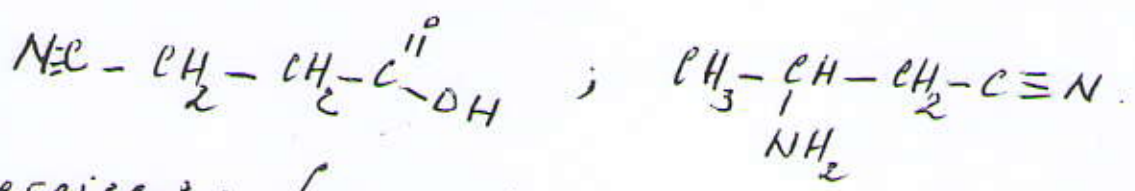
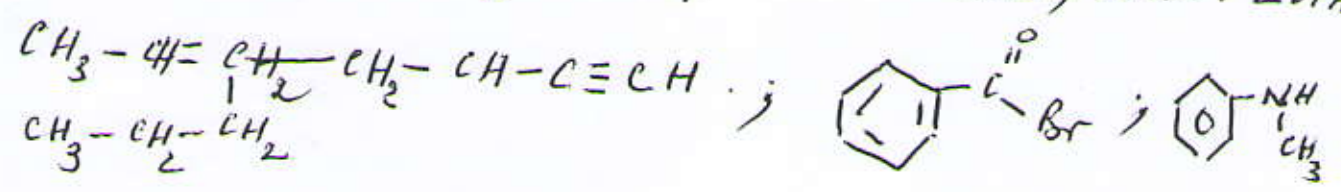
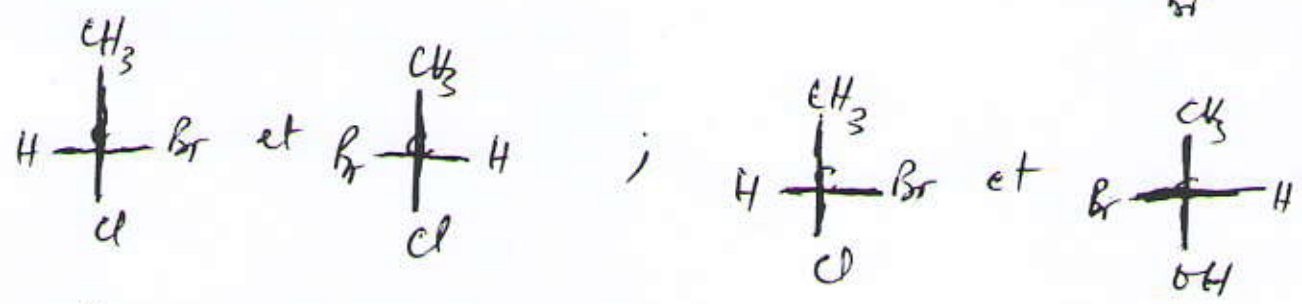
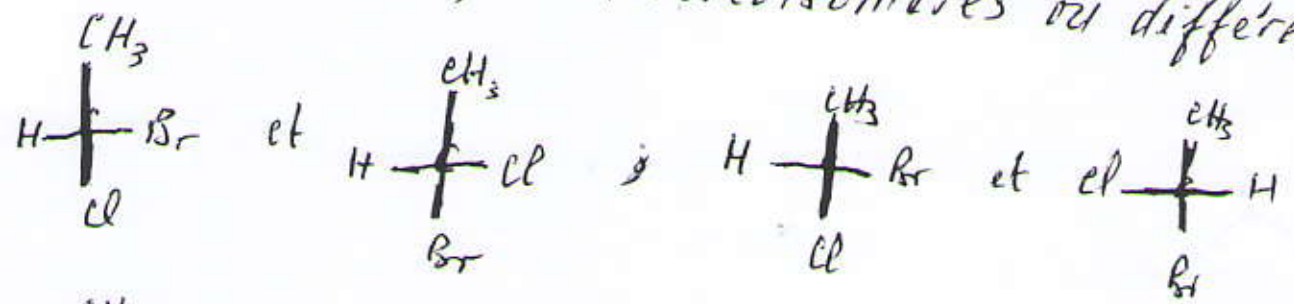


Rattrapage de chimie organique.

Exercice 1: Nommez les composés suivants, selon l'IUPAC.

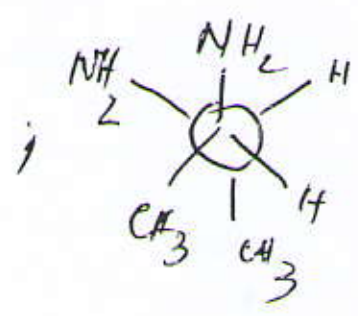
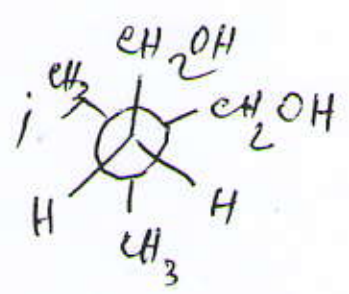
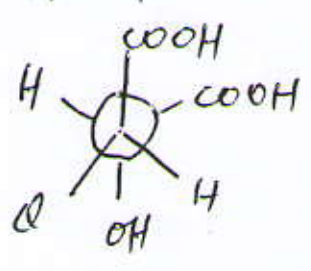


Exercice 2: Les couples suivants sont-ils identiques, énantiomères, diastéréoisomères ou différents ?



1 H ; 8 O ; 6 C ; 17 Cl et 35 Br

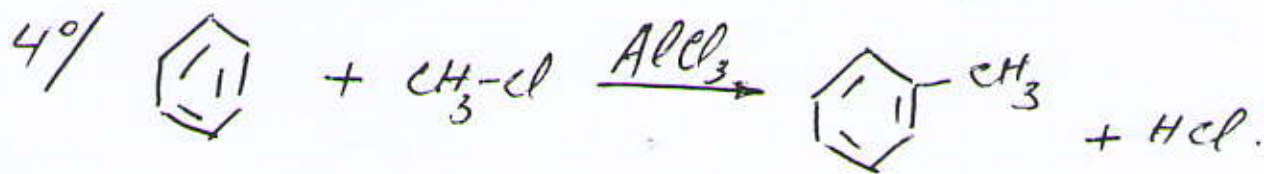
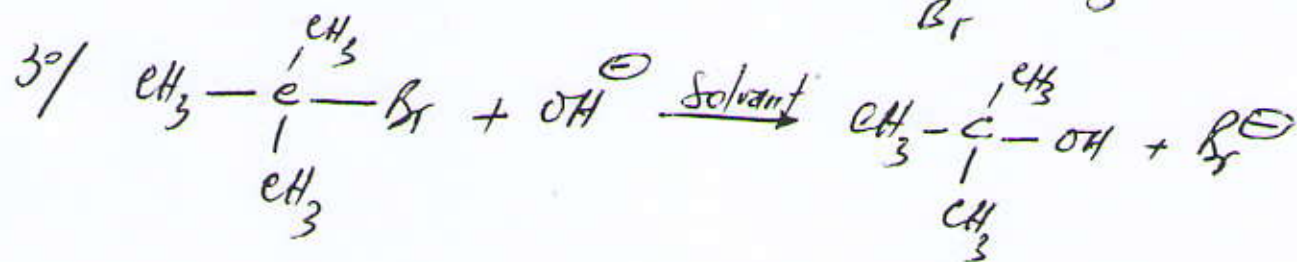
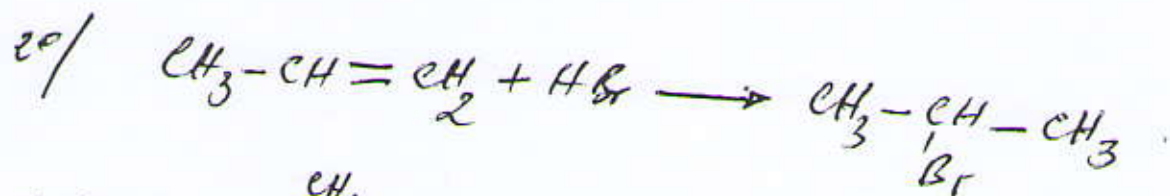
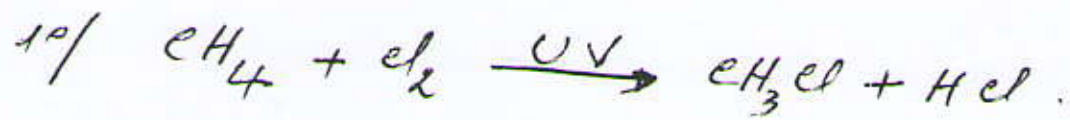
Exercice 3: Les molécules suivantes sont-elles optiquement actives ?



.../...

Exercice 4 :

Ecrivez les mécanismes réactionnels selon lesquels les réactions se déroulent.



D: A. BOUKERROU

Correction de l'examen de rattrapage.

Exercice 1: Nomenclature selon l'IUPAC.

1) 5-propylhept-5-en-1-yne. (1,25)

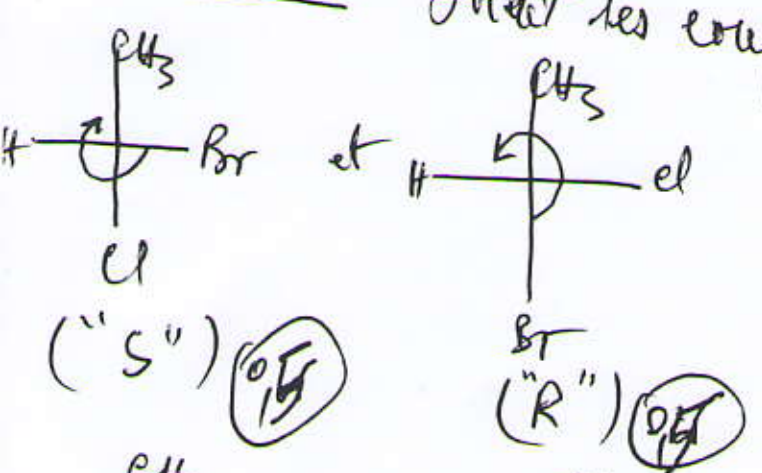
2) Bromure de benzoyle. (1,25)

3) N-méthylaniline. (1,25)

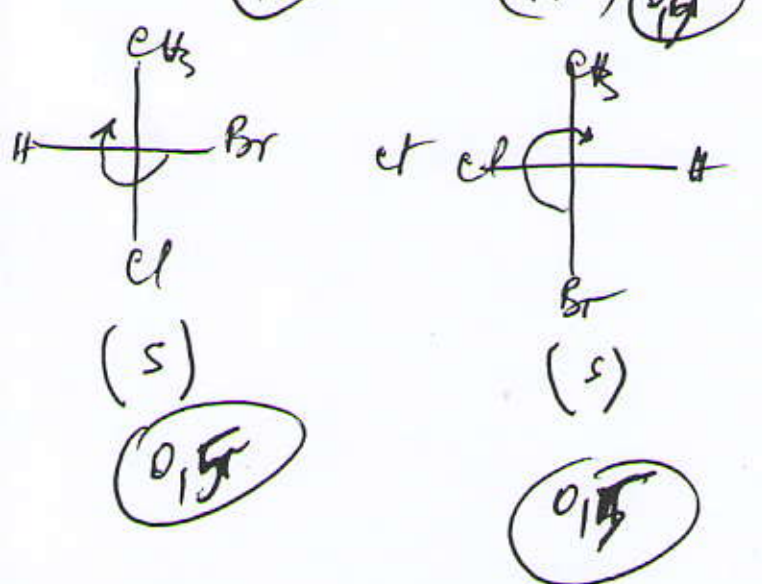
4) Acide 3-cyanopropionique. (1,25)

5) 3-aminobutanenitrile. (1,25)

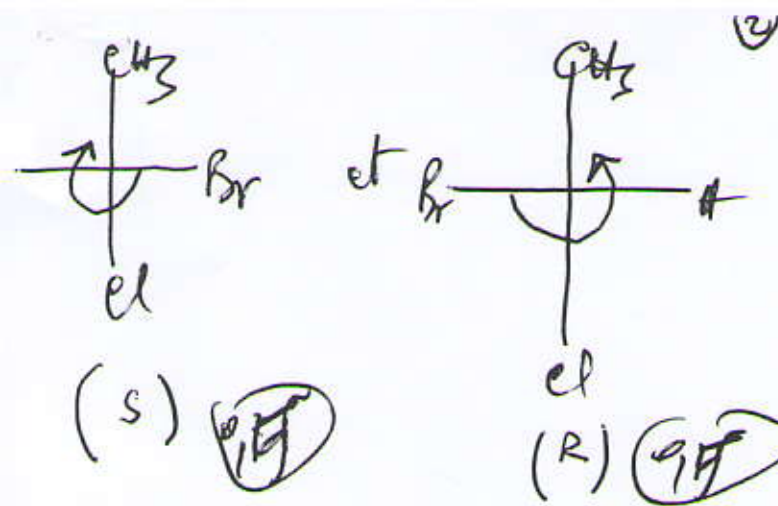
Exercice 2: Soient les couples suivants :



Ils sont des énantiomères. (0,5)

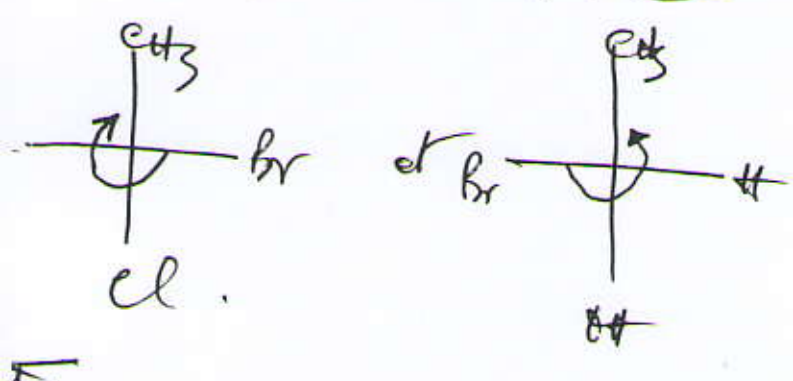


Ils sont des identiques (0,5)



Ils sont les
énantiomères.

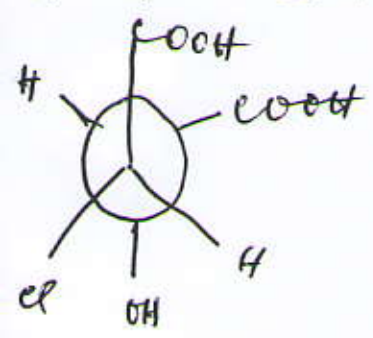
(0,5)



Ils sont
différents.

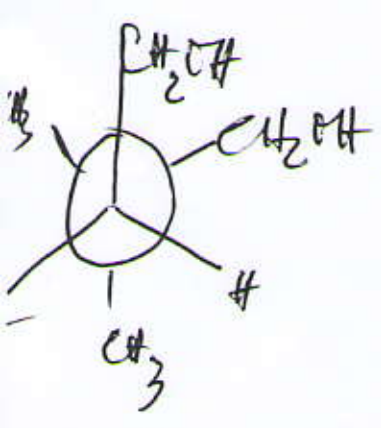
(1,5)

Exercice 3. Les molécules suivantes sont-elles optiquement actives?



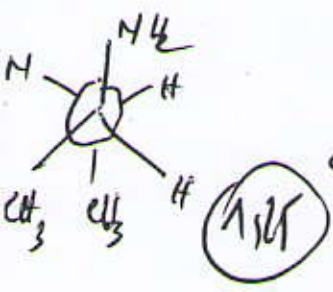
La molécule est optiquement active, car elle ne possède pas un plan de symétrie.

(1,25)



La molécule est optiquement active, car elle n'a pas de plan de symétrie.

(1,25)

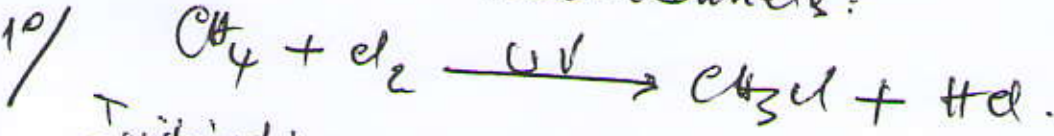


La molécule n'est pas optiquement active car elle possède un plan de symétrie.

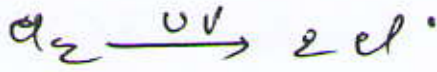
(1,25)

Exercice 4 :

Mécanismes réactionnels :



-Initiation:



Propagation:

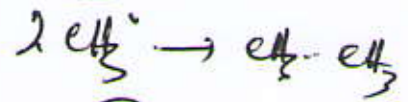


(14)

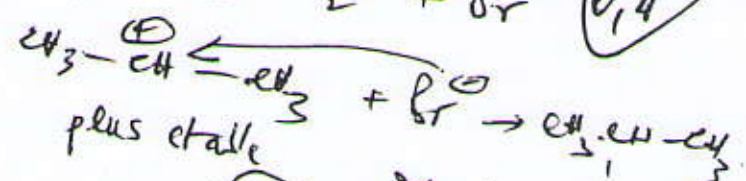
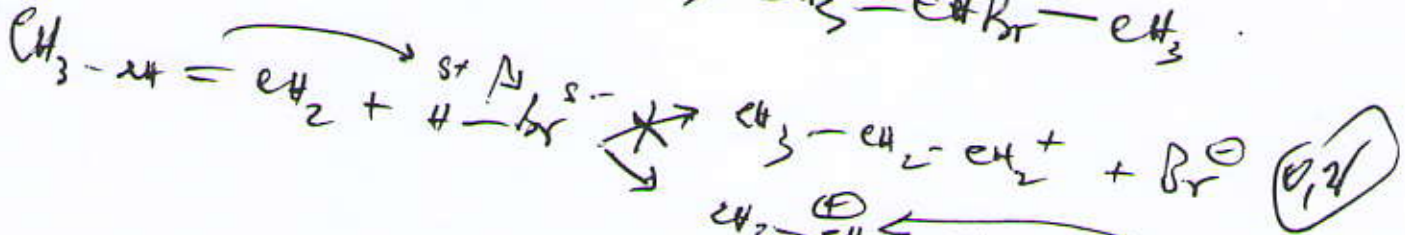
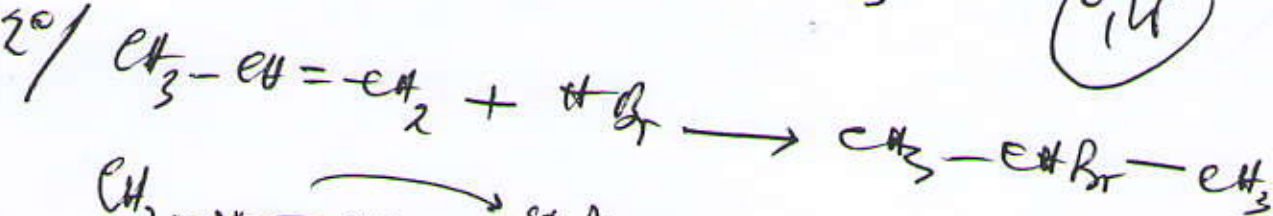
(14)

(14)

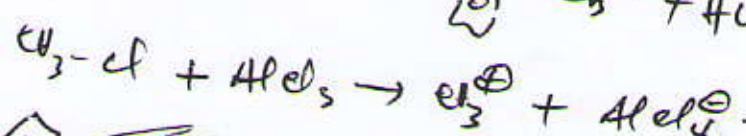
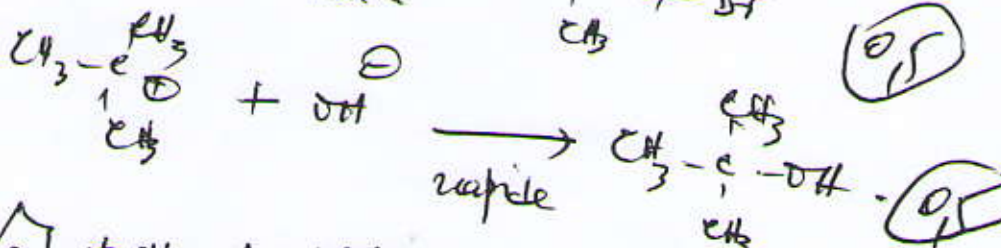
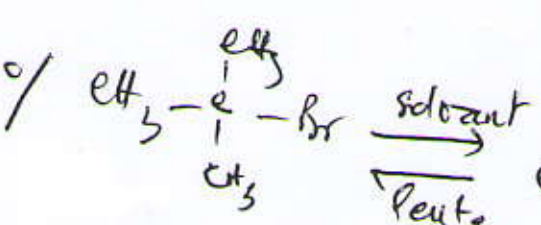
Terminaison:



(14)



Markovnikov (11)



(1)