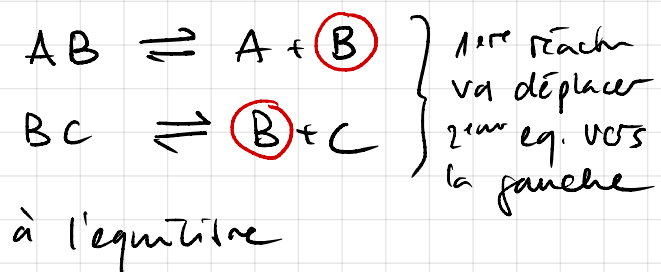
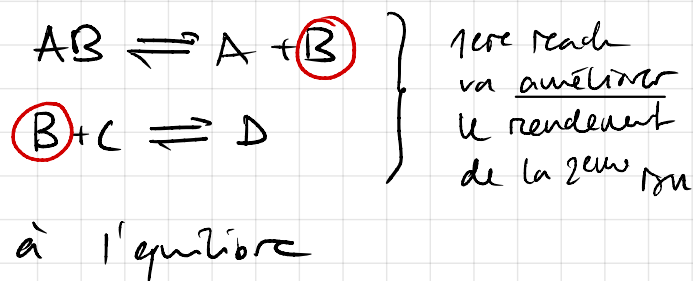


Equilibres simultanés



$$K_1 = \frac{a(A) \cdot a(B)}{a(AB)}$$

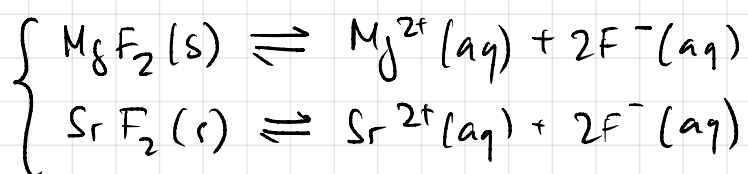
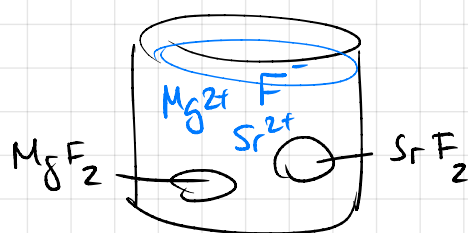
$$K_2 = \frac{a(B)a(C)}{a(BC)}$$



$$K_1 = \frac{a(A)a(B)}{a(AB)}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{a(D)}{a(B)a(C)}$$

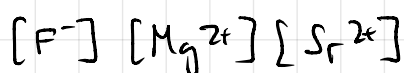
Exercice 12



$$K_{s1} = 6.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$K_{s2} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

3 inconnues $\Rightarrow$ 3 equations



solutions idéales $\gamma \approx 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} K_{s1} \approx [\text{Mg}^{2+}] [\text{F}^{-}]^2 / (c^0)^3 = 6.5 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ \textcircled{2} K_{s2} \approx [\text{Sr}^{2+}] [\text{F}^{-}]^2 / (c^0)^3 = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-9} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}} \right\} \text{equilibres}$$

$$\textcircled{3} 2[\text{Mg}^{2+}] + 2[\text{Sr}^{2+}] = [\text{F}^{-}]$$

bilan des charges

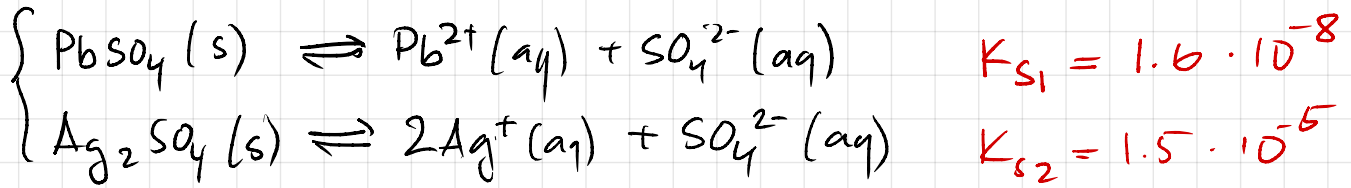
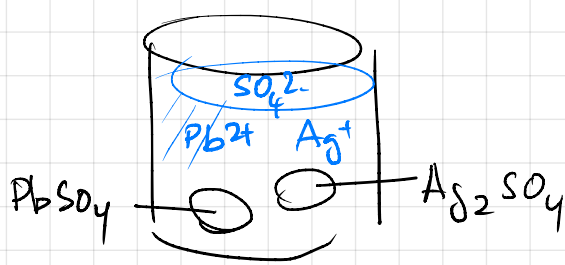
$$\textcircled{1} [\text{Mg}^{2+}] = \frac{K_{s1} \cdot (c^0)^3}{[\text{F}^{-}]^2} \quad \textcircled{2} [\text{Sr}^{2+}] = \frac{K_{s2} \cdot (c^0)^3}{[\text{F}^{-}]^2}$$

substitution $\textcircled{1}$ & $\textcircled{2}$ dans $\textcircled{3}$:

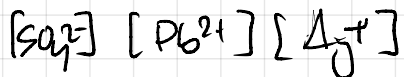
$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (c^0)^3 \cdot (K_{s1} + K_{s2}) = [\text{F}^{-}]^3$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{F}^{-}] = c^0 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2(K_{s1} + K_{s2})} = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

Exemple 2



3 inconnues $\Rightarrow$ 3 equations



$$\begin{aligned} (1) & K_{s1} \approx [Pb^{2+}] [SO_4^{2-}] / (c^0)^2 \\ (2) & K_{s2} \approx [Ag^+]^2 [SO_4^{2-}] / (c^0)^3 \\ (3) & 2[Pb^{2+}] + [Ag^+] = 2[SO_4^{2-}] \end{aligned}$$

Subst (2) dans (1) et tout dans (3) :

$$\frac{2 K_{s1}}{K_{s2}} [Ag^+]^4 + [Ag^+]^3 - 2 K_{s2} = 0 \quad \text{uh-oh...}$$

4ème degré

$$\text{mais : } K_{s1} \ll K_{s2}$$

Approximation : $[Pb^{2+}]$ est négligeable

$$(3) \quad 3[Pb^{2+}] + [Ag^+] = 2[SO_4^{2-}] \Rightarrow [Ag^+] = 2[SO_4^{2-}]$$

$$\text{Par subst. (3) dans (2)} \Rightarrow K_{s2} \approx [Ag^+] [SO_4^{2-}] / (c^0)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow [SO_4^{2-}] \approx c^0 \sqrt[3]{K_{s2} / 4} = \underline{1.6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol l}^{-1}}$$

pour calculer $[Pb^{2+}]$ et $[Ag^+]$

$$\rightarrow [Ag^+] = 2 [SO_4^{2-}] = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$[Pb^{2+}] = K_{s1} / [SO_4^{2-}] = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

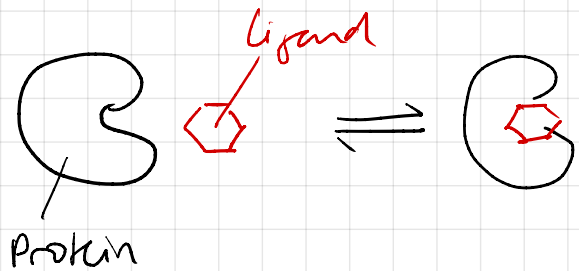
$\sim 10^4 \times$ difference!

Approximation ok

Equilibres d'association

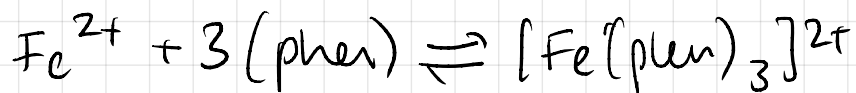


$$K_c = \frac{[AL_n]/c^0}{[A]/c^0 \cdot [L]/c^0}$$

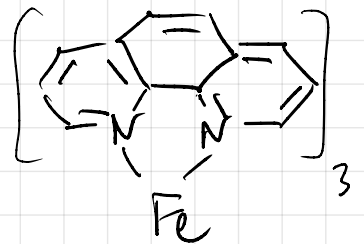
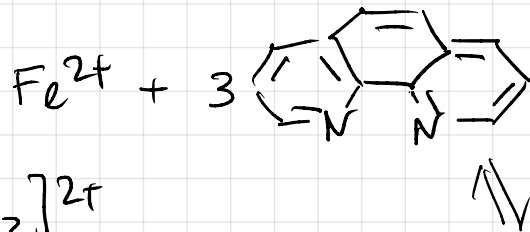


1,3-phenanthroline

Exemple :



$$K_c = \frac{[Fe(phen)_3^{2+}] \cdot (c^0)^3}{[Fe^{2+}] [phen]^3}$$



$$\Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K_c$$

enthalpie libre de la liaison A-L

Exemple : Hémoglobine / Oxygène

Chapitre 6 : Propriétés des solutions

Rupture de cohésion et solvation

cohésion du
solide

solvation des
ions

$$\Delta H_{\text{coh}}^{\circ} > 0$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{hydr}}^{\circ} < 0$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{coh}}^{\circ} > 0$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{hydr}}^{\circ} < 0$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} = \Delta H_{\text{coh}}^{\circ} + \Delta H_{\text{hydr}}^{\circ}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} = \Delta S_{\text{coh}}^{\circ} + \Delta S_{\text{hydr}}^{\circ}$$

le plus souvent

$$\Delta H_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} > 0, \Delta S_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} > 0$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} = \Delta H_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} - T \Delta S_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} < 0$$

$$K_s = \exp(-\Delta G_{\text{sol}}^{\circ} / RT)$$

la solubilité augmente
avec T.