

on sait que

$$Q_{r,eq} = \frac{[H_3O^+]_p \cdot [C_4H_3CO_2^-]_p}{[C_4H_3CO_2H]_p}$$

$$\text{or on a } n_p(H_3O^+) = n_p(C_4H_3CO_2^-) = x_p$$

$$\text{d'où } [H_3O^+]_p = [C_4H_3CO_2^-]_p = \frac{x_p}{V}$$

$$\text{et puisque } \tau = \frac{x_p}{x_{max}}$$

$$\text{Alors } x_p = \tau \cdot x_{max}$$

$$\text{d'où } [H_3O^+]_p = [C_4H_3CO_2^-]_p = \frac{\tau \cdot x_{max}}{V} = \tau \cdot C_A$$

(car $x_{max} = C_A \cdot V$ si la réaction est totale)

$$\text{D'autre part, on a } [C_4H_3CO_2H]_p = \frac{C_A \cdot V - x_p}{V}$$

$$= C_A - \frac{x_p}{V}$$

$$= C_A - [H_3O^+]_p$$

$$= C_A - \tau \cdot C_A$$

Remplaçons dans l'expression de $Q_{r,eq}$, on trouve :

$$Q_{r,eq} = \frac{(C_A \cdot \tau)^2}{C_A - \tau \cdot C_A} = \frac{C_A^2 \cdot \tau^2}{C_A(1-\tau)} = \frac{C_A \cdot \tau^2}{1-\tau}$$

$$\text{donc } Q_{r,eq} = \frac{\tau^2 \cdot C_A}{1-\tau}$$

$$\text{A.N. } Q_{r,eq} = \frac{(0,04)^2 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1-0,04}$$

$$\text{d'où } Q_{r,eq} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{10} \right)$$