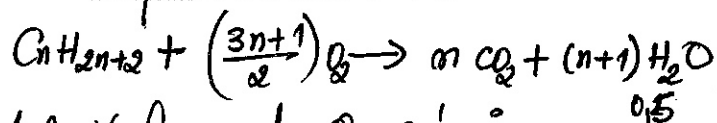


# Correction composition I PS<sub>2</sub>

## Exercice 1:

### 1.1. Equation-bilan:



### 1.2. Volume de O<sub>2</sub> réagi:

$$V(O_2)_r = 140 - 36 = 104 \text{ cm}^3$$

### Volume de Cl<sub>2</sub> formé:

$$V(Cl_2) = 64 \text{ cm}^3$$

### 1.3. F.B de A:

D'après l'équation:  $\frac{V(O_2)_r}{\frac{3n+1}{2}} = \frac{V(Cl_2)}{n}$

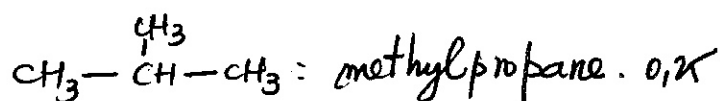
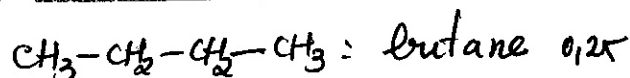
$$\Rightarrow \frac{104}{\frac{3n+1}{2}} = \frac{64}{n} \Rightarrow 104n = 64\left(\frac{3n+1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 104n = 32(3n+1) \Rightarrow 104n = 96n + 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 8n = 32 \Rightarrow n = \frac{32}{8} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{F.B: } C_4H_{10}$$

### 1.4. F.S.D et noms:



1.5. Comme A est ramifié alors c'est le 2-methylpropane.

### 1.6.1. F.B de B: $C_4H_{10-x}Cl_x$

$$\Rightarrow M = 58 + 34,5x$$

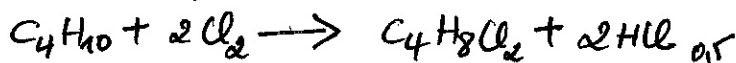
$$\frac{85,5x}{55,59} = \frac{58 + 34,5x}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3550x = 3224,22 + 1917,855x$$

$$x = \frac{3224,22}{3550 - 1917,855} = 2$$

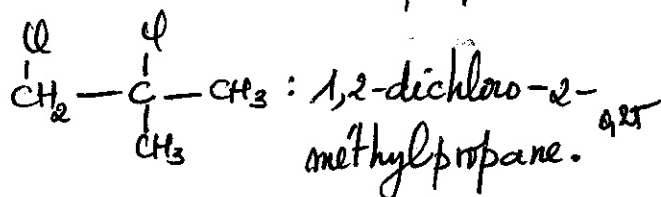
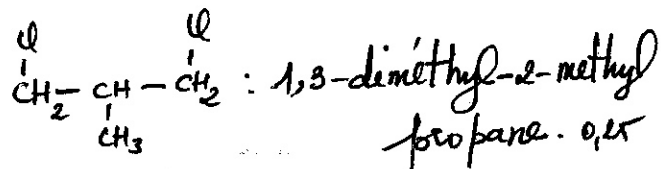
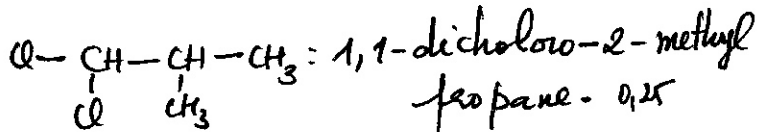
$$\Rightarrow \text{F.B de B: } C_4H_8Cl_2$$

### 1.6.2. Equation-bilan:



Elle s'effectue en présence de lumière

### 1.6.3. F.S.D de B:



## Exercice 2:

### 1.1. Formule brute:

$$\frac{12x}{85,7} = \frac{56}{141,3} = \frac{56}{100}$$

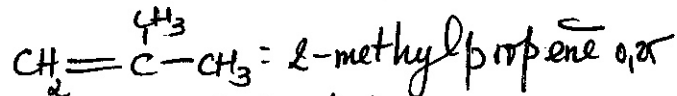
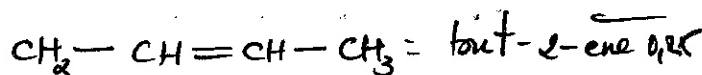
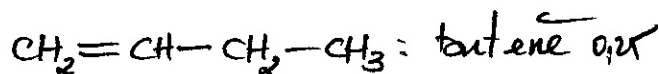
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{56 \times 85,7}{1200} = 4$$

$$y = \frac{56 \times 141,3}{100} = 8$$

$$\text{F.B de A: } C_4H_8$$

Il appartient à la famille des alcènes.

### 1.2. F.S.D et nom:

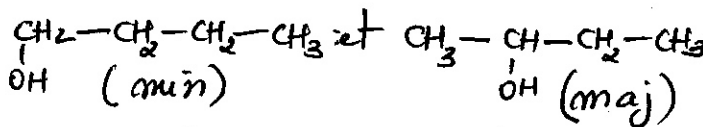


### 1.3. Identification:

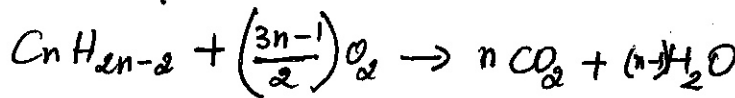
A est linéaire et non symétrique donc c'est le but-1-ène

①

#### 1.4. F.S.D des corps obtenus:



#### 2.1. Equation-bilan:



#### 2.2. F.B de B:

D'après l'équation:  $\frac{V}{1} = \frac{V_1}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{V_1}{V} = \frac{50}{10} = 5$$

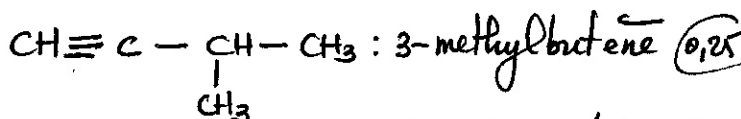
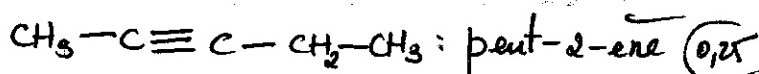
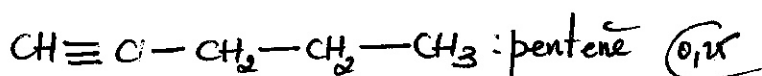


Volume de  $\text{O}_2$  utilisé:

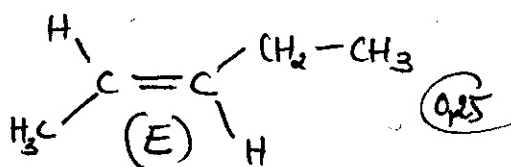
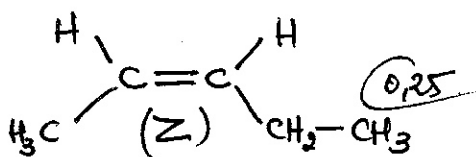
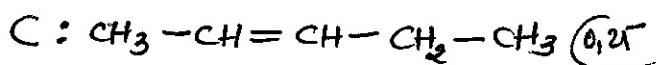
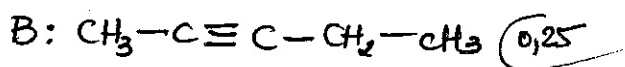
$$\frac{V(\text{O}_2)}{7} = \frac{V}{1} \Rightarrow V(\text{O}_2) = 7V$$

$$V(\text{O}_2) = 7 \times 10 = 70 \text{ mL} \quad (0,25)$$

#### 2.3. F.S.D de et noms:



#### 2.4. F.S.D de B, C et des stéréoisomères:



#### Exercice 3:

##### 1.1. Expressions de $z_A$ , $z_B$ et $z_C$

$$z_A = l \sin \alpha + r(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$z_A = 2r \sin \alpha + r(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$z_A = r(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (0,25)$$

$$\text{AN: } z_A = 0,5(2 \sin 30 + 1 - \cos 30)$$

$$z_A = 0,57 \text{ m.} \quad (0,25)$$

$$z_B = r(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\text{AN: } z_B = 0,5(1 - \cos 30) = 0,067 \text{ m}$$

$$z_B = 0,067 \text{ m} \quad (0,25)$$

$$z_C = 0 \quad (0,25)$$

##### 1.2. Expression de $E_{pp}(A)$ et $E_{pp}(B)$

$$E_{pp}(A) = m'g z_A$$

$$E_{pp}(A) = m'gr(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (0,25)$$

$$E_{pp}(B) = m'g z_B$$

$$E_{pp}(B) = m'gr(1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (0,25)$$

##### 2. Energie mécanique en A:

$$E_m(A) = E_c(A) + E_{pp}(A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m' v_A^2 + m'gr(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\text{a } v_A = 0 \Rightarrow E_m(A) = m'gr(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (0,5)$$

##### 3. Calculons $v_A$ et $v_C$ :

Conservation de  $E_m$ :

$$E_m(A) = E_m(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow m'gr(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha) = m'gr(1 - \cos \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} m' v_B^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B^2 = 2gr(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha) - 2gr(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 2gr(2 \sin \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha - 1 + \cos \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{4gr \sin \alpha} \quad \text{AN: } v_B = 3,16 \text{ m/s} \quad (0,25) \quad (2)$$

$$E_m(B) = E_m(C)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{E_m(C) - mgr(1 - \cos \beta')}{r\beta'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 + mgr(1 - \cos \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_C^2 = v_B^2 + 2gr(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$v_C = \sqrt{v_B^2 + 2gr(1 - \cos \alpha)} \quad (0,25) \Rightarrow f = 0,47 \text{ N} \quad (0,25)$$

$$\text{AN: } v_C = \sqrt{(3,16)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 0,5(1 - \cos 30)}$$

$$v_C = 3,37 \text{ m.s}^{-1} \quad (0,25)$$

H.1. Expression de  $E_{pp}(D)$ :

$$E_{pp}(D) = mgz_D$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{pp}(D) = mgr(1 - \cos \beta) \quad (0,15)$$

H.2. Calculons  $E_m(C)$ :

$$E_m(C) = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2$$

$$E_m(C) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0,05 \times (3,4)^2 = 0,289 \text{ J} \quad (0,5)$$

H.3. Calculons  $\beta_{\max}$ :

$$E_m(C) = E_m(D) \Rightarrow$$

$$E_m(C) = mgr(1 - \cos \beta_{\max}) \text{ car } v_D = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos \beta_{\max} = \frac{E_m(C)}{mgr}$$

$$\cos \beta_{\max} = 1 - \frac{E_m(C)}{mgr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_{\max} = \cos^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{E_m(C)}{mgr}\right)$$

$$\beta_{\max} = \cos^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{0,289}{0,05 \times 10 \times 0,5}\right) = 99^\circ \quad (0,15) \quad v_C = 6,65 \text{ m/s} \quad (0,25)$$

H.4. Calculons  $f$ :

$$\text{TEH: } \Delta E_m = W(\vec{f})$$

$$E_m(D) - E_m(C) = -f \cdot \widehat{CD}$$

$$mgr(1 - \cos \beta') - E_m(C) = -f \cdot \beta' \cdot r$$

Exercice 4:

1.1. Montrons que  $\theta = 70^\circ$ :

TEC entre A et B: 0

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 = W(\vec{P}) + W(\vec{R}) = mgl \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{v_B^2}{2gl}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{v_B^2}{2gl}\right) \quad (0,5)$$

$$\text{AN: } \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{6,13^2}{2 \times 10 \times 2}\right) = 70^\circ \quad (0,5)$$

1.2. Calculons  $v_C$  et  $v_D$ :

TEC entre B et C:

$$\frac{1}{2}m(v_C^2 - v_B^2) = mgh = mgr(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_C^2 - v_B^2 = 2gr(1 - \cos \theta)$$

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

$$\text{AN: } v_C = \sqrt{6,13^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 1 \times (1 - \cos 70)}$$

TEC entre C et D:

$$\frac{1}{2}m(v_D^2 - v_C^2) = -2mgr$$

$$\Rightarrow v_D = \sqrt{v_C^2 - 4gr} \quad (0,15)$$

$$\text{AN: } v_D = \sqrt{6,65^2 - 4 \times 10 \times 0,5} = 4,92 \text{ m/s} \quad (0,25)$$

$$2.1. \text{Mq } L = l + \frac{25}{18} \pi r$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= AB + BC + CD \\ &= l + r\theta + r\pi \\ &= l + r \cdot \frac{70\pi}{180} + r\pi \\ &= l + r \left( \frac{7\pi}{18} + \pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$L = l + \frac{25\pi r}{18} \quad (0,5); \quad L = 4,18 \text{ m} \quad (0,5) \quad \text{AN: } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 10}{4 \times 0,6} (\cos 30 - \cos 45)}$$

2.2. Travail du poids:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{AD}(\vec{P}) &= W_{AB}(\vec{P}) + W_{BC}(\vec{P}) + W_{CD}(\vec{P}) \\ &= mgl \sin \theta + mgr(1 - \cos \theta) - 2g \cdot m \\ &= mg [l \sin \theta + r(1 - \cos \theta) - 2r] \\ &= 0,5 \times 10 \times [2 \times \sin 70 + 0,5(1 - \cos 70) - 2 \times 0,5] \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{AD}(\vec{P}) = 6,04 \text{ J} \quad (0,5)$$

$$2.3. \text{Mq } f = \frac{12,08 - m v_D^2}{2L}$$

TEC entre A et D:

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_D^2 - v_A^2) = -f \times L + 6,04$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_D^2 = -f \times L + 6,04$$

$$m v_D^2 = -2fL + 12,08$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{12,08 - m v_D^2}{2L} \quad (0,5)$$

2.4. Calculons f:

$$f = \frac{12,08 - 0,5 \times (2,45)^2}{2 \times 4,18}$$

$$f = 1,1 \text{ N.} \quad (0,5)$$

Exercice 5:

1.1. Calculons la vitesse à position  $\theta = 30^\circ$ :

$$\text{TEC: } \frac{1}{2} J_A \omega^2 = mg \frac{l}{2} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} m L^2 \cdot \omega^2 = mg \frac{l}{2} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} L \omega^2 = g (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{3g}{4L} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{4L} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)} \quad (0,75)$$

$$\omega = 1,41 \text{ rad/s.} \quad (0,25)$$

1.2. Calculons la vitesse à la position d'équilibre:

$$\text{En posant } \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_e = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{4L} (1 - \cos \theta_0)} \quad (0,75)$$

$$\omega_e = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 10}{4 \times 0,6} (1 - \cos 45)}$$

$$\omega_e = 1,91 \text{ rad/s.} \quad (0,25)$$

2. Vitesse au sommet de la trajectoire:

$$\frac{1}{2} J_A (\omega_s^2 - \omega_0^2) = -mgh \text{ or } h = \frac{l}{2} (1 + \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} J_A (\omega_s^2 - \omega_0^2) = -mg \frac{l}{2} (1 + \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\frac{4}{3} m L^2 (\omega_s^2 - \omega_0^2) = -g L (1 + \cos \theta_0)$$

$$\omega_s = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{3g}{4L} (1 + \cos \theta_0)} \quad (0,25)$$

$$\omega_s = \sqrt{(1,5)^2 - \frac{3 \times 10}{4 \times 0,6} (1 + \cos 45)}$$

$$\omega_s = 14,27 \text{ rad/s.} \quad (0,25)$$

3.  $\omega_s > 0$ , donc la tige fait un tour complet.  $(0,5)$