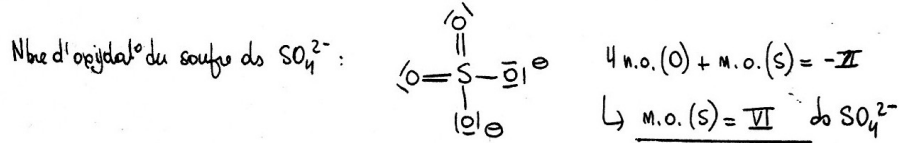
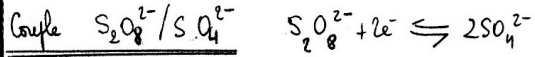
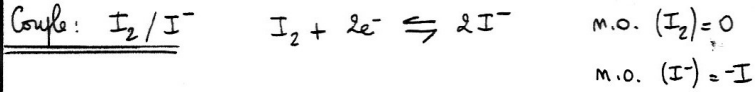
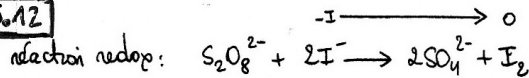
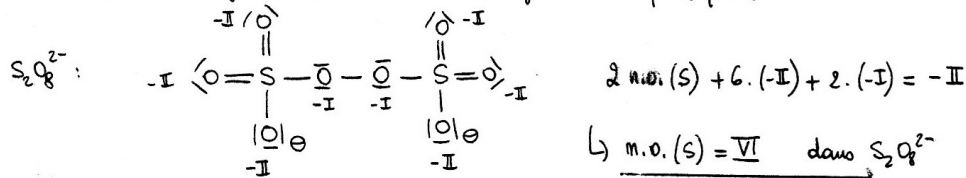


**Ex SA5.12**

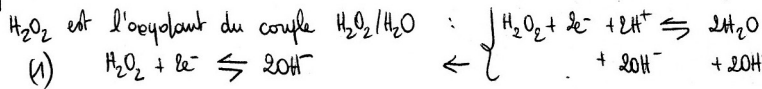


Nbre d'oxydat° du soufre de  $S_2O_8^{2-}$ : Δ il s'agit d'un peroxyde!

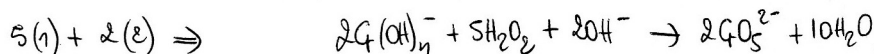
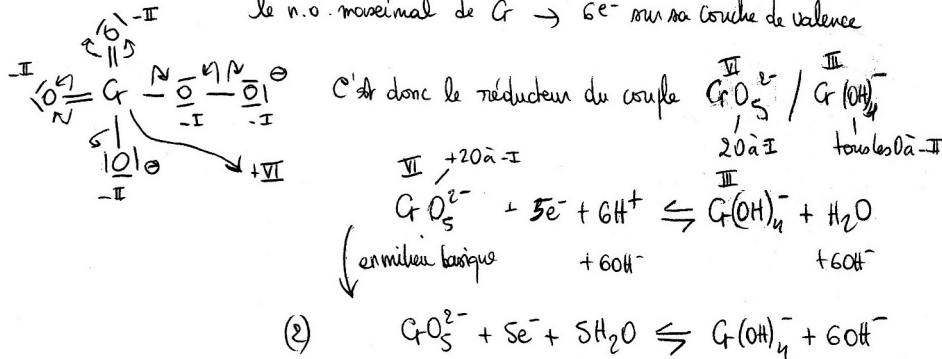


CC: Δ dans le couple  $S_2O_8^{2-}/SO_4^{2-}$  ce n'est pas le soufre qui subit une oxydat°/réduction mais les oxygènes de la fonction peroxyde!

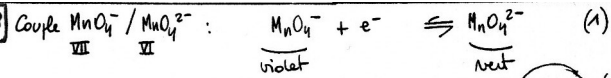
**Ex SA5.14**



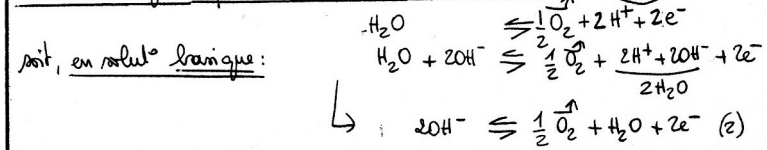
donc  $CrO_5^{2-}$  le chrome est au degré d'oxydat° VI qui est le n.o. maximal de Cr →  $6e^-$  sur sa couche de valence



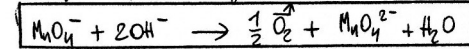
**Ex SA5.15**



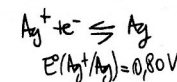
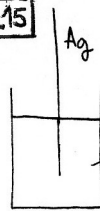
Le réducteur qui a permis la réduction de l'ion  $MnO_4^-$  est (l'eau) (du couple  $H_2O/O_2$ ):



2(1) + (2) donne le bilan de ce qui se passe lorsqu'on met du  $MnO_4^-$  ds une solut° basique:



**Ex SA5.15**



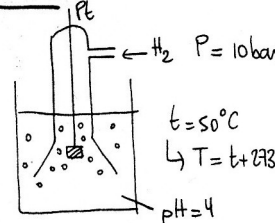
$E = E^\circ(Ag^+/Ag) + \frac{0,06}{1} \log \frac{[Ag^+]}{a(Ag)}$

$E = E^\circ(Ag^+/Ag) + 0,06 \log c = 0,74V$

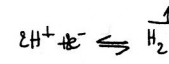
On dilue 1000 fois c →  $c' = \frac{c}{10^3} = 10^{-4} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$

$E' = E^\circ(Ag^+/Ag) + 0,06 \log c' = 0,56V$

**Ex SA5.16**



couple  $H^+/H_2$



$E = E^\circ(H^+/H_2) + \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{[H^+]^2}{P(H_2)}$   
par définition

$E = 0 + \frac{8,31 \cdot 323}{2 \cdot 96500} \ln \frac{10^{-4}}{10} = -0,29V$