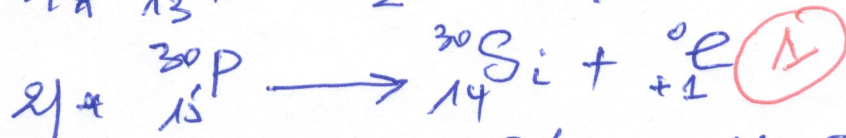
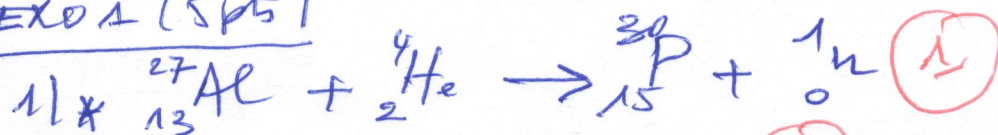


EX01 (5pts)



3) * $m_t = m_0 e^{-\lambda t} = 16 e^{-\frac{0,69}{13} \times 12} = 1 \text{ g}$ (1)

* La masse restante après 12 min st $m_t = 1 \text{ g}$.

* La masse désintégrée st $m_d = m_0 - m_t = 15 \text{ g}$ (0,5)

* Le nombre de noyaux désintégrés st :

$$M \rightarrow M_A \Rightarrow N_d = 3,01 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ noyaux}$$

$$m_d \rightarrow N_d$$
 (0,5)

Comme la désintégration p place une particule
 $\Rightarrow$ le n° de photons émis st $= 3,01 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ noyaux}$ (0,5)

EX02:

$E_i = \Delta E = E_\infty - E_1 = 54,4 = \frac{13,6 Z^2}{1^2} \Rightarrow Z=2$ (1)

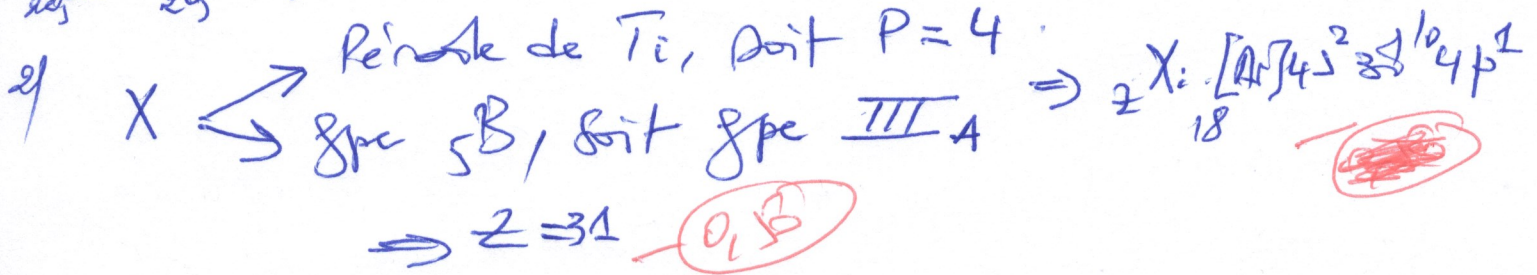
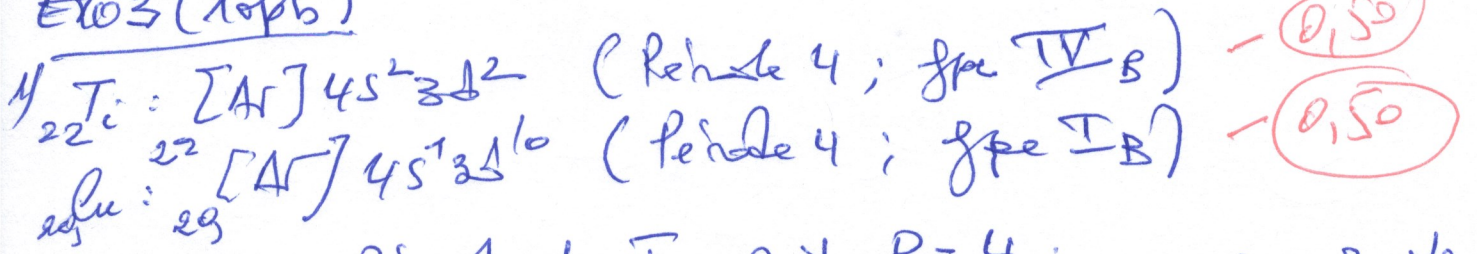
1) $\Rightarrow$ Hydrogène de He^+ (1)

2) a) $1/\lambda_\infty = R_H Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{\infty^2} - \frac{1}{\infty^2} \right) \Rightarrow n=3 \Rightarrow$ (0,5)

b) $1/\lambda_1 = R_H Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right)$ (0,5)

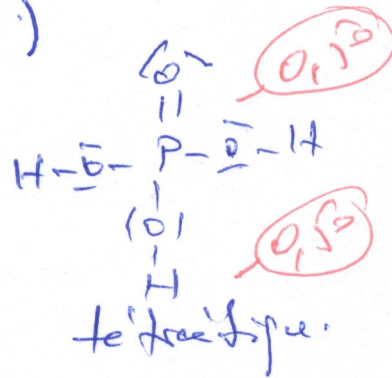
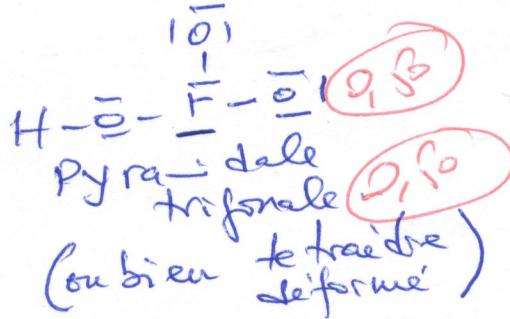
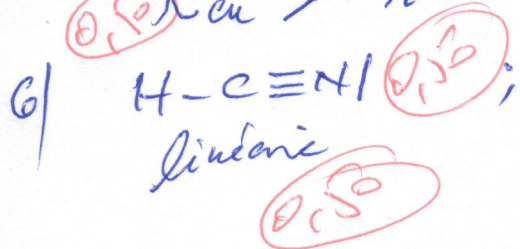
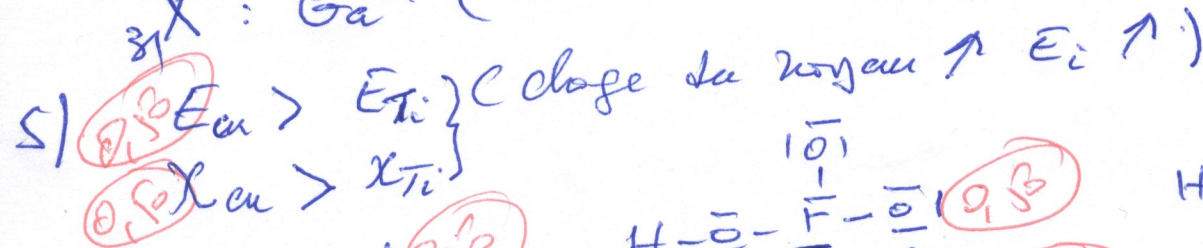
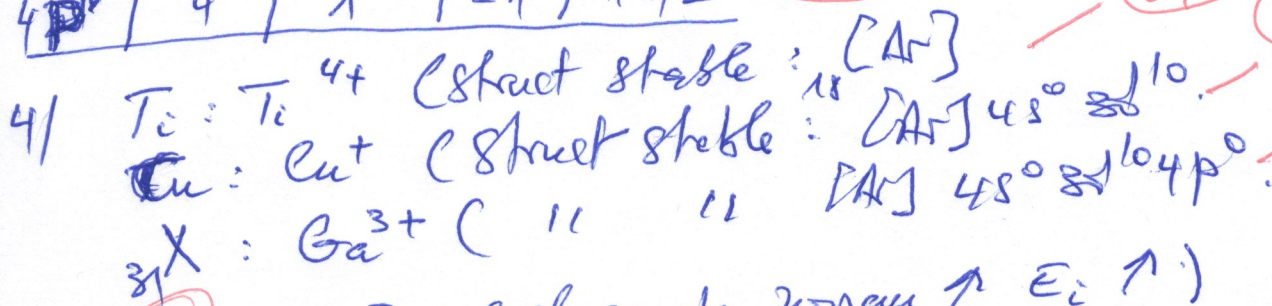
$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4689 \text{ Å}$ (1)

Exo 3 (10pts)



3/

e	n	l	m	s.
4s ¹	4	0	0	+1/2
4s ²	4	0	0	-1/2
4p ¹	4	1	-1	+1/2



7/ $M_{AB} = \frac{M_{\text{exp}}}{M_{\text{theo}}} \times 100$

$M_{\text{exp}} = f \cdot d \Rightarrow f = \frac{M_{\text{exp}}}{d} = 2,775 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ (kg.m)}^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow M_{AB} = \frac{f \cdot d}{e \cdot \lambda} \times 100 = 17,34 \%$

$\Rightarrow$ la liaison A-B est ionique à 17,34%