

Correction Devoir N°3 PS2

Exercice 1: (3 points)

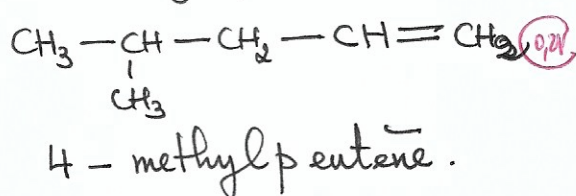
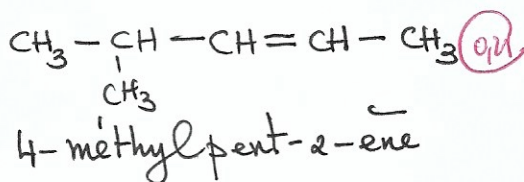
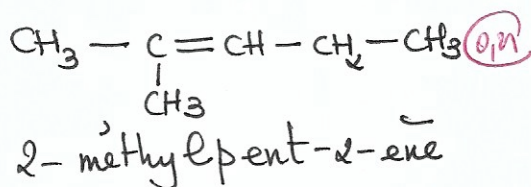
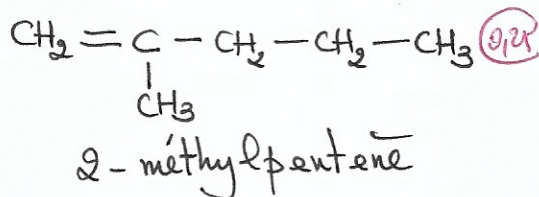
1. Nommons les composés:

2-chloro-3,4-dimethylhexène (0,25)

3,3,4-trimethylpent-1-yne (0,25)

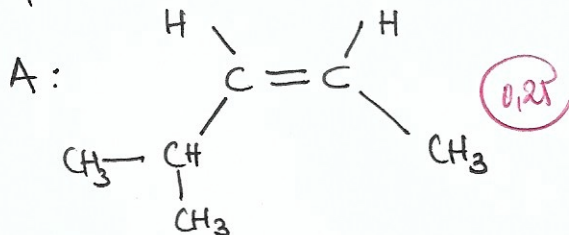
2-bromo-2,4,5-trimethylheptane (0,25)

2.1. F.S.D possibles de A:

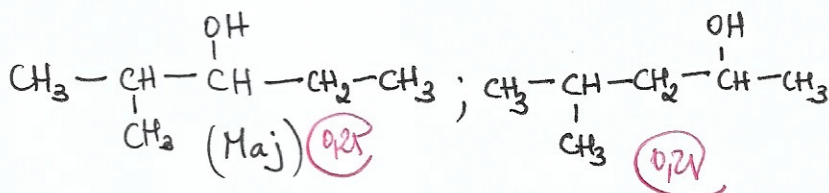


2.2. F.S.D de A:

Seule la 4-méthylpent-2-ène présente l'isomérisme Z/E donc



2.3. Produits obtenus par hydratation de A:

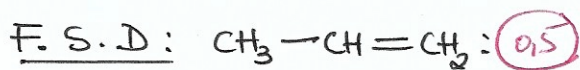


Exercice 2: (5 points)

1. Formule brute de l'alcène

$$14n = 42 \Rightarrow n = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C}_3\text{H}_6: \text{propène} \quad (0,5) + (0,5)$$



2. Equation-bilan:

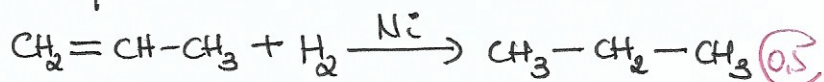


Volume de O_2 nécessaire:

$$\frac{V}{1} = \frac{V(\text{O}_2)}{4,5} \Rightarrow V(\text{O}_2) = 4,5 \cdot V$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\text{O}_2) = 4,5 \times 2 = 9 \text{ L} \Rightarrow \boxed{V(\text{O}_2) = 9 \text{ L}} \quad (0,5) + (0,5)$$

3. Equation-bilan:



Masses du corps obtenu:

$$n(\text{propène}) = n(\text{propane})$$

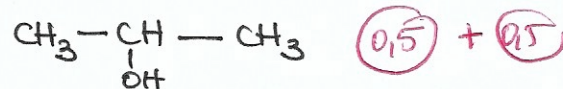
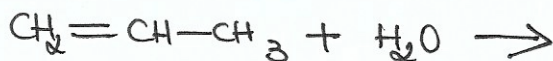
$$\Rightarrow \frac{m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)}{M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)} = \frac{m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)}{M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = \frac{m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6) \cdot M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)}{M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)}$$

$$m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = \frac{8,4 \times 44}{42} = 8,8 \text{ g}$$

$$\boxed{m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8) = 8,8 \text{ g}} \quad (0,5)$$

4. Equation-bilan:



Exercice 3 : (7 points)

1. On liste les forces sur AB :

- le poids $\vec{P}$ (0,25)
- la réaction normale $\vec{R}_N$ (0,25)
- la tension : $\vec{T}$ (0,25)
- la force de frottement $\vec{f}$ (0,25)

2. Enoncé : La variation de l'énergie cinétique entre 2 points A et B est égale à la somme des travaux des forces sur le trajet AB. (0,5)

3. Travail de chaque force :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{AB}(\vec{P}) &= 0 \text{ car } h=0 \quad (0,25) \\ W_{AB}(\vec{R}_N) &= 0 \text{ car } \vec{R}_N \perp \vec{AB} \quad (0,25) \\ W_{AB}(\vec{T}) &= T \cdot L \quad (0,25) \\ W_{AB}(\vec{f}) &= -f \cdot L \quad (0,25) \end{aligned}$$

4. L'expression de T :

TEC entre A et B :

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_B^2 - v_A^2) = T \cdot L - f \cdot L$$

$$\text{or } v_A = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 = L(T - f)$$

$$\Rightarrow T - f = \frac{m v_B^2}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{m v_B^2}{2L} + f} \quad (0,75)$$

$$\text{AN : } T = \frac{100 \times (20)^2}{2 \times 200} + 100 = 200 \text{ N}$$

$$\boxed{T = 200 \text{ N}} \quad (0,25)$$

5. Expression de h_c :

$$h_c = r(1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (0,5)$$

6. Expression de v_c :

TEC entre B et C :

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_c^2 - v_B^2) = W(\vec{P}) + W(\vec{R})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_c^2 - v_B^2) = -m g r (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$v_c^2 - v_B^2 = -2 g r (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\boxed{v_c = \sqrt{v_B^2 - 2 g r (1 - \cos \alpha)}} \quad (0,75)$$

$$\text{AN : } v_c = \sqrt{(20)^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 15 (1 - \cos 30)}$$

$$\boxed{v_c = 19 \text{ m/s}} \quad (0,25)$$

7. Expression de h_D :

TEC entre C et D :

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_D^2 - v_c^2) = W(\vec{P})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_D^2 - v_c^2) = -m g h_D$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h_D = \frac{v_c^2 - v_D^2}{2g}} \quad (0,75)$$

$$\text{AN : } h_D = -\frac{(14)^2 - (19)^2}{2 \times 10}$$

$$\boxed{h_D = 8,25 \text{ m}} \quad (0,25)$$

8. Vitesse en E :

TEC entre D et E :

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_E^2 - v_D^2) = W_{DE}(\vec{P})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_E^2 - v_D^2) = m g h_D$$

$$\boxed{v_E = \sqrt{v_D^2 + 2 g h_D}} \quad (0,75)$$

$$\text{AN : } v_E = \sqrt{(14)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 8,25}$$

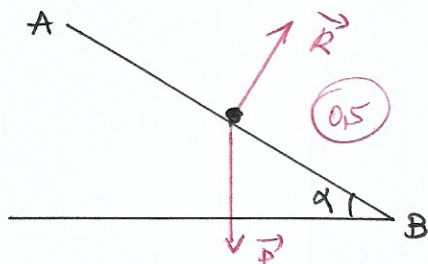
$$\boxed{v_E = 19 \text{ m.s}^{-1}} \quad (0,25)$$

Exercice 4: (5/5)

1.1. Diagramme des forces sur AB:

- poids du skieur: $\vec{P}$ (0,25)
- Reactⁿ du plan: $\vec{R}$ (0,25)

Représentation:



1.2. Montrons que $v_B = 7 \text{ m/s}$:

TEC entre A et B:

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_B^2 - v_A^2) = W_{AB}(\vec{P}) + W_{AB}(\vec{R})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_B^2 - v_A^2) = mg \cdot AB \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{v_A^2 + 2g \cdot AB \cdot \sin \alpha} \quad (0,5)$$

$$\text{AN: } v_B = \sqrt{3^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 4 \times \sin(30)} = 7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\boxed{v_B = 7 \text{ m.s}^{-1}} \quad (0,25)$$

2.1. Travail de f sur BC:

$$W_{BC}(\vec{f}) = -f \cdot BC$$

$$= -120 \times 8$$

$$\boxed{W_{BC}(\vec{f}) = -960 \text{ N}} \quad (0,5)$$

2.2. Calculons v_C :

TEC entre B et C:

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_C^2 - v_B^2) = W(\vec{P}) + W(\vec{R}_N) + W(\vec{f})$$

$$v_C^2 - v_B^2 = \frac{2W(\vec{f})}{m}$$

$$\boxed{v_C = \sqrt{v_B^2 + \frac{2 \cdot W_{BC}(\vec{f})}{m}}} \quad (0,5)$$

$$v_C = \sqrt{7^2 + \frac{2 \times (-960)}{80}}$$

$$\boxed{v_C = 5 \text{ m.s}^{-1}} \quad (0,25)$$

3.1. Expression de v_H :

TEC entre C et M:

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_H^2 - v_C^2) = W_{CH}(\vec{P}) + W_{CH}(\vec{R})$$

$$= mgh \text{ or } h = r(1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$= mgr(1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_H^2 - v_C^2 = 2gr(1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_H = \sqrt{v_C^2 + 2gr(1 - \sin \theta)}} \quad (0,5)$$

3.2. Determinons l'angle θ :

$$2gr(1 - \sin \theta) = v_H^2 - v_C^2$$

$$1 - \sin \theta = \frac{v_H^2 - v_C^2}{2gr}$$

$$\sin \theta = 1 - \frac{v_H^2 - v_C^2}{2gr}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = \sin^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{v_H^2 - v_C^2}{2gr} \right)} \quad (0,5)$$

$$\text{AN: } \theta = \sin^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{7^2 - 5^2}{2 \times 10 \times 2,4} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 30^\circ} \quad (0,5)$$