

# MASSE VOLUMIQUE, DENSITE

$$1. d_{\text{eau}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{eau}}}{\rho_{\text{eau}}} = 1 \quad d_{\text{alcool}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{alcool}}}{\rho_{\text{eau}}} = 0,79 \quad d_{\text{air}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{eau}}} = 8,92$$

$$2. d_{\text{air}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = 1 \quad d_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{\rho_{\text{CO}_2}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \approx 1,53 \quad \left( \frac{M_{\text{CO}_2}}{M_{\text{air}}} \approx 1,52 \right) \quad d_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{\rho_{\text{H}_2}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \approx 0,07 \quad \left( \frac{M_{\text{H}_2}}{M_{\text{air}}} \right)$$

plus dense que l'air      moins dense que l'air

$$3. a) d_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{M_{\text{CH}_4}}{M_{\text{air}}} \approx 0,55 \dots \text{moins dense que l'air : aérations hautes}$$

$$b) d_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}} = \frac{M_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}}}{M_{\text{air}}} \approx 2 \dots \text{plus dense que l'air : aérations basses}$$

$$4. (\rho = d \cdot \rho_{\text{référence}}) \quad \rho_{\text{hydrogène}} = d \cdot \rho_{\text{eau}} = 780 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \quad \rho_{\text{bottin}} = d \cdot \rho_{\text{eau}} = 2500 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

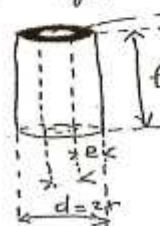
$$\rho_{\text{CO}_2} = d \cdot \rho_{\text{air}} \approx 1,98 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

$$5. \rho(\text{solution}) = d \cdot \rho(\text{eau}) = 1,23 \cdot 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 1230 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = \rho(\text{solution})$$

$$m(\text{NaOH}) = 1230 \times \frac{5}{100} = 61,5 \text{ g} \dots \text{par litre de solution}$$

$$6. a) \sigma = \rho \cdot e$$

$\sigma = 500 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$

b) 

$$\mu = \rho \cdot V$$

$\mu \approx 7,13 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$

$$V = S \cdot l$$

$$S = \pi \cdot r^2 - \pi (r - e)^2$$

$$= \pi \cdot r^2 - \pi (r^2 - 2er + e^2)$$

$$S = \pi \cdot e \cdot (2r - e)$$

## 7. Mélange

$$\rho_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{m_{\text{mélange}}}{V_{\text{mélange}}} = \frac{m_{\text{eau}} + m_{\text{alcool}}}{V_{\text{eau}} + V_{\text{alcool}}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{eau}} \cdot V_{\text{eau}} + \rho_{\text{alcool}} \cdot V_{\text{alcool}}}{V_2 + V_1}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{\rho_1 \cdot V_1 + \rho_2 \cdot V_2}{V_1 + V_2}$$

de 2 liquides  
étirés

$$\rho_1 = d_1 \cdot \rho_{\text{eau}}$$

$$\rho_2 = d_2 \cdot \rho_{\text{eau}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mélange}} = d_{\text{mélange}} \cdot \rho_{\text{eau}}$$

$$d_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{mélange}}}{\rho_{\text{eau}}}$$

$$d_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{\rho_1 \cdot V_1 + \rho_2 \cdot V_2}{V_1 + V_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{eau}}}$$

$$d_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{\rho_1 \cdot V_1 + \rho_2 \cdot V_2}{\rho_{\text{eau}} \cdot (V_1 + V_2)}$$

$$d_{\text{mélange}} = \frac{d_1 \cdot V_1 + d_2 \cdot V_2}{V_1 + V_2}$$

$$8. a) \rho_{\text{eau alcoolisée}} \approx 0,989 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

$$b) d_{\text{eau alcoolisée}} \approx 0,989$$

$$9. \frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{p \cdot V}{T} \rightarrow V_0 = \frac{p}{p_0} V$$

$$\frac{p_0 \cdot \frac{m}{p_0}}{T_0} = \frac{p \cdot \frac{m}{p}}{T} \rightarrow \frac{p_0 \cdot m}{T_0 \cdot p_0} = \frac{p \cdot m}{T \cdot p} \rightarrow \frac{p_0}{T_0 \cdot p_0} = \frac{p}{T \cdot p}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{T_0} = \frac{p}{T} \rightarrow \frac{p_0 \cdot m}{T_0 \cdot p_0} = \frac{p \cdot m}{T \cdot p} \rightarrow \frac{p_0}{T_0 \cdot p_0} = \frac{p}{T \cdot p}$$

$$10. V_0 = n \cdot \frac{R \cdot T_0}{p_0} \rightarrow 273 \text{ K} \quad \left| \frac{p_0}{T_0 \cdot p_0} = \frac{p}{T \cdot p} \right|$$

$$V_0 \approx 22,4 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$11. a) \rho = \frac{m}{V} = 1,615 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \quad (1,615 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3})$$

$$b) \rho_0 = \rho \cdot \frac{p_0}{p} \cdot \frac{T}{T_0} \approx 0,177 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \quad (0,177 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$$

$$c) H = \rho \cdot V_0 \quad H \approx 4 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$d - \text{Helium He}$$

12. a)  $\boxed{V_0 = \frac{m}{\rho_0}}$   $V_0 = 2500 \text{ cm}^3 (2,5 \text{ dm}^3)$

b)  $V_1 = V_0 + \Delta V = V_0 + \alpha_V \cdot V_0 \cdot \Delta \theta$   
 $(\alpha_V = 3 \cdot \alpha_L)$

$\boxed{V_1 = V_0 (1 + 3 \cdot \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta)}$   $V_1 = 2501,5 \text{ cm}^3$

c)  $\boxed{\rho_1 = \frac{m}{V_1}}$   $\rho_1 \approx 19,19 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

$\left( \rho_1 = \frac{\rho_0 \cdot V_0}{V_0 (1 + 3 \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta)} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + 3 \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta} \right)$

13.  $\rho_{20} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta \theta}$  il faut extraire  $\alpha$  de cette équation.  
 $1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta \theta = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_{20}} \quad \alpha \cdot \Delta \theta = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_{20}} - 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_{20}} - 1}{\Delta \theta} \quad \alpha \approx 1,007 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$

14. a) air  $\approx 20^\circ \text{C}$   $V_{20} = \frac{m}{\rho} = 0,5 \text{ m}^3$

b)  $V_{40} = V_{20} (1 + 3 \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta) \dots$  dilatation

$V_{-30} = \frac{V_{20}}{1 + 3 \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta} \dots$  contraction

$\Delta V = V_{40} - V_{-30} = V_{20} \left( 1 + 3 \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta - \frac{1}{1 + 3 \alpha_L \cdot \Delta \theta} \right)$   
 $\Delta V \approx 1,26 \text{ L}$

c)  $512 \text{ K} \rightarrow 411 \text{ K}$   
 $\Delta V = V_{40} - V_{-30} = V_{20} \left( 1 + \alpha_V \cdot \Delta \theta - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha_V \cdot \Delta \theta} \right)$

(Attention  $\alpha_V = 1,12 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$  alcool)

$\Delta V \approx 3,77 \text{ L}$

La différence est énorme!  
 d) ... prévoir un trou dans le bouchon de votre observatoire d'enne pour le trier plein.

e)  $\Delta \rho = \frac{m}{V_{-30}} - \frac{m}{V_{512}}$   $\Delta \rho \approx 66,7 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  (au)  $\Delta \rho = \rho_{-30} - \rho_{40} = \rho_{20} \left( 1 + \alpha_V \cdot \Delta \theta - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha_V \cdot \Delta \theta} \right)$