

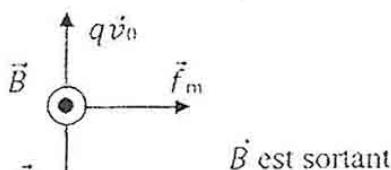
## PC SÉRIE A

## EXERCICE 2

1.

1.1. Système : ion Cl

Le référentiel du laboratoire supposé galiléen  
Forces :  $\vec{F}_m = 2(\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B})$  force magnétique



$q\vec{v}, \vec{B}$  et  $\vec{f}_m$  forment un trièdre direct.

$$1.2. \text{ TCI : } \sum F_{ext} = m\vec{a} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{q}{m}(\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B})$$

Dans la base de Frenet ( $\vec{n}, \vec{\tau}$ ) associée au mvt, on a :  $\vec{v} = v\vec{\tau}$  or  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{\tau} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = a\vec{n}$

$$\text{or } \vec{a} = a_n \vec{n} + a_t \vec{\tau} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_t = 0 & (1) \\ a_n = a = \frac{|q|v_B}{m} & (2) \end{cases}$$

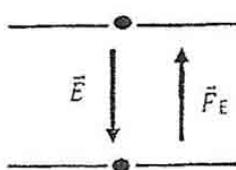
(1) :  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v = cst = v_0$  mvt uniforme.

$$(2) \Rightarrow \frac{v_0}{\rho} = \frac{|q|v_0 B}{m} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{mv_0}{|q|B} = cst = R \\ \Rightarrow \text{mvt circulaire.}$$

$$\text{On a } R = \frac{mv_0}{eB}$$

1.3.  $v_t = 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m/s}$  car le mouvement est uniforme

2.

2.1. Force :  $\vec{F}_e = q \cdot \vec{E}$  force électrique2.2. Appliquons le T.C.I :  $m\vec{a} = 2e\vec{E}$  :

$$\vec{a} = -e\vec{E}/m$$

A t=0s :  $\vec{v}_0(v_{0x}=v_0; v_{0y}=0)$  :

$\overrightarrow{OG}_0(x_0=0; y_0=R)$

A t=0 ;  $\vec{a}(a_x=0; a_y=\frac{-eE}{m})$  ;

$\vec{v}(v_x=v_0; v_y=\frac{-eE}{m}t)$  ;

$\overrightarrow{OG}(x=v_0t; y=\frac{-eE}{2m}t^2+R)$

$$2.3. t=x/v_0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{-eE}{2m \cdot v_0^2} \cdot x^2 + R$$

2.4. En D :  $x=R$  et  $y=0$ 

$$2eE / (2mv_0^2) \cdot R^2 + R = 0$$

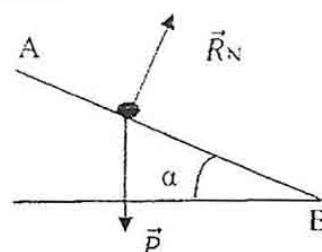
$$E = 2mv_0^2 / (eR) = 9987 \text{ V/m.}$$

## EXERCICE 1

1.

1.1. système : le boulet

Référentiel : T.S.G

Forces :  $\vec{P}$  et  $\vec{R}$ 1.2. Appliquons le T.C.I :  $m\vec{a} = \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{P} + \vec{R}$  (1)

$$(1) \text{ sur AB : } ma = mg \cdot \sin \alpha \Rightarrow a = g \cdot \sin \alpha = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

a constante et

 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} > 0$  le mouvement est rectiligne uniformément accéléré.

$$1.3. \begin{cases} 0,5mv_B^2 = mgh \\ v_B = \sqrt{2gh} \end{cases}$$

1.4.  $\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{0}$  le mouvement de boulet est rectiligne et uniforme

2.

2.1. Système : Palet

Référentiel : T.S.G

Bilan des forces :  $\vec{P} = mg$ T.C.I :  $\vec{a} = \vec{g}$ 

$$\vec{g}(g_x=0; g_y=-g) \Rightarrow \vec{a}(a_x=0; a_z=-g).$$

A t=0s :  $\vec{v}_0(v_{0x}=v_0; v_{0y}=0; v_{0z}=0)$ ;  $\overrightarrow{OM}_0(x_0=0, z_0=0)$ .A t≠0s :  $\vec{v}(v_x=v_0; v_y=0; v_z=-gt)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OM} = (x=v_0t; z=-0,5gt^2)$$

$$2.2. t=x/v_0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{-g}{2v_0^2} x^2$$

2.3.

2.3.1. Au sol  $Z_s = -H = -0,5gt^2$ 

$$t_c = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} = 0,5s$$

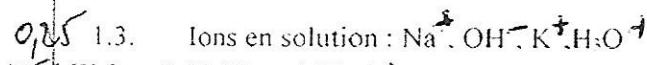
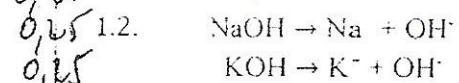
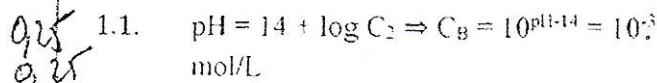
$$2.3.2. x_c = v_0 t_c \quad v_c = x_c / t_c = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

v\_c = v\_B movement uniforme

$$2.3.3. v_o = v_B = \sqrt{2gh} \quad h = v_B^2 / 2g = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

### EXERCICE 3

1.



$$[K^+] = C_1 V_1 / V_T = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[Na^+] = C_2 V_2 / V_T = 3,33 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$[OH^-] = [Na^+] + [K^+] = 7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$$

0,25 A 25°C on a  $[H_3O^+] = 10^{-11} / 7 \cdot 10^{-3} = 1,43 \cdot 10^{-12}$   
mol/L

0,25 1.4.  $\text{pH} = -\log [H_3O^+] = 11,84$

2.

0,25 2.1.  $n_a = C_a V_a = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$   
 $n_b = C_b V_b = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

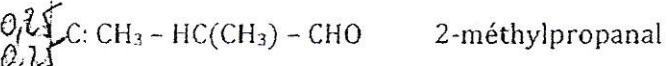
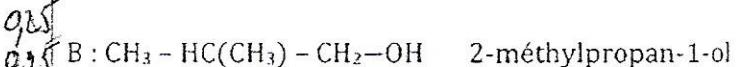
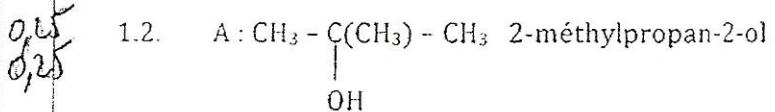
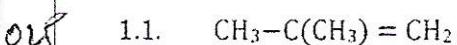
0,25 2.2.  $n_a > n_b$  solution acide

0,25 2.3.  $n(H_3O^+)_{\text{rest}} = n(H^+) - n(OH^-)_{\text{rest}} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

0,25 2.4.  $\text{pH} = -\log[H_3O^+] = -\log(n/V) = 2,22$

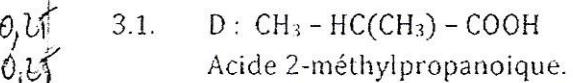
### EXERCICE 4

1.

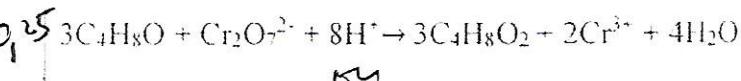
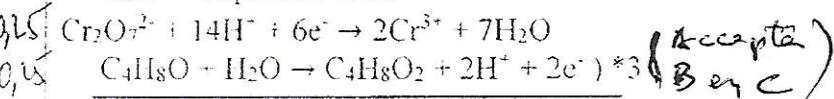


0,25 2. A est l'alcool majoritaire car A est l'alcool de classe la plus élevée.

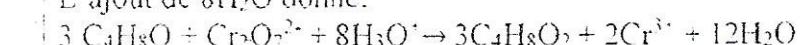
3.



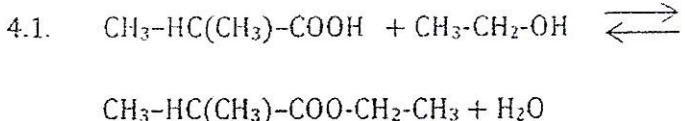
0,25 3.2. Equation-bilan



0,25 L'ajout de 8H<sub>2</sub>O donne:



4.



0,25 4.2. Limitée, lente et athermique.

0,25 4.3. E: 2-méthylpropanoate d'éthyle

0,25 4.4.  $n_1 = n_2 \quad m_1 = m_2 \cdot M_1 / M_2 = 19,13 \text{ g}$

0,25 4.5.  $\rho = \frac{m_{\text{est}} \text{ product}}{m_{\text{est}} \text{ theoriique}}$

$$m = \rho \cdot m_{\text{est}} \text{ theoriique} = 17,1 \text{ g} \approx 17 \text{ g}$$