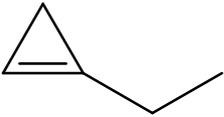
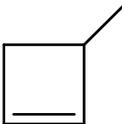
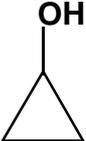
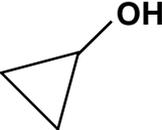
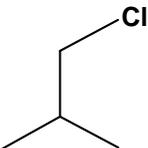


Travaux dirigés (2011-2012)

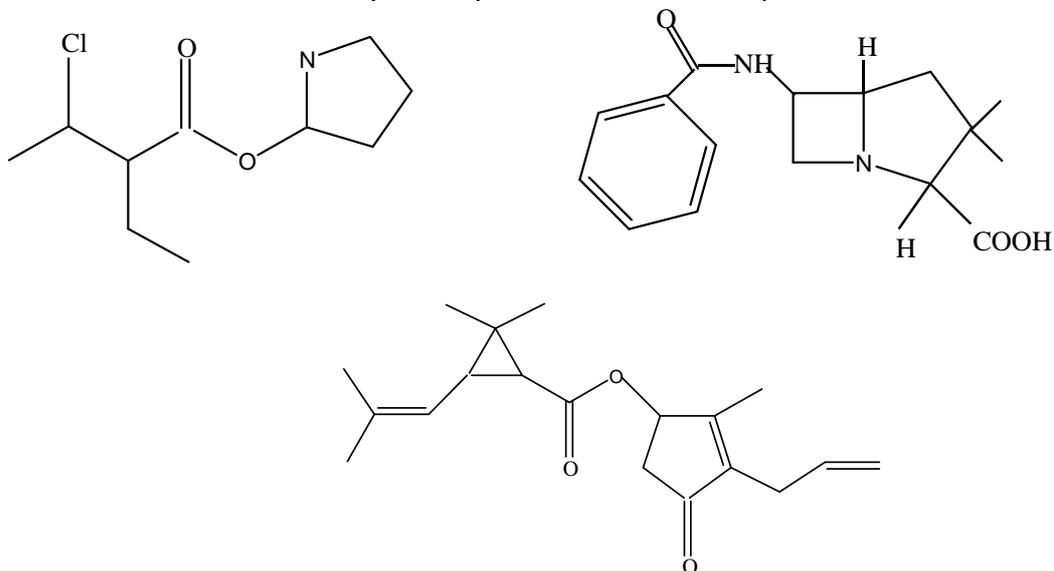
Exercice n°1

Quelle relation d'isomérie existe-t-il entre chaque paire de molécules ?

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$	
		
		
		

Exercice n°2

Combien de carbones asymétriques ces molécules possèdent-elles ?



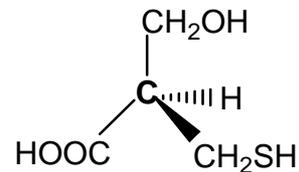
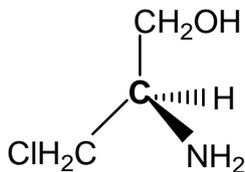
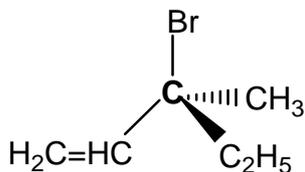
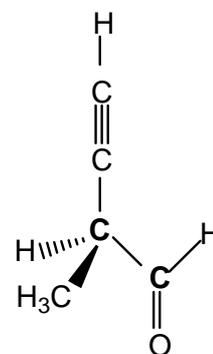
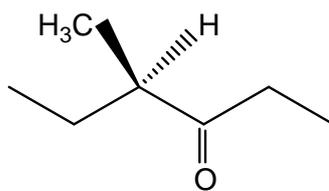
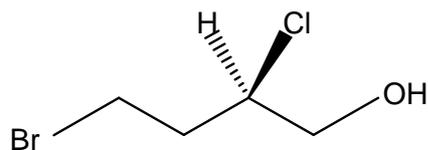
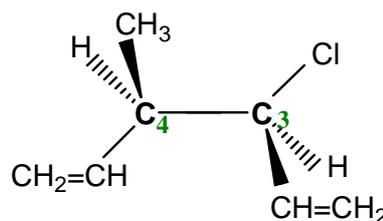
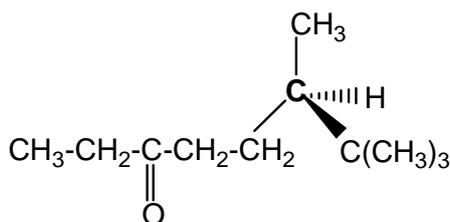
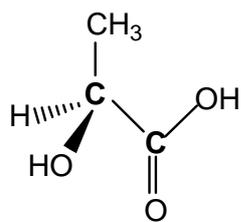
Exercice n°3

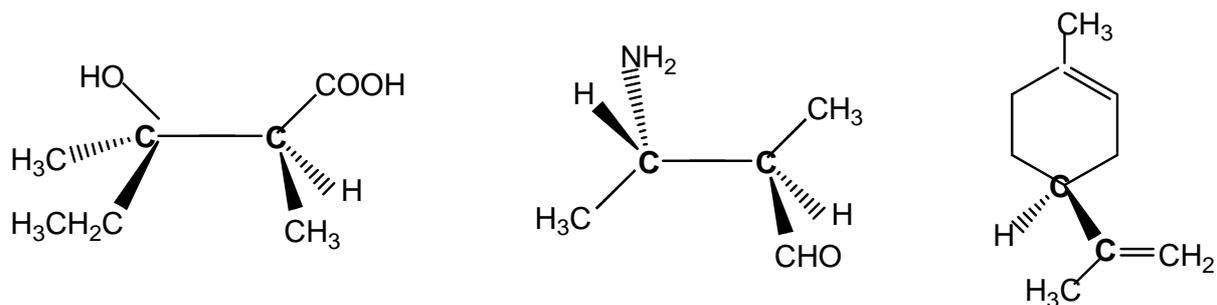
Selon la règle séquentielle de Cahn-Ingold-Prelog, quel est l'ordre de priorité des substituants suivants ?

- 1) $-\text{OCH}_3$ $-\text{NHCH}_3$ $-\text{CCl}_3$ $-\text{CONH}_2$ $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- 2) $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ $-\text{SCH}_3$ $-\text{NO}_2$ $-\text{NHOH}$ $-\text{COCH}_3$
- 3) $-\text{Br}$ $-\text{H}$ $-\text{COOH}$ $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ $-\text{CH}_3$
- 4) $-\text{NH}_2$ $-\text{CHO}$ $-\text{OCOCH}_3$ $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ $-\text{CH}_3$
- 5) $-\text{Br}$ $-\text{OH}$ $-\text{COOCH}_3$ $-\text{OCH}_3$ $-\text{H}$
- 6) $-\text{SH}$ $-\text{CN}$ $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ $-\text{OH}$ $-\text{COOH}$

Exercice n°4

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





Exercice n°5

- 1) Dessiner la molécule (3R,4Z,6S)-3,6-diméthyl-oct-4-ène-3,6-diol.
- 2) Cette molécule est-elle chirale ?

Exercice n°6

Quelle relation d'isomérie existe-t-il pour chaque paire de molécules ?
I (Identiques), **E** (Enantiomères), **D** (Diastéréoisomères)

