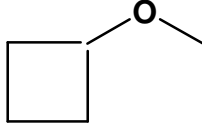
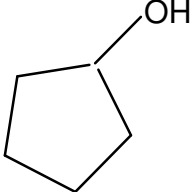
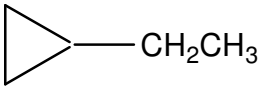
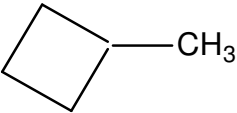
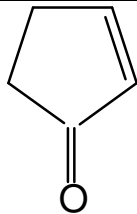
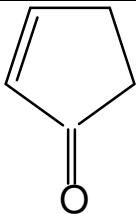

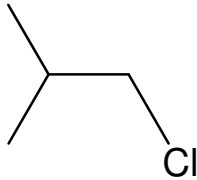
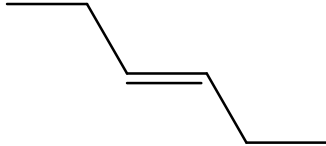
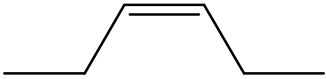


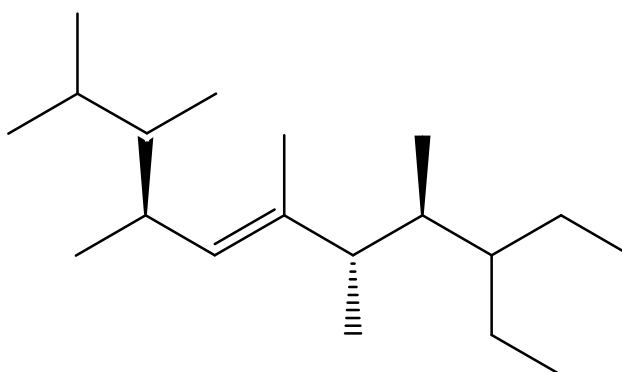
*Travaux dirigés (2015-2016)***Exercice n°1**

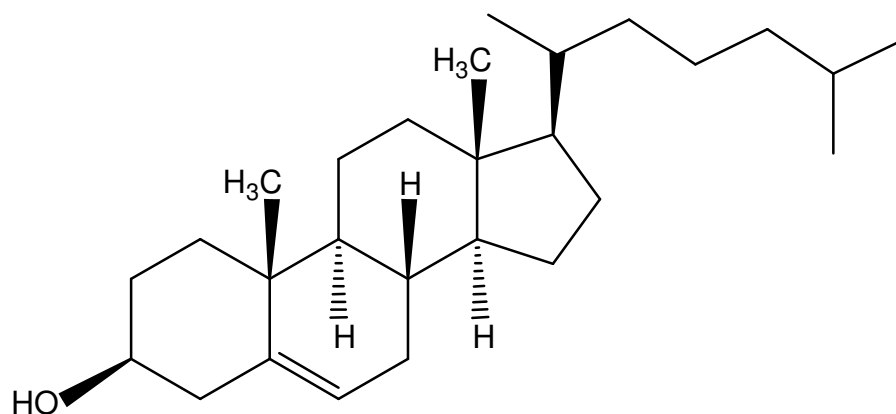
Quelle relation d'isomérisie existe-t-il entre chaque paire de molécules ?

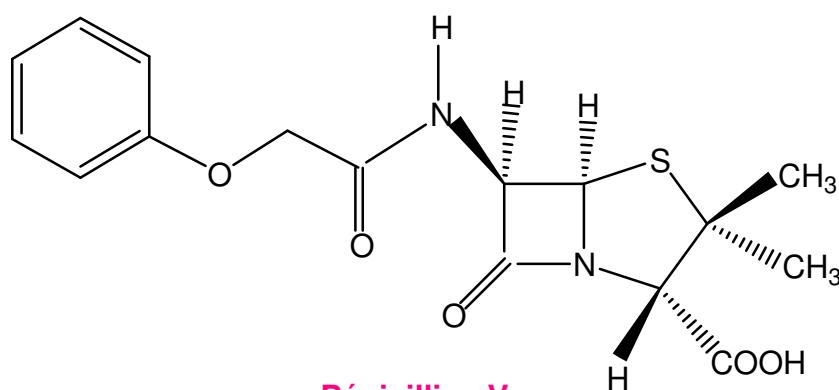
Exercice n°2

Combien de carbones asymétriques, les molécules suivantes possèdent-elles ?





Cholestérol

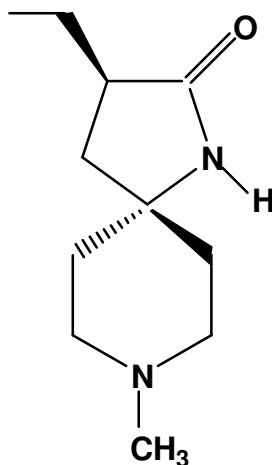


Pénicilline V

Exercice n°3

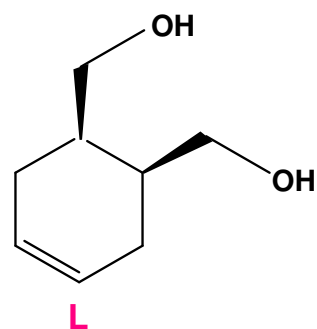
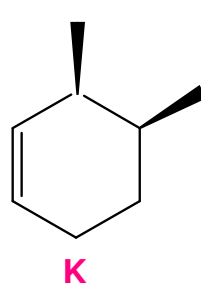
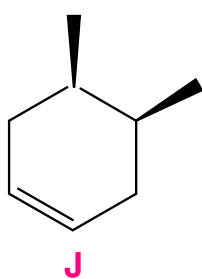
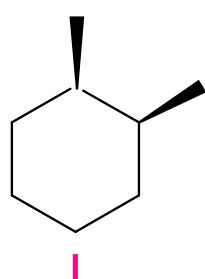
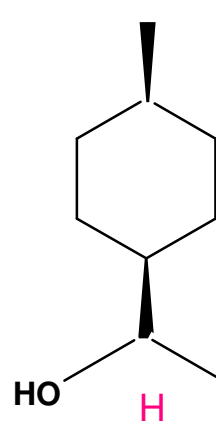
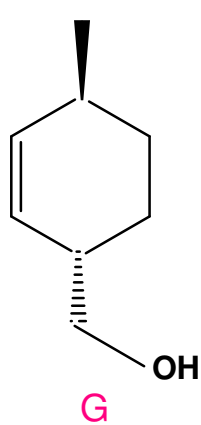
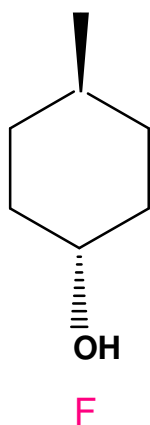
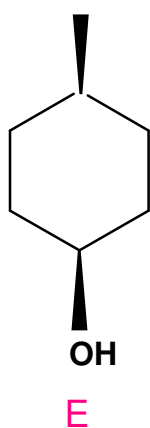
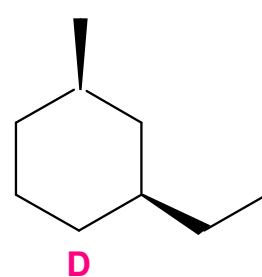
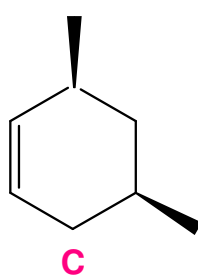
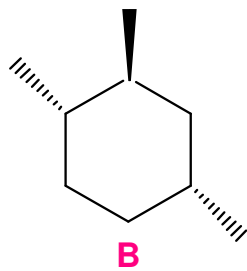
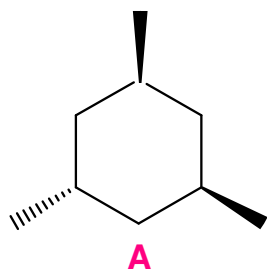
Soit la molécule suivante, utilisée comme traitement expérimental dans la maladie d'Alzheimer :

- Donner la configuration absolue (R, S) des carbones asymétriques présents;
- Dessiner l'énantiomère de la molécule.

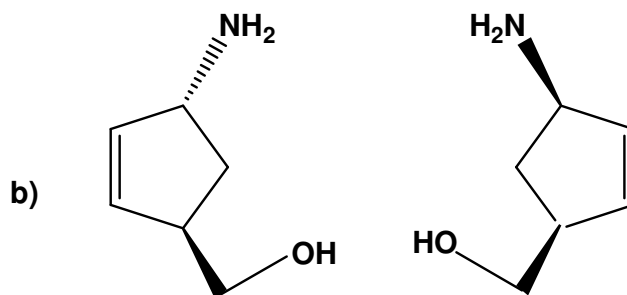
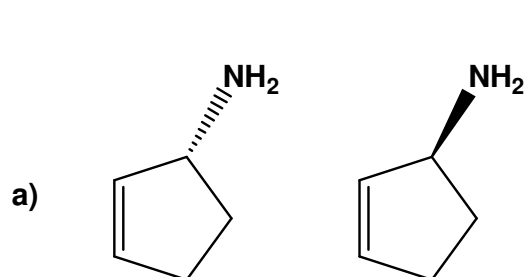


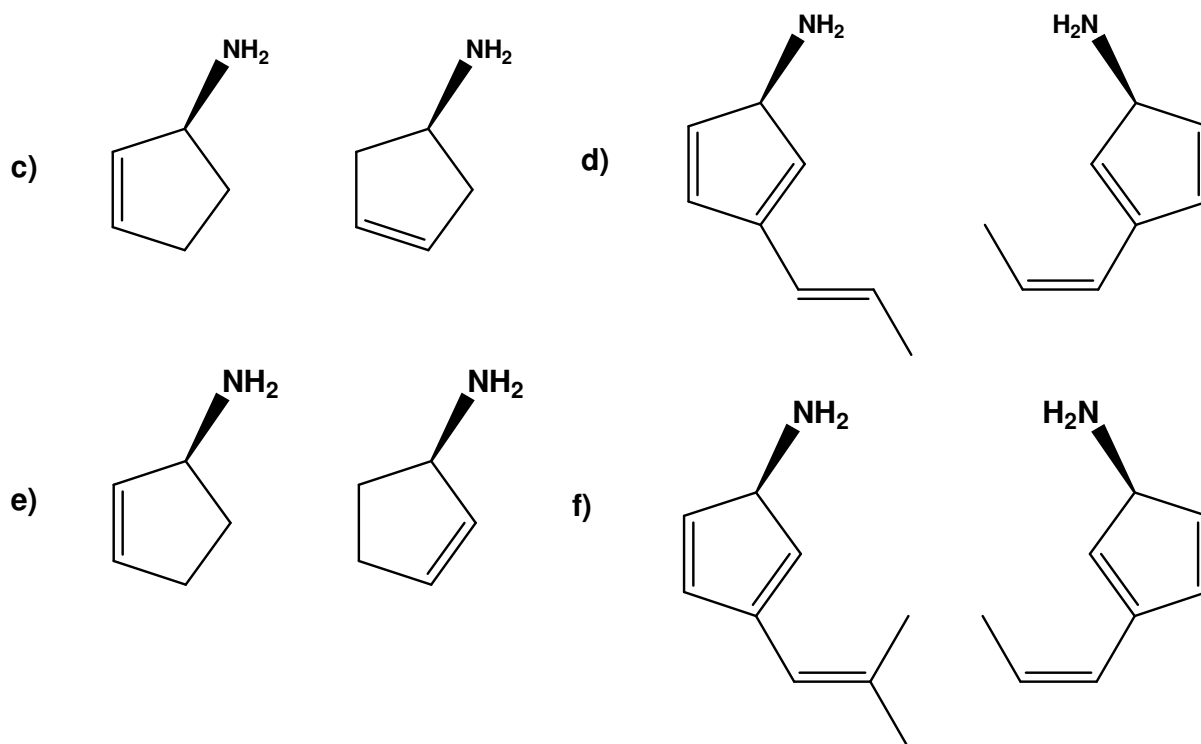
Exercice n°4

Les molécules suivantes sont-elles chirales ?

**Exercice n°5**

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



**Exercice n°6**

Donner la configuration absolue (R, S) des carbones asymétriques présents dans les 2 molécules suivantes :

