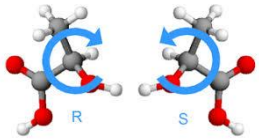


TD N° 4 : Partie II / Chimie organique

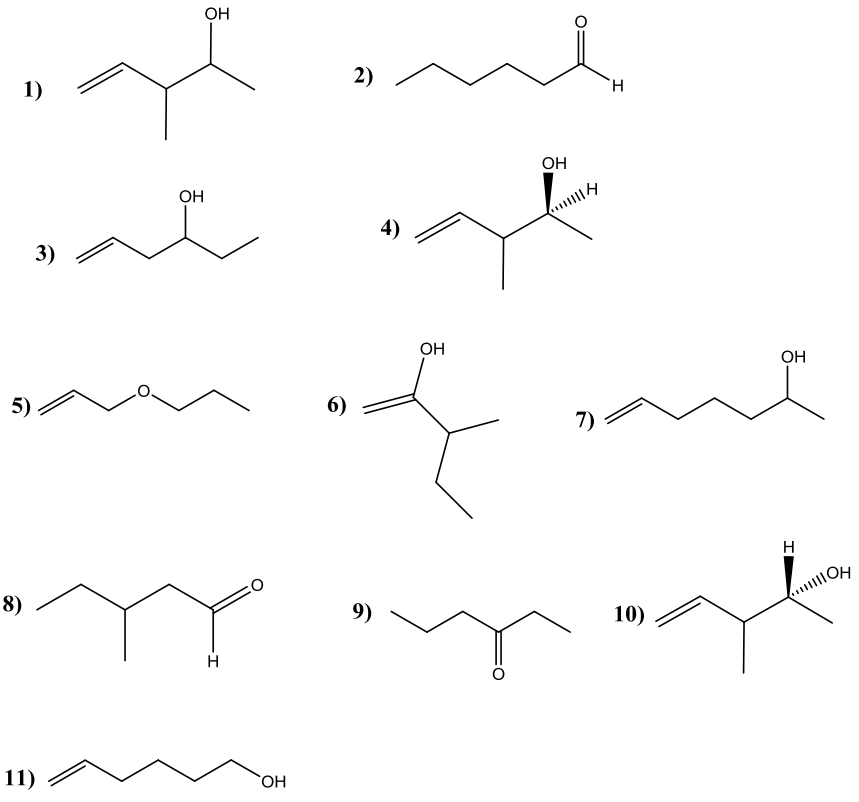
Stéréochimie des molécules organiques

Exercice 1 :

I. Trouver tout les isomères possibles pour les formules brutes suivantes : C_3H_6O ; C_4H_6.

Exercice 2 :

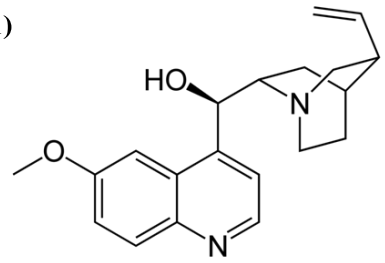
Classer les molécules suivantes en isomères de chaine, de fonction, de position ou bien stéréo-isomères :



Exercice 3 :

Combien de C* ces molécules possèdent-elles ?

1)



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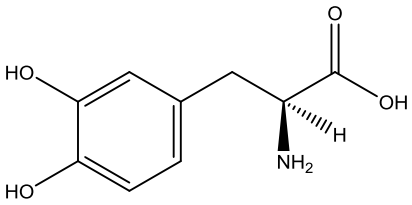
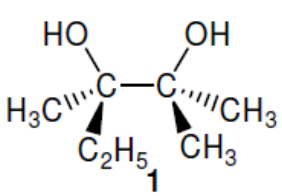
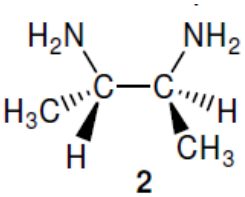


Exercice 4 :

Parmi les molécules suivantes, quelles sont celles qui sont chirales ?



1



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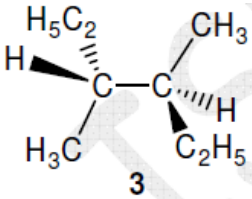

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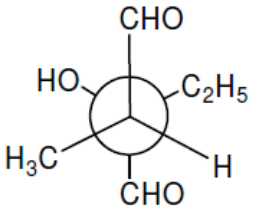

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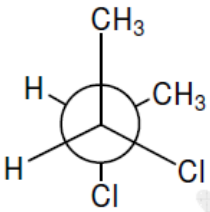

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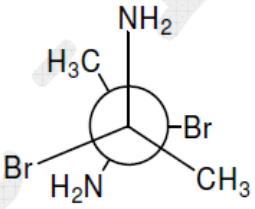

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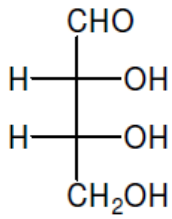

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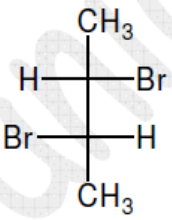

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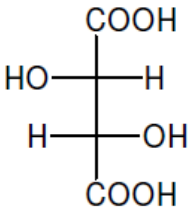
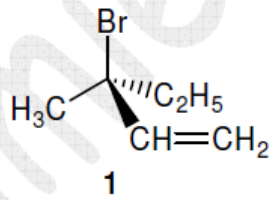


9

Exercice 5 :

Déterminer la configuration absolue (R, S) des carbones asymétriques dans les molécules suivantes :



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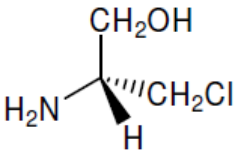

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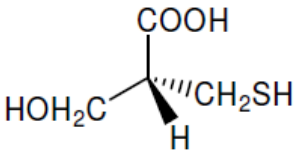

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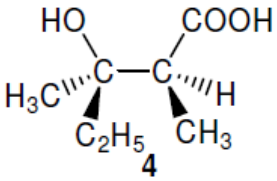

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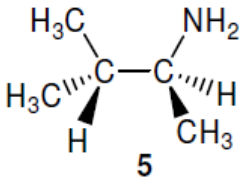

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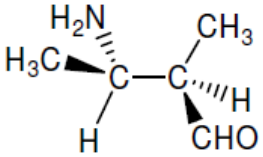

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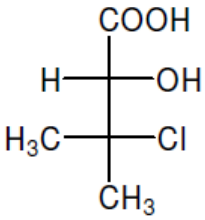

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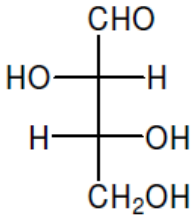

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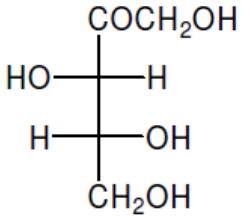
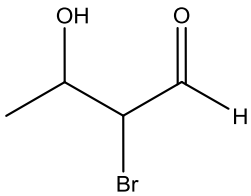


9

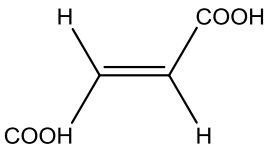
Exercice 6 :

Représenter la molécule suivante : selon Cram, Fischer et selon Newman axe (C2-C3) avec les groupements CH_3 et CHO en ANTI.

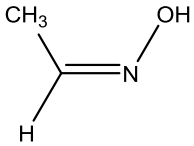


(2R, 3R)

Exercice 7 : Déterminer la configuration **Z / E** pour les molécules suivantes :



(1)



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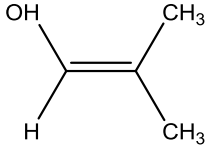

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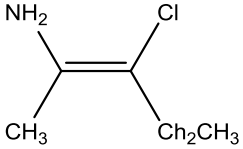

(4)