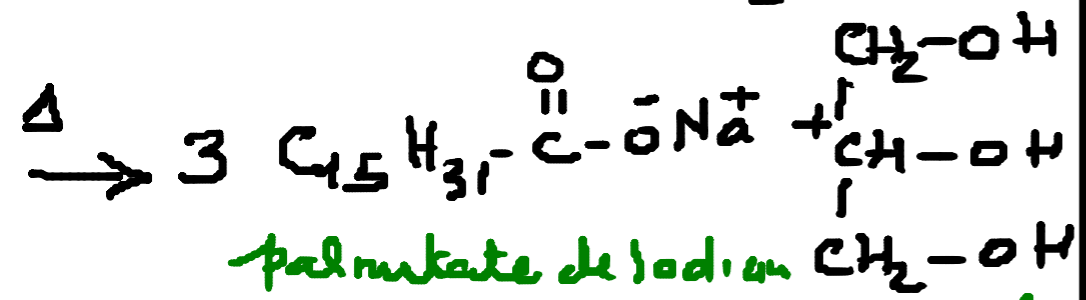
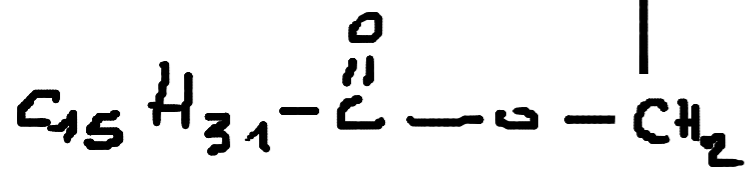
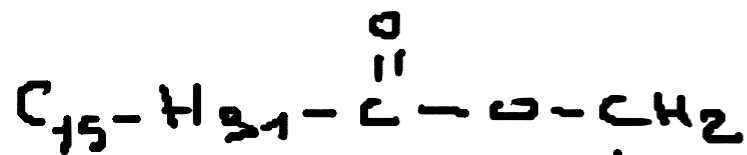
+ H<sub>2</sub>O

Nom : estérification

directe.

Reaction lente, irréversible  
et athermique.

2) Reaction palmitine, NaOH



palmitate de sodium

Nom: saponification glycé

reaction, lente et totale

3.) Masse de NaOH

$$m_{\text{palmitine}} = m_p = \frac{100 \times 47}{100} = 47g$$

$$n_p = \frac{m_p}{M} = \frac{47 \cdot 10^3 g}{806 g/mol}$$

$$n_p = 58,3 \text{ moles}$$

$$n_p = \frac{n_{NaOH}}{3}$$

$$n_{NaOH} = 3n_p = 3 \times 58,3$$

$$n_{NaOH} = 174,9 \text{ moles}$$

$$m_{NaOH} = n \times M = 174,9 \times 40$$

$$= 7000 g$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7kg}}$$

4.) Masse maximale de

palmitate de sodium (ce u m)

$$\frac{m_{\text{savum}}}{3} = \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{\text{savum}} = n_{\text{NaOH}} = 174,9 \text{ moles}$$

$$m_{\text{rél}}(\text{rel}) \text{ de savum} = \frac{174,9 \times 68}{100} = 119$$

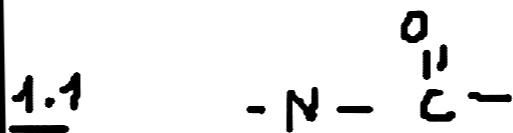
$$n_{\text{rel}} = 119 \text{ moles}$$

$$m_{\text{savum}} = n_{\text{rel}} \times M_{\text{savum}}$$

$$m_{\text{savum}} = 119 \times 278 = 330 \text{ g}$$

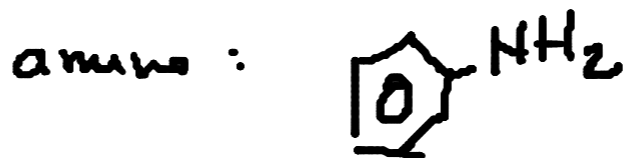
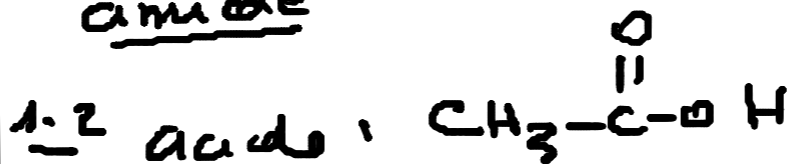
$$m_{\text{savum}} = \underline{\underline{33,082 \text{ kg}}}$$

Exo 11 :



Nom du groupe fonctionnel :

amide



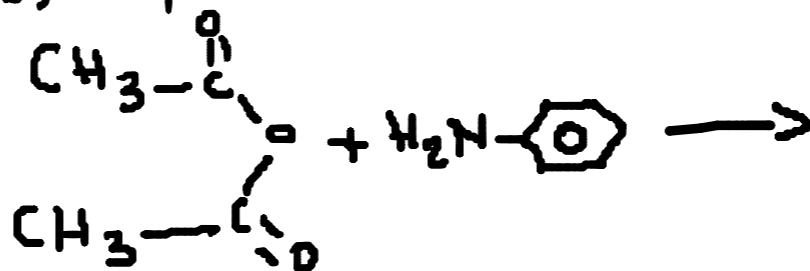
1.3 a) l'aldéhyde éthanoïque

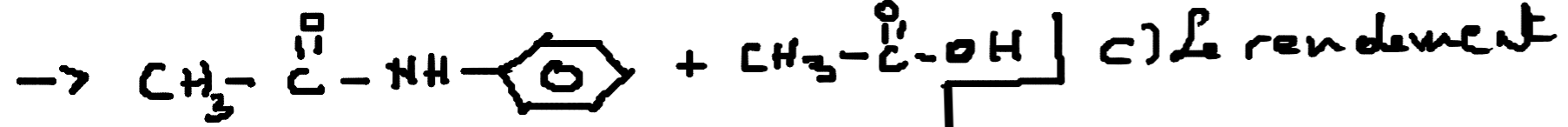
~~est~~ une réaction plus

rapide que l'acide

éthanoïque

b) Equation de réaction





b) Calcul des quantités de matière

$$n_{\text{anhyd}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{pV}{M} = \frac{1,08 \times 15}{120}$$

$$n_{\text{aniline}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{pV}{M} = \frac{1,02 \times 10}{93}$$

$$n_{\text{anhyd}} = 0,135 \text{ mol}$$

$$n_{\text{aniline}} = 0,110 \text{ mol}$$

$n_{\text{aniline}} < n_{\text{anhyd}} \Rightarrow$  aniline est le réactif limitant

$$m_{\text{acetanilide}} = 12,7 \text{ g}$$

$$n_{\text{acetanilide}} = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{12,7}{135}$$

$$n_{\text{acetanilide}} = 0,094$$

$$\text{Rendement} = \frac{n_{\text{acetanilide}}}{n_{\text{aniline}}}$$

$$= \frac{0,094}{0,110}$$

$$= 0,855$$

$$= \underline{85,5\%}$$