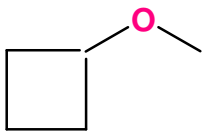
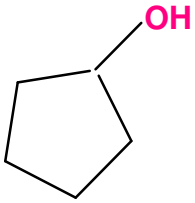
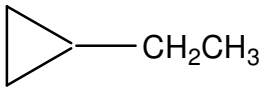
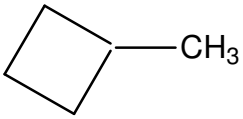
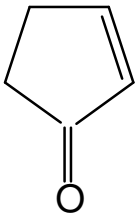
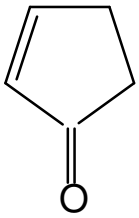
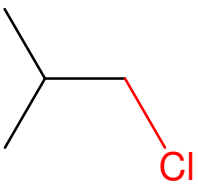
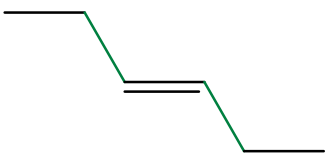
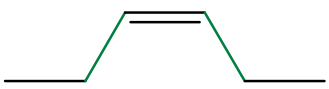
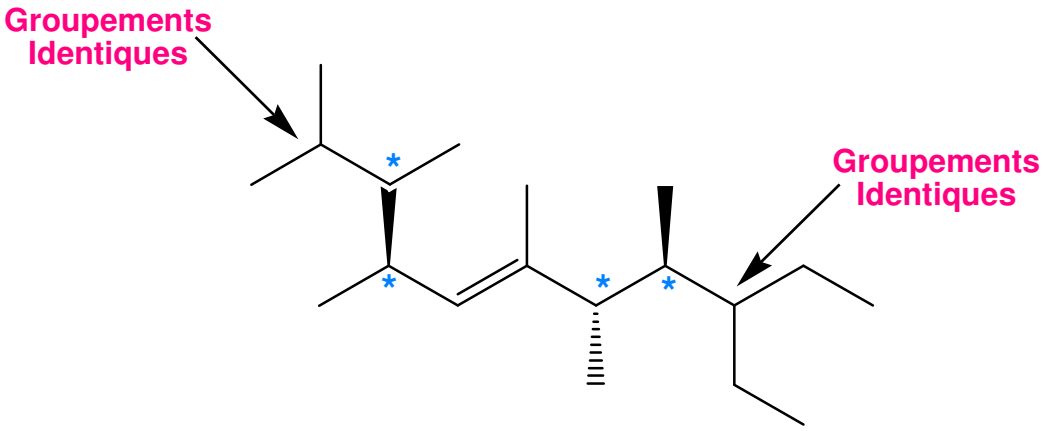
Correction des Travaux dirigés (2015-2016)

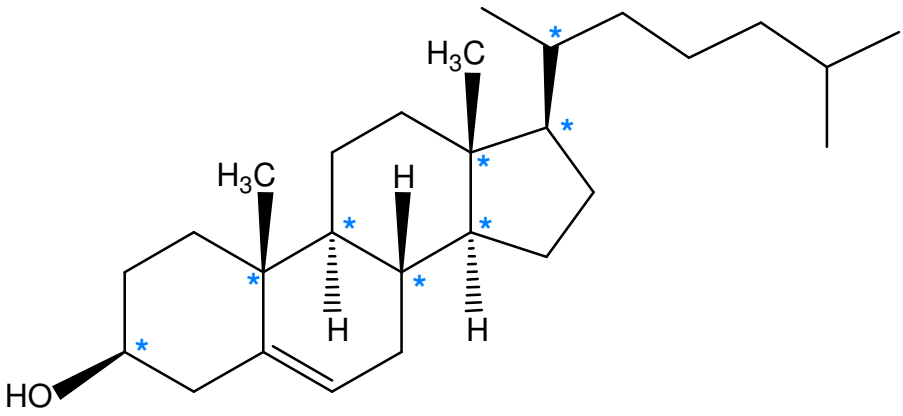
Exercice n°1

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

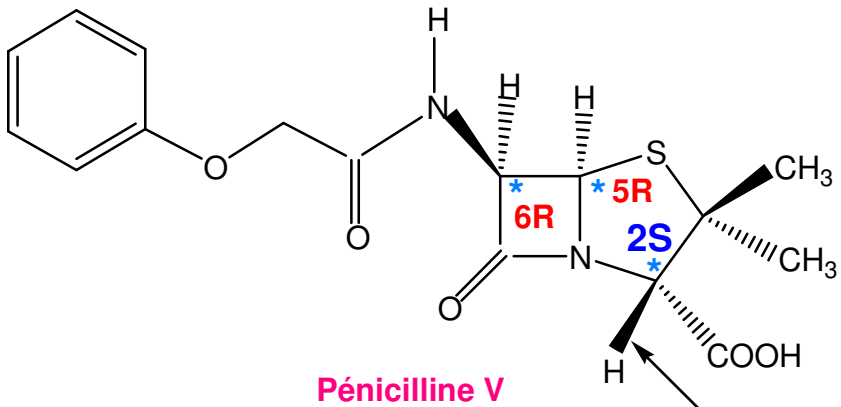
		**Isomères de fonction**
		**Isomères de chaîne**
		**Identiques**
		**Isomères de position**
		**Isomères géométriques**

Exercice n°2





Cholestérol
8 C*

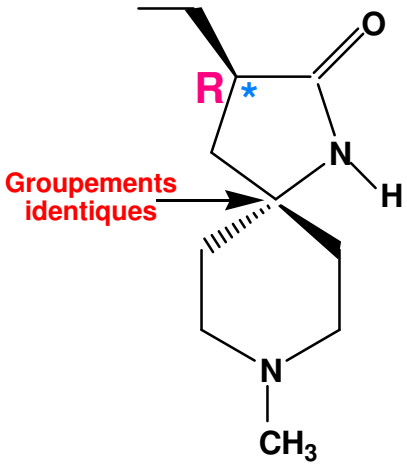


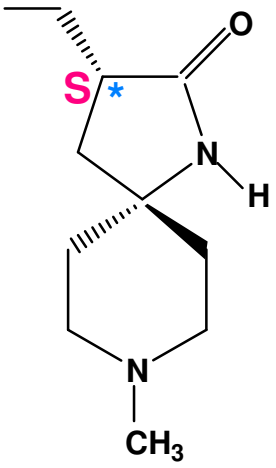
Pénicilline V
3C*

H devant

Exercice n°3

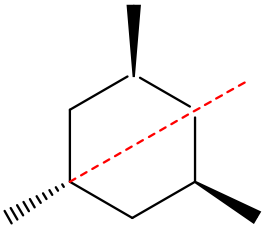
Configuration absolue : il y a 1 seul carbone asymétrique de configuration R ; son énantiomère a donc, la configuration S.





Enantiomère du médicament

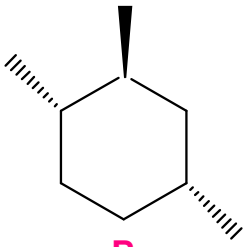
Exercice n°4



A

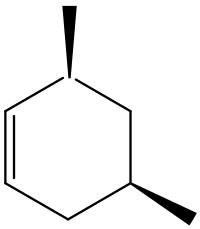
Achirale

(plan de symétrie)



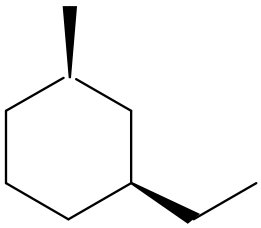
B

Chirale



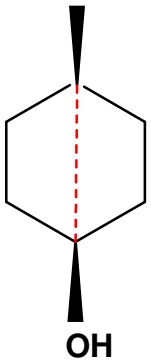
C

Chirale



D

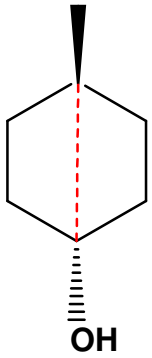
Chirale



E

Achirale

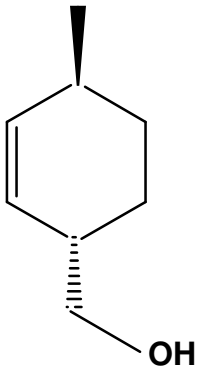
(plan de symétrie)



F

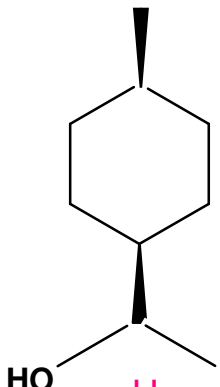
Achirale

(plan de symétrie)



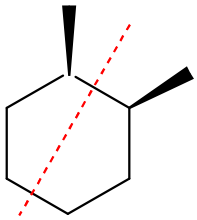
G

Chirale



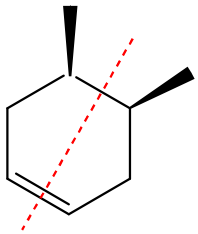
H

Chirale



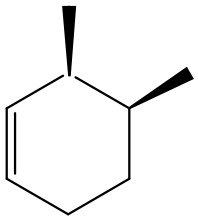
I

Achirale
(plan de symétrie)



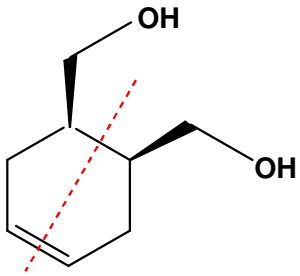
J

Achirale
(plan de symétrie)



K

Chirale

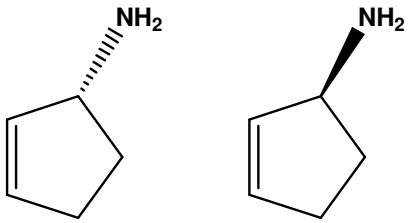


L

Achirale
(plan de symétrie)

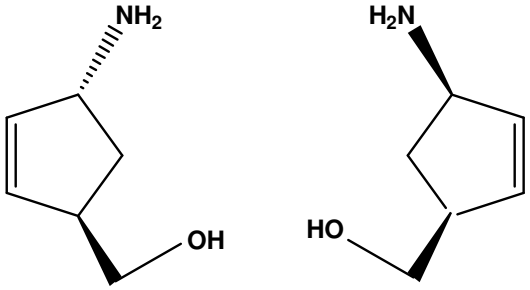
Exercice n°5

a)



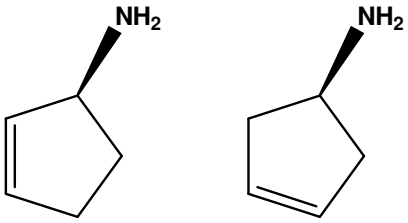
Enantiomères

b)



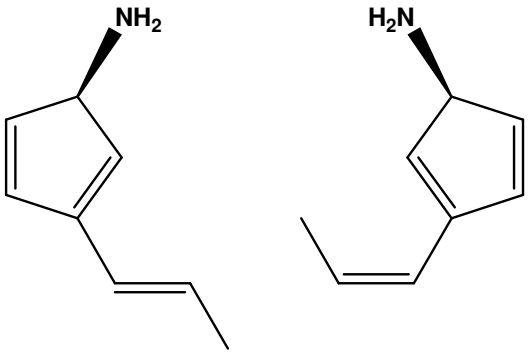
Diastéréoisomères

c)



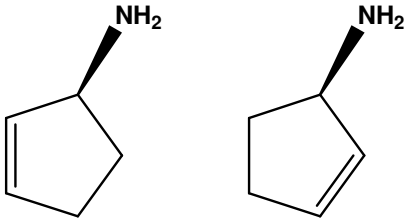
Isomères de Constitution

d)



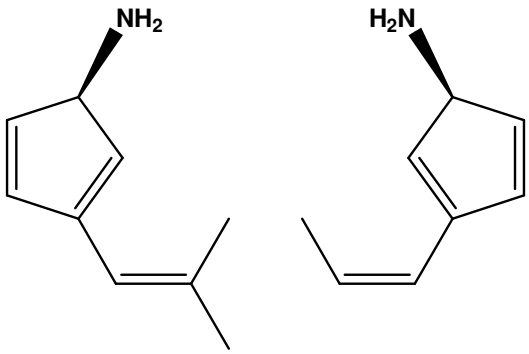
Diastéréoisomères

e)



Identiques

f)



Composés différents

Exercice n°6