

الوثيقة المرافقة

مادة العلوم الفيزيائية

3

2006



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Gilles Tremblay

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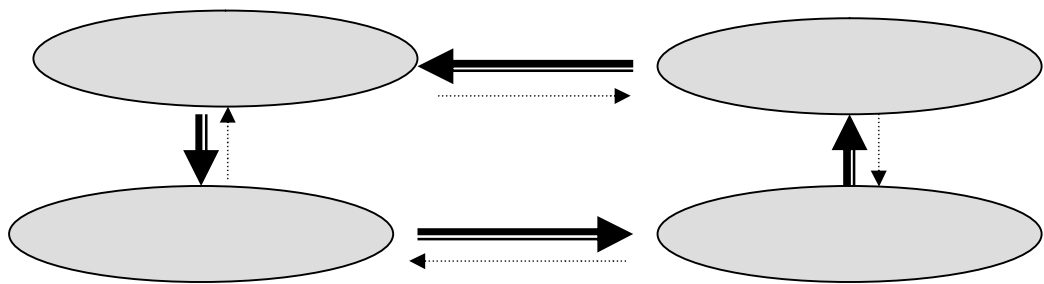
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G. BACHELARD

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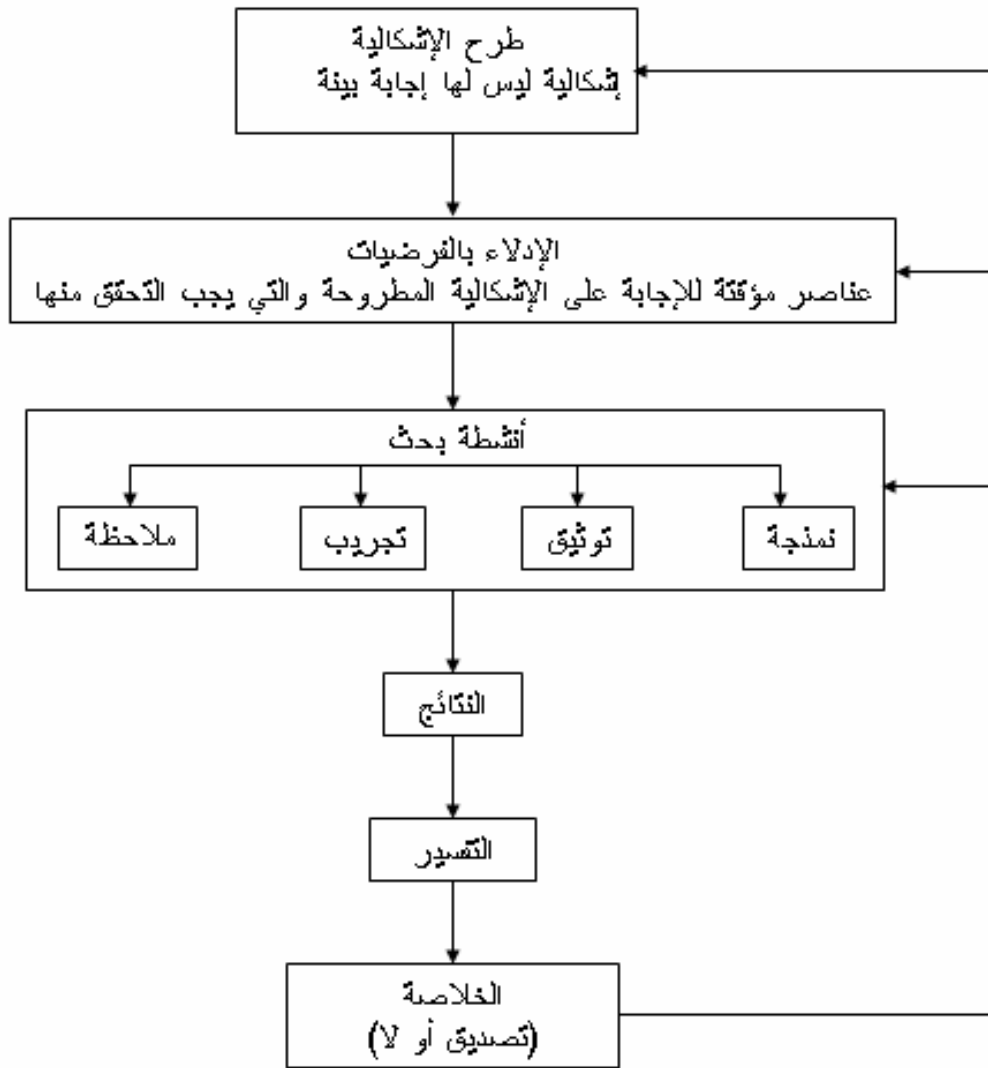
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1-3

- (langages des signes)

.(propositions formées avec des mots)

(outil rationnel) :

(réalité empirique)

:(différents types de modèles) 2-3

(maquettes -) *

() (homothétiques) (représentations concrètes)

▪ () (analogiques)

. () (intuitivement)

Halbwachs

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) (modèles descriptifs)

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⋮ () (modèles images)



réalité)

Halbwachs

- (sensible

transcription)

(abstraite de la réalité

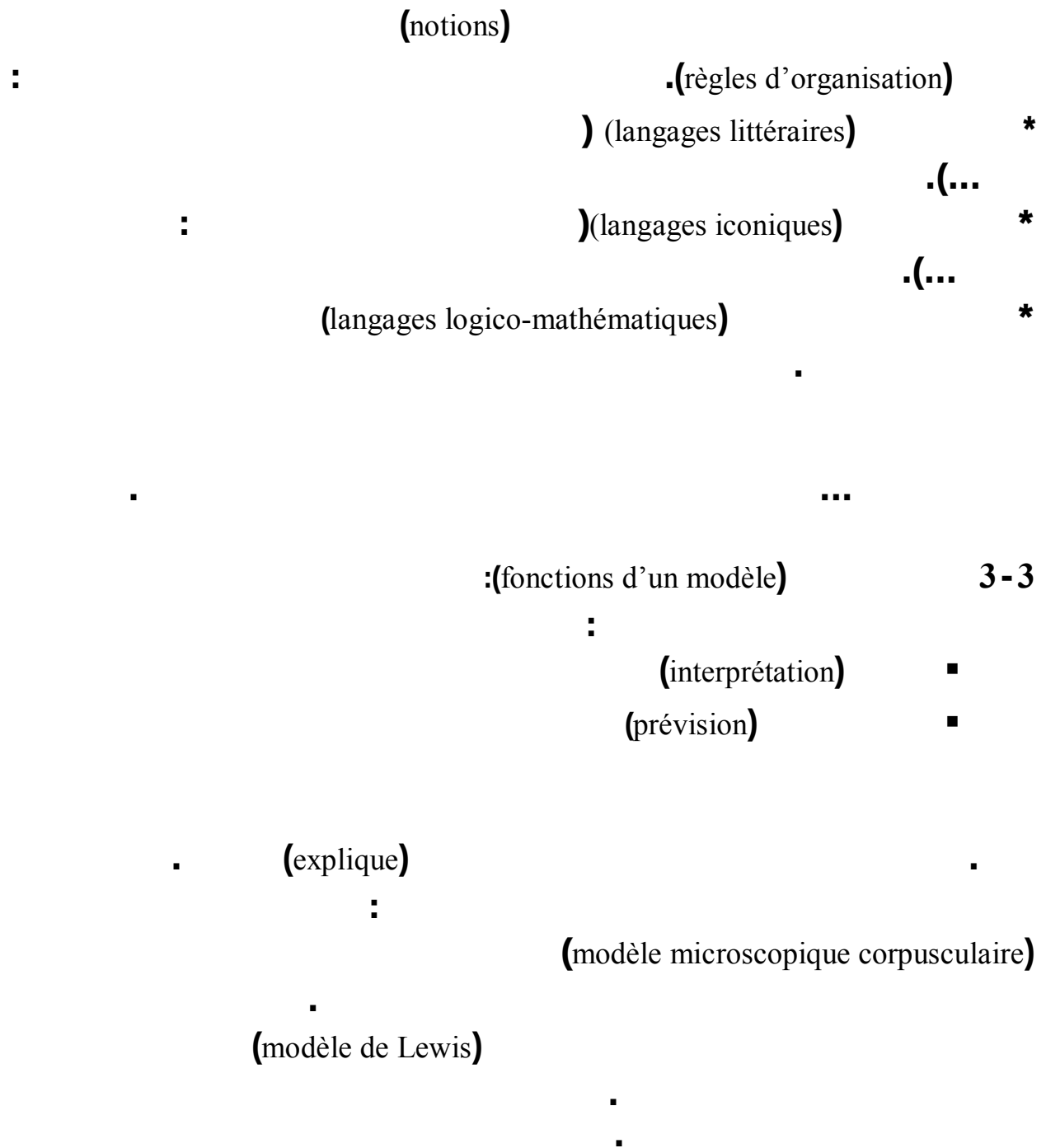
.(modèles symboliques)

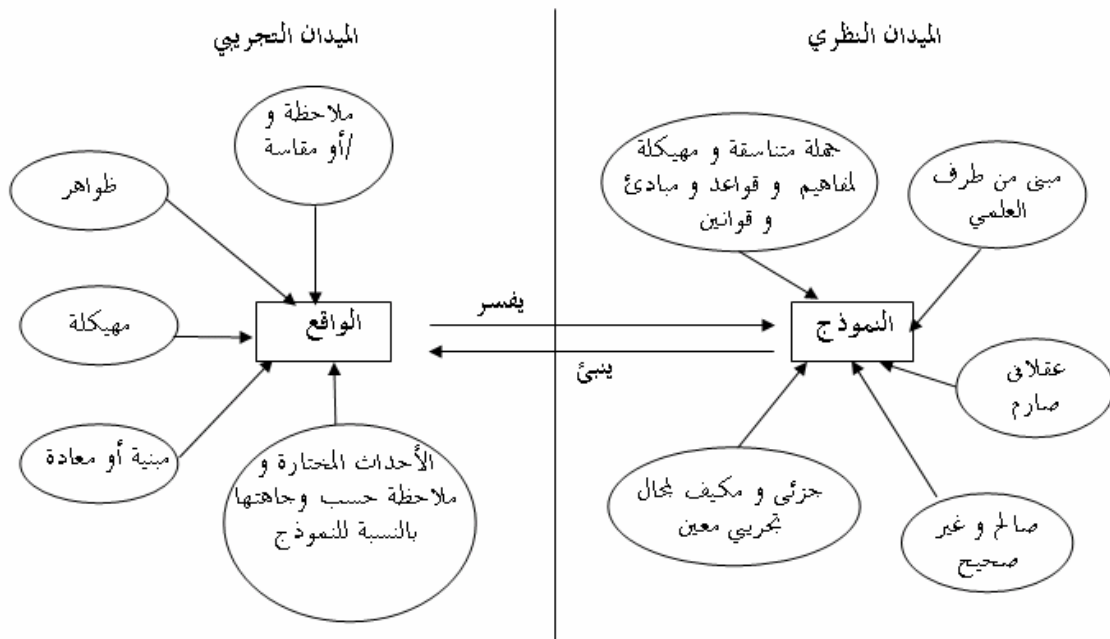
.(analogie hydraulique)



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4-3 (structure de la réalité empirique) *

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5-3 (concepts) :

:(catégoriels) -

:(approche empiriste) - : (formels)

(non contradiction) (cohérence)
(rationnelle)

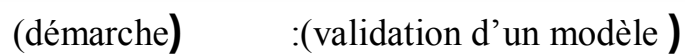
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(relations sémantiques)

(domains)

(structure théorique)

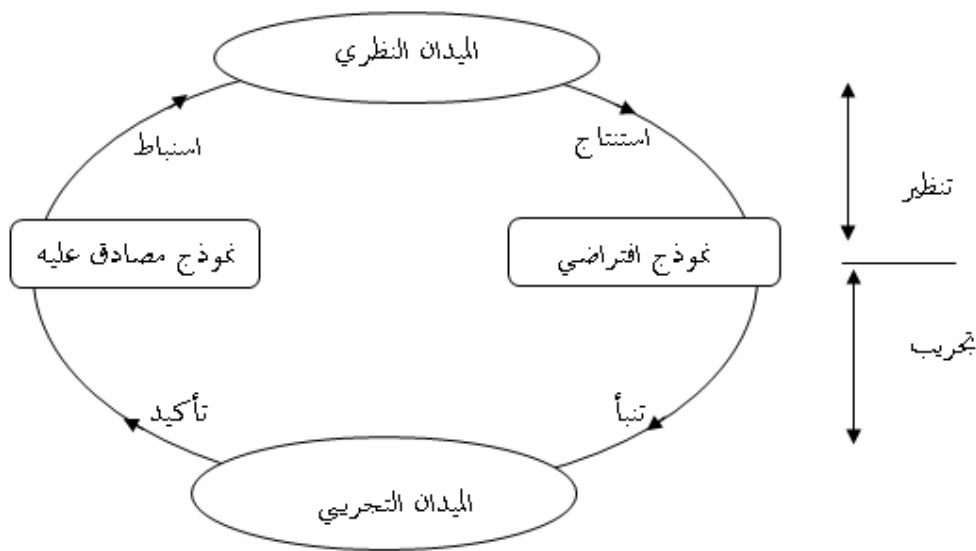
(structure empirique)



6-3

(modèles hypothétiques)

(confirmation) (modèles existants)



:(phase déductive)

.(hypothèses) (testable)

:(phase prévisionnelle)

: (phase de validation)

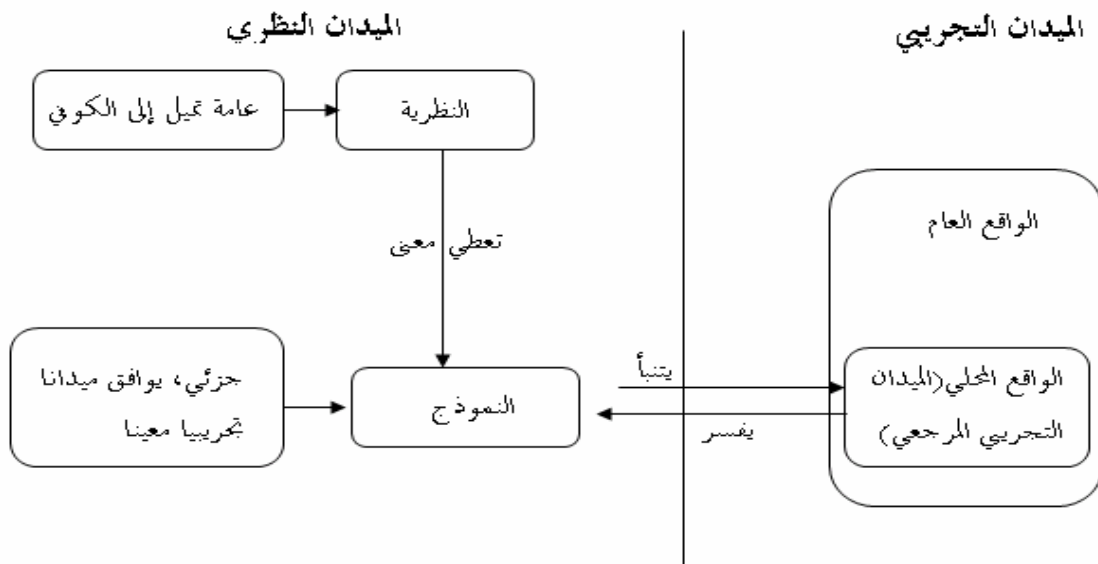
:(phase inductive)

.(réfèrent)

أنشطة بنوية (activités syntaxiques) (تشغيل)

:(sémantiques)

(invalidé)



« Eléments d'épistémologie et de didactique des sciences physiques »
de G. Robardet et J-C. Guillaud.

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(la métrologie)

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L = 78,5mm

$\Delta x = 0,5\text{mm}$

.[78,0mm ; 79,0mm]

$$\frac{\Delta L_1}{L_1} = 0,6 \% \quad \frac{\Delta L_1}{L_1} = \frac{0,5}{78,5} = 0,006 : \quad \Delta L_1 = 0,5\text{mm} \quad L_1 = 78,5\text{mm} :$$

$$\frac{\Delta L_2}{L_2} = 0,3 \% \quad \frac{\Delta L_2}{L_2} = \frac{0,5}{150,5} = 0,003 : \quad \Delta L_2 = 0,5\text{mm} \quad L_2 = 150,5\text{mm}$$

$$0,0420\text{mm} = 4,20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm} :$$

$$\frac{L}{t_2 - t_1} \quad t_2 - t_1 = 0,82 \text{ s} \quad L = 8,51\text{m} :$$

$$v = \frac{8,51}{0,82} = 10,34\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} :$$

$$T = 1,59\text{s} \quad 23,8\text{s} \quad 15 : \quad (15)$$

$$4,004 \quad (4,004 + 206,0385 - 210,0482)u = - 0,0057u :$$

$$- 0,006u$$

0,5 % + 3digit للمعيار

2.951

المختار.

3digit 0,5 %
 $\Delta U = 0,018V$
 $\Delta U = \frac{0,5}{100} \times 2,951 + 0,003 = 0,0177V$
 $U = (2,951 \pm 0,018)V$

(Analyse dimensionnelle) -9

$[G] :$
 $[G] = L$
 $[G] = L$
 $[e] = L$
 $[G] = 1$
 $[\alpha] = 1$
 (rad)
 $[\alpha] = \frac{S}{R}$
 $[\alpha] = \frac{[S]}{[R]} = \frac{L}{L} = 1$
 R
 S

S.I		
m	L	
kg	M	
s	T	
A	I	
K	θ	
mol	N	
Cd	J	

$[A.B] = [A] [B] :$

1

$$T = \left(T \times [R] \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{T}{[R]} \right)^\beta = T^{\alpha+\beta} \times [R]^{\alpha-\beta} \quad \leftarrow [R] \quad 0 \quad T$$

$$0 = \alpha - \beta$$

$$1 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 = 2\alpha \quad \alpha = \beta$$

$$\sqrt{LC}$$

$$T = K\sqrt{LC} :$$

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Xavier Roegiers :

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(Toricelli)

$$478 \text{ g} = 1 \quad G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2.\text{kg}^{-2} :$$

$$R = 6.371 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{\text{Terre}} = 5.99 \times 10^{21}$$

$$m = 100$$

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$$1 = m'$$

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$$t = k''$$

$$t \times m = k' -$$

$$m$$

t

$$t = k/m -$$

$$k, k', k''$$

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g

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G

G

G

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G

1%

5cm

m'=4kg

(salicyclique)

(aspirine)

(acétylsalicyclique)

A₁H

A₁H / A₁⁻

A₂H

A₂H / A₂⁻

pK_A (H₃O⁺ / H₂O) = 0

pK_A (H₂O / HO⁻) = 14

pK_A (A₁H / A₁⁻) = 3.5

pK_A (A₂H / A₂⁻) = 3.0

pK_A (CO₂, H₂O / HCO₃⁻) = 6.4

A₁H : 180 (g.mol⁻¹)

Na A₁ : 202

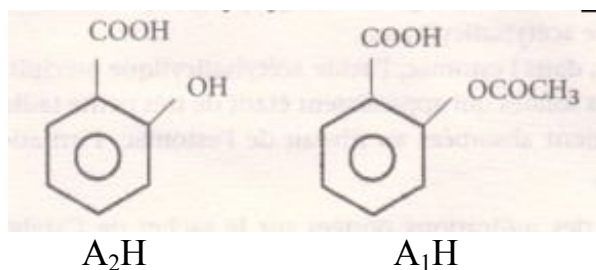
Na HCO₃ : 84

A₁H : 3.4 (g. L⁻¹)

Na A₁ :

Na HCO₃ :

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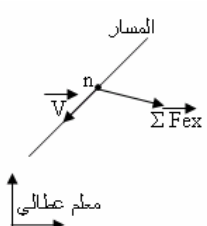


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320 mg

2.5 pH v = 50 ml

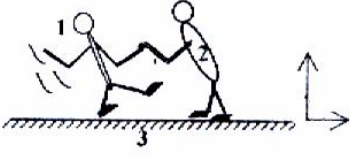
A_1H 0.80 g 0.50g (catalgine) (0.50g) -3
 NaHCO_3
 $\text{pH} = 6.3$ (S)
 A_1H (S)
 (S)
 $V' = 100\text{ ml}$ $\text{pH} = 2$
 A_1H $/$ pKA
 A_1H A_1H 0.50g 0.50g -4
 $($ NaHCO_3 Na A_1 0.50g $)$
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	1	حالة انطلاق سيارة 1 : السيارة - 2 : الطريق - 3 : المحرك	1
	1	حالة عربة يجرها حصان 1 : العربة - 2 : الحصان - 3 : الطريق	2

		سقوط عمر 1 عند دفعه من طرف علي 2 1 : عمر - 2 : علي - 3 : الطريق 	3
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(5)	4	2	1	3	4	3	-3
(4)							
(2)				(2+1)			-1
(3)							-2
(1)							

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	(4)		(3)
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I- أجب عمّا في الجدول التالي:

الرقم	الخصائص	صحيحة دائماً	صحيحة أحياناً	خاطئة دوماً	السبب
1	سرعة انتشار الموجة تتعلق بسرعة المنبع				
2	دور الموجة هو نفسه دور المنبع				
3	طول الموجة يتعلق بطبيعة وسط الانتشار فقط				

4	كل نقطة من وسط الانتشار تكرر حركة المنبع بتأخر زمني			
5	سرعة نقطة من الوسط عمودية على منحى انتشار الموجة			
6	للموجة الواردة والموجة المنعكسة سرعة الانتشار نفسها.			
7	يمكن لمنبعين لهما دورين مختلفين أن يهتزا على توافق.			

الحل:

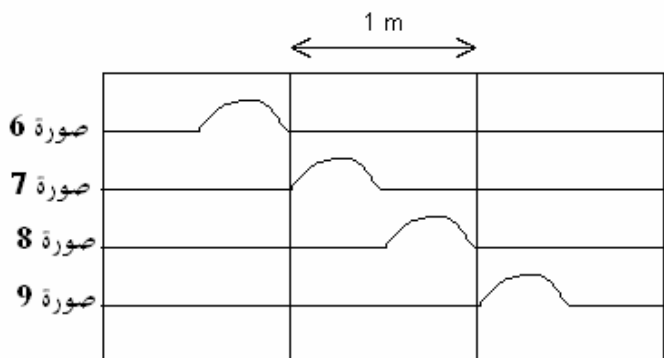
الرقم	الخصائص			
1	سرعة انتشار الموجة تتعلق بسرعة المنبع	X		
2	دور الموجة هو نفسه دور المنبع		X	
3	طول الموجة يتعلق بطبيعة وسط الانتشار فقط	X		
4	كل نقطة من وسط الانتشار تكرر حركة المنبع بتأخر زمني		X	
5	سرعة نقطة من الوسط عمودية على منحى انتشار الموجة		X	
6	للموجة الواردة والموجة المنعكسة سرعة الانتشار نفسها.		X	
7	يمكن لمنبعين لهما دورين مختلفين أن يهتزا على توافق.	X		

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$\Delta t = 0.25s$:

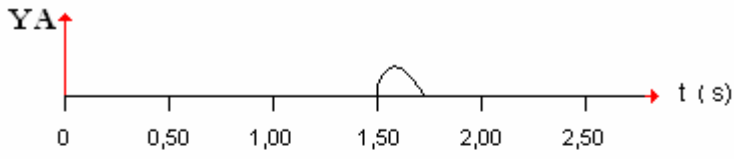


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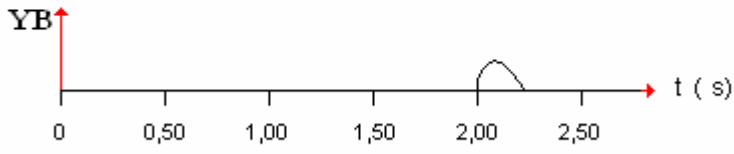
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$(Y_B \ Y_A)$
 $t = 0s$
.(s)



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شكل - 2

B S

A S

B A

B A

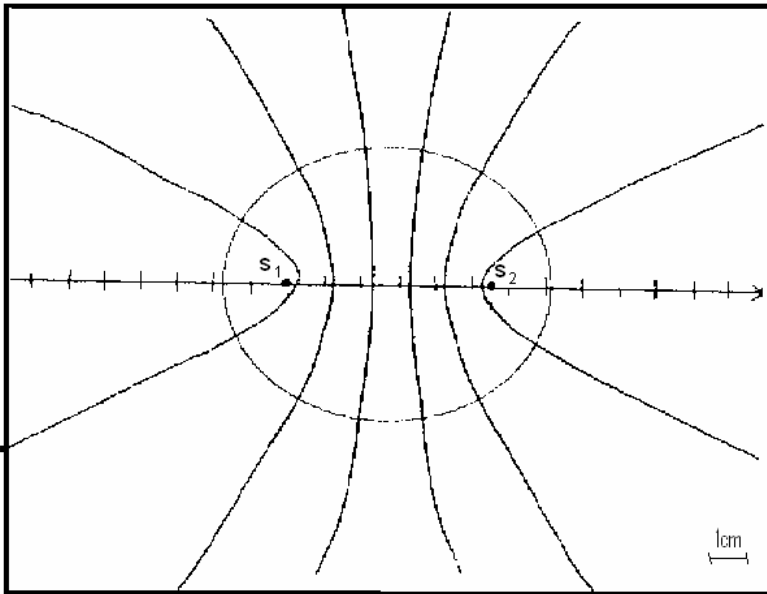
A

$t_c = 0.5s$

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C B A

(1m 2cm :)



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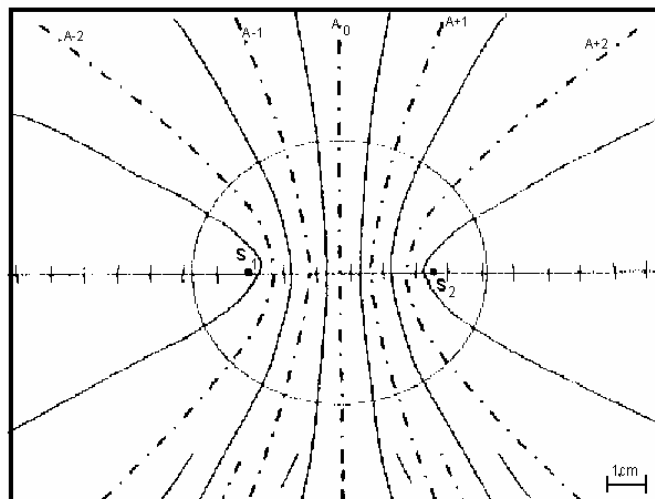
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$S_1 S_2$		2
$\lambda/2$ $S_1 S_2$	-1	3
$(S_1) x_1$ $x_1 - x_2 = \lambda/2 : (S_2) x_2$	-2	
$V = \lambda \times f = 24 \times 2 = 48 \text{ cm/s}$		4

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التحليل		
$(\lambda = v \times T)$		1
$S_1 S_2$ $\lambda/2$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.	2
$(\lambda = v \times T)$. إذن يزداد عدد الخطوط الساكنة.	.	3

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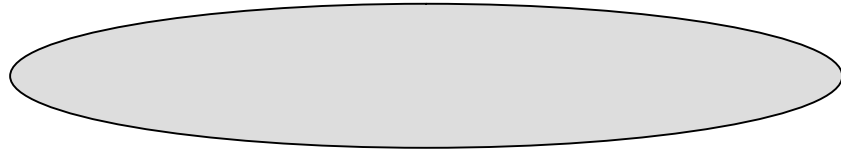
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: G.Robardet

J.Claude Guillaud

X. Rogiers



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(N,Z)		.. 2	-2 (3+ . 6)
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TICE	⋮ E=mc ² .	.. 2	
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TICE	-	.. 2	
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-7-	-	.. 2	
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TICE	$E=mc^2$	2	
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TICE		2	
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		1 + 1	

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	▪	-	1
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(x)

t

(s)

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$$x(t) = -\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = -N'(t)$$

$$x(t) = \lambda N(t) :$$

$$N'(t) = -\lambda N(t)$$

$$y = e^x$$

$$y' = e^x$$

$$y' = ay$$

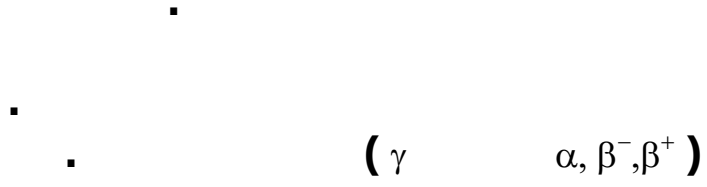
$$N'(t) = -\lambda N(t)$$

$$y = e^{ax}$$

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

(Becquerel)

Bq



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(Césium)

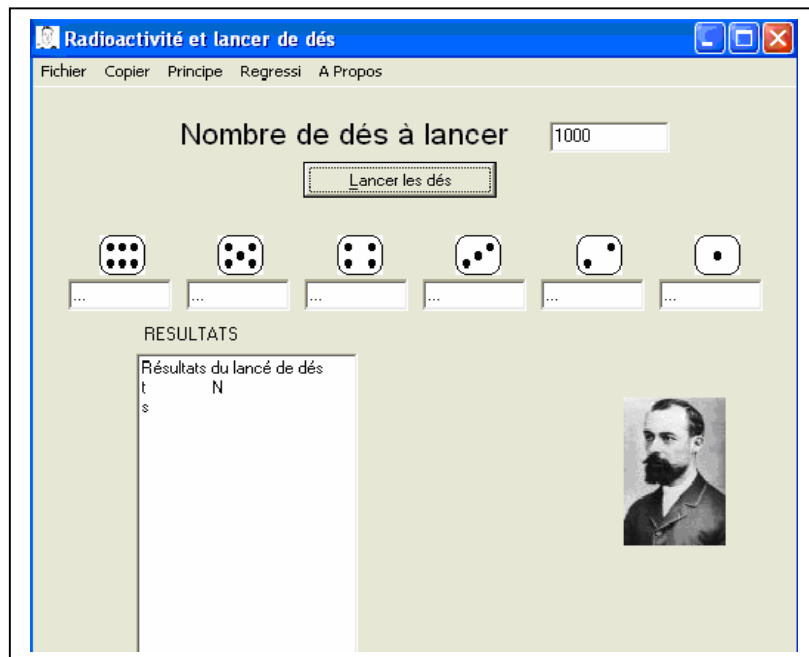
· : ·

· - أو محاكاة

ويمكن إجراء هذه المحاكاة بواسطة قطع النرد (dés) وهذا باستعمال البرنامج RadioDeV2 الذي

· (6) ·

بما أن القطع رميت في آن واحد، فإن كل رمي يوافق المدة نفسها للتعداد الزمني (والمأخوذة جزافيا مساوية لـ 1s).
ننزع الأنوية التي تفككت (أي الموافقة للوجه 6 التي ظهرت في الرمية الأولى) ونعد عدد القطع المتبقية التي نرميها من جديد، الخ...



· N :

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· Excel

Microsoft Excel - dés

Fichier Edition Affichage Insertion Format Outils Données Fenêtre ? Tapez une question

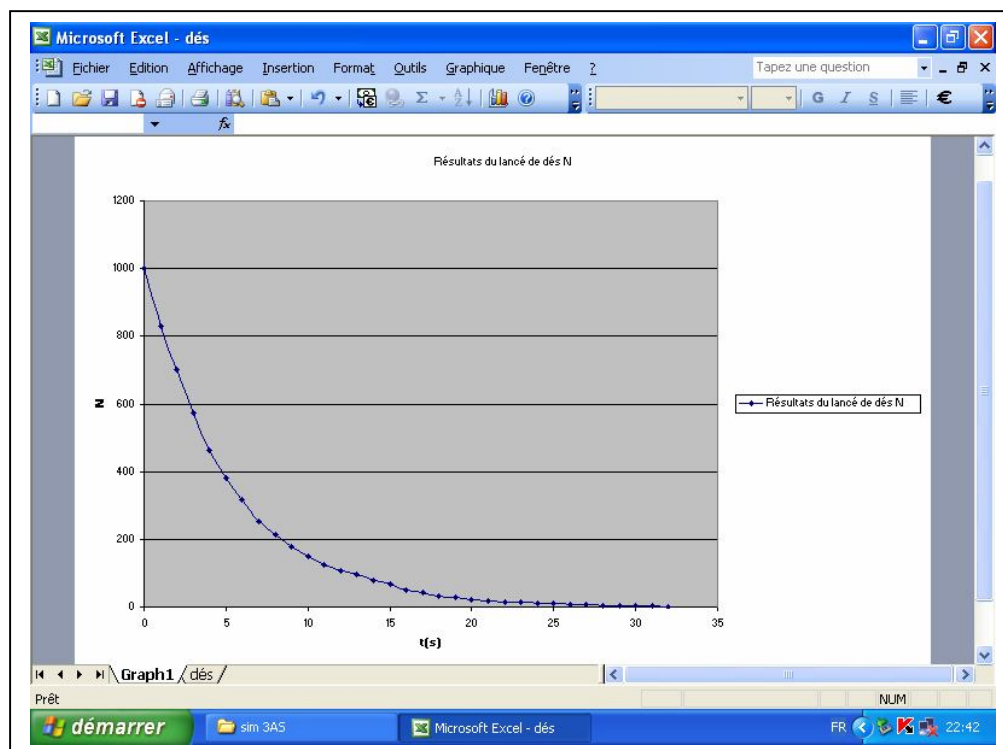
B37

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Résultats du lancé de dés								
2	t	N							
3	s								
4	0	1000							
5	1	828							
6	2	702							
7	3	575							
8	4	462							
9	5	380							
10	6	316							
11	7	254							
12	8	215							
13	9	179							
14	10	148							
15	11	123							
16	12	108							
17	13	96							
18	14	77							
19	15	66							
20	16	49							
21	17	41							
22	18	32							
23	19	28							
24	20	21							

Graph1 dés

Prêt NUM

démarrer sim 3AS Microsoft Excel - dés



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$$N = f(t)$$

$$N_0 \quad N_{\text{متبقية}} = N_0/2 \quad :$$

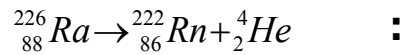
-2

$$\Delta m = m_{\text{Ra}} - m_{\text{Rn}} - m_{\text{He}} :$$

$$\Delta m = m_{\text{Ra}} - m_{\text{Rn}} - m_{\text{He}} > 0 :$$

$$E = \Delta mc^2 :$$

$$:\alpha$$



$$m_{\text{Ra}} = 225,9771 \text{ u} \quad m_{\text{Rn}} = 221,9704 \text{ u} \quad m_{\text{He}} = 4,0015 \text{ u}$$

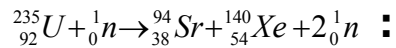
$$1 \text{ u} = 931,5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\Delta m = m_{\text{Ra}} - m_{\text{Rn}} - m_{\text{He}} = 225,9771 - (221,9704 + 4,0015) = 5,200 \times 10^{-3} \text{ u}$$

$$1 \text{ u} = 931,5 \text{ MeV} :$$

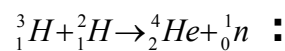
$$E = \Delta mc^2 :$$

$$E = 5,200 \times 10^{-3} \times 931,5 = 4,84 \text{ MeV} :$$



$$E_{\text{L}(235\text{U})} = 1784 \text{ MeV}, \quad E_{\text{L}(94\text{Sr})} = 808 \text{ MeV}, \quad E_{\text{L}(140\text{Xe})} = 1161 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E = E_{\text{L}(94\text{Sr})} + E_{\text{L}(140\text{Xe})} - E_{\text{L}(235\text{U})} = (808 + 1161) - 1784 = 185 \text{ MeV}$$



$$m^3_{\text{H}} = 5,0074 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}, \quad m^2_{\text{H}} = 3,3437 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} :$$

$$m_{\text{He}}^4 = 6,6447 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}, \quad m_n = 1,6750 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \quad :$$

$$\Delta m = m_{\text{He}} - m_n \quad :$$

$$\Delta m = (5,0074 \times 10^{-27} + 3,3437 \times 10^{-27}) - (6,6447 \times 10^{-27} + 1,6750 \times 10^{-27})$$

$$\Delta m = 3,1400 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = \Delta m c^2 \quad :$$

$$E = 3,1400 \times 10^{-29} \times (3,0 \times 10^8)^2 = 2,8260 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{2,8260 \times 10^{-12}}{1,602 \times 10^{-13}} = 17,6 \text{ MeV}$$

- 3 -

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$$Q = CU$$

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$(Q = 0)$

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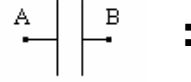
$$Q' < 0 \quad Q > 0 .$$

-

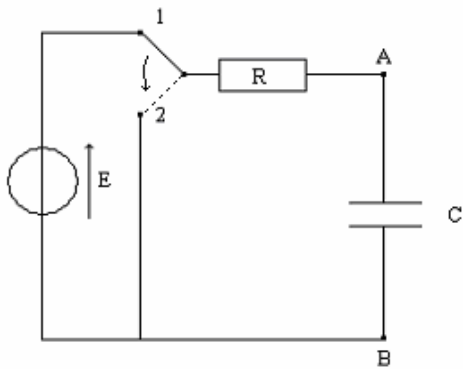
.($Q = 0$)

: -3

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(1



$R=10000\Omega$
 $C= 2200 \mu F$
 $E= 5V$

$u_c(t)$

-1-

t (s)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
u_c (V)													

$u_c = f(t)$

$u_c = E$

. RC

.RC

RC

C R

(2

C R

t (s)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
u_c (V)													

⋮

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⋮

t (s)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
u_c (V)													

⋮

.....

⋮

t (s)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
u_c (V)													

-4 -

-1 :

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-2 :

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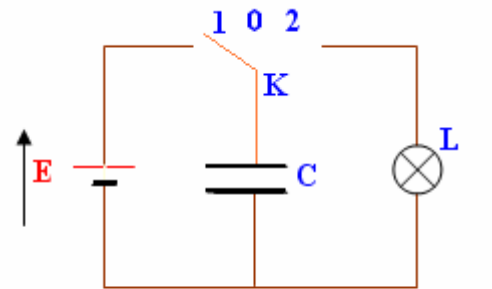
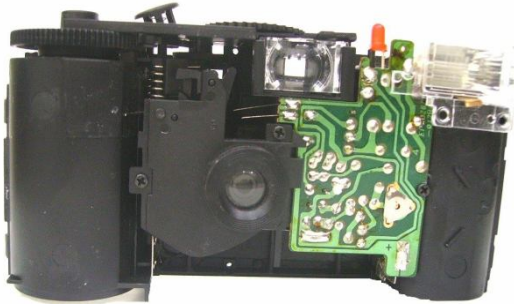
4.5V

. ($C=2200\ \mu\text{F}$; $C=100\ \mu\text{F}$; $C=500\ \mu\text{F}$; $C=1000\ \mu\text{F}$)

K 1.5v

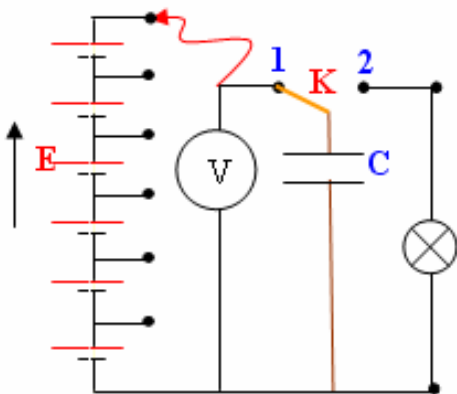
-3 :

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الشكل-1

-4 :



الشكل-2

(C ; 2C ; 3C) C

.....

E

(2-) . ($2E$; $3E$; $4E \dots$)

4.5V

RL

-5-

.(50mn)

RL

-I

.(50mn)RL

-II

RL

-I

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) L= 0,1 H

L,r

. r =....Ω

. R=500 Ω

(GBF)

. f=2000Hz

5V

(créneaux)

-1

-2

1

u_R

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Y

u_R

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. u_R = u_{max} :

.() u_R

63%

. τ L

L

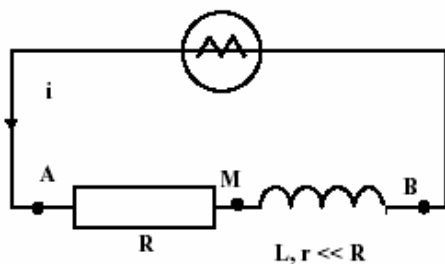
-4

-5

. RL

-II

GBF



L,r

r

(

•
 • $r = \dots \Omega$
 • $R = 2000 \Omega$
 •
 • $f = 400 \text{ Hz}$ $(U_{\text{crête à crête}} = 4 \text{ V})$ 2V
 •
 • u_{BM} u_{AM}
 •
 •
 •
 • i

B A
 V.div⁻¹ :A
 V.div-1 :B
 ms.div-1 :

•
 $\frac{di}{dt} = \dots A.s^{-1}$ u_{BM}
 $\frac{di}{dt}$
 L
 •

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$$\vec{F}$$

$$\Delta \vec{V}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} :$$

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$$(\quad)$$

$$K \quad \frac{T^2}{R^3} = K$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$\vec{a} \quad \vec{F} = m\vec{a} :$$

$$\vec{v}'(t)$$

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$$\Delta t$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\vec{a}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$m \quad F = 4\pi^2 m / KR^2 :$$

$$4\pi^2 / K = Gm'$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$K$$

$$F = Gmm' / R^2$$

$$m'$$

$$G$$

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$$V(t)$$

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: Ptolémée (-100?-170?)

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:(Buridan 1400) "Impétus"

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(...)

Copernic (1473-1543)

■

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{F}_{1/2} = -\vec{F}_{2/1} \\ \vec{F}_{1/2} + \vec{F}_{2/1} = 0 \end{array}$$

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(“ ”)

“ ”

:(C_I)_____

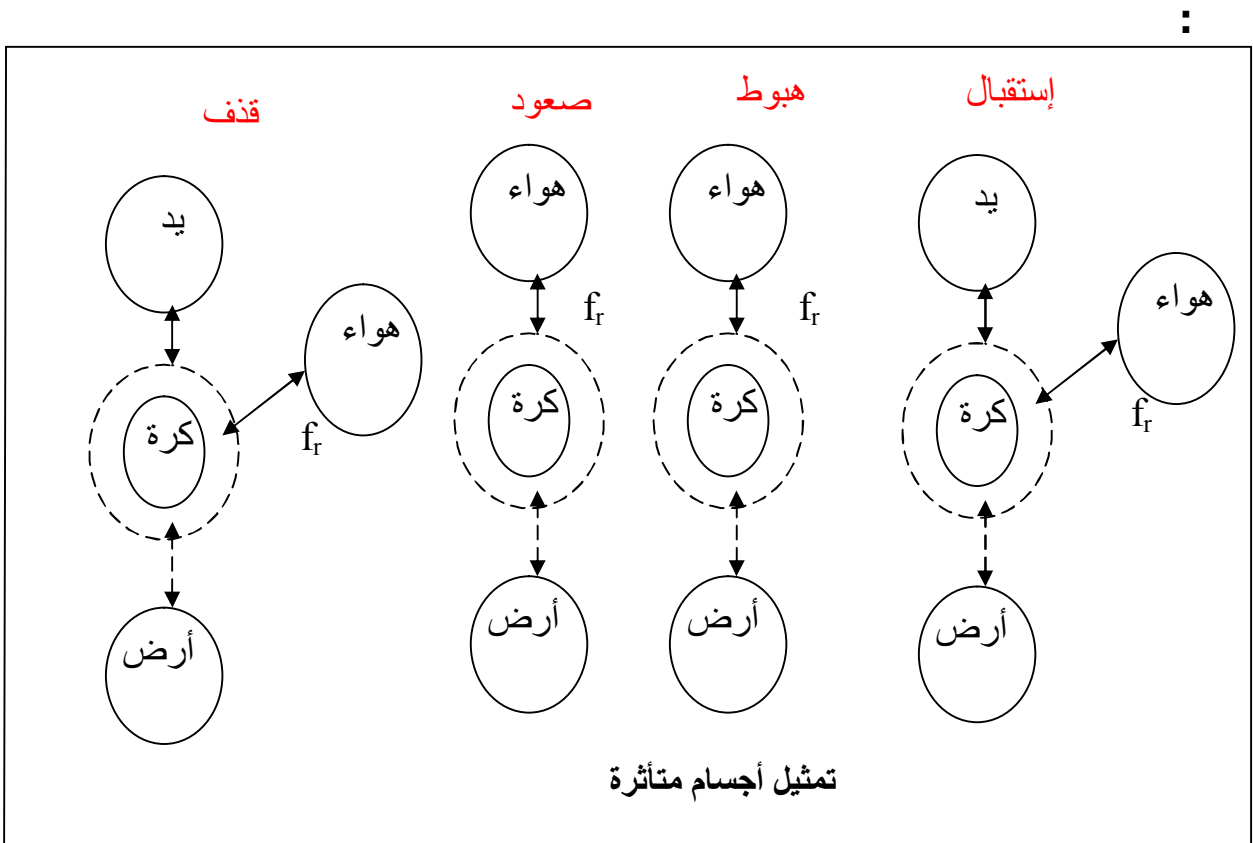
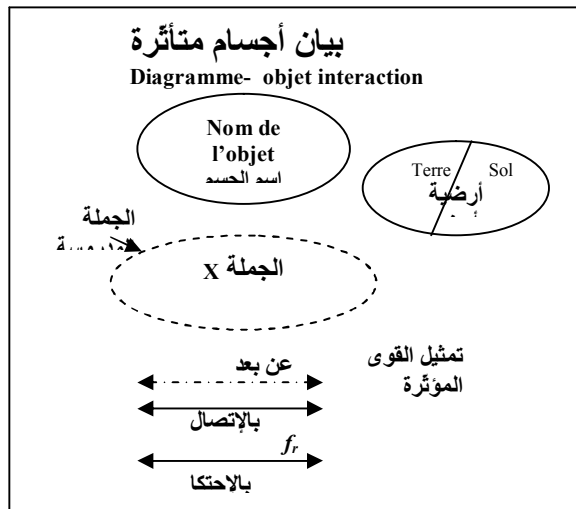
:(C_m)_____

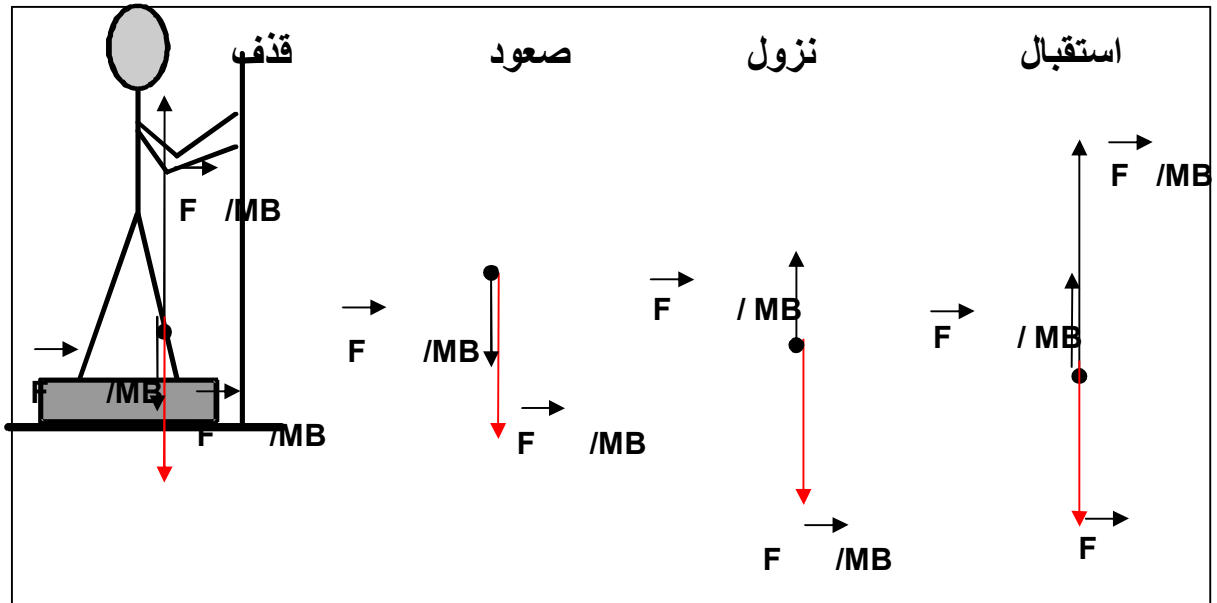
WWW.DZPEN.COM | قلم الجزائر

:(C_G)

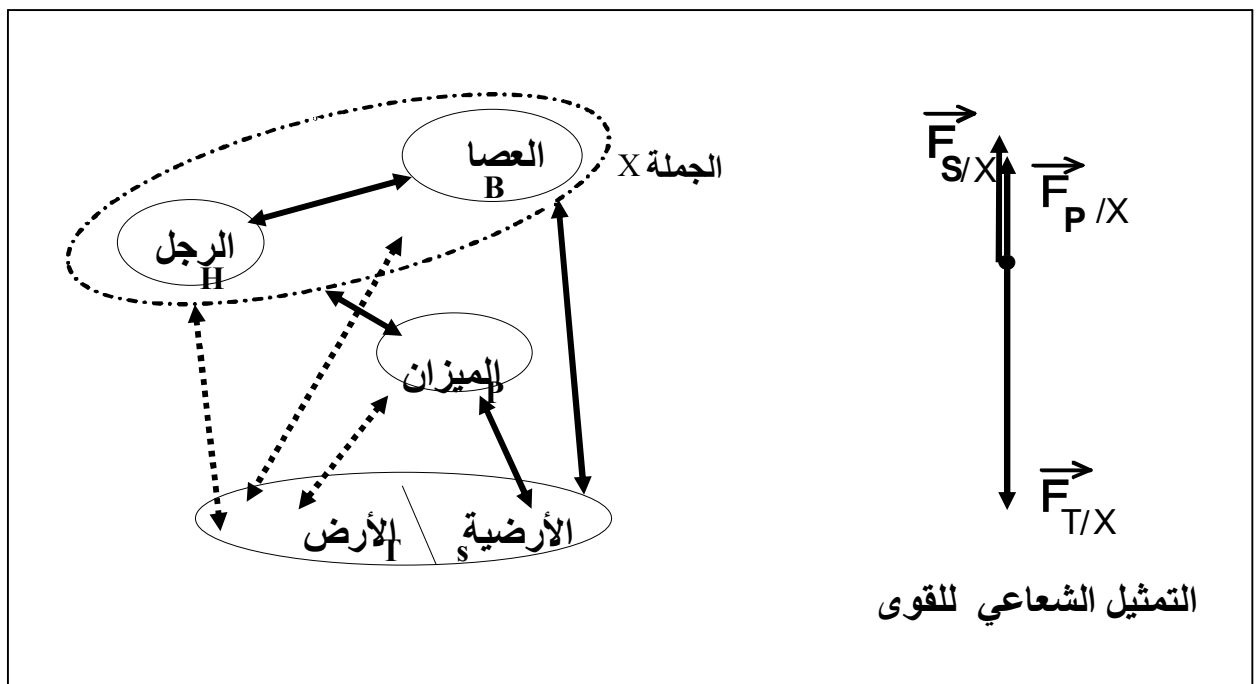
(C_G) (C_m)
(C_G)
()

4





$$\vec{F}_{S/X} + \vec{F}_{PP/X} + \vec{F}_{T/X} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow F_{T/X} = F_{S/X} + F_{PP/X}$$



- 6 -

$\vec{a}$: -1

· : -2

(1m×1m) · L_0 : -3

· (Webcam)

· (1)

· : -4

· -

M

· -

M

· $m\vec{a}$ -
· $m\vec{a} \quad \sum \vec{F}_{ext}$ -
· -

· : -5

· 2-

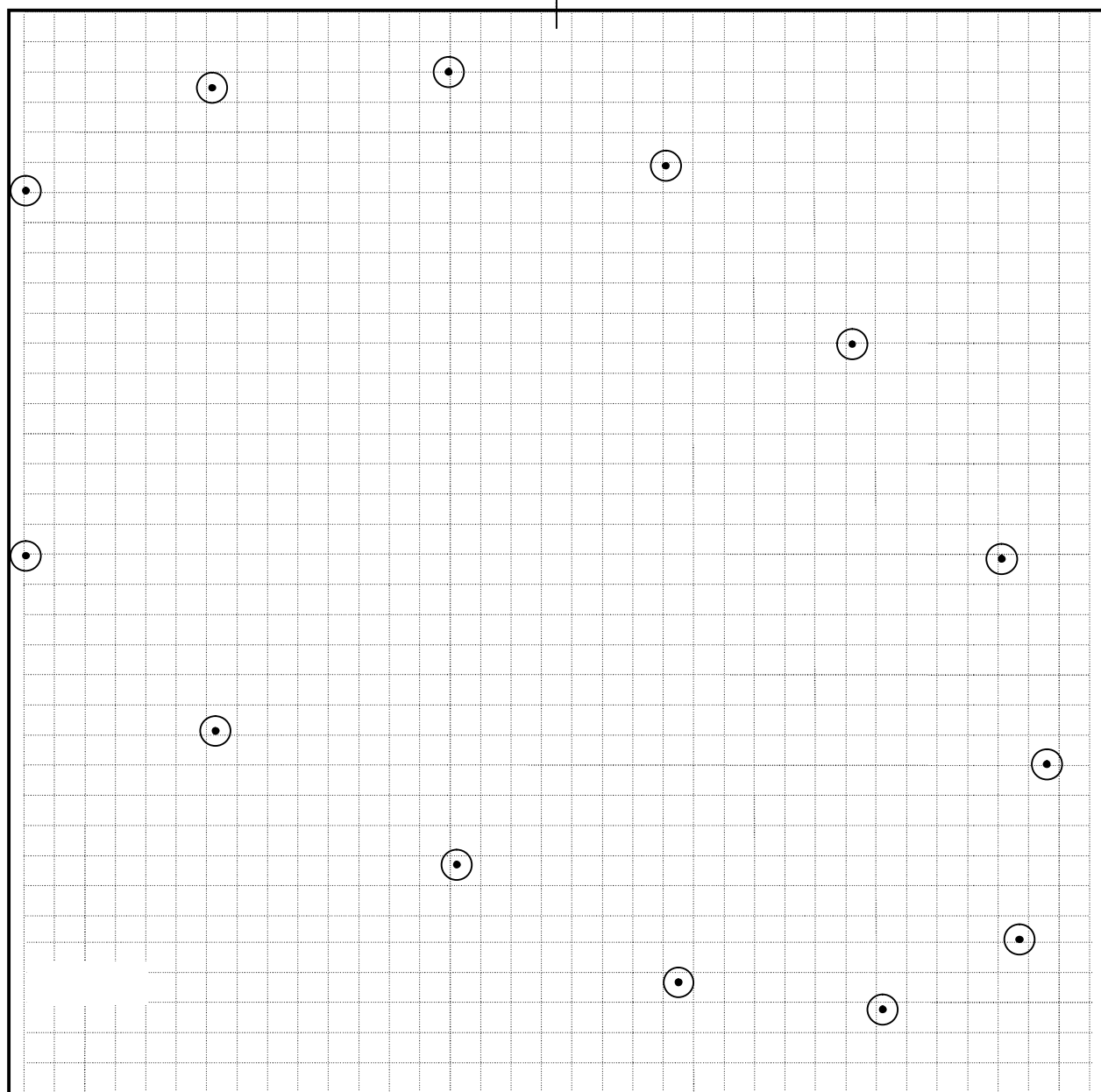
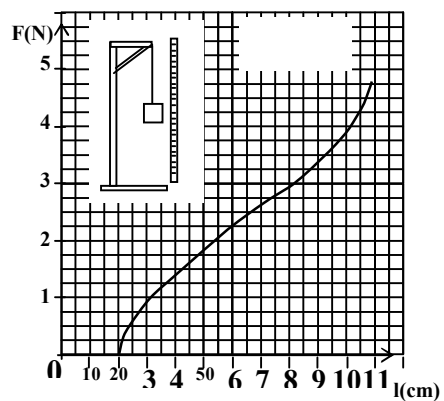
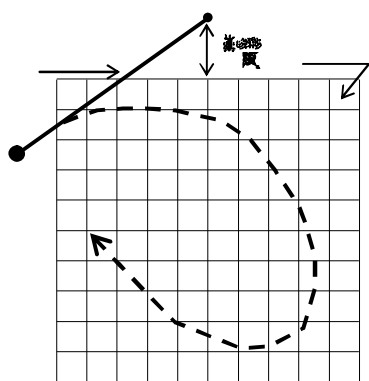
· M= 228g -

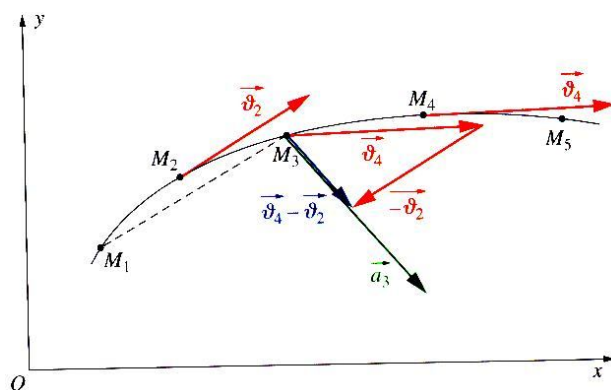
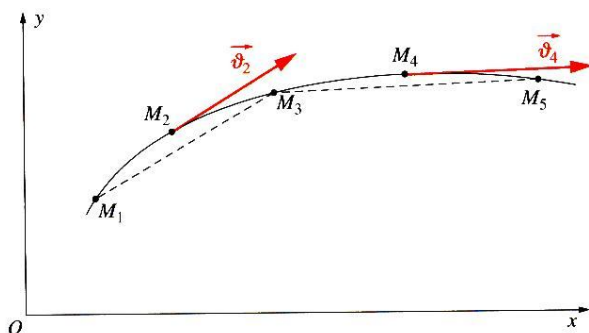
· $L_0= 20 \text{ cm}$ -

· 17cm -

· $\Delta t = 0.1s$ -

3- -





$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext}$$

:1

$$\vec{a}(t_3)$$

$$\vec{v}(t_2) = \vec{v}_2 = \frac{\overrightarrow{M_3 M_1}}{\Delta t} \quad \Delta t = t_3 - t_1$$

$$\vec{v}_4 = \vec{v}(t_4) = \frac{\overrightarrow{M_3 M_5}}{t_5 - t_3}$$

$$\vec{a}(t_3)$$

$$\vec{a}(t_3) = \vec{a}_3 = \frac{\vec{v}_4 - \vec{v}_2}{t_4 - t_2}$$

$$(\vec{v}_4 - \vec{v}_2)$$

$$\|\vec{v}_4 - \vec{v}_2\|$$

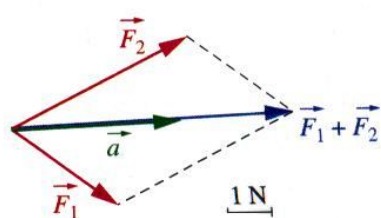
$$(t_4 - t_2)$$

$$\vec{a}_3$$

$$(\vec{v}_4 - \vec{v}_2) \text{ (colinéaire)}$$

$$\vec{a}_3$$

:2



$$\vec{a}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$

$$\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\sum \vec{F}_{ext}}{m}$$

$$\vec{a}$$

-7-

-1

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(...)

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f ()

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-2

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t

v

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▪ $v = f(t)$

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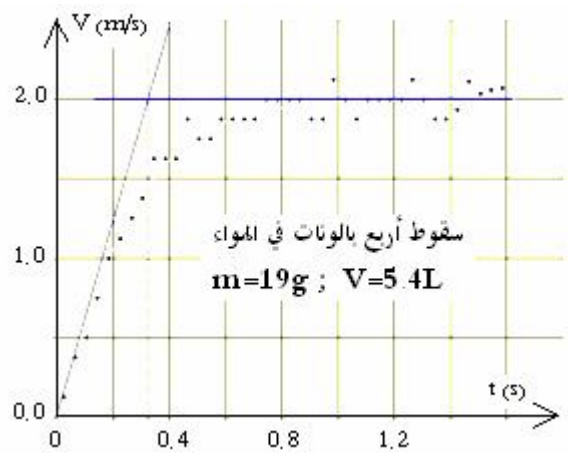
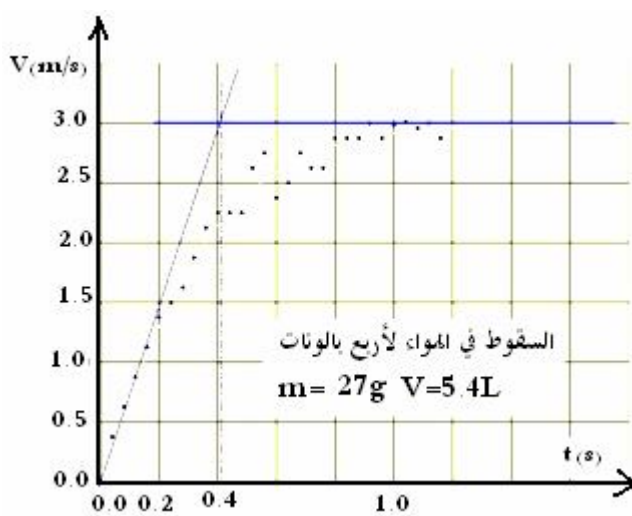
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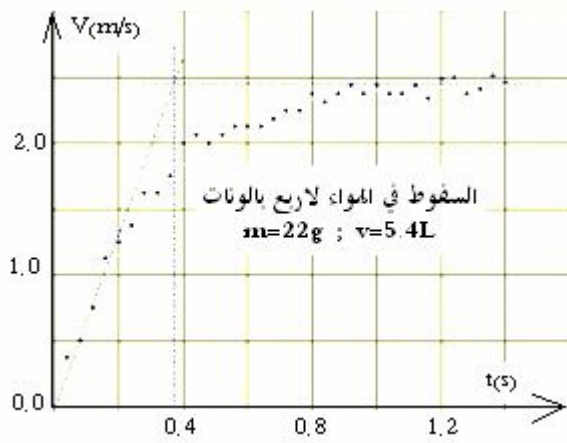
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$$v = f(t)$$

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 -3
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 ()
 :
 v,t
 t
 v
 V
 t





Masse (g)	V_{lim} (m/s)	τ (s)
19 g	2,0	0,32
22 g	2,45	0,38
27 g	3,0	0,41

-4

1. :

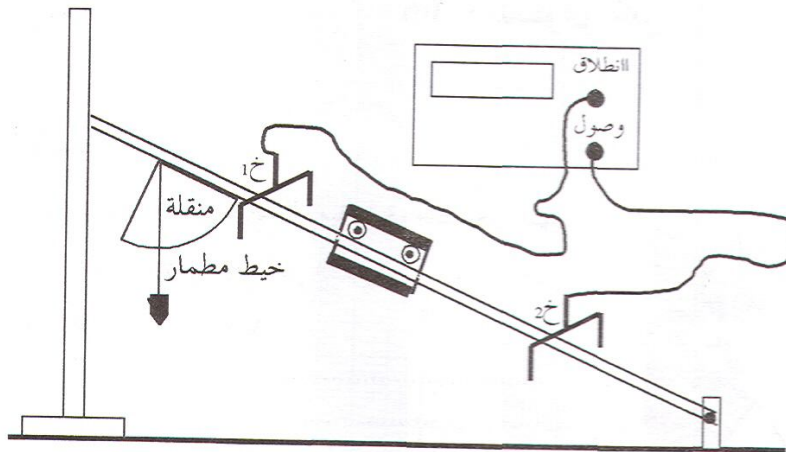
()

-
-
-

2.

1.2 -

2.2 -



3.

1.3 -

(2)

(1)

(x)

(t)

2

1

$\Delta t = \dots\dots\dots$ ، $\Delta x = \dots\dots\dots$:

-(

x(...)						
t(...)						
t ² (...)						

$x = f(t^2) : t^2$

x

-(

-(

: - 2.3
 -
 -
 : α - 3.3
 : -(
 . α x=1m
 .($15 \geq \alpha \geq 5$)
 : -(
 : -

$\alpha(...)$								
$\sin\alpha$								
$t(...)$								
$t^2(...)$								
$a(...)$								

: -(
 : -
 : -(

- 9 -

1- تسجيل الحركة

(webcam) 1/15 s بصورة (280 x 320)

1:

: Regavi

x,y,t

-2

. Regressi

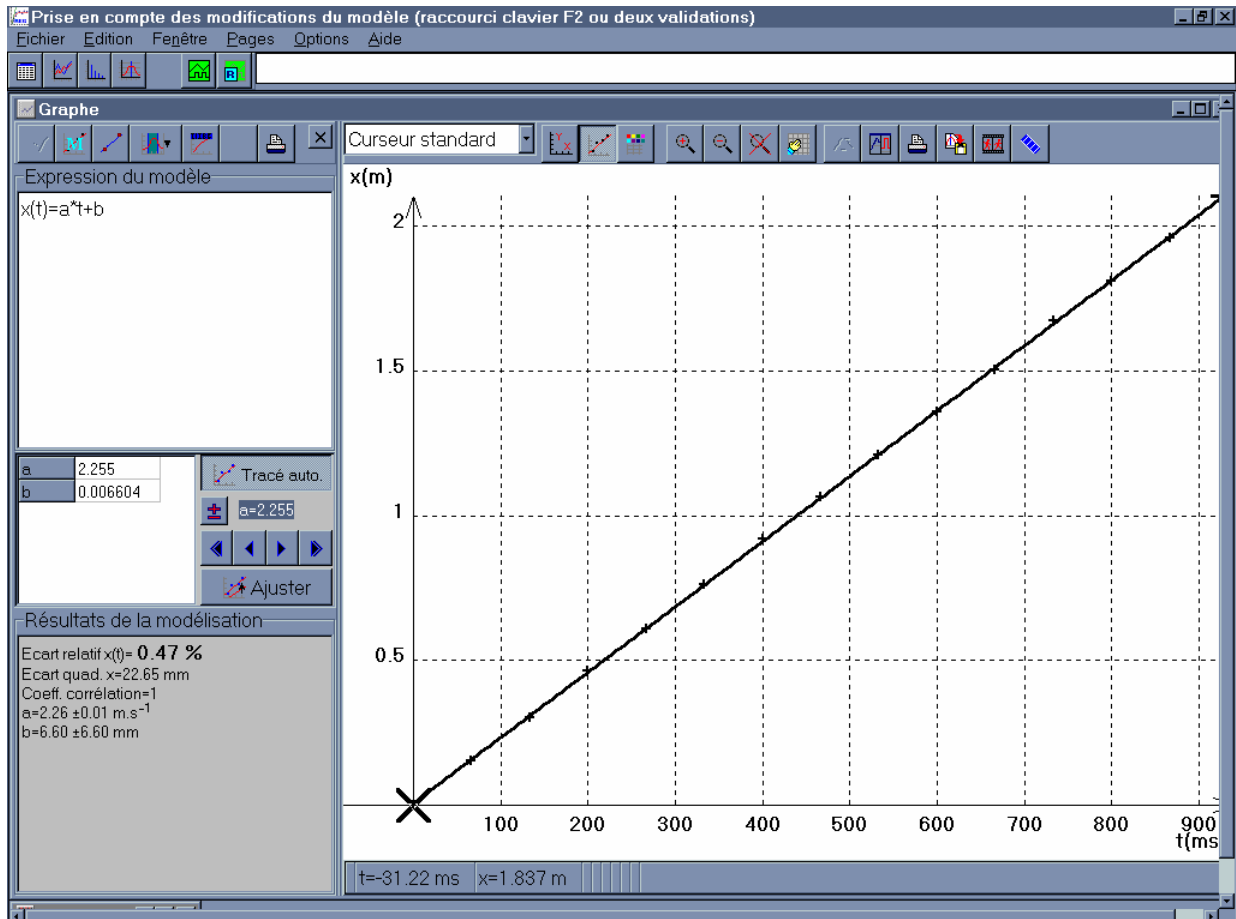
:

t	x	y
s	m	m
0	0	0
0,06667	0,152	0,296
0,1333	0,304	0,5359
0,2	0,4639	0,7359
0,2667	0,6079	0,8879
0,3333	0,7599	0,9919
0,4	0,9199	1,056
0,4667	1,064	1,08
0,5333	1,208	1,064
0,6	1,36	0,9919
0,6667	1,504	0,8879
0,7333	1,672	0,7279
0,8	1,808	0,5519
0,8667	1,96	0,288
0,9333	2,104	0,03999

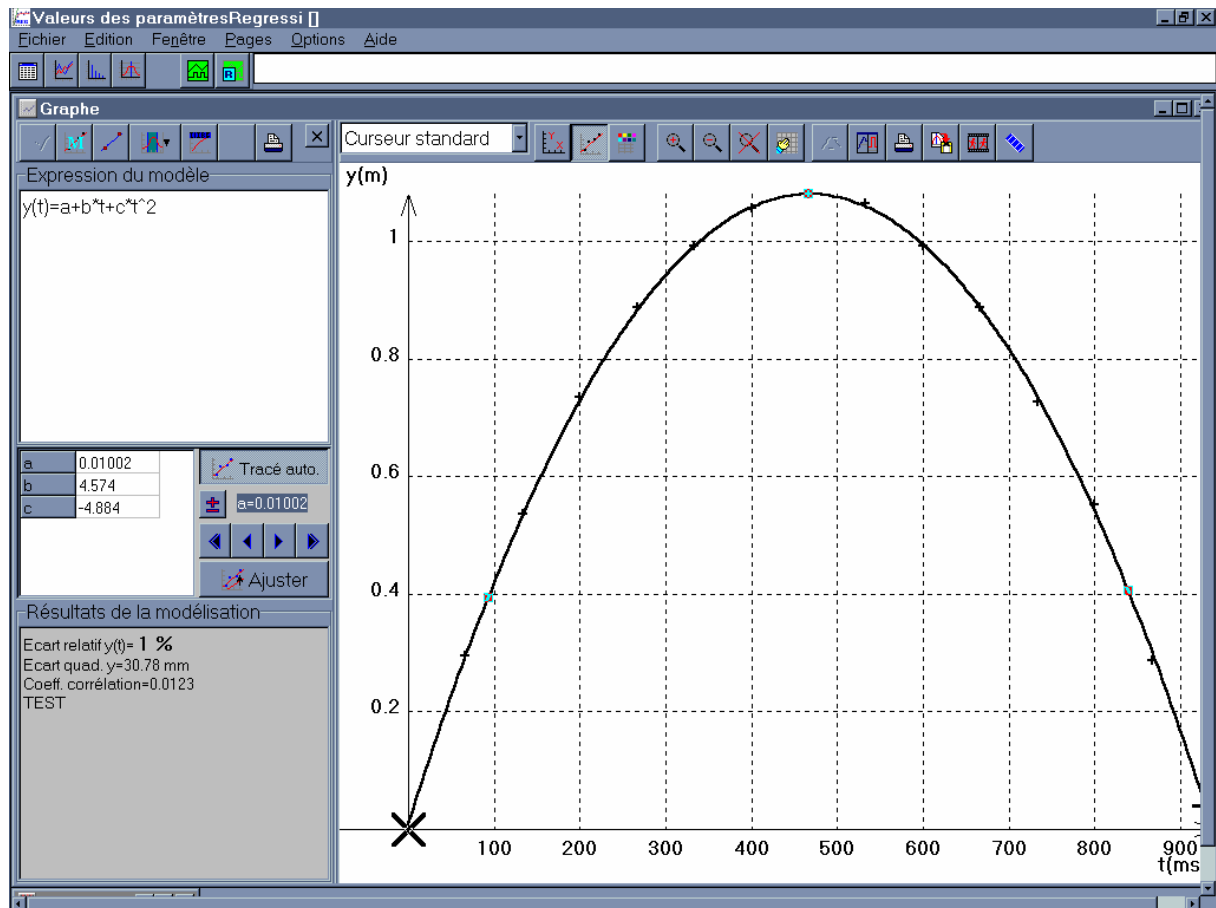
-3

*

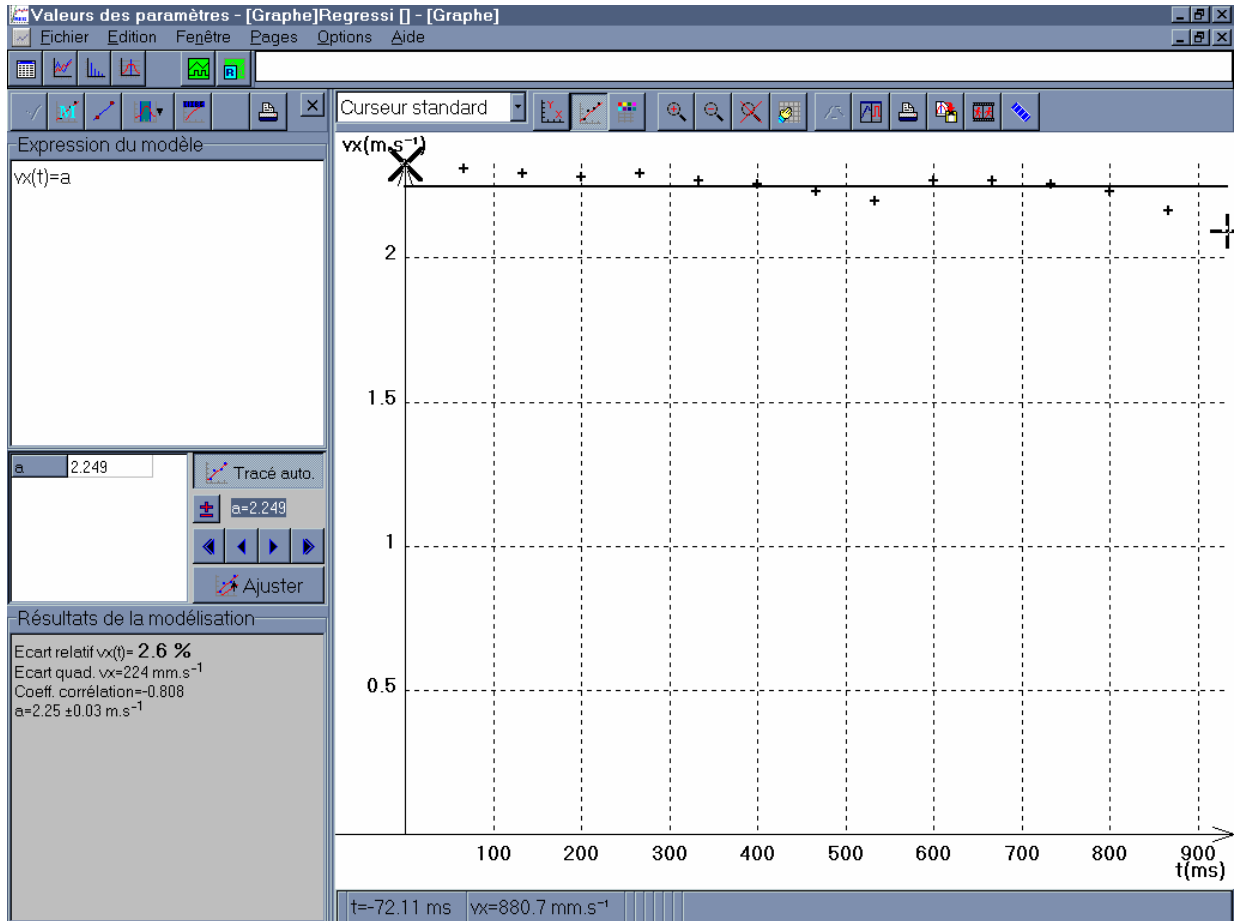
x(t) ثم نمذج (modélise) المنحنى المتحصل عليه .



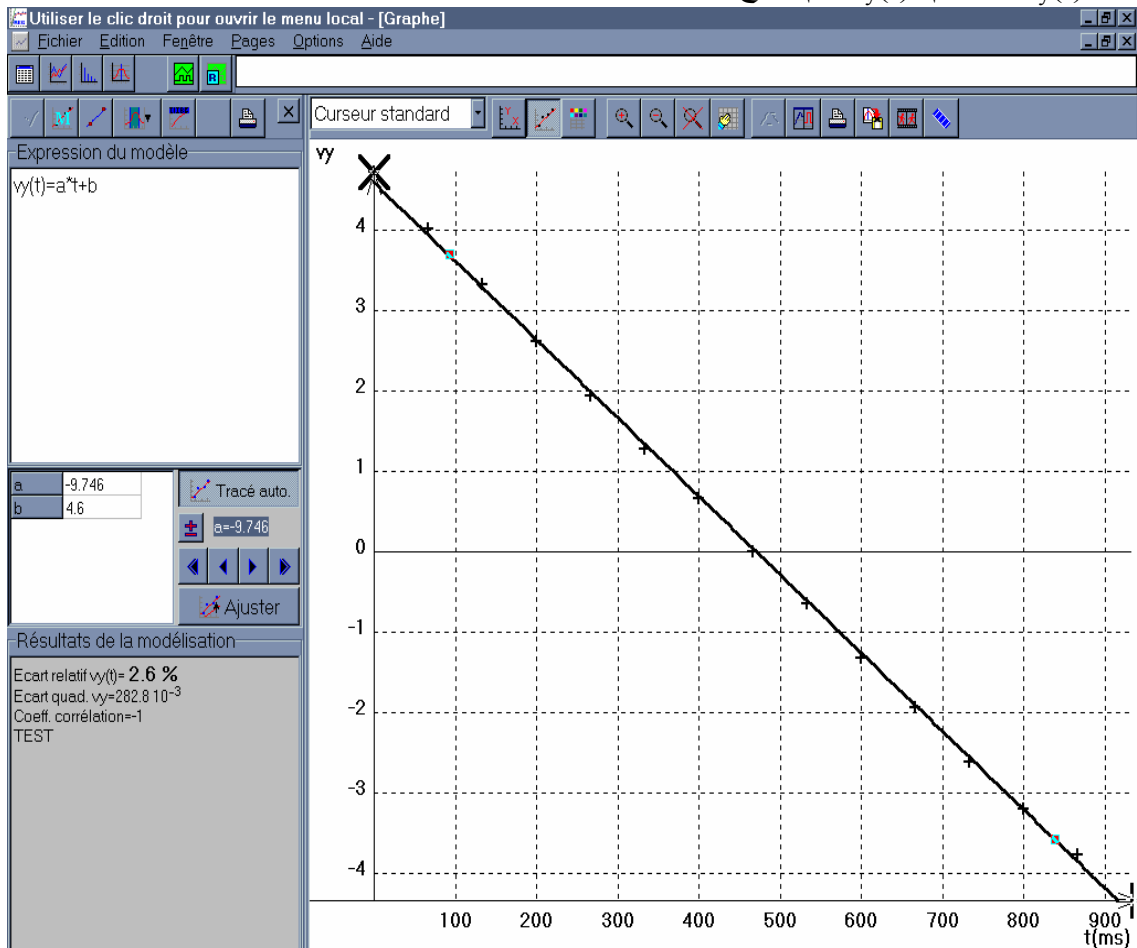
* $y(t)$ ثم نمذج (modélise) المنحنى المتحصل عليه .



* $v_x(t)$ ، أرسم $v_x(t)$ ثم نمذج المنحنى المتحصل عليه:



* $v_y(t)$ ، أرسم $v_y(t)$ ثم نمذج المنحنى المتحصل عليه:



$$: \quad a_y \quad a_x \quad *$$

$$a_x=0 \quad v_x$$

$$a_y = -9,75 = a \quad \text{دالة تآلفية للزمن إذن:} \quad v_y$$

$$: \quad v_{oy} \quad v_{ox} \quad *$$

$$a_y \quad a_x$$

$$.v_{ox}=2,25 :$$

$$v_x = v_{ox}$$

$$.v_{oy}=4,6 :$$

$$v_y = -a \cdot t + v_{oy}$$

$$: \quad \vec{V}_0 \quad \alpha \quad V_0 \quad *$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{v_{0x}^2 + v_{0y}^2} = 5,12 \, m.s^{-1}$$

$$\alpha = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}}\right) = 64^\circ : \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}}$$

*

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} = a_x \cdot v_x + a_y \cdot v_y = a_y \cdot v_y :$$

$$a_y \cdot v_y < 0 :$$

$$a_y < 0 \quad \text{و} \quad v_y > 0 :$$

$$a_y \cdot v_y > 0 :$$

$$a_y < 0 \quad \text{و} \quad v_y < 0 :$$

*

$$v_y = 0 :$$

$$v_s = v_{0x} = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha = 2,25 \, m.s^{-1}$$

$$: \quad *$$

$$: \quad \text{نحصل} \quad v_y \quad v_x$$

$$(1) \quad x = v_{0x} \cdot t \quad \text{ومنه} \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$x_0 \text{ هي} \quad x = v_{0x} \cdot t + x_0$$

$$(2) \quad y = -\frac{a \cdot t^2}{2} + v_{0y} \cdot t \quad y_0 = 0$$

$$y_0 \quad , \quad y = -\frac{a \cdot t^2}{2} + v_{0y} \cdot t + y_0$$

■

$$a, v_{0x}, v_{0y}$$

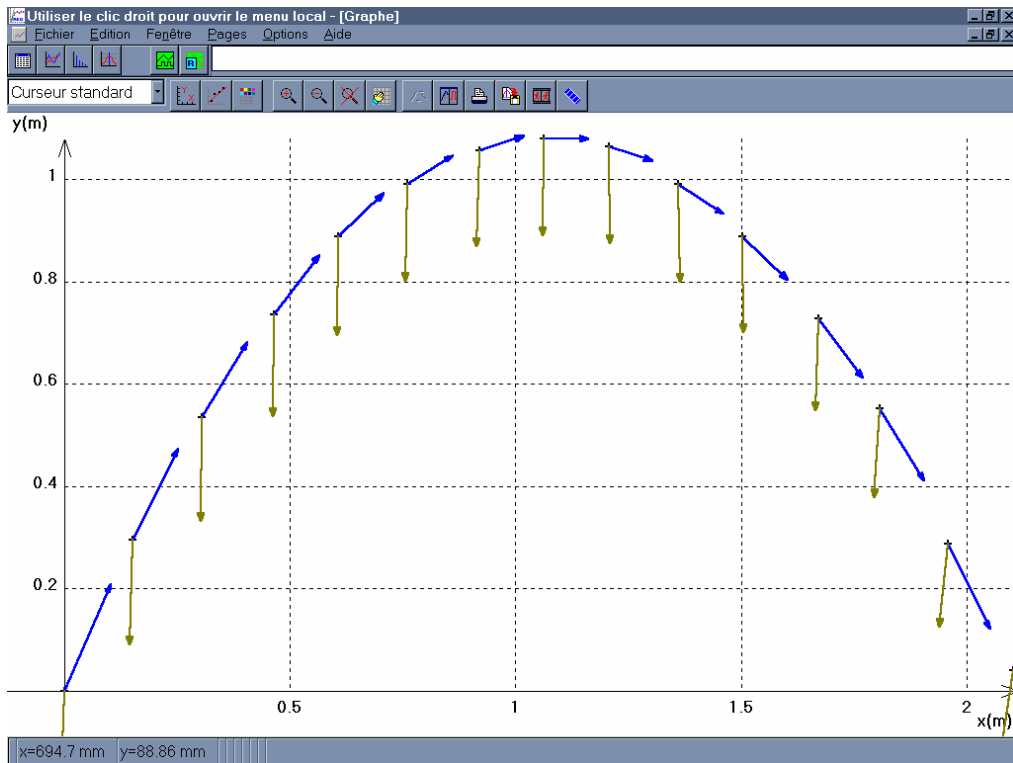
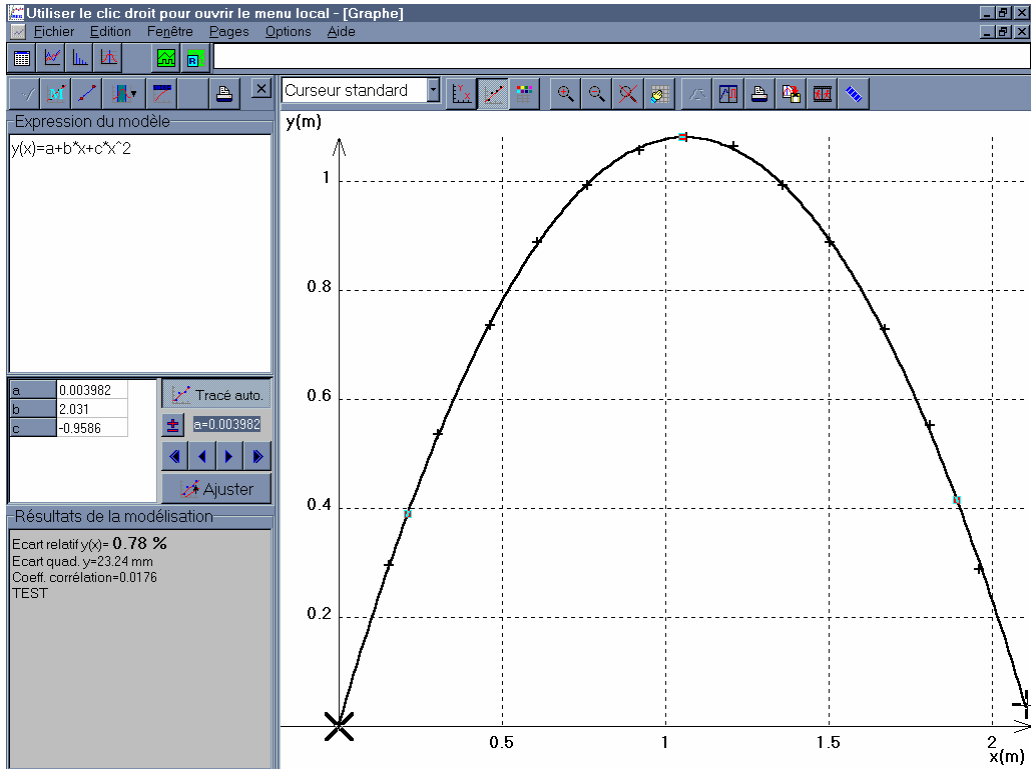
$$: \quad *$$

$$t = \frac{x}{v_{0x}} : (1)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}} \quad v_{0x} = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha \quad y = -\frac{a}{2 \cdot v_{0x}^2} \cdot x^2 + \left(\frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}}\right) \cdot x : (2)$$

$$y = -\frac{a}{2 \cdot v_0^2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha} \cdot x^2 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot x$$

$$y = -0,96 \cdot x^2 + 2,05 \cdot x$$



$$r = R_T + h \quad m \quad v \quad R_T \quad h \quad .1$$

(accélération centripète)

$$r \quad v^2 \quad G \quad .2$$

$$E_{pp} = -\frac{GM_T m}{r}$$

$$z = r \quad \epsilon_{pp} = mgz \quad \epsilon_{pp} \quad E_m \quad r \quad \epsilon_m \quad .3$$

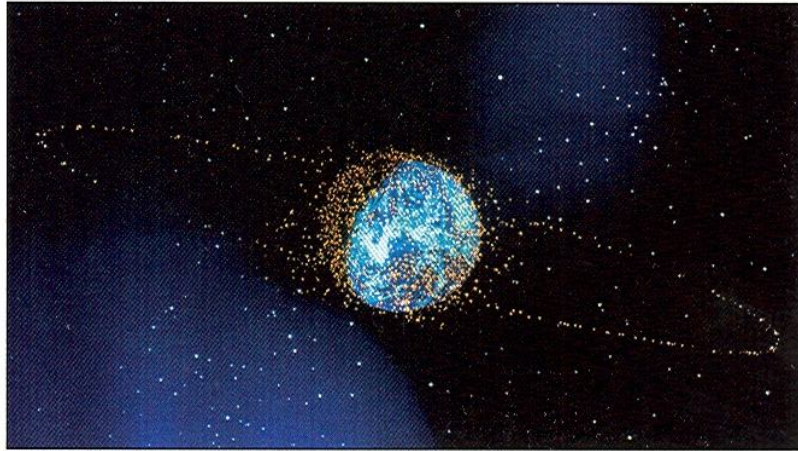
(km)		
$3,9 \times 10^2$		ISS
$6,0 \times 10^2$		Hubble
$8,3 \times 10^2$		Spot 5
$2,0 \times 10^4$		GPS
$3,83 \times 10^5$	-	

U	Fe	H	
175	140	25	(pm)

ISS

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.5



.6

(légitime)

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- 11 -	-:	.. 2	-1
- 12 -	.	1	
	.	1	
-13-	-	.. 2	-2
		1	
-14-	-	1	

... 6+ . 9: (

- 11 -	:	.. 2	-1
- 12 -	.	1	
	.	1	
-13-	-	.. 2	-2
	-	1	
-14-	-	1	
	Z R,L,C	.. 2	-3
	$Z = f(\omega)$		
	-	1	
	-	1	
	-	1	

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: $x''+Kx = 0$:

$$x = X \cos(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \varphi)$$

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.()

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: $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$:

. $[T] \approx \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

-

.2π

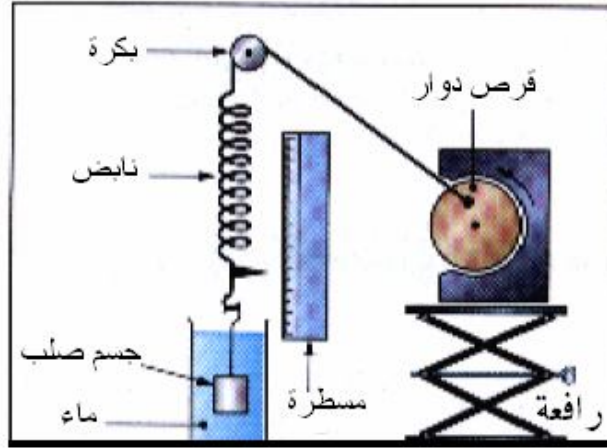
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$$F = kx$$



T_0

T_0

T_0

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- 2
- 3

1

100

[...]

2

(:)

90 80,70

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:2

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• 2

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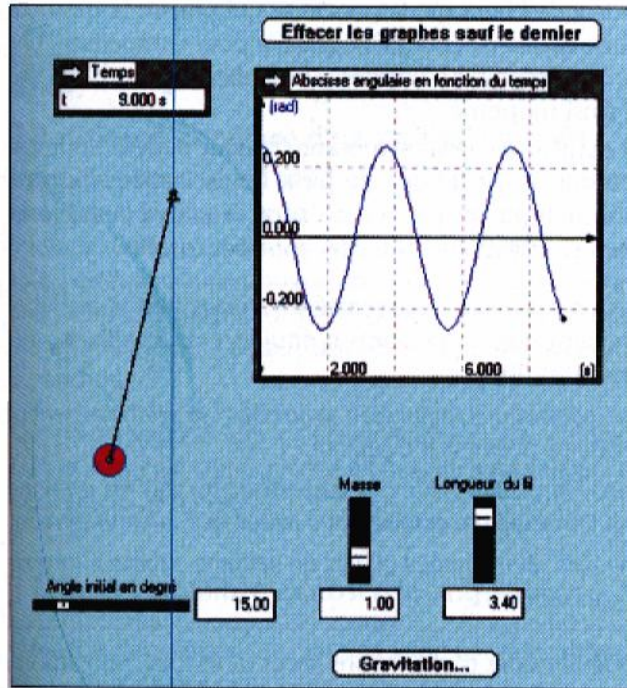
L

m

(Euler)

$$V_0 \quad) \quad t_0 = 0$$

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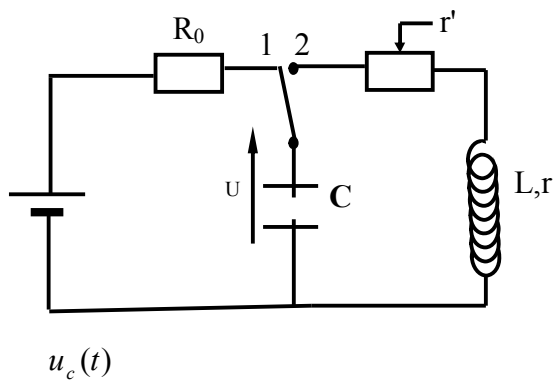
:
 R ,L ,C ()
 :
 $T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$: R= 0 :1 -
 : R :2 -
 $T \approx T_0$ R .T :
 : R :3 -
 R . $u_c(t)$:
 :
 R,L,C
)
 : (A.O.
 :
 .

!

-13-

(...

)



$$1k\Omega$$

$$R_0 = 10\Omega$$

$$C = 10\mu F$$

$$L = 1H$$

$$2.0V$$

$$r' = 0\Omega$$

.1

$$.1V/div \quad 10ms/div$$

$$u_c(t)$$

$$u_c(t)$$

2

K

2

K

$$r' = 20\Omega$$

.1

K

$$u_c(t)$$

$$r' = 800\Omega \quad r' = 400\Omega \quad r' = 100\Omega \quad r' = 50\Omega$$

$$R = r + r'$$

R

$$u_c(t)$$

R

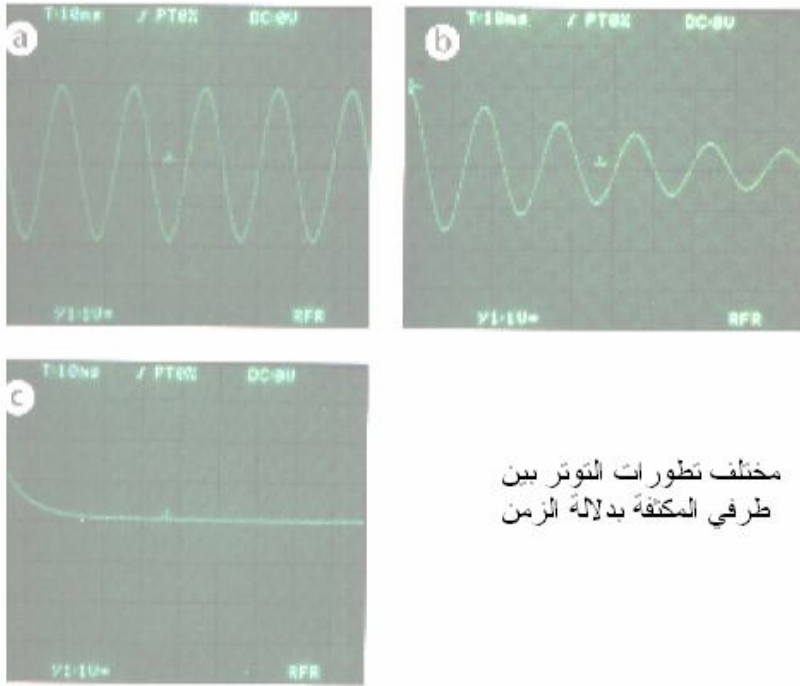
-1

$$u_c(t)$$

-2

R

()



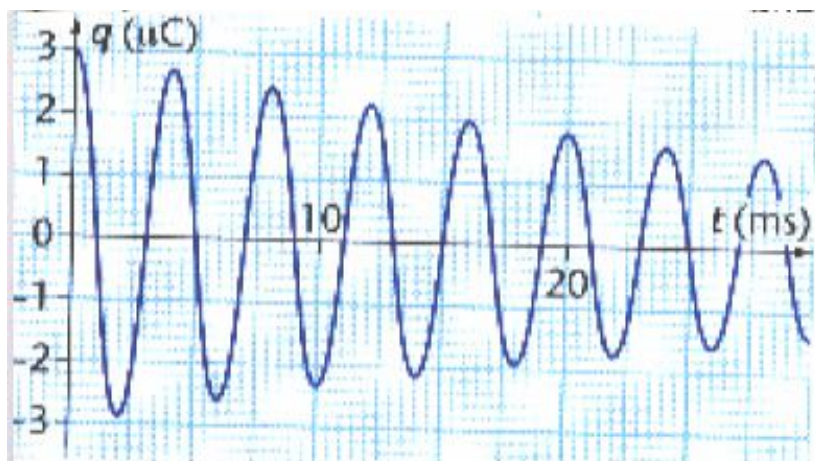
:

$$C = 1,0 \mu F$$

$$L = 0,40 H$$

R

q



T

-1

R

$$q(t)$$

(-2

$$q(t) = Q_m \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right)$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$

(

.T

T₀

(-3

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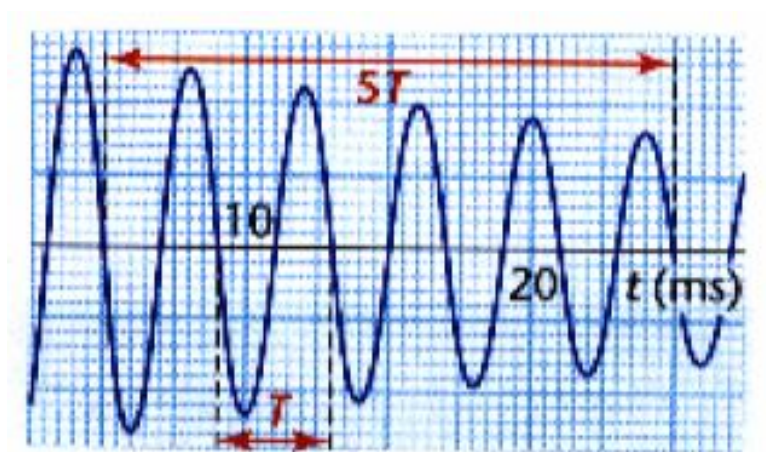
5

$$t_2 = 25,0 ms \quad t_1 = 5,0 ms$$

:T

-1

.T



$$\bullet T = \frac{20,0}{5} = 4,00ms \quad 5T = 25,0 - 5,0 = 20,0ms.$$

R : (- 2

$$1 \dots \dots \dots u_L(t) + u_c(t) = 0$$

$$\bullet i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad u_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$q(t) = Cu_c(t) :$$

$$\frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} q(t) = 0 : 1$$

$$\frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 Qm \cos \frac{2\pi}{T_0} t \quad \frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{2\pi}{T_0} Qm \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right) :$$

$$\frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} q(t) = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 Qm \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right) + \frac{1}{LC} Qm \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \quad T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$

$$q(t) = Q_m \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} t\right) \quad T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$

T₀ (

$$\bullet T_0 = T \quad T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC} = 2\pi\sqrt{0,40.1,0.10^{-6}} = 4,0.10^{-3}s$$

(-2

(

:

.. 4 + . 6 :

-15-	-	2	-1
-16 -	-	1	
	-	1	
-17 -	-	2	
	-	1	-2
	-	1	
	-	2	
	-	1	-3
-20 -	-	1	
-21 -	-	2	
-22 -	-		

... 4 + . 12 :

(

-15 -	-	2	-1
	-	..	
-16 -	-	1	
-17 -	-	1	-2
	-	1	
	-	2	
	-	..	
	-	1	-3
	-	1	
- 18 -	-	2	
-19 -	-		
	-	1	-4
	-	1	
-20 -	-	1	
-21 -	-	2	
-22 -	-		-5
	-	1	
	-	1	
	L ,C -	1	
	-	1	

(3m-5m)

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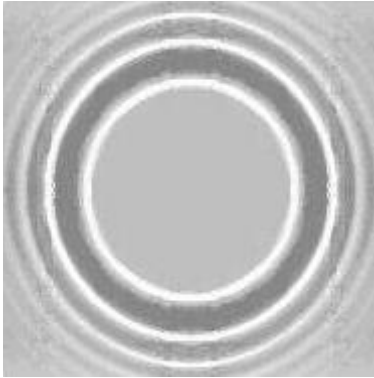
$$v = \frac{1}{T} \text{ et } \lambda_{\text{vide}} = c \cdot T = \frac{c}{v} \text{ مع } \lambda_{\text{vide}}$$

- أن تواتر موجة $n = \frac{c}{v}$ لا يتغير بتغير الوسط، (إنّ اللون لا يتغير بتغير الوسط لأنه يرتبط بالتواتر أي: $\lambda_{\text{vide}} = c/v$) $(\lambda_{\text{milieu}} = v/v)$.

-1-

-15-

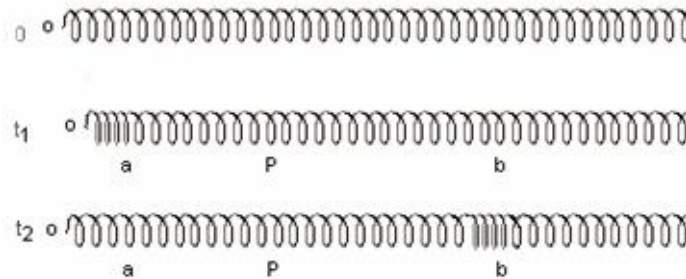
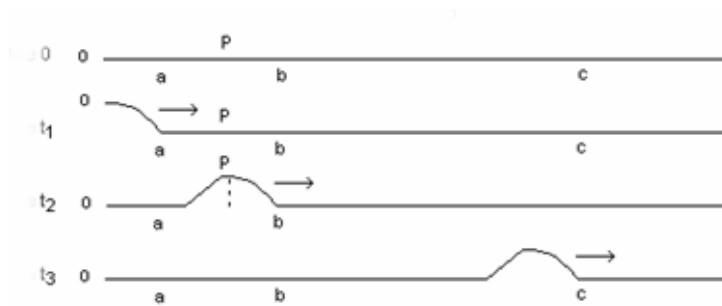
-I



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-II

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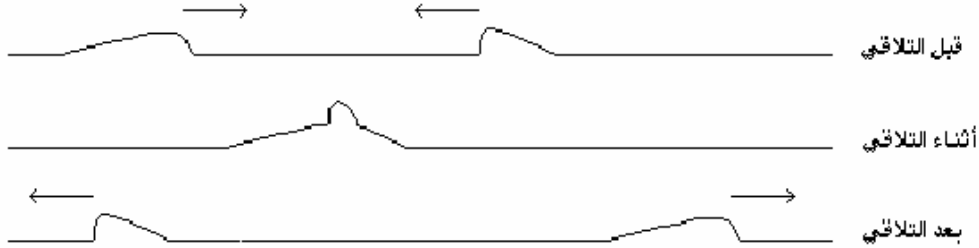
.()

()

()

3m

.(5-4)



.(...)

:

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-1

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-2

-3

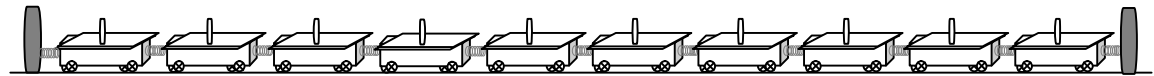
-1-

-2-

-2,1-

		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6

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 :
 (3m) -1
 .() -2
 . -3
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 :
 m' m ()
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 :
 :
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 . -1
 (5-4) -2
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 .() -3
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 . -4
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) ()
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)()
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-17-

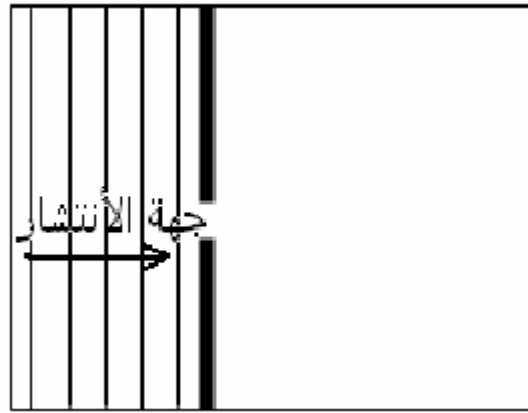
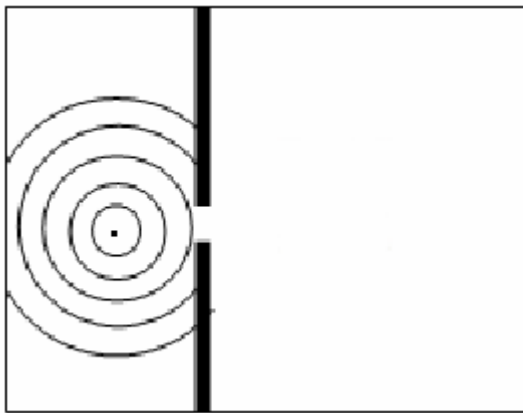
()

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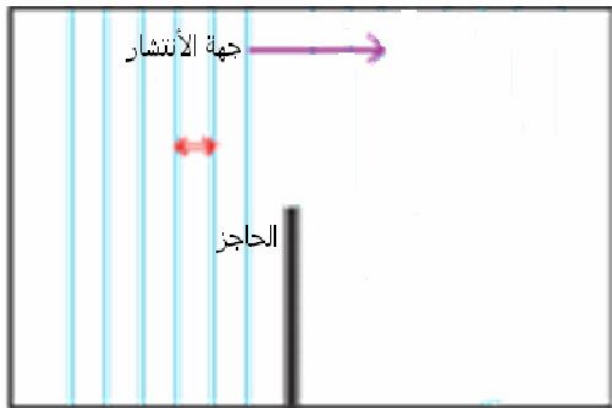
⋮

()

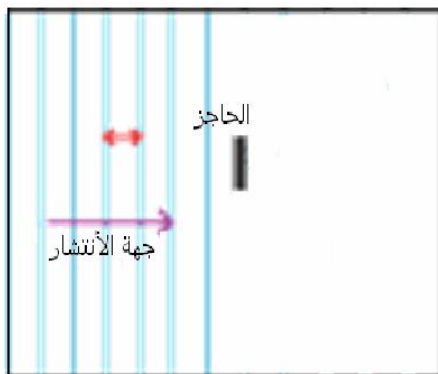
-1,2-



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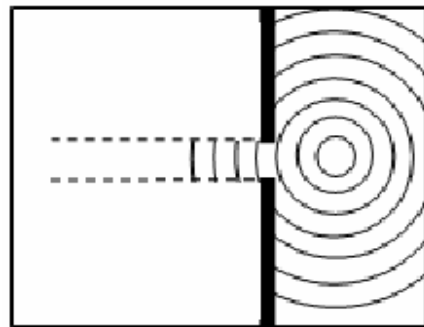
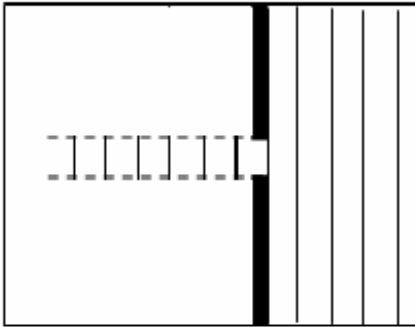
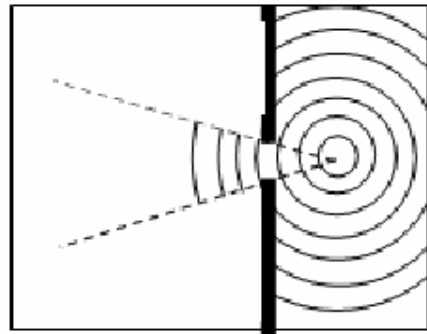
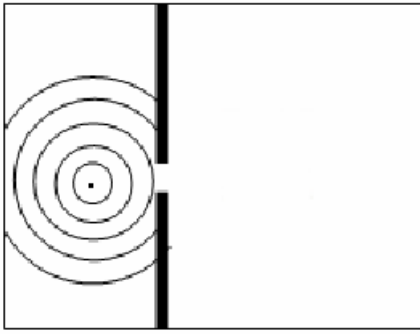


-3-



-4-

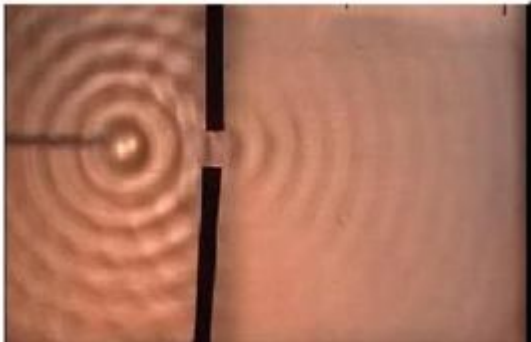
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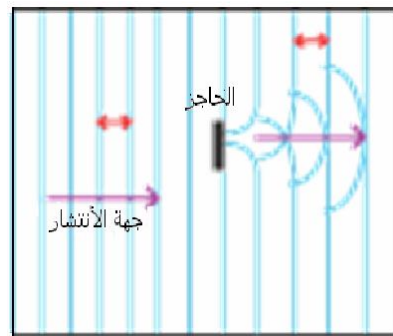
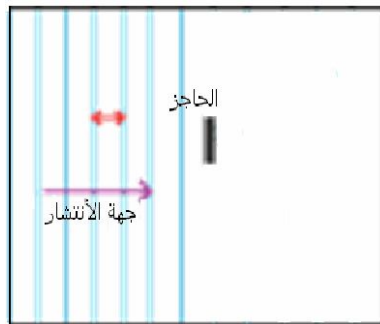
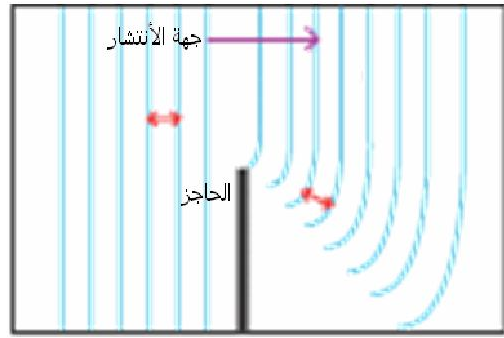
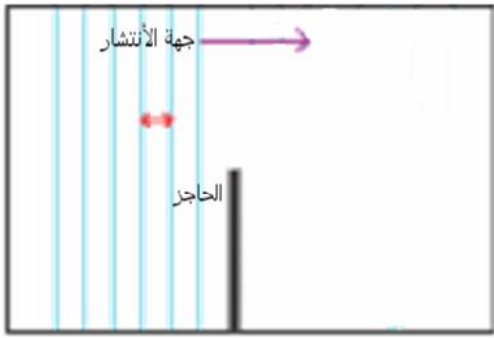


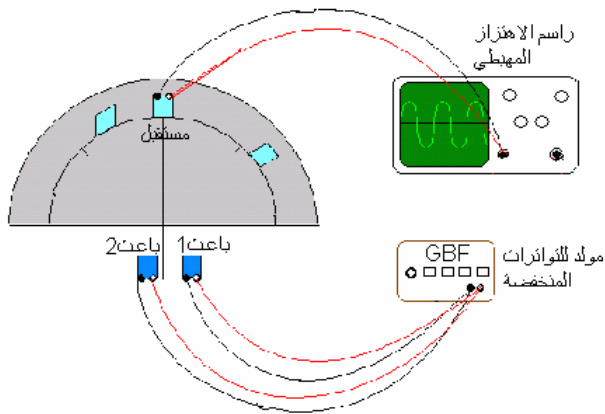
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() -

(GBF)

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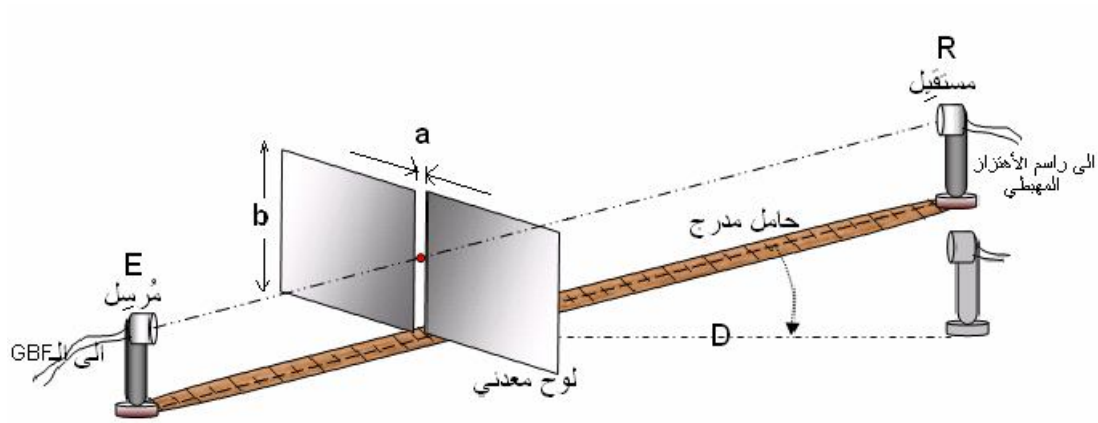
:

-26	-16	-6	0	6	16	26	(°)
0.01	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.01	(v)

.

:

:



(1)

()

■ (2)

40

GBF

30cm

10cm

(

)

D

10mm

80°

-1

-2

-3

-4

$$(60^\circ \quad 0^\circ) \alpha$$

-1

-2

-1

-2

GBF

-3

 α

:

:

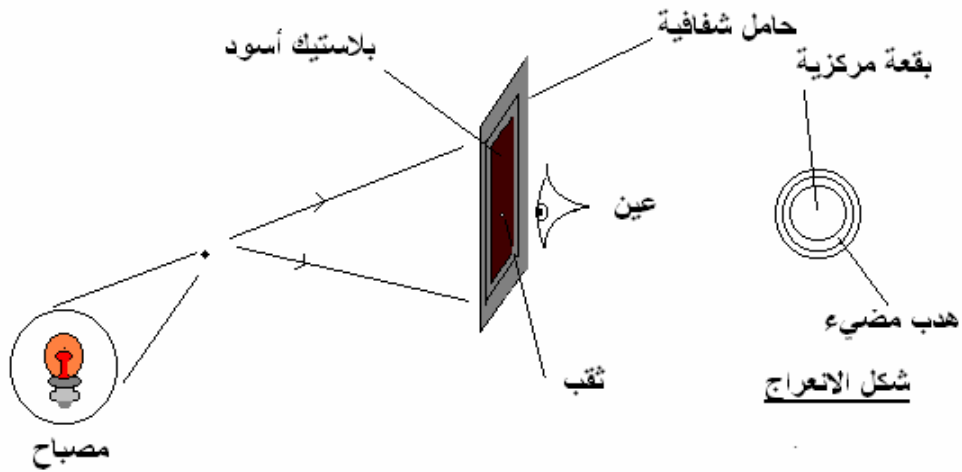
6.0V 3.5V

()

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-1

.()



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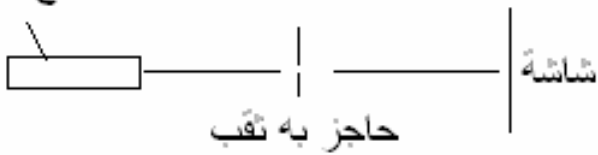
-2

:

-3

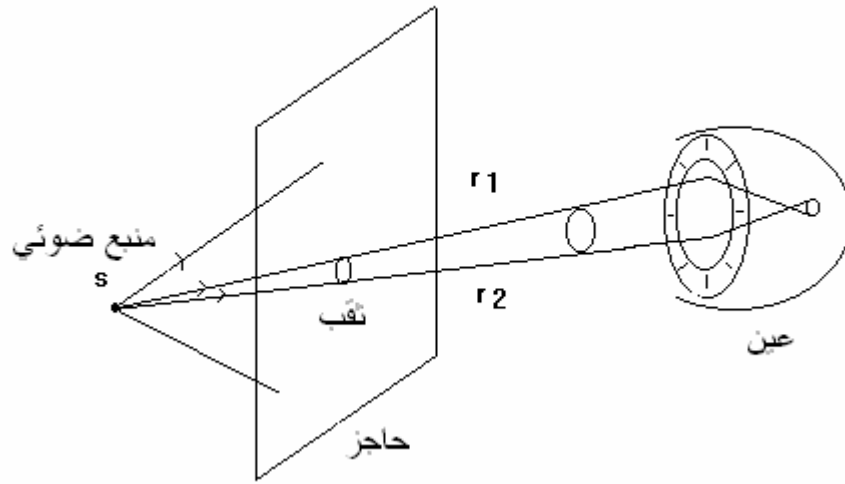
()

منبع ليزر

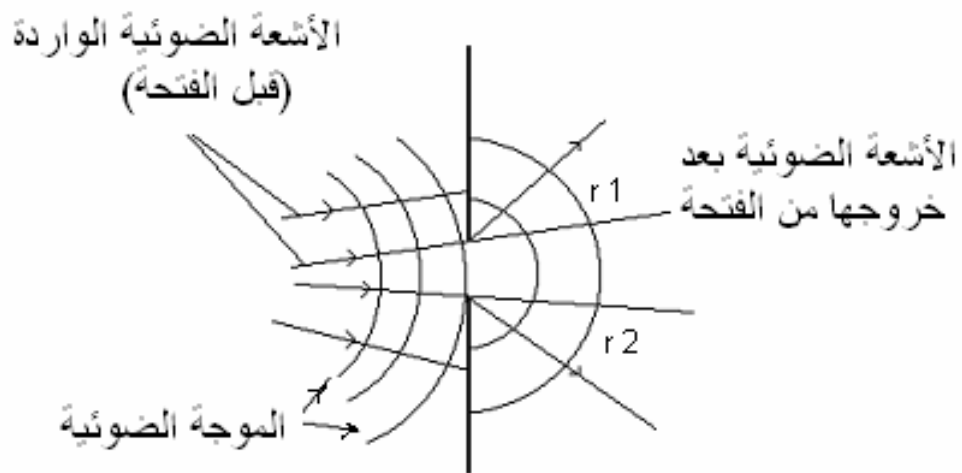


:

r_2 r_1



:



r_2 r_1

.()

1m

(D)

(L)

$$L = 2 \frac{\lambda D}{a}$$

.(670nm)

: λ

: a :

(a) -

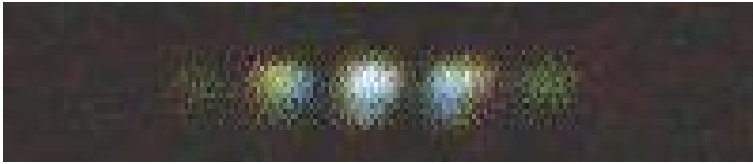
:

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-1



-2



-3

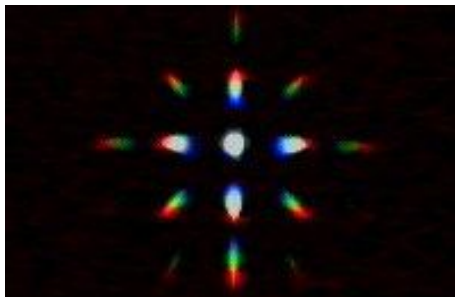


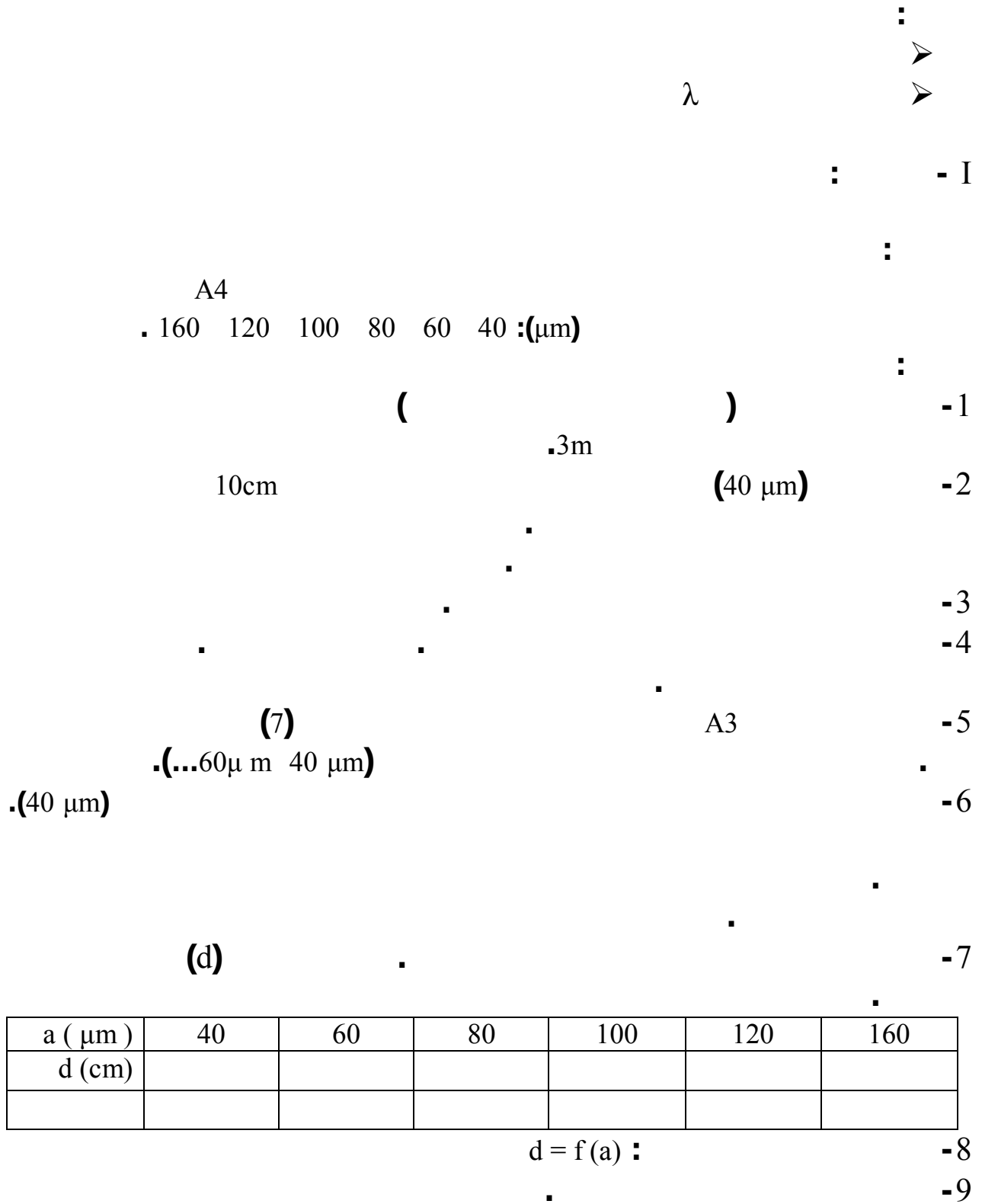
-4

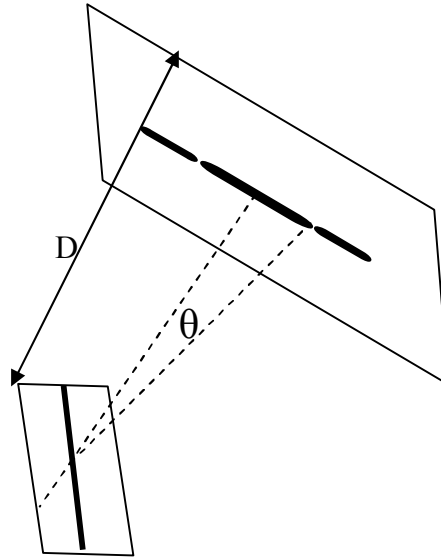


:

-5







θ صغير ($\theta < 10$) ومعبر عنه بالراديان يمكن كتابة $\theta \approx \theta(\text{rad})$

تأكد من مصداقية هذا التقريب من أجل إحدى القياسات السابقة وبين أنه يمكن كتابة $\theta \approx \frac{d}{2D}$

2- نقبل أن $\theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}$ أوجد عبارة d بدلالة كل من λ و D و a .

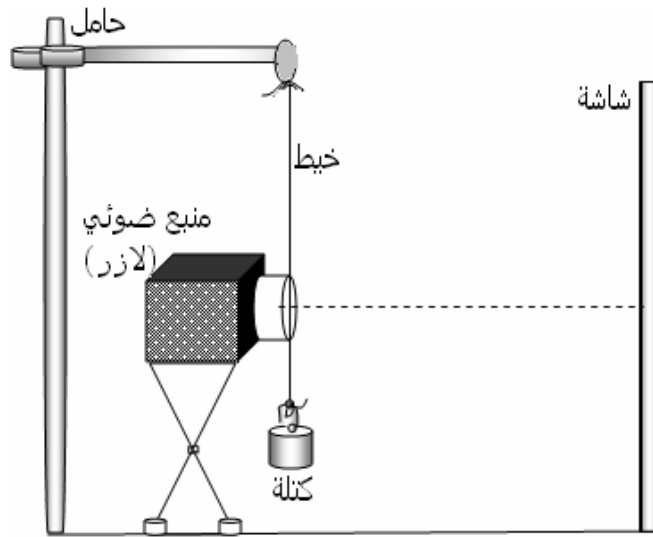
3- نريد أن يكون التمثيل البياني للدالة $d = f(X)$ خطا مستقيما يمر من مبدأ الإحداثيات. كيف يمكن اختيار المتغير (X)

4- أكمل الخانة الفارغة من الجدول السابق بالمتغير (X) المختار، ثم ارسم المستقيم.

5- أوجد قيمة طول الموجة (λ). قارن قيمة λ الموجودة بالقيمة المسرح بها على المنبع، ما هي أسباب الاختلاف الملاحظ؟

()

(0.22, 0.24 0.08, 0.10, 0.12, 0.14, 0.16, 0.18 mm):



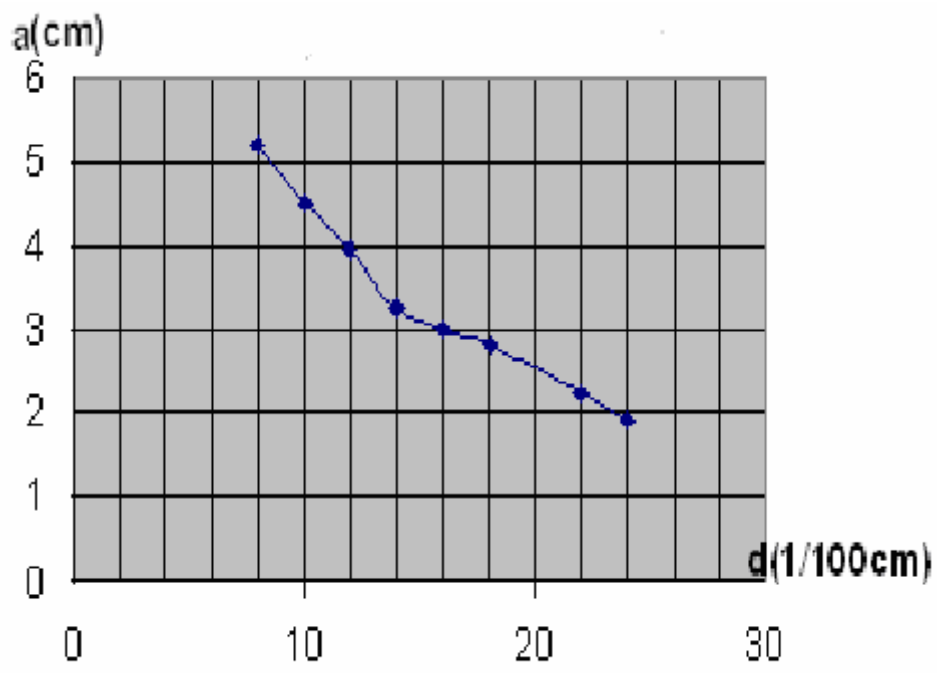
(a)

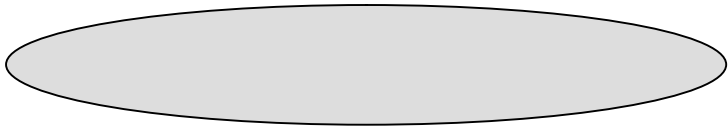
$a = f(d)$

(d)

(a)

d(mm)	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.24
a(cm)	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.9





⋮

⋮

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4

()

▪

⋮

⋮

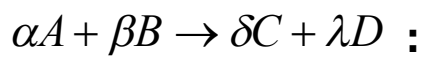
⋮
(1)

⋮

(Stérique)

▪

(2



$$(dn_A < 0) \nu_A = - \frac{dn_A}{dt} \quad A$$

$$\nu_C = - \frac{dn_C}{dt} \quad : \quad C$$

$$\nu_C = - \frac{dx}{dt} \quad : (\quad x \quad)$$

$$V=dt$$

⋮

$$v_A = -\frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dn_A}{dt} \text{ :A}$$

$$v_B = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dn_C}{dt} \text{ :C}$$

$$x \quad v = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

⋮ _____

$$x = \frac{n_C}{\delta}$$

$$x = \frac{n_{0A} - n_{AA}}{\alpha}$$

t

x

*

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{n_A}{V}\right)}{dt} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dn_A}{dt}$$

$$[A] = \frac{n_A}{V}$$

*

$$v_C \frac{d[c]}{dt}$$

$$v_A = \frac{[A]}{dt}$$

*

.

⋮

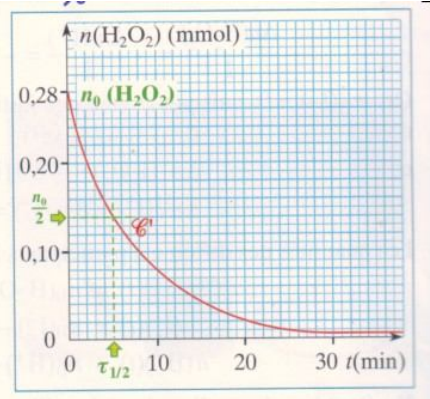
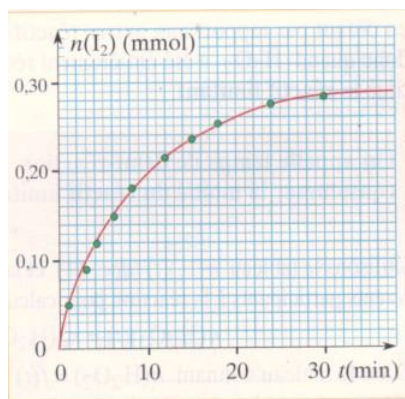
$$x = f(t)$$

*

...

pH

G



t

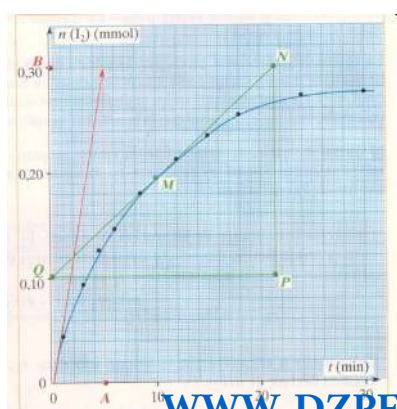
$$x = f(t)$$

t

•

$t_{1/2}$

t



(efficace)

(3

:

(facteurs cinétiques)

-

-

-

:

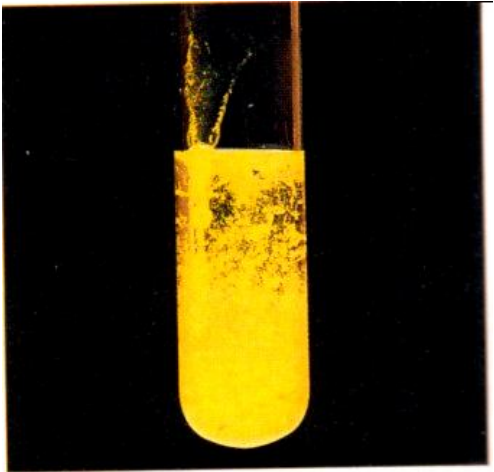
A ₁ TP ₁	)	-1 -2	1 2
	(x=f(t)	- - -	
A2		-3 - -	2 2

:

: A₁

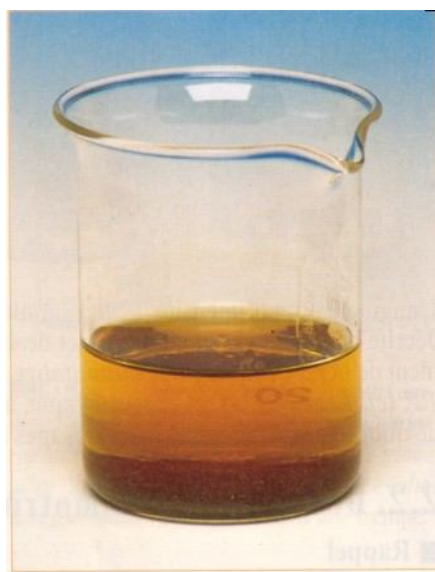
(1

II



20mL

(2



(3

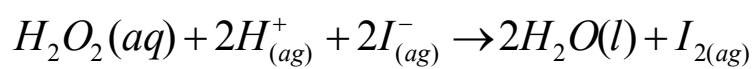
()

: A₂

H₂O₂

:

:



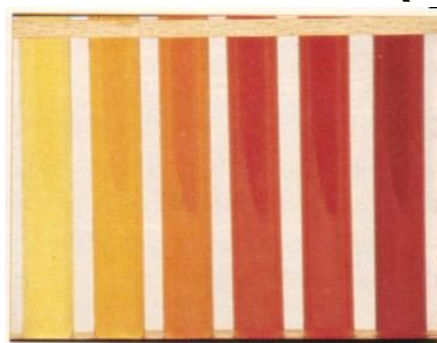
:

C₁, C₂, C₃ ...

S₁, S₂, S₃

(1

()



(3

($K = \frac{S}{L}$)

G

(Conductimètre)

....

t

$$T = \frac{G}{K} \Leftrightarrow G = T.K$$

$$T = \sum \lambda_i [X_i]$$

$$T = \lambda_{H^+} [H^+] + \lambda_{K^+} [K^+] + \lambda_{I^-} [I^-] + \lambda_{SO_4^{-2}} [SO_4^{-2}]$$

$$\lambda_{K^+} [K^+] + \lambda_{SO_4^{-2}} [SO_4^{-2}] = \text{cté}$$

$$= a$$

$$T = \lambda_{H^+} [H^+] + \lambda_{I^-} [I^-] + a$$

$$[I^-] = \frac{T - a - \lambda_{H^+} [H^+]}{\lambda_{I^-}}$$

$$[I^-]$$

$$[H^+] = 10^{PH}$$

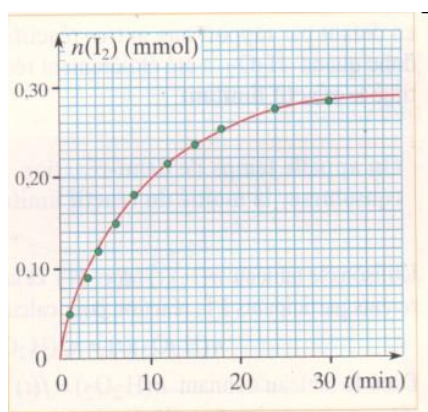
t

PH

$$[I_2] = f(t)$$

$$[I_2] = \frac{[I^-]}{2} \quad (\quad)$$

:



t

• t_f

t_{1/2}

• H₂O₂, I₂/I⁻

^x f

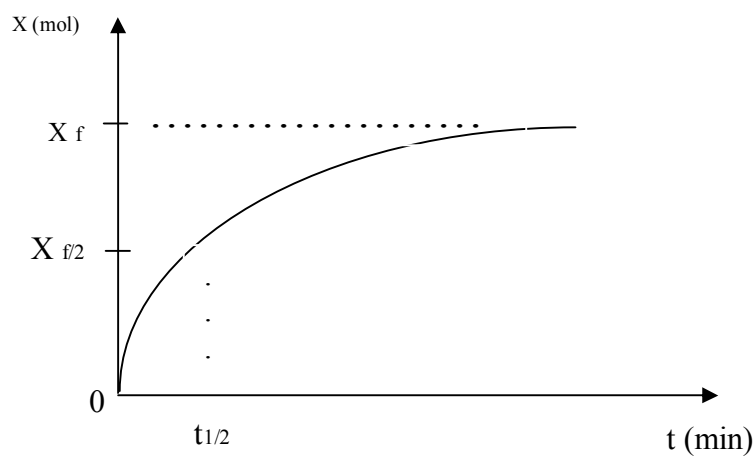
^x f

• I⁻

I₂

x

$$x = f(t) \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



: A₃

:

-1

(Oxalique)

20mL (Erlenmeyer)

1mL

0.50mol.l⁻¹

S₁

S₁

60°C

S₂

0.10mol.l⁻¹

S₂

$$x = f(t)$$

V

$$x = [I_2] \cdot V \Leftarrow x = n(I_2)$$

.

-2

(t=5min)

(

$\begin{matrix} [I^-] \\ [I_2] \end{matrix}$

)

$[I^-]$

$[H_2O_2, I_{aq}^-, H_{aq}^+]$

$t=0$
(modification permanente)

mL :1



Cu

)

(

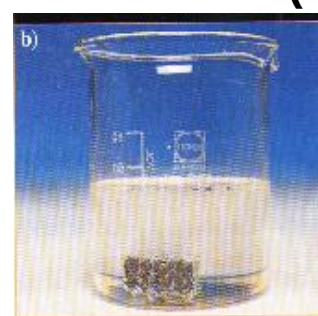
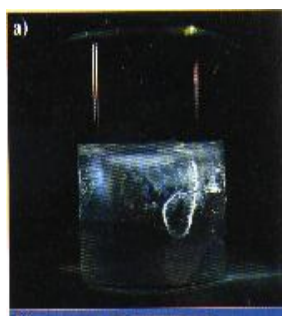
:

:2

20mL

(1

(2



(3

60mL

20mL

(4

5

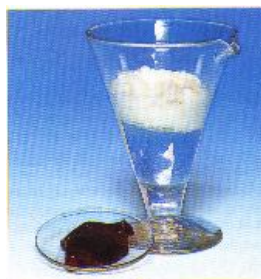
2mL

III

20mL

(5

(foie)



III

(6

_____ :

_____ :

$$X_f$$

$$X_{\max}$$

-

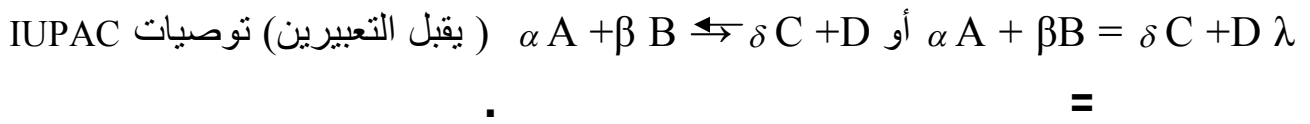
$$X_f < X_{\max}$$

$$Z_f < 1$$

$$Z_f = \frac{X_f}{X_{\max}}$$

ينمذج

التحول الغير تام بتفاعل معادلته بالتالي:



$$\frac{[C]^\delta \cdot [D]^\lambda}{[A]^\alpha \cdot [B]^\beta} \quad (\quad) Q_r$$

•

_____ •

$$v_2$$

$$v_1$$

$$v_2 = v_1$$

$$v_1$$

$$v_2$$

pH

pH

$$pK_a = -\log K_a$$

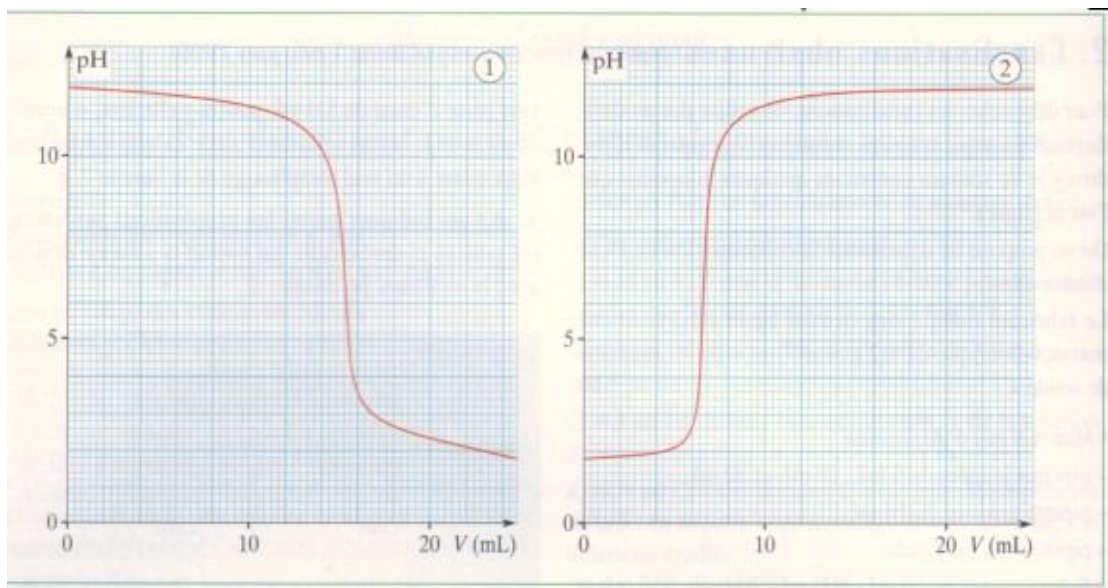
$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[\text{الأساس}]}{[\text{الحمض}]}$$

$$pH = f(V)$$

$$pH$$

$$pK_a$$

$$pH$$



⋮ _____ ⋮

	-	
A1	⋮ pH	1
TP1	-	
A2	-2	2
	Qr	
	-	
	-	2
A3	-3	1
	pH	
	pKa Ka	1
TP3	-	
	⋮	2
	pH	
⋮		1

:_____:

pH : A1

(.....

)

pH

pH

pH

()

: TP1

($pH_1 = 7, O$) pH_1

100 ml

:1

(compte goutte)

0.60g

pH

($pH_2 = 2.8$)

pH_2

(+)

-

pH₂

-

0.1

-

-

:_____:

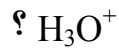
(1

(2



(3

H₂O و CH₃COOH



:2

ثم نقيس pH $C = 1.10^{-1} mol.L^{-1}$

pH₃

0.5g

pH

pH

.

؟

**

K

Q

:A₂_____

.100ml

$C = 1 * 10^{-3} mol.L^{-1}$

()

pH (1

X_{max} (2

X_f pH (3

K Q_f (4

($C = 1.10^{-2} mol.L^{-1}$) (5

K Q_f

وضعية إشكالية:

50ml -

$C_1 = 1.10^{-2} mol.L^{-1}$

50ml () -

$C_2 = 1.10^{-2} mol.L^{-1}$

-1

.

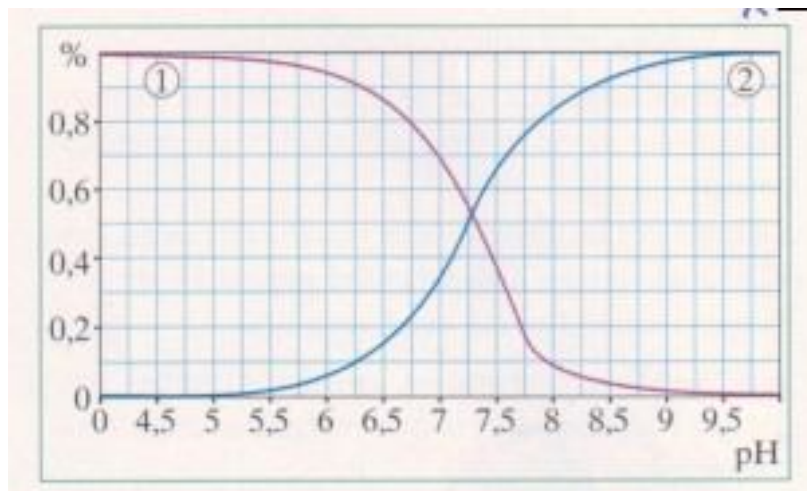
() -2

$C_3 = 1.10^{-2} mol.L^{-1}$ 50ml

:A2_____



$$C = [\text{HOCL}] + [\text{CLO}^-] = 1.10^{-2} \text{ MOL.L}^{-1}$$



(2) (1)

(1

HOCL/ CLO^- pKa

pH (2

(2) (1) (3

(4

(5



pH :TP2_____

)

()

V

pH

(

$\text{pH} = f(V)$ (1

() (2

pKa

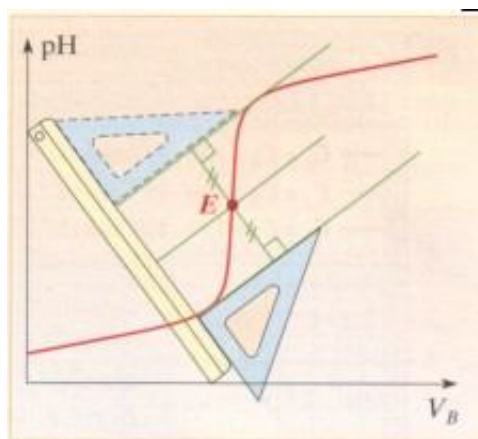
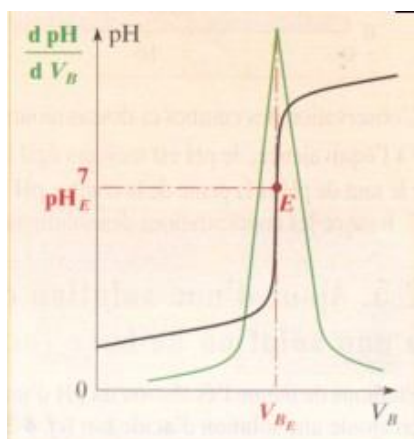
(3

pH

(4

(5

$$g(v) = \frac{dpH}{dt}$$



:

:1

:

()

(Critère)

(Système fermé)

.

.

.

Q_r

$Q_r < K$

-

$Q_r > K$

-

K (

()

)

Q

.

$$K = Q = \frac{[C]^{\gamma_f} \cdot [D]^{\lambda_f}}{[A]^{\alpha_f} \cdot [B]^{\beta_f}}$$

K

.K

:

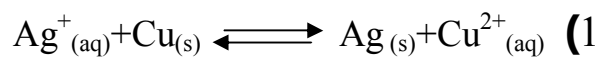
$K > 10^4$

-

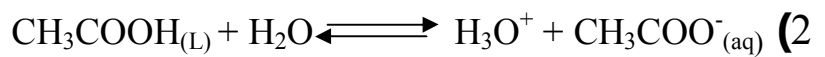
-

-

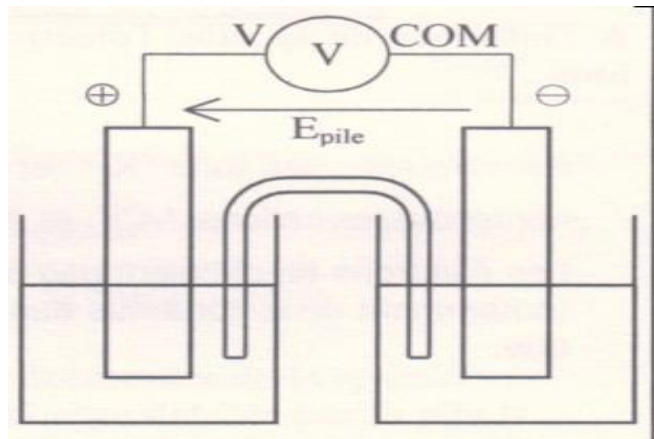
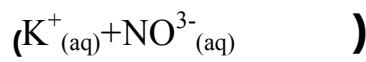
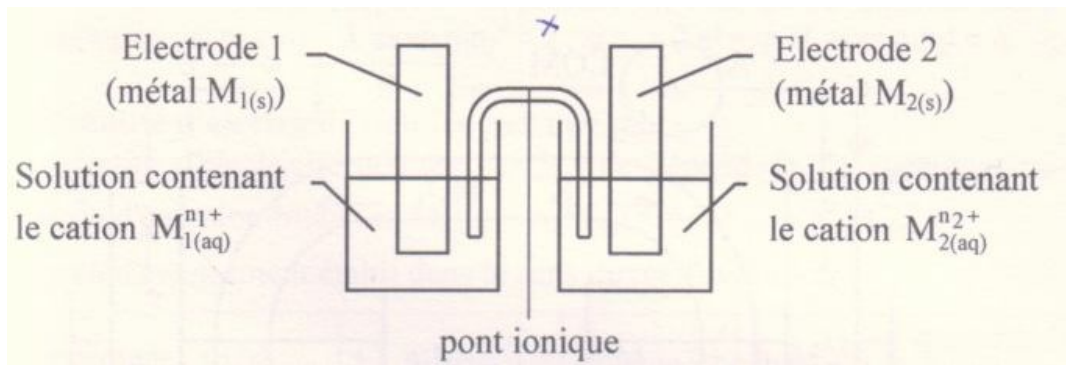
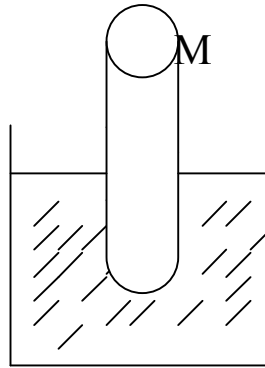
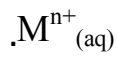
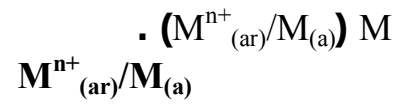
:



$$K = \frac{[Cu^{2+}]}{[Ag^+]}$$



$$K = \frac{[H_3O^+] \cdot [CH_3COO^-]_{(aq)}}{[CH_3COOH]}$$



: - +

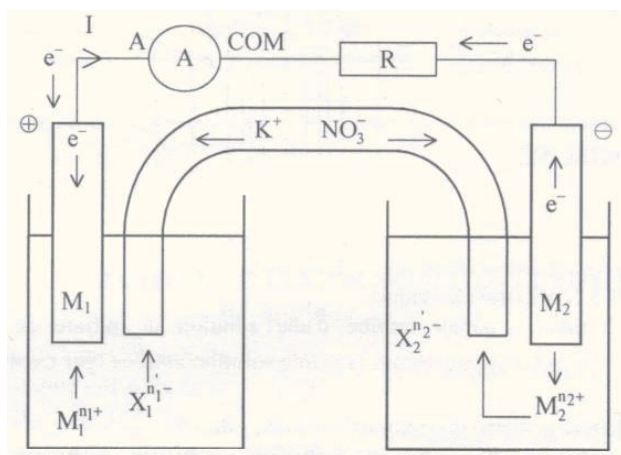
+
COM

-
e)
e
(

$$- M_2/M_2^{n2+} // M_1/M_1^{n1+} + \frac{M_2(s)}{M_2(s) = M_{2(aq)}^{n+} + n_2 e^-}$$

+

$$\frac{M_1(s)}{M_1(s) = M_{1(aq)}^{n+} + n_1 e^-} = \frac{M_2(s)}{M_2(s) = M_{2(aq)}^{n+} + n_2 e^-}$$



$$\frac{M_1(s)}{M_1(s) = M_{1(aq)}^{n+} + n_1 e^-} = \frac{M_2(s)}{M_2(s) = M_{2(aq)}^{n+} + n_2 e^-}$$

$$\frac{(M_2(s) = M_{2(aq)}^{n2+} + n_2 e^-) \times n_1}{(M_1(s) = M_{1(aq)}^{n1+} + n_1 e^-) \times n_2}$$

$$n_1 M_2(s) + n_2 M_1(s) = n_1 M_2^{n2+} + n_2 M_1(s)$$

$$Q_r = \frac{[M_2^{n2+}]^{n1}}{[M_1^{n1+}]^{n2}} < K = \frac{[M_2^{n2+}]_f}{[M_1^{n1+}]_f}$$

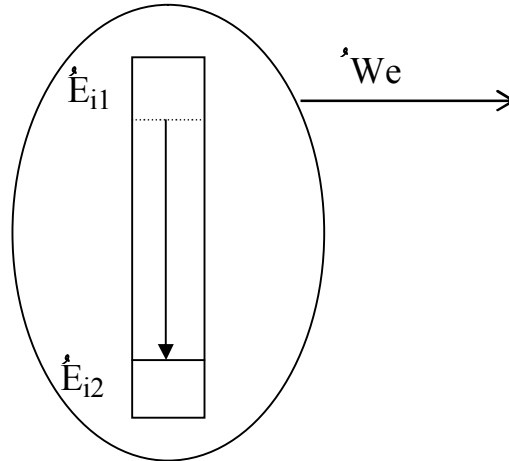
$$Q_r = \frac{Q_f}{z \cdot x \cdot F} \quad Q_f = z \cdot x_f \cdot F$$

$$Q_f = \Delta t / I \quad x_f$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{Q_f}{I}$$

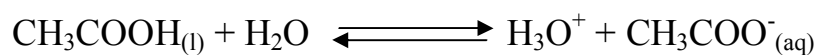
$$\Delta t = \frac{Z \cdot x \cdot F}{I}$$

E_i



$$E_{i1} - W_e = E_{i2}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} C_1 = 1.10^{-2} . L^{-1} & V_1 = 10 \text{ ml} & S_1 & - \\ C_2 = 1.10^{-2} . L^{-1} & V_2 = 5 \text{ ml} & S_2 & - \\ & & & \cdot \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \end{array}$$



2.8 pH -
K

$$S_2 \quad S_1 \quad -$$

pH _____

2

$$1.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$
$$1.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$
$$1.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

II

$$1.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

III

5ml

5ml

$$\text{Fe}^{+3}_{(\text{aq})}$$

(1

$$\bullet \text{ } K = 10^{4.7} \quad \Gamma_{(\text{aq})} \quad (2)$$
$$\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+} \quad \text{I}^-/\text{I}_2 \quad :$$
 $\vdash A_2$
$$- \text{Ni}_{(\text{s})}/\text{Ni}^{2+}_{(\text{aq})} // \text{Ag}^{+}_{(\text{aq})}/\text{Ag}_{(\text{s})} +$$

- 30 min

$$I = 10\text{mA}$$

(1

(2

(3

30 min

30 min

(4

$$M_{Ag} = 108 \text{ g.mol}^{-1}$$

		: TP	
		:	
II	5ml	0.1 mol.l ⁻¹	•
		▪	•
	(Papier filtre)		•
▪	ml (filtrat)	▪	
			(1
			(2
50ml	(Cu-Zn)	:	(1
50ml	0.1mol.l ⁻¹		
()	0.1mol.l ⁻¹	II	
▪	▪	▪	•
▪		▪	•
			-1
			-2
	▪		-3
▪			-4
			-5
		:	

(Transformation forcée) _____:2

_____:

K

Q_r

:

.

.

.

(épuisé)

(accumulateur)

-

-

-

*

:

.....

.

_____:

	المحتوى- المفاهيم	
A1	-1	1
	-	
	-	
	-2	
	-	2
	-	
	-	
	-	
TP		
(accumulateur)		1

_____:

: A₁

_____:

$[Ag^+] = 0.1 mol.L^{-1}$ $[Cu^{2+}] = 0.1 mol.L^{-1}$ Cu / Ag

:

$(2Ag(s) + Cu^{2+}(aq) = 2Ag^+(aq) + Cu(s)) K = 2.15.10^{15}$

(1

$A\gamma$

(2

$X\upsilon$

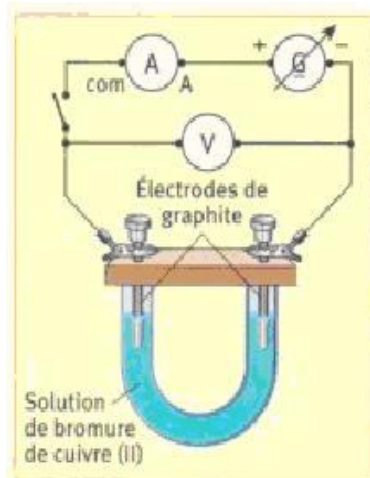
μA

Π

U

(1

(2



$.1V$

(Transformation forcée

:TP

~ 0.1 mol.L⁻¹

II

~ 0.5 L

•
O₂

-2

I=1.55A

T= 5 min

(V_m=24L.mol⁻¹

)

-4

t=5min

$[Ni^{2+}]$

-5

M_{Ni}=58.7 g.mol⁻¹

نتيجة

(

)

(RCOOH) +

(R'OH) = H₂O

+ RCOOR'

Q_r

(1

$$Q_r = \frac{[\quad] \cdot [\quad]}{[\quad] \cdot [\quad]}$$

$$Q_r = \frac{(\quad)^n \cdot (\quad)^n}{(\quad)^n \cdot (\quad)^n}$$

V

$$Qf = k = 4$$

(2

()

■ (3

$$Q_{ri} < K$$
$$Q_{ri} < K$$

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

		-	
A1		-1	
TP		-	1
		-	
		-2	2
A2	-	:	-
		:	-
	(	)	
:		-	1
		-	1

A₁

4.6g

6g

 $t=0$

() $\vartheta = 40^{\circ}\text{C}$

t

(3

TP : _____

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 10 \\ \end{matrix} \right) \quad A_1$$

$t=0 \quad \theta = 40^\circ C$

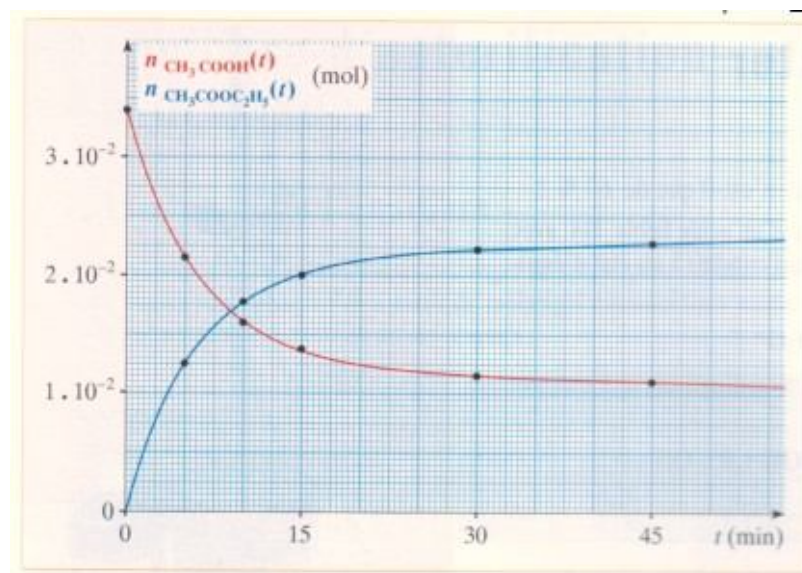
(Trempe) + **t₁**
 $\left(\quad \right)^n$

$10 \dots\dots 2,3 \quad t_{10} \dots\dots t_3, t_2$
+

-(1)
-(2)

:

T ₁₀		T ₂	T ₁	O	
					ⁿ (حمض)
					ⁿ ()



:A₂

2 1 mol **(1**
(k = 4) mol
-
 x_f
Q_{rf} **-**
-(2)

:

Q_f
:

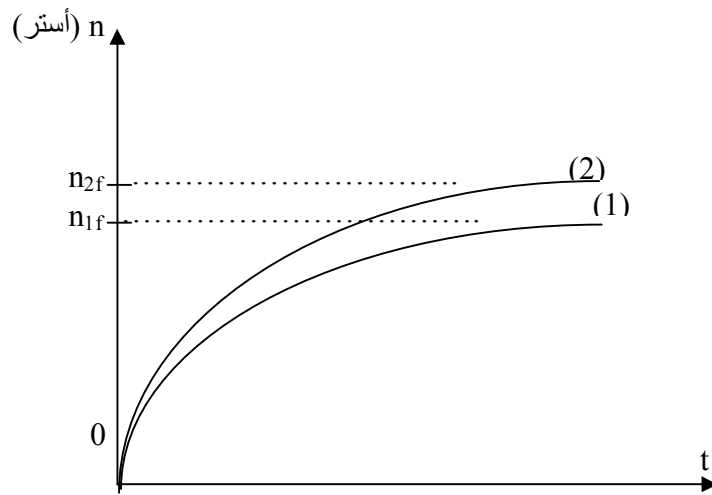
x_f

-(3)

(2)

() n = f(t) (1)

() n = g(t)



Q_{rf}

() n = g(t) () n = f(t)

(3

(4

(5

θ = 80°C

() n = f(t)

(6

() n = f(t)

(7

N	-	-	-	-	-
(A)	-	(n)	$(...)$	$(...)$	-
(Z)	-		$(...)$	$(...)$	-
$(A-Z)$	-		$(...)$	$(...)$	-
N_0	-		-	-	-
$t_{1/2}$	-	(T)	(T)	(T)	-
$\tau = 1/\lambda$	-				-
	-		-	-	-
(λ)	-	(c)	(V)	(V)	-
	-	(T)	(T)		-
	-	(v)	(v)		-
	-	(λ)			-

(R L C) -3			(R,L) -2	-1	
				(R,C)	
$u_c(t)$ - $q(t)$ - $i(t)$ -	$u_c(t):$ - $u_L(t)$ - $q(t)$ - $i(t)$ -	$u_c(t)$ - $q(t)$ - $i(t)$ -	$u(t)$ - $i(t)$ -	$u(t)$ - $q(t)$ - $i(t)$ -	
R - L - C -	L - C -	R - L - C -	R - L -	R - C -	
		(RLC)			
T_0 -	T_0 -	T -	$\tau = L/R$ -	$\tau = RC$ -	
			E) $($	E) $($	

			()			
$\dot{x}(t)$ $\theta(t)$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$	$\dot{x}(t)$ $\theta(t)$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$	$\vec{OM}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$	$\vec{OM}$ $x(t)$ $\vec{V}$ $z(t)$ $\vec{V}$ $z(t)$ $\vec{V}$ $z(t)$	$\vec{OM}$ $z(t)$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{V}$ $\vec{a}$		
m L $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	m L $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	(M) $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	m $\dot{}$ $)$ $($ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$t=0s$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$t=0s$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
T_0 $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	T $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	T $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
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$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
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$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	
$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$ $\vec{g}$	$\vec{g}$ $\vec{g$	

