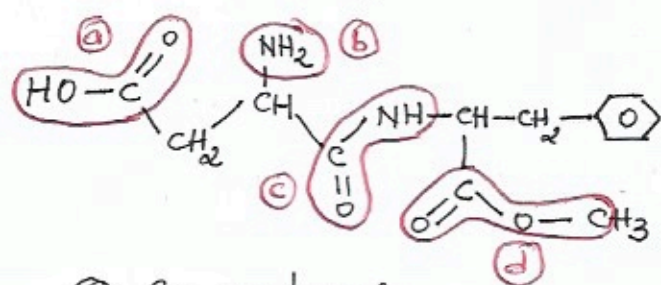


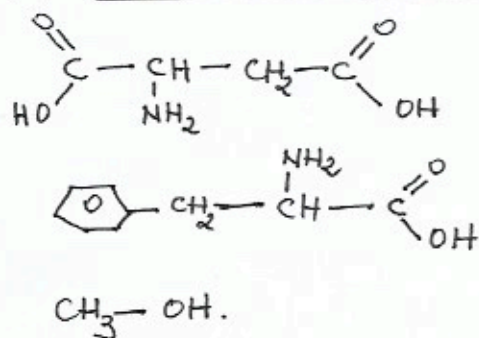
Correction Devoir 2 TS2

Exo 1: 1.1. Fonctions et groupes présents

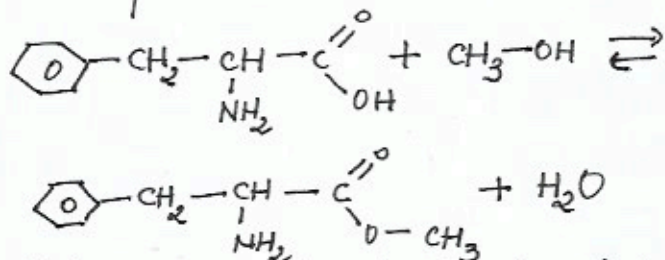


- (a) G: carboxyle
F: acide carboxylique
- (b) G: amine
F: amine
- (c) G: amide
F: amide
- (d) G: ester
F: ester

1.2. Formules semi-développées:

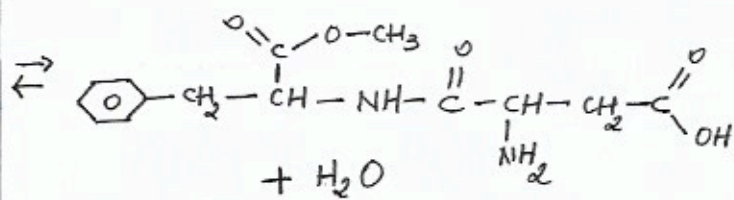
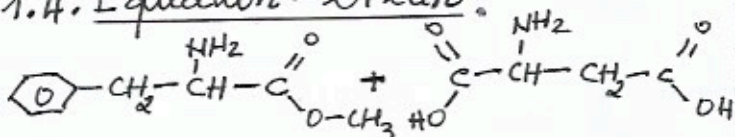


1.3. Equation - bilan:

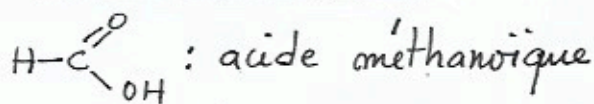


C'est une réaction d'estérification directe. Elle est lente, limitée et athermique.

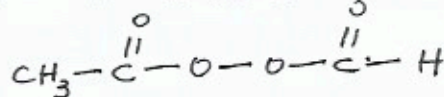
1.4. Equation - bilan:



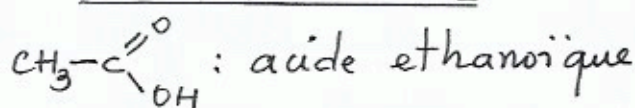
2. FSD et nom de B:



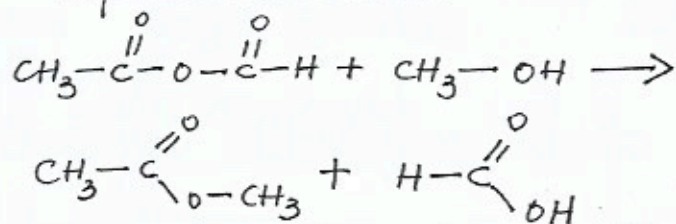
3.1. FSD de C:



3.2. FSD et nom de B₁:



4. Equation - bilan:



C'est une réaction d'estérification indirecte. Cette réaction est lente mais totale, alors que celle de la question 1.3. est lente, limitée et athermique.

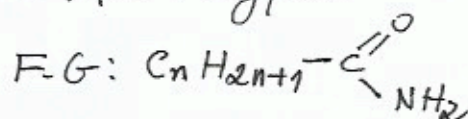
Exercice 2:

1.1. Formule brute:

$$\%(\text{N}) = \frac{m_1}{m} \times 100 = 19,17\%$$

$$\frac{M}{100} = \frac{14}{19,17} \Rightarrow M = \frac{1400}{19,17}$$

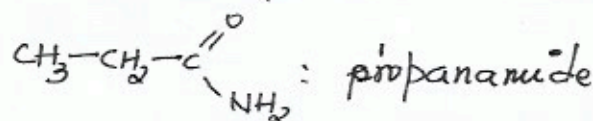
$$\Rightarrow M = 73 \text{ g/mol}$$

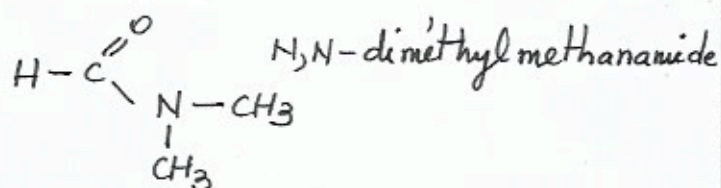
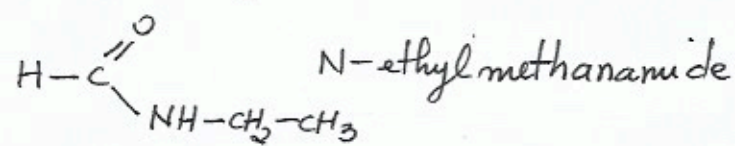
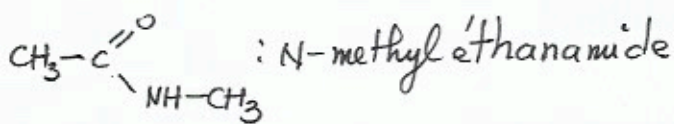


$$\Rightarrow 14n + 45 = 73 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

Donc F.B: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}$

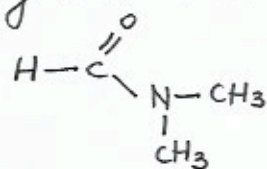
1.2. F.S.D possibles:





1.3. Identification :

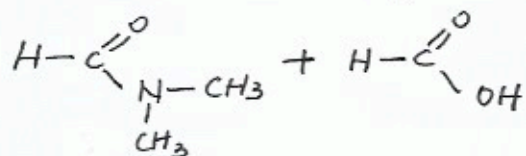
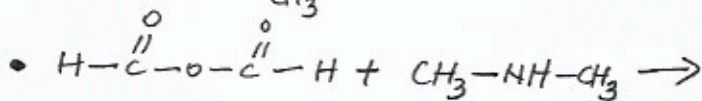
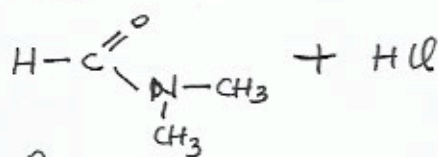
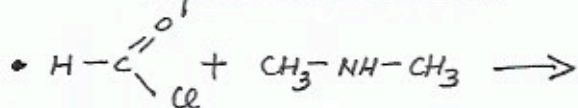
Le diméthyl formamide est le N,N-diméthyl méthanamide.



2.1. Deux méthodes rapides

On peut synthétiser l'amide à partir du chlorure de méthanoyle ou de l'anhydride méthanoïque en présence du diméthylamine.

2.2. Equation bilan



Exercice 3 :

1. Si les particules sont accélérées

$$\Delta E > 0 \Rightarrow qU_0 > 0 \text{ ou } q > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$U_0 > 0 \Rightarrow V_{P_1} - V_{P_2} > 0 \Rightarrow V_{P_1} > V_{P_2}$$

Donc P_1 est portée au potentiel le plus élevé.

2. Expression de v_0 :

$$\text{TEC} : \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = 2eU_0 \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{4eU_0}{m}}$$

3. Calculons la masse m :

$$v_0^2 = \frac{4eU_0}{m} \Rightarrow m = \frac{4eU_0}{v_0^2}$$

$$m = \frac{4 \times 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \times 4000}{(2.53 \cdot 10^5)^2} = 4 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}$$

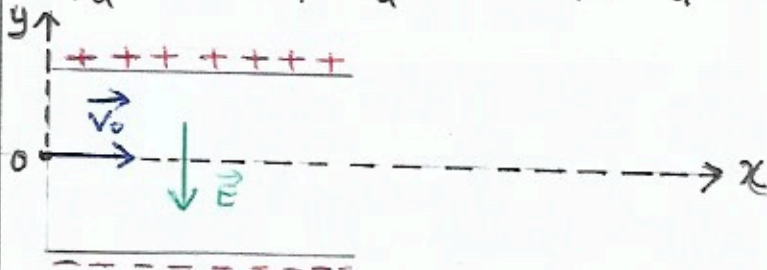
$$\text{On a : } m = A \times m_n \Rightarrow A = \frac{m}{m_n}$$

$$\text{AN : } A = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-26}}{1.67 \cdot 10^{-27}} = 24$$

Donc l'ion est le Mg^{2+}

4.1. Représentation :

$$U_{PQ} > 0 \Rightarrow V_P - V_Q > 0 \Rightarrow V_P > V_Q$$



4.2. Equations horaires :

Dans un référentiel galiléen, les particules sont soumises à $\vec{F}_e = 2e\vec{E}$

$$\text{TCI : } \vec{F}_e = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow 2e\vec{E} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{2e\vec{E}}{m}$$

$$\text{Par projection : } \vec{a} \begin{cases} a_x = 0 \\ a_y = -\frac{2eE}{m} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_x = c_1 \\ v_y = -\frac{2eE}{m}t + c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A } t=0 : \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_{0x} = c_1 = v_0 \\ v_{0y} = c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_x = v_0 \\ v_y = -\frac{2eE}{m}t \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{OG}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{OG} \begin{cases} x = v_0 t + c_3 \\ y = -\frac{eE}{m} t^2 + c_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A } t=0; \vec{OG}_0 \begin{cases} x_0 = c_3 = 0 \\ y_0 = c_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OG} \begin{cases} x = v_0 t \\ y = -\frac{eE}{m} t^2 \end{cases}$$

Equation de la trajectoire:

$$x = v_0 t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0} \Rightarrow y(x) = -\frac{eE}{m v_0^2} x^2$$

La trajectoire est parabolique.

4.3. Durée de la traversée:

$$\text{Au point de sortie } x_s = l \Rightarrow v_0 t_s = l$$

$$\Rightarrow t_s = \frac{l}{v_0} = 8 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s.}$$

4.4. Expression de y_s :

$$x_s = l \Rightarrow y_s = -\frac{eE l^2}{m v_0^2} \text{ or } E = \frac{U}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_s = -\frac{eU l^2}{m d v_0^2}$$

Mq y_s ne dépend pas de q et m :

$$v_0^2 = \frac{4eU_0}{m} \Rightarrow y_s = -\frac{eU l^2}{m d} \cdot \frac{m}{4eU_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_s = -\frac{U l^2}{4U_0 d} \quad \text{CQFD.}$$

4.5. Expression de v_s :

$$v_s = \sqrt{v_{sx}^2 + v_{sy}^2}$$

$$t_s = \frac{l}{v_0} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_s \begin{cases} v_{sx} = v_0 \\ v_{sy} = -\frac{2eU}{m d} \cdot \frac{l}{v_0} \end{cases}$$

$$v_s = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{4e^2 U^2 l^2}{m^2 x d^2 x v_0^2}}$$

$$\text{or } v_0^2 = \frac{4eU_0}{m} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_s = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{4e^2 U^2 l^2}{m^2 d^2} \times \frac{m}{4eU_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_s = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{eU^2 l^2}{m d^2 U_0}}$$

4.6. Expression de $\tan \alpha$:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y_s}{x_s} = -\frac{U l^2}{4U_0 d} \cdot \frac{e}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{U l}{2U_0 d}$$

4.7.1. Mq y est proportionnelle à U :

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{D} \Rightarrow y = D \tan \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{U l D}{2U_0 d} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{D l}{2U_0 d} \cdot U$$

$$y = K \cdot U \text{ avec } K = -\frac{D l}{2U_0 d}$$

Don y est proportionnelle à U .

4.7.2. Calculons U :

$$\lambda = \frac{U}{|y|} \Rightarrow U = \lambda |y|$$

$$\Rightarrow U = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ V.}$$

Calculons d :

$$y = -\frac{U l D}{2U_0 d} \Rightarrow d = -\frac{U l D}{2U_0 y}$$

$$\text{AN: } d = \frac{100 \times 0,2 \times}{2 \times 4000 \times (-0,2)} = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

4.7.3. Calculons v_s et y_s :

$$v_s = \sqrt{(2,53 \cdot 10^5)^2 + \frac{1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \times 100^2 \times 0,2^2}{4 \cdot 10^{-26} \times (0,01)^2 \times 4000}}$$

$$v_s = 2,61 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$y_s = -\frac{100 \times (0,2)^2}{4 \times 4000 \times 0,01} = -0,025 \text{ m} = -2,5 \text{ cm}$$

Exercice 4:

1. Equations horaires:

Système: projectile

Ref: TSG

$$\text{BFA: } \vec{P} = m\vec{g}$$

$$\text{TCI: } \vec{P} = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow m\vec{a} = m\vec{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{g}$$

Projections dans $(O, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$:

$$\vec{a} \begin{cases} a_x = 0 \\ a_y = -g \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_x = c_1 \\ v_y = -gt + c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A } t=0; \vec{v}_A \begin{cases} v_{Ax} = c_1 = v_A \cos \alpha \\ v_{Ay} = c_2 = v_A \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_x = v_A \cos \alpha \\ v_y = -gt + v_A \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{OA} \begin{cases} x = (v_A \cos \alpha)t + c_3 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + (v_A \sin \alpha)t + c_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A } t=0; \vec{OA}_0 \begin{cases} x_A = c_3 = l \\ y_A = c_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OA} \begin{cases} x = (v_A \cos \alpha)t + l \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + (v_A \sin \alpha)t \end{cases}$$

Equation de la trajectoire:

$$t = \frac{x-l}{v_A \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = -\frac{g}{2v_A^2 \cos^2 \alpha} (x-l)^2 + \tan \alpha (x-l)$$

La trajectoire est parabolique

2.1. Démonstration:

Au point C $\begin{pmatrix} x_c \\ z_c \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow z_c = -\frac{g(x_c-l)^2}{2v_A^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + \tan \alpha (x_c-l)$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{g(x_c-l)^2}{2v_A^2} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) + (x_c-l) \tan \alpha - z_c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-g(x_c-l)^2 \tan^2 \alpha + (x_c-l) \tan \alpha - [z_c]}{\frac{g(x_c-l)^2}{2v_A^2}} = 0$$

Calculons α_1 et α_2 :

$$-700 \tan^2 \alpha + 6000 \tan \alpha - 1700 = 0$$
$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 5589$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha_1 = \frac{-6000 + 5589}{2(-700)} = 83$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 83,5^\circ$$

$$\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{-6000 - 5589}{2(-700)} = 0,29$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 16,5^\circ$$

2.3. Durée du tir:

$$x_c = 7000 \text{ m} \Rightarrow t_c = \frac{x_c - l}{v_A \cos \alpha_2}$$

$$t_c = \frac{7000 - 1000}{500 \times \cos(16,5)} = 12,5 \text{ s.}$$

Calculons v_c :

$$\vec{v}_c \begin{cases} v_{cx} = v_A \cos \alpha \\ v_{cy} = -gt_c + v_A \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_c \begin{cases} v_{cx} = 479 \text{ m/s} \\ v_{cy} = 17 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

$$v_c = 479 \text{ m/s.}$$

3.1. Expression de la portée':

Au sol $z=0$

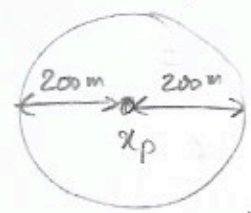
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{g(x_p - l)^2}{2v_A^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + \tan \alpha (x_p - l) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x_p - l) = 2v_A^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_p = \frac{v_A^2 \sin(2\alpha)}{g} + l$$

AN: $x_{p1} = 6624 \text{ m}$ et $x_{p2} = 14616 \text{ m}$

3.2. Le tir le plus dangereux:



$$x_{p1} \in [6424 \text{ m}; 6824 \text{ m}]$$

$$x_{p2} \in [14416 \text{ m}; 14816 \text{ m}]$$

On peut dire que le tir avec $\alpha_2 = 16.5^\circ$ est plus dangereux car $x = 14500 \text{ m} \in [14416 \text{ m}; 14816 \text{ m}]$

Exercice 5:

Expression de v_B :

TEC entre A et B:

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 = m g l \sin \alpha - f l$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{2 g l \sin \alpha - \frac{2 f l}{m}}$$

2. Expression de v au point M:

TEC entre B et M:

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v^2 - v_B^2) = m g h \text{ or}$$

$$h = l \cos \alpha - l \cos(\alpha + \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = v_B^2 + 2 g l [\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \theta)]$$

$$= 2 g l \sin \alpha - \frac{2 f l}{m} + 2 g l [\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \theta)]$$

Comme $l=r$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2 g r [\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \theta)] - \frac{2 f r}{m}}$$

3. Expression de R au point M:

$$\text{TCI: } \vec{P}' + \vec{R}' = m \vec{a}$$

$$\text{Suivant } \vec{m}: m g \cos(\alpha + \theta) - R = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = m g \cos(\alpha + \theta) - m \cdot \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\text{or } v^2 = 2 g r [\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \theta)] - \frac{2 f r}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = m g \cos(\alpha + \theta) - 2 m g [\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \theta)] + 2 f$$

$$\Rightarrow R = m g [3 \cos(\alpha + \theta) - 2(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)] + 2 f$$

4. Trouvons f et v_c :

Au point C: $\theta = \theta_c$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{R_c - m g [3 \cos(\alpha + \theta) - 2(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)]}{2}$$

$$f = 0.5 \text{ N.}$$

$$v_c = \sqrt{2 g r [\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \theta_c)] - \frac{2 f r}{m}}$$

AN: $v_c = 2.65 \text{ m/s}$

Deuxième partie:

1. Equations horaires

$$\text{TCI: } \vec{P}' = m \vec{a}' \Rightarrow m \vec{g} = m \vec{a}'$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}' = \vec{g} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \begin{cases} a_x = 0 \\ a_y = g \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_x = c_1 \\ v_y = g t + c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A } t=0; \vec{v}_D \begin{cases} v_{xD} = c_1 = v_D \cos \beta \\ v_{yD} = c_2 = v_D \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{cases} v_x = v_D \cos \beta \\ v_y = g t - v_D \sin \beta \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{OG}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{OG} \begin{cases} x = (v_D \cos \beta) t + C_3 \\ y = +\frac{1}{2} g t^2 - (v_D \sin \beta) t + C_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A } t=0; \vec{GD} \begin{cases} x_0 = C_3 = r' \cos \beta \\ y_0 = C_4 = r' \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{OG} \begin{cases} x = (v_D \cos \beta) t + r' \cos \beta \\ y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 - (v_D \sin \beta) t + r' \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

2. Equation de la trajectoire:

$$t = \frac{x - r' \cos \beta}{v_D \cos \beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{g(x - r' \cos \beta)^2}{2 v_D^2 \cos^2 \beta} - (x - r' \cos \beta) \tan \beta + r' \sin \beta$$

3. Coordonnées du point E:

$$y_E = r'$$

$$\text{En posant } X = x - r' \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g X^2}{2 v_D^2 \cos^2 \beta} - X \tan \beta + r' \sin \beta = r'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g}{2 v_D^2 \cos^2 \beta} X^2 - X \tan \beta + r' (\sin \beta - 1) = 0$$

$$1,21 X^2 - 0,84 X - 0,36 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 3,61$$

$$X_1 = \frac{0,84 - \sqrt{3,61}}{2(1,21)} = -0,44 < 0$$

$$X_2 = \frac{0,84 + \sqrt{3,61}}{2(1,21)} = 1,13$$

$$\Rightarrow x_E - r' \cos \beta = 1,13$$

$$\Rightarrow x_E = 1,13 + r' \cos \beta = 1,13 + 1 \times \cos 40$$

$$x_E = 1,9 \text{ m.}$$

Donc E a pour coordonnées:

$$x_E = 1,9 \text{ m et } y_E = 1 \text{ m.}$$

4. Caractéristiques de $\vec{v}_E$:

$$x_E = (v_D \cos \beta) t_E + r' \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow t_E = \frac{x_E - r' \cos \beta}{v_D \cos \beta}$$

$$t_E = \frac{1,9 - 1 \times \cos 40}{2,65 \times \cos 40} = 0,56 \text{ s}$$

$$\vec{v}_E \begin{cases} v_{Ex} = 2,03 \text{ m/s} \\ v_{Ey} = 3,8 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

$$v_E = \sqrt{(2,03)^2 + (3,8)^2} = 3,46 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_E = 4,3 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\tan \gamma = \frac{v_{Ey}}{v_{Ex}} = \frac{3,8}{2,03} = 1,87$$

$$\gamma = 62^\circ$$

Donc $\vec{v}_E$ fait 62° avec l'axe (ox).