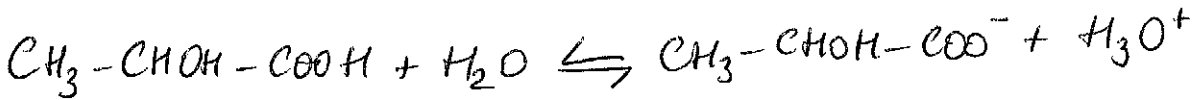
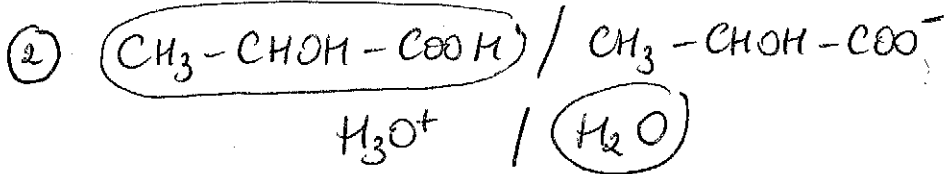
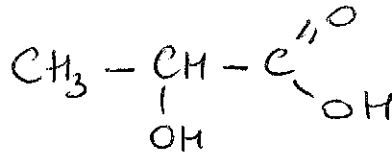
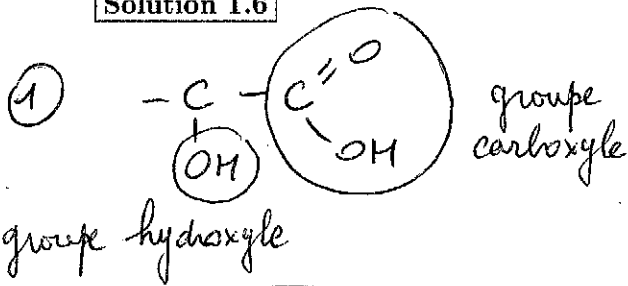


Solution 1.6



③ $M(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3) = 3M(\text{C}) + 6M(\text{H}) + 3M(\text{O})$
 $= 3 \times 12,0 + 6 \times 1,0 + 3 \times 16,0 = 90,0 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3) = 54,1 \text{ g}$. d'où $n(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{54,1}{90,0} = 0,601 \text{ mol}$

	$\text{CH}_3\text{---CH(OH)---COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	\rightleftharpoons	$\text{CH}_3\text{---CH(OH)---COO}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
E.I.	n	/	x
en cours	$n - x$	/	x
E.F	$0 = n - x_m$	/	n

si réaction totale \rightarrow donc $x_m = n$

④ Si la réaction est totale, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{0,601}{1,0} = 0,601 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 0,22$

or on a mesuré $\text{pH} = 1,9$ donc la réaction chimique s'est arrêtée avant que l'avancement ait atteint sa valeur maximale $x = x_m$.