

Solutions des 11 exercices masse molaire mole et volume de gaz

Exercice 1 — $M(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 2 \times M_{\text{H}} + M_{\text{S}} + 4 \times M_{\text{O}}$
 $= 2 \times 1,008 + 32,06 + 4 \times 16,00 = 98,076 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.
 $= 2 \times 1,008 + 32,06 + 4 \times 16,00 = 98,076 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

1. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{15,098,076}{98,076} = 0,15294 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{15,098,076}{98,076} = 0,15294 \text{ mol}$.
2. Nombre de molécules $= n \times N_A = 0,15294 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 9,21 \times 10^{22} = n \times N_A$
 $= 0,15294 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 9,21 \times 10^{22}$ molécules

Exercice 2

$n = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{2,5022,4}{22,4} = 0,11161 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{2,5022,4}{22,4} = 0,11161 \text{ mol}$.

1. Masse : $M(\text{N}_2) = 2 \times 14,01 = 28,02 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. $M(\text{N}_2) = 2 \times 14,01 = 28,02 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.
 $m = n \times M = 0,11161 \times 28,02 = 3,127 \text{ g}$. $m = n \times M = 0,11161 \times 28,02 = 3,127 \text{ g}$.
2. Nombre de
molécules $= 0,11161 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 6,72 \times 10^{22}$. $= 0,11161 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 6,72 \times 10^{22}$.

Exercice 3

$M = 6 \times 12,01 + 12 \times 1,008 + 6 \times 16,00 = 180,156 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. $M = 6 \times 12,01 + 12 \times 1,008 + 6 \times 16,00 = 180,156 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

1. $n = \frac{7,30180,156}{180,156} = 0,04052 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{7,30180,156}{180,156} = 0,04052 \text{ mol}$.
2. Nombre de
molécules $= 0,04052 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 2,44 \times 10^{22}$. $= 0,04052 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 2,44 \times 10^{22}$.

Exercice 4 — $M(\text{NH}_3) = 14,01 + 3 \times 1,008 = 17,034 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. $M(\text{NH}_3) = 14,01 + 3 \times 1,008 = 17,034 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

1. Masse $m = n \times M = 0,750 \times 17,034 = 12,7755 \text{ g}$. $m = n \times M = 0,750 \times 17,034 = 12,7755 \text{ g} \rightarrow \mathbf{12,78 \text{ g}}$ (arr.)
2. Volume à TPN $V = n \times V_m = 0,750 \times 22,4 = 16,80 \text{ L}$. $V = n \times V_m = 0,750 \times 22,4 = 16,80 \text{ L}$.
Nombre de
molécules $= 0,750 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} = 4,5165 \times 10^{23}$. $= 0,750 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} = 4,5165 \times 10^{23}$.

Exercice 5 — mélange : 1,50 mol CO₂ + 0,50 mol O₂ (TPN)

1. Quantité totale $n_{\text{tot}} = 1,50 + 0,50 = 2,00 \text{ mol}$. $n_{\text{tot}} = 1,50 + 0,50 = 2,00 \text{ mol}$.
Volume total $V = 2,00 \times 22,4 = 44,8 \text{ L}$. $V = 2,00 \times 22,4 = 44,8 \text{ L}$.

2. Masses partielles :

$$M(\text{CO}_2) = 12,01 + 2 \times 16,00 = 44,01 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}. M(\text{CO}_2) = 12,01 + 2 \times 16,00 = 44,01 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}. \rightarrow m_{\text{CO}_2} = 1,50 \times 44,01 = 66,015 \text{ g}. m_{\text{CO}_2} = 1,50 \times 44,01 = 66,015 \text{ g}.$$

$$M(\text{O}_2) = 2 \times 16,00 = 32,00 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}. M(\text{O}_2) = 2 \times 16,00 = 32,00 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}. \rightarrow m_{\text{O}_2} = 0,50 \times 32,00 = 16,00 \text{ g}. m_{\text{O}_2} = 0,50 \times 32,00 = 16,00 \text{ g}.$$

$$\text{Masse totale} = 66,015 + 16,00 = 82,015 \text{ g} = 66,015 + 16,00 = 82,015 \text{ g} \rightarrow \mathbf{82,02 \text{ g}} \text{ (arrondie)}.$$

3. Nombre de molécules de

$$\text{CO}_2 = 1,50 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 9,03 \times 10^{23}. = 1,50 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 9,03 \times 10^{23}.$$

Exercice 6 — $3,01 \times 10^{23}$ atomes Al

1. $n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{3,01 \times 10^{23}}{6,022 \times 10^{23}} = 0,49983 \text{ mol} \approx 0,5000 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{3,01 \times 10^{23}}{6,022 \times 10^{23}} = 0,49983 \text{ mol} \approx 0,5000 \text{ mol}$.

2. Masse

$$: M(\text{Al}) = 26,98 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}. M(\text{Al}) = 26,98 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}. \rightarrow m = n \times M = 0,49983 \times 26,98 = 13,486 \text{ g} = n \times M = 0,49983 \times 26,98 = 13,486 \text{ g} \rightarrow \mathbf{13,49 \text{ g}}.$$

3. Vérification : $n \times N_A = 0,49983 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 3,01 \times 10^{23}$. $n \times N_A = 0,49983 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 3,01 \times 10^{23}$ atomes (cohérent).

Exercice 7 — CH_4 , 44,8 L (TPN)

1. $n = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{44,8}{22,4} = 2,00 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{44,8}{22,4} = 2,00 \text{ mol}$.

2. $M(\text{CH}_4) = 12,01 + 4 \times 1,008 = 16,042 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. $M(\text{CH}_4) = 12,01 + 4 \times 1,008 = 16,042 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

$$\text{Masse } m = 2,00 \times 16,042 = 32,084 \text{ g} = 2,00 \times 16,042 = 32,084 \text{ g} \rightarrow \mathbf{32,08 \text{ g}}.$$

3. Nombre de

$$\text{molécules} = 2,00 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} = 1,2044 \times 10^{24}. = 2,00 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} = 1,2044 \times 10^{24}.$$

Exercice 8

— $M(\text{CaCO}_3) = M_{\text{Ca}} + M_{\text{C}} + 3M_{\text{O}} = 40,08 + 12,01 + 3 \times 16,00 = 100,09 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. $M(\text{CaCO}_3) = M_{\text{Ca}} + M_{\text{C}} + 3M_{\text{O}} = 40,08 + 12,01 + 3 \times 16,00 = 100,09 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

1. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{9,85}{100,09} = 0,09841 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{9,85}{100,09} = 0,09841 \text{ mol}$.

2. Nombre d'unités

$$\text{formulaires} = 0,09841 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 5,93 \times 10^{22}. = 0,09841 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 5,93 \times 10^{22}.$$

Exercice 9 — NaCl, 0,360 mol

1. $M(\text{NaCl}) = 22,99 + 35,45 = 58,44 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. $M(\text{NaCl}) = 22,99 + 35,45 = 58,44 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.
 2. Masse $m = 0,360 \times 58,44 = 21,0384 \text{ g} \rightarrow \mathbf{21,04 \text{ g}}$.
 3. Ions : 1 mol NaCl donne 1 mol Na^+ et 1 mol Cl^- .
 Nombre d'ions $\text{Na}^+ = 0,360 \times N_A \approx 2,168 \times 10^{23} = 0,360 \times N_A \approx 2,168 \times 10^{23}$ ions.
 Même valeur pour $\text{Cl}^- : \approx 2,168 \times 10^{23} \approx 2,168 \times 10^{23}$ ions.
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Exercice 10 — gaz inconnu : 4,48 L, 4,00 g (TPN)

1. $n = \frac{V}{V_m} = \frac{4,48}{22,4} = 0,2000 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{4,00}{20,00} = 0,2000 \text{ mol}$.
 Masse molaire expérimentale $M = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{4,00}{0,2000} = 20,00 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. $M = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{4,00}{0,2000} = 20,00 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.
 2. Parmi les choix donnés : He (4,00), CH_4 (16,04), **Ne (~20,18)**, CO_2 (44,01) — la valeur expérimentale $20,00 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ correspond **très bien** au néon ($\text{Ne} \approx 20,18 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). Donc **Ne** est le meilleur candidat.
 3. Nombre de molécules $= n \times N_A = 0,2000 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} = 1,2044 \times 10^{23}$. $= n \times N_A = 0,2000 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} = 1,2044 \times 10^{23}$.
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Exercice 11 — $M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2 \times 1,008 + 16,00 = 18,016 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. $M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2 \times 1,008 + 16,00 = 18,016 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

1. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5,50}{18,016} = 0,30528 \text{ mol}$. $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5,50}{18,016} = 0,30528 \text{ mol}$.
 2. Nombre de molécules $= 0,30528 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 1,838 \times 10^{23}$. $= 0,30528 \times 6,022 \times 10^{23} \approx 1,838 \times 10^{23}$.
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