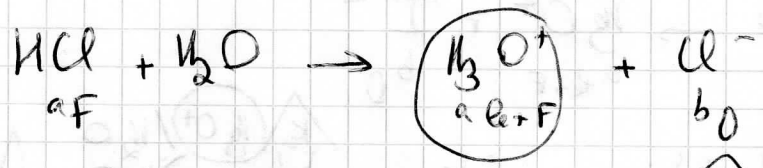
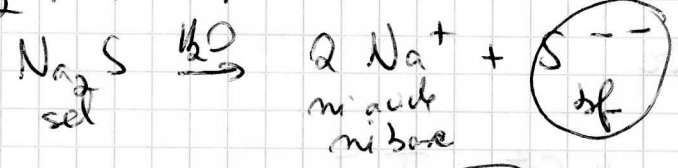
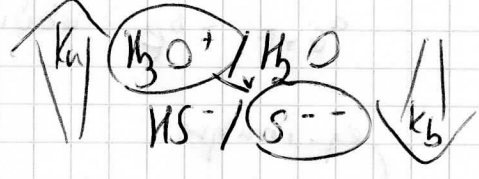


video 1) Na_2S et HCl



a le + F + b0 réaction complète



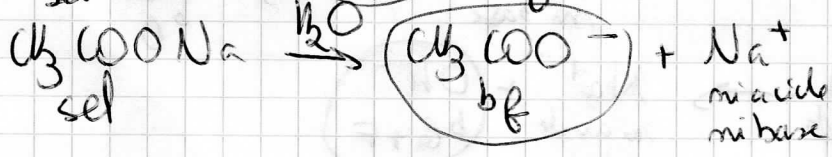
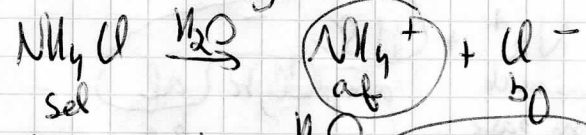
eq. ionique



eq. moléculaire

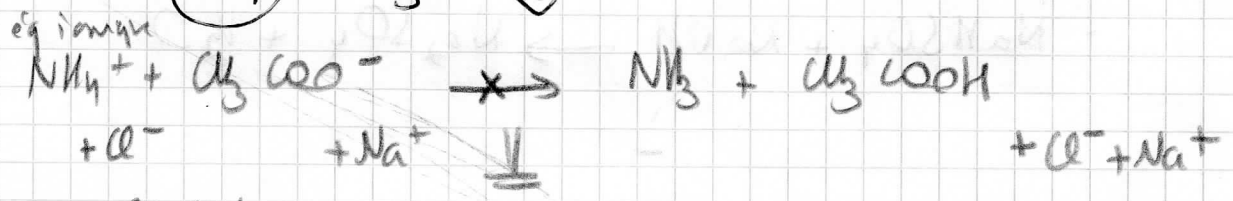
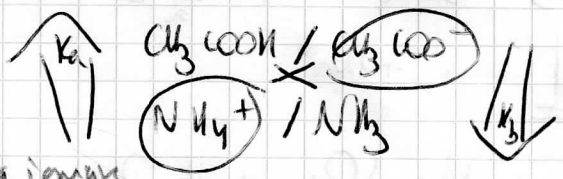


2) NH_4Cl et CH_3COONa

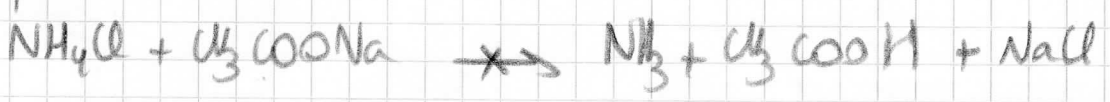


af et bF

$K_c = \frac{K_{a1}}{K_{a2}} = \frac{K_{a\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NH}_3}}{K_{a\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}/\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-}} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-10}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-5} < 0,001$
considéré comme impossible

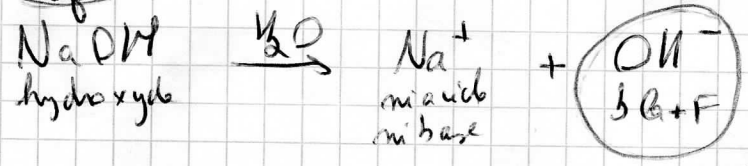


eq. moléculaire

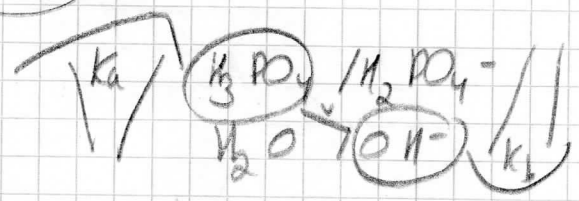


1) H_3PO_4 et $NaOH$ en conditions stoichiométriques

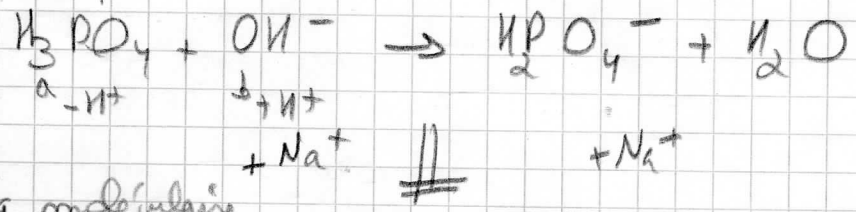
H_3PO_4 acide maj indat



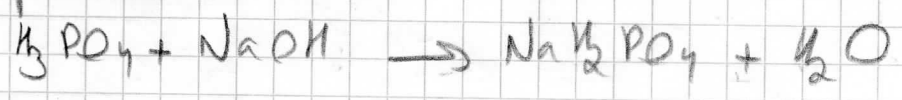
b b + f + ac réaction complète



eq ionique

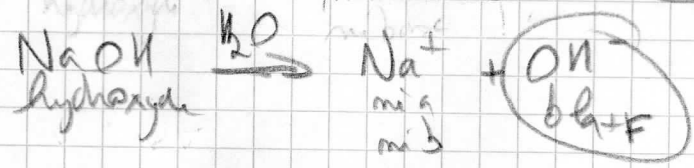
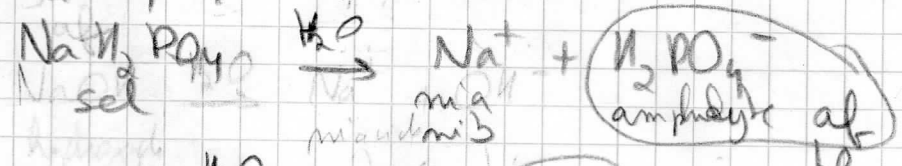


eq moléculaire

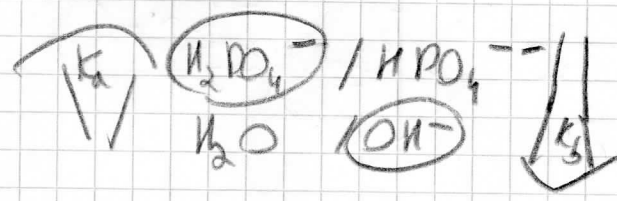


Non demandé: énoncé: échange de 1 H^+
 suite si 2x plus de $NaOH$ que de H_3PO_4

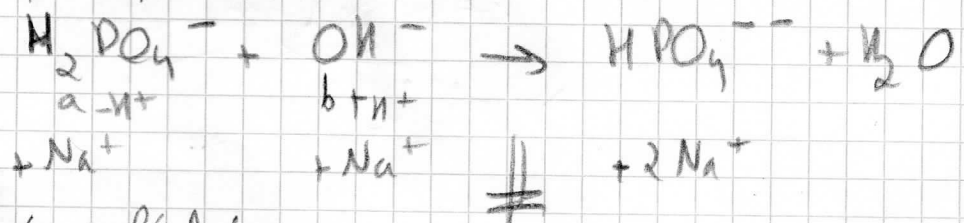
NaH_2PO_4 et $NaOH$



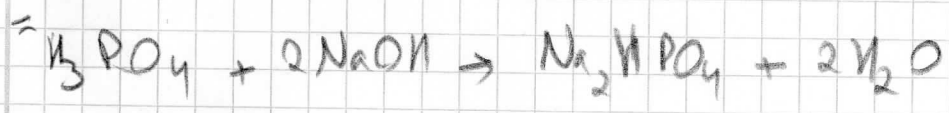
b b + f + ac réaction complète



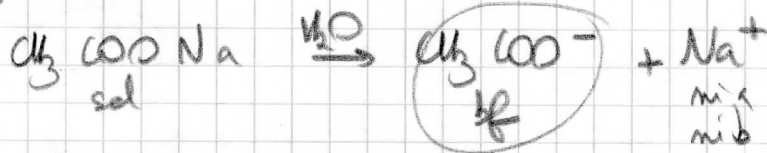
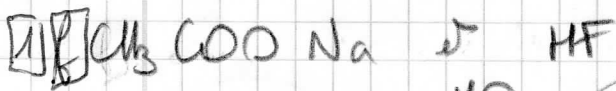
eq ionique



eq moléculaire



suite possible si 3x + de $NaOH$

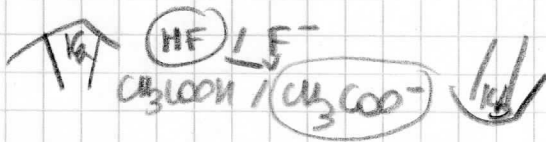


HF af H_2O af CH_3COOH af CH_3COO^- af
 note major intact

$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{F}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{HF}$

$$K_c = \frac{K_{a1} \cdot K_c \cdot K_{a2} \cdot \text{HF} / \text{F}^-}{K_{a2} \cdot K_{a1} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} / \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-} = \frac{6,3 \cdot 10^{-4}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 35$$

$0,001 \leq K_c = 35 \leq 1000$ réaction incomplète \rightleftharpoons
 $K_c = 35 > 1$ équilibre déplacé vers les produits



eq. ionique



eq. moléculaire

