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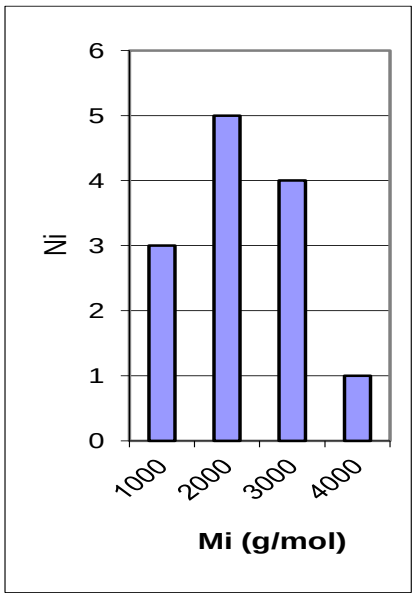
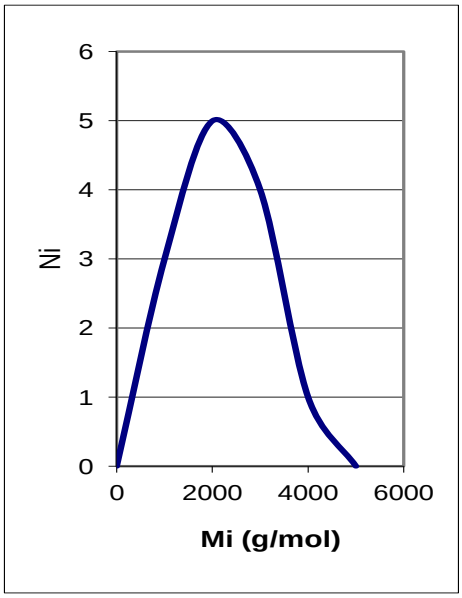
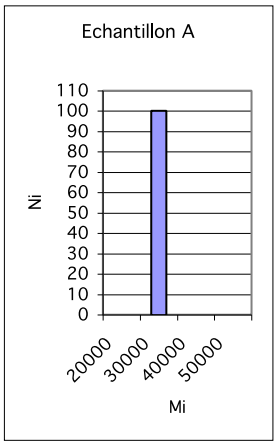
LES MASSES MOLAIRES MOYENNES DES POLYMÈRES ET LEUR DISTRIBUTION

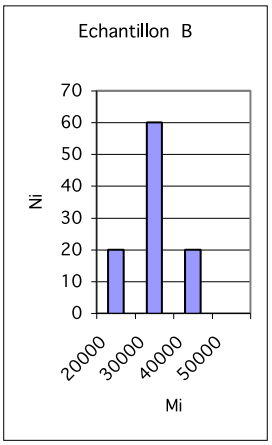
Représentation graphique des distributions des masses molaires

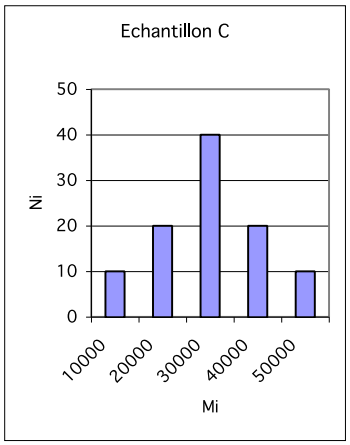


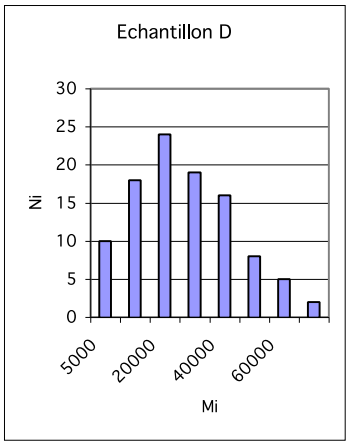


N_i (ou N_i/N) =f (M_i) courbe numérale



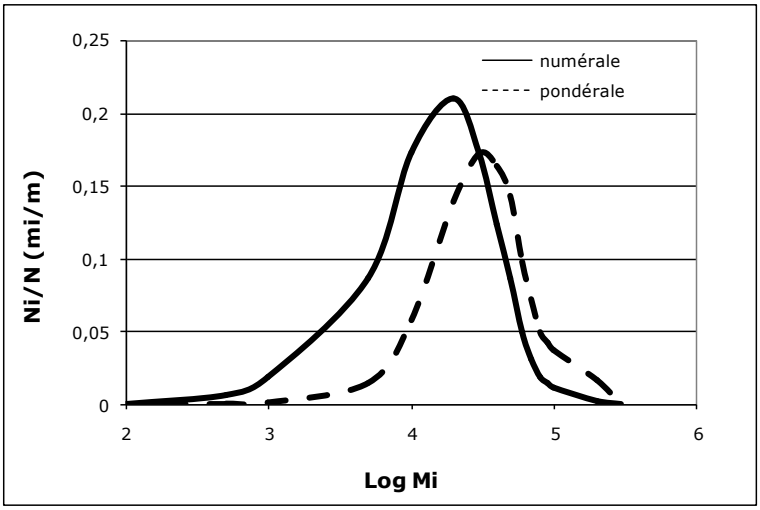


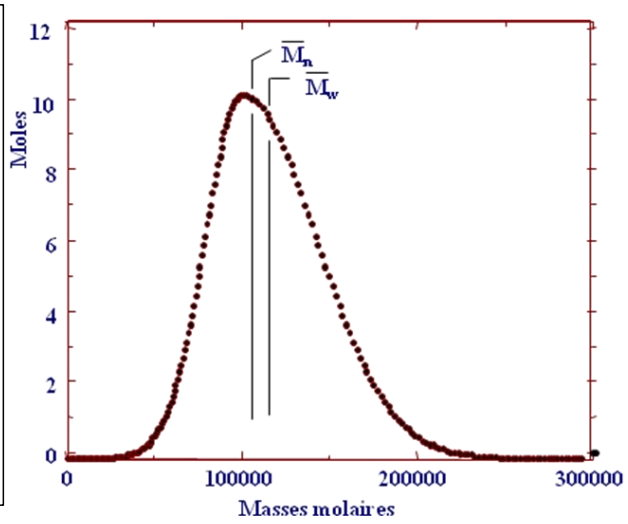




$\overline{M_n} = 30.000$ g/mol	$\overline{M_n} = 30.000$ g/mol	$\overline{M_n} = 30.000$ g/mol	$\overline{M_n} = 3.0000$ g/mol
$\overline{M_w} = 30.000$ g/mol	$\overline{M_w} = 31.330$ g/mol	$\overline{M_w} = 34.000$ g/mol	$\overline{M_w} = 37.000$ g/mol
$Đ = 1$	$Đ = 1{,}04$	$Đ = 1{,}13$	$Đ = 1{,}23$

COMPARAISON : Courbe pondérale ($W_i/\sum W_i$) = f(M_i) et Courbe numérale ($N_i/\sum N_i$) = f(M_i)





Masses molaires moyennes en nombre	Masses molaires moyennes en poids
$\overline{M_n} = \Sigma\, x_i M_i$	$\overline{M_w} = \Sigma\, \omega_i M_i$
$\overline{M_n} = \frac{\sum N_i M_i}{\sum N_i}$	$\overline{M_w} = \frac{\sum N_i M_i^2}{\sum N_i M_i}$
$\overline{M_n} = \overline{X_n} \cdot M_0$	$\overline{M_w} = \overline{X_w} \cdot M_0$
$D = \frac{\overline{M_\omega}}{M_n} = \frac{\overline{X_\omega}}{X_n}$ $\quad \overline{X_n} = \Sigma\, i.x_i \quad \overline{X_w} = \Sigma\, i.\omega_i$	