

Ex1

- masse molaire $M [Cr_2(SO_4)_3] = 392 \text{ g.mole}^{-1}$

- nombre de moles : $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{187,6}{392} = 0,479 \text{ mole}$

a) Molarité : $C = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{0,479}{1 \text{ (l)}} = 0,479 \text{ mole.l}^{-1}$

b) Molalité : $C_m = \frac{n \leftarrow \text{solute}}{m_{\text{solvent (eau)}}} = C_m$

$$m_{\text{solution}} = m_{\text{solvent}} + m_{\text{solute}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{solv}} = m_{\text{solution}} - m_{\text{solute}}$$

$$\text{ou: } \rho_{\text{solution}} = \frac{m_{\text{solution}}}{V_{\text{solution}}} = 1,172 \text{ kg.l}^{-1}$$

$$\text{comme } V = 1 \text{ l} \Rightarrow m_{\text{solution}} = 1,172 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{solv}} = 1,172 \text{ kg} - 187,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$= \boxed{984,4}$$

$$\text{g d'eau} = 0,9844 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_m = \frac{0,479}{0,9844 \cancel{\text{kg}}} = \underline{\underline{0,487 \text{ mole.kg}^{-1}}}$$

$$n_{\text{eau}} = \frac{0,9844}{18} = 54,68 \text{ moles}$$

$$F_{\text{solute}} = \frac{0,479}{54,68 + 0,479} = 8,68 \cdot 10^{-3} \approx 0,87\%$$

$$F_{\text{solvent}} = \frac{54,68}{55,2} = 9,9 \cdot 10^{-1} \approx 99\%$$

P.S: Si: $m_{\text{eau}} = 1 \text{ kg}$

$$C = C_m$$

Ex9

$$1) \quad \sigma = F.C (\mu^+ + \mu^-) ? \quad \begin{cases} \mu = \text{mobilité} \\ U = \text{ddp} \end{cases}$$

$$U = R.T \text{ et } R = \rho \cdot \frac{L}{S} \Rightarrow U = \rho \frac{L}{S} I$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{U.S}{L.I}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{L.I}{U.S} \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{cases} U = E.L ; E = \text{charge} \\ J = \frac{I}{S} \quad (\text{densité de courant}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = J/E$$

• La mobilité est définie comme : $\mu = v/E$

$$\Rightarrow v = \mu \cdot E$$

vitesse

La densité de courant J représente la charge électrique totale distribuée sur la surface et animée d'une vitesse v :

$$\Rightarrow J = n \cdot e \cdot z \cdot v = n \cdot e \cdot z \cdot \mu \cdot E$$

n = nombre d'ions dans la solution

e = charge unitaire.

n_+ et n_-

solution = { charges \pm $\Rightarrow n_+$ et n_-
valences $\pm \Rightarrow z_+$ et z_-

• pour une solution molaire (1 mole/l), la somme des charges + ou négatives et F.C avec : $\begin{cases} F = \text{Faraday} \\ C = \text{concentration} \end{cases}$

$$\text{alors : } F.C = n \cdot e \cdot z$$

$$\Rightarrow J = n_+ e \cdot z_+ \cdot \mu_+ \cdot E + n_- e \cdot z_- \cdot \mu_- \cdot E = F.C (\mu_+ + \mu_-) \cdot E$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{J}{E} = \boxed{F.C (\mu_+ + \mu_-)}$$

II)

$$L = 5 \text{ cm} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}, \quad S = 25 \text{ cm}^2 = 25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$F = 96500 \text{ C} \quad (\text{Faraday})$$

$$U = RI = \rho \left(\frac{L}{S} \right) I \Rightarrow \rho = US / LI$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = LI / US = \sigma = FC \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{\sigma}{F \mu} = \frac{LI}{US F \mu}$$

$$C = (5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,1) / (20 \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 96500 \cdot 7,6 \cdot 10^{-8})$$

$$C = 13,8$$

mol/l m^3

Exo 3

$$\text{I) plasma normal} \Rightarrow \omega = 0,3 \text{ osmols/l} = 0,3 \text{ osM}$$

$$\text{NaCl} \Rightarrow \omega = 0,3 \text{ osM} \quad C = 0,15 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Urea} \Rightarrow \omega = 0,3 \text{ osM} \quad C = 0,3 \text{ M}$$

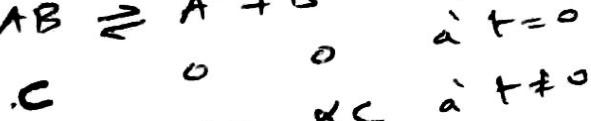
$$\text{Glucose} \Rightarrow \omega = 0,3 \text{ osM} \quad C = 0,3 \text{ M}$$

$$C_p = 0,15 \times 58,5 = 9 \text{ g/l}$$

$$C_p = 0,3 \times 60 = 18 \text{ g/l}$$

$$C_p = 0,3 \times 180 = 54 \text{ g/l}$$

$$\text{II) } \Delta T = -K_c \cdot C \quad (\Delta T = T_0 - T_s > 0)$$



$$J K = \frac{[A^-][B^+]}{[AB]} = \frac{\alpha^2 C}{1-\alpha}$$

$$C(1-\alpha) \quad \alpha C \quad \alpha C \quad \Delta t \neq 0$$

$$\Delta T_1 = -K_c C = -0,186^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = -K_c C = -K_c \cdot C (1+\alpha) = -0,251^\circ \text{C}$$

$$C = \frac{\Delta T_1}{C} = \boxed{0,1} \text{ mole/l}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_2}{\Delta T_1} = 1 + \alpha = \frac{0,251}{0,186} = \boxed{1,35} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0,35$$

$$\alpha = 0,35$$

$$K = \frac{\alpha^2 C}{1-\alpha} = \boxed{1,88 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

EX04

$$1) \left(\frac{\Delta n_g}{\Delta t} \right)_o = \left(\frac{\Delta n_g}{\Delta t} \right)_o = - D_g \cdot S_p \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta C_g}{\Delta x} \right)_o = D_g \cdot S_p \cdot \frac{C_{g,o}}{h}$$

$$= + 10^{-8} \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-3} = \boxed{10^{-4} \text{ mole/s}}$$

$$\frac{C_f - C_g}{C_g} < 0$$

$$2) \cdot \frac{\Delta m_u}{\Delta t} = - D_u \cdot S_p \cdot \frac{\Delta C_u^{(p)}}{\Delta x} = D_u \cdot S_p \cdot \frac{C_{u,(o)}}{h} = \frac{10^{-9} \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ g/s} \rightarrow (\text{cgs})$$

$$\text{en } 30s \Rightarrow m_u = \left(\frac{\Delta m_u}{\Delta t} \right) \cdot \Delta t = 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 30 \text{ (g)} = \boxed{9 \text{ mg}}$$

$$3) \left(\frac{\Delta n_g}{\Delta t} \right) = M_g \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta n_g}{\Delta t} \right) \quad \text{avec } n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= 18 \cdot 10^{-4} = 18 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g/s} = 18 \text{ mg/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow 30s \Rightarrow 18 \times 30 = \boxed{540 \text{ mg}}$$

$$4) D = \frac{k_B \cdot T}{f} \Rightarrow f = \frac{kT}{D} ; \text{ comme } D_g > D_u \Rightarrow f_g < f_u$$

→ la réforme ④ est exacte.

$$\star \text{ à l'équilibre: } \Rightarrow C_{g_1} = C_{g_2} \text{ et } C_{u_1} = C_{u_2}$$

$$C_{g_1} = C_{g_2} = \frac{1 \text{ mole}}{\frac{1}{3} \text{ volume total}} = 0,33 \text{ mole/l}$$

$$C_{u_1} = C_{u_2} = \frac{1}{3} = 0,33 \text{ mole/l}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{g_1} = C_{u_1} = 0,33 \text{ mole/l}$$

⇒ la réforme ① est juste

$$\text{Ex5} \\ V_I = V_{II} = 20 \text{ l d}^1 \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$1) h = ?$$

$$\text{compartment I} \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_{\text{NaCl}} + \omega_{\text{KCl}} = \left[\frac{468 \times 10^{-3}}{58,5 \times 20} \right] + \left[\frac{149 \times 10^{-3}}{94,5 \times 20} \right] \\ = 0,8 + 0,2 \approx 1 \text{ mOsm/l}$$

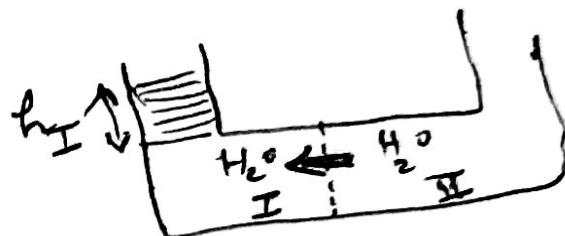
Pg:

$$\begin{cases} \omega = i c = [1 + \alpha \cdot (N_{\text{ions}} - 1)] \cdot \frac{C_p}{M} \quad \text{avec } \alpha = 1 \text{ et } N_{\text{ions}} = 2 \\ \omega = 2 \times \frac{m}{M \cdot V} = \frac{m \times 2}{M \times V} \end{cases}$$

$$T = 27^\circ \rightarrow T \approx 300 \text{ K} \Rightarrow R T = 24 \text{ atm}$$

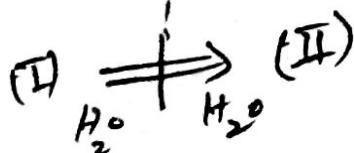
$$\pi = \omega R T = 1 \text{ mOsm.l}^{-1} \times 24 \text{ atm} = 24 \text{ matm} \\ = 2400 \text{ Pa} \\ = 24 \text{ cm H}_2\text{O}.$$

$$\Rightarrow h_I = 24 \text{ cm}$$



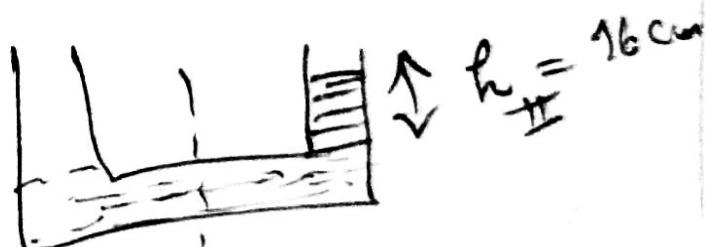
$$2) h_{II} = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \quad \text{II} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} P_1 = 24 \text{ matm} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} P_2 = 40 \text{ matm} \end{array}$$



$$\} \Rightarrow \Delta P = 40 - 24 = 16 \text{ matm} \\ = 16 \text{ cm H}_2\text{O}$$

\Rightarrow transfert d' H_2O
de I \rightarrow II



EX 6

$$[PA^-]_A = 5,2 \text{ mM}$$

$$[Na^+]_A = 5,2 \text{ mM}$$



$$[PB^+]_B = 2 \text{ mM}$$

$$[Cl^-]_B = 8 \text{ mM}$$

$$[Na^+]_B = 6 \text{ mM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{[Na^+]_A \cdot [Cl^-]_A}_{5,2 \times 0} <$$

$$\underbrace{[Na^+]_B \cdot [Cl^-]_B}_{8 \times 6}$$

à l'équilibre $\Rightarrow [Na^+]_A [Cl^-]_A = [Na^+]_B [Cl^-]_B$

$$(5,2+n)(n) = (6-n)(8-n)$$

$$\rightarrow n = 2,5$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [Na^+]_B = 3,5 \text{ mM} \\ [Cl^-]_B = 5,5 \text{ mM} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [Na^+]_A = 7,7 \text{ mM} \\ [Cl^-]_A = 2,5 \text{ mM} \end{array} \right.$$

$$2) w_A = (5,2 \times 1)_{PA^-} + (7,7 \times 1)_{Na^+} + (2,5 \times 1)_{Cl^-} = 15,4 \text{ m osm. l}^{-1}$$

$$w_B = (2 \times 1) + (3,1 \times 1) + (5,5 \times 1) = 11 \text{ m osm. l}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_A > w_B \Rightarrow \Delta w_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow \pi_A > \pi_B \Rightarrow \pi = \pi_A - \pi_B \neq 0$$

$$3) \pi = RT(w_A - w_B) = 24 \times 4,4 = 105,6 \text{ cm H}_2\text{O}$$

$$4) V_A - V_B = -\frac{2,3RT}{ZF} \log_{10} \frac{[Na^+]_A}{[Na^+]_B} = -\frac{60}{+1} \log_{10} \frac{2,5}{3,5} = -2,5 \text{ mV}$$

Exo 7

$$T = 310 \text{ K}, \Delta T_m = -K_C \omega_m$$

$$\omega = n \cdot RT \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\omega_m}{\omega_s} \right)$$

Nombre d'osmols

$$\Delta T_{\text{sang}} = -0,56 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\omega_s \approx \omega_{\text{plasma}} = 300 \text{ mOsm} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{sang}} = -K_C \cdot \omega_s$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_m}{\Delta T_s} = \frac{\omega_m}{\omega_s} = -\frac{1,96}{-0,56} = \boxed{3,5} \Rightarrow \omega_m = 3,5 \omega_s = 1,050 \text{ Osm} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$$

→ le nb d'osmols éliminés par 1s reins:

$$n_m = V_m \cdot \omega_m = 0,6 \times 1,050 = 0,63 \text{ Osm}$$

$$W = 0,63 \cdot 8,32 \cdot 310 \cdot \ln 3,5 = 2035,6 \text{ Joule}$$

→ puissance de charge 1s

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{W}{t} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2035,6}{86400} = 11,78 \text{ mWatt}$$

$$(t = 24 \times 3600 = 86400 \text{ s}) \quad \frac{1+2}{1+2} = 1,8 \text{ l}$$

2) Nouveau volume: $V' = 0,6 + 1,8 = 2,4 \text{ l}$

→ le nombre d'osmols resté in charge

$$\rightarrow \text{osmolarité change: } \omega'_m = \frac{\omega_m}{V'} = \frac{0,63}{2,4} = 0,26 \text{ Osm} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$$

$$\omega' = n RT \ln \left(\frac{\omega'_m}{\omega_s} \right)$$

$$= 0,63 \cdot 8,32 \cdot 310 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{0,26}{0,3} \right) = 250,5 \text{ J}$$

$$P' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{W'}{t} = 1,45 \text{ mWatt} \Rightarrow P' \ll P$$

③ le fait boire davant age diminue nettement le travail final