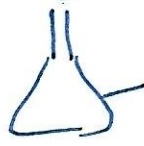


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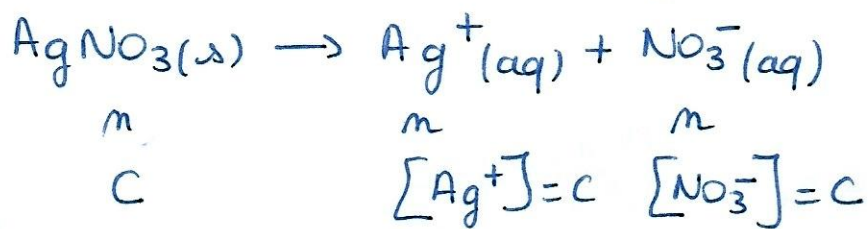


$m_1 = 1,21 \text{ g}$ de nitrate de fer III $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3, 9\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$
 $+ m_2 = 0,87 \text{ g}$ $\text{FeSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$
 $+ m_3 = 0,64 \text{ g}$ $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{s})$
 $+ \text{Ag}(\text{s})$

250,0 mL

$$1) Q_{r,i} = \frac{\left(\frac{[\text{Ag}^+]}{c^0}\right) \times \left(\frac{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]}{c^0}\right)}{\left(\frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{c^0}\right)} = \frac{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{Fe}^{2+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{3+}] \times c^0}$$

* Calcul de $[\text{Ag}^+]$: il provient de $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{s})$



$$M = \frac{m}{n} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{g/mol} \\ \parallel \\ \text{mol} \end{array}$$

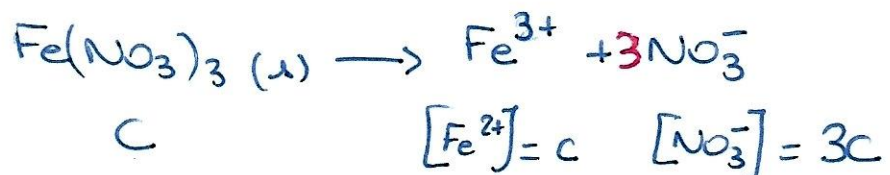
$$c = \frac{m}{V} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mol} \\ \parallel \\ \text{L} \end{array}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$c = \frac{m}{M \times V}$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] = \frac{m_3}{M \times V} = \frac{0,64}{169,9 \times 250,0 \times 10^{-3}} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$$

* Calcul de $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$: il provient de $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3, 9\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$

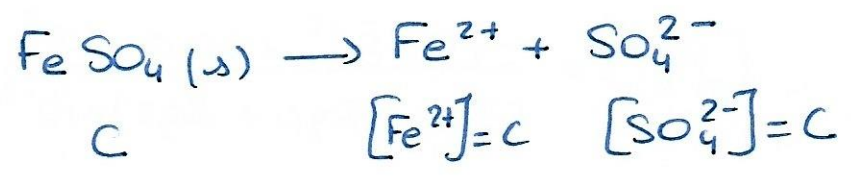


$$[\text{Fe}^{3+}] = c = \frac{m_1}{M \times V}$$

$$M(\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3, 9\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 241,9 + 9 \times 18 = 403,9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{Fe}^{3+}] = \frac{1,21}{403,9 \times 250,0 \times 10^{-3}} = \underline{1,20 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}}$$

* Calcul de $[\text{Fe}^{2+}]$: il provient de $\text{FeSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$



$$[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = c = \frac{m_2}{M \times V}$$

$$M(\text{FeSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 151,9 + 7 \times 18,0 = 277,9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = \frac{0,87}{277,9 \times 250,0 \cdot 10^{-3}} = \underline{1,25 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}}$$

$$\underline{Q_{r,i}} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 1,25 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1,20 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 1,0} = \underline{1,56 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

2) Si la masse d'argent diminue, la transformation évolue dans le sens direct de l'équation donc

$$\begin{array}{l} Q_{r,i} < k \\ 1,56 \cdot 10^{-2} < k \end{array}$$

3) On calcule les concentrations dans la solution

$$\text{totale : } [Fe^{3+}] = \frac{n_i}{V_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{C_i \times V_i}{V_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$[Fe^{3+}] = \frac{1,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 30 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(30,0 + 50,0 + 20,0) \times 10^{-3}} = 3,0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

$$[Fe^{2+}] = \frac{5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 50,0 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(30,0 + 50,0 + 20,0) \times 10^{-3}} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

$$[Ag^+] = \frac{1,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 20,0 \times 10^{-3}}{(30,0 + 50,0 + 20,0) \times 10^{-3}} = 2,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

$$\underline{Q_{r,i}} = \frac{2,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{3,0 \cdot 10^{-5} \times 1,0} = \underline{1,7}$$

Comme de l'argent se forme la transformation évolue dans le sens indirect de l'équation

$$\text{donc } Q_{r,i} > K$$

$$1,7 > K$$

$$\underline{\text{Encadrement : } 1,56 \cdot 10^{-2} < K < 1,7}$$