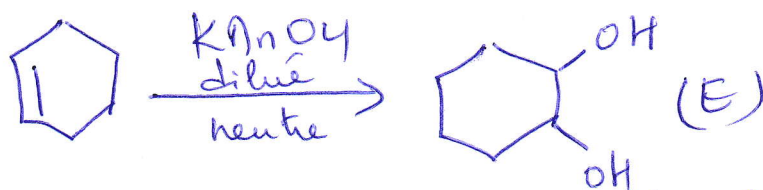
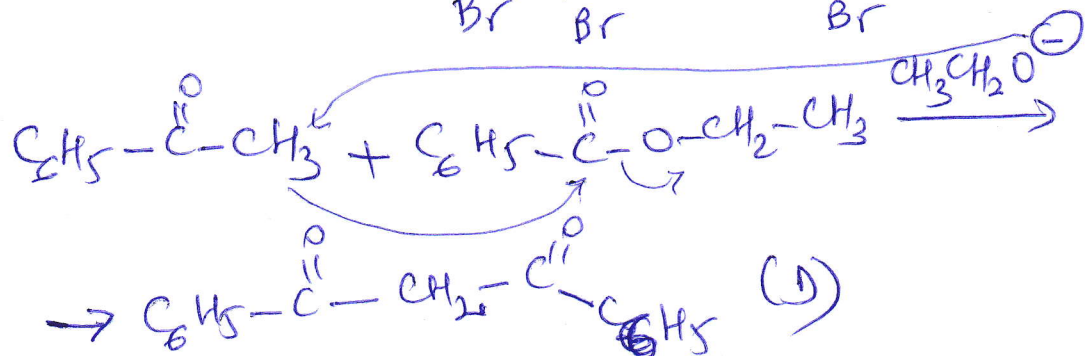
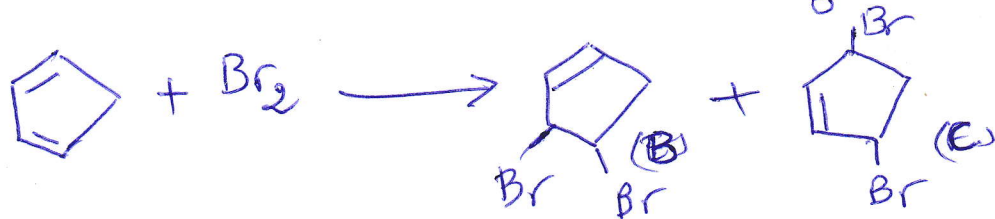
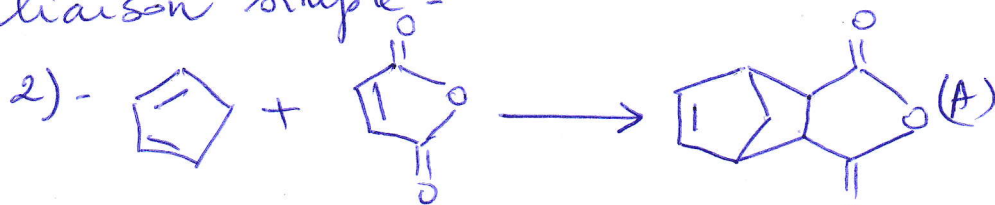
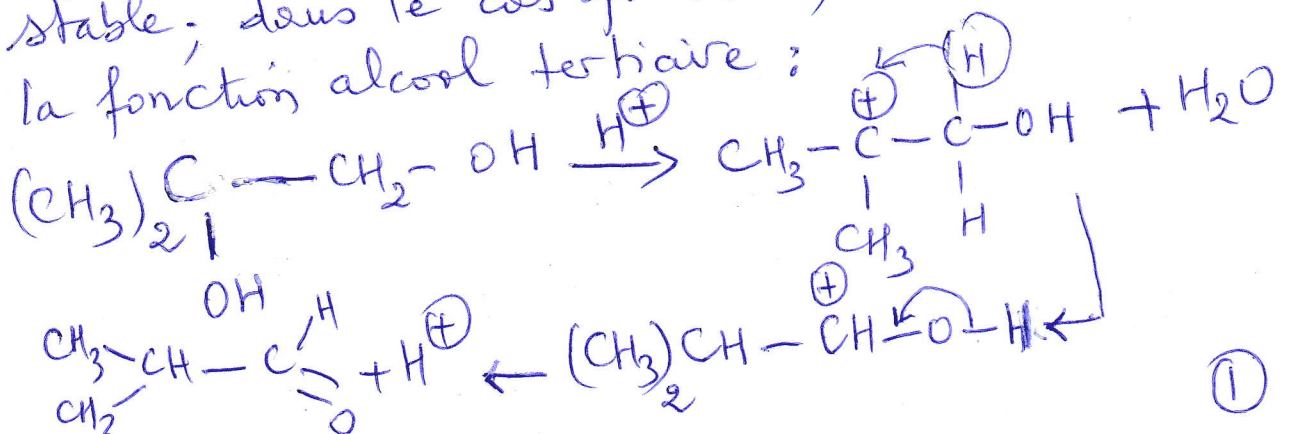


TD n°1 CO1 (M1 CA)  
Corrigé

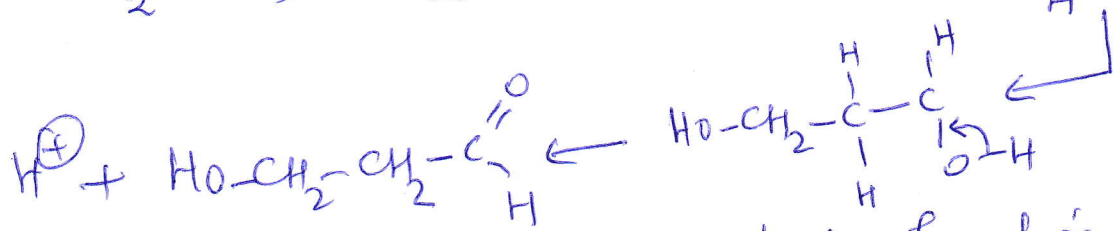
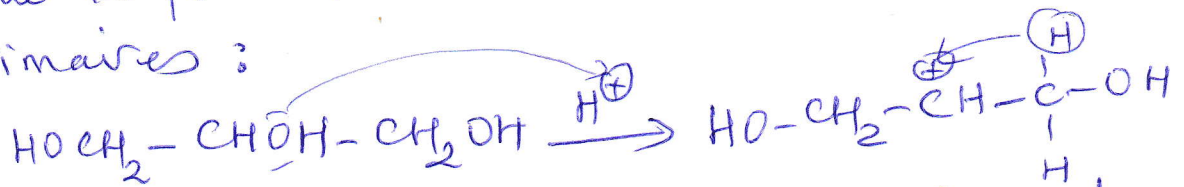
Exercice 1: 1) Seul le diène a ne le substit positif C ont la géométrie voulue et il peut la prendre moyennant une rotation autour de la liaison simple -



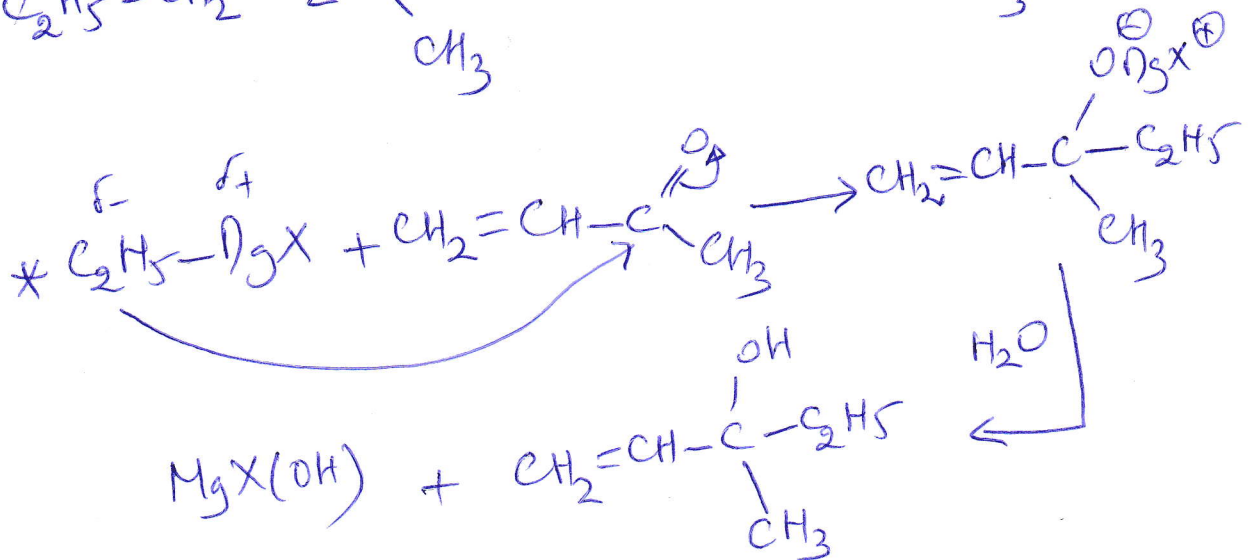
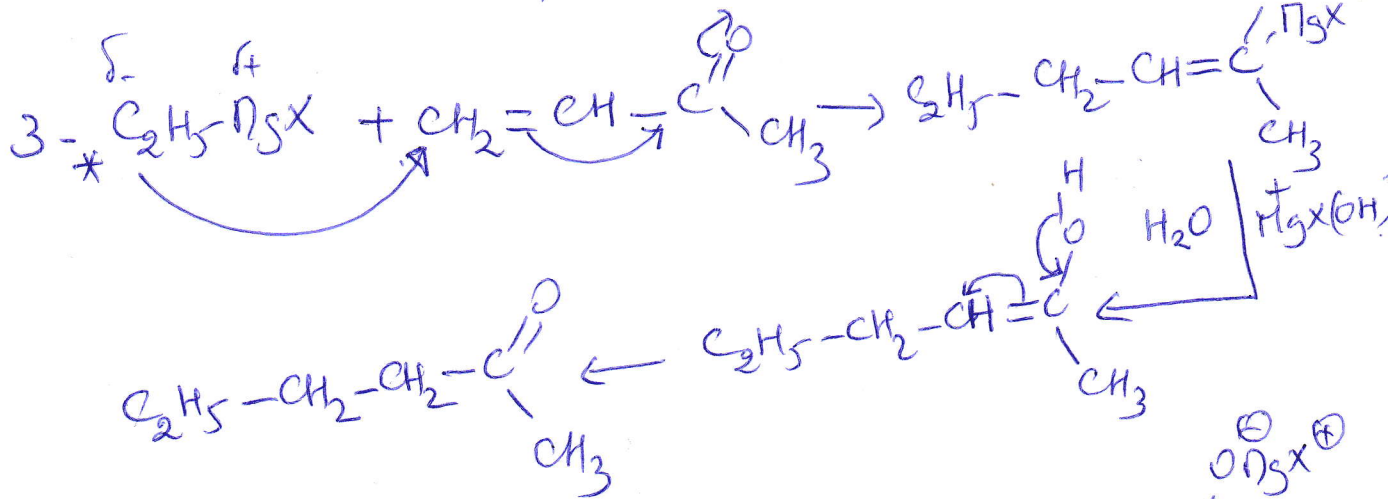
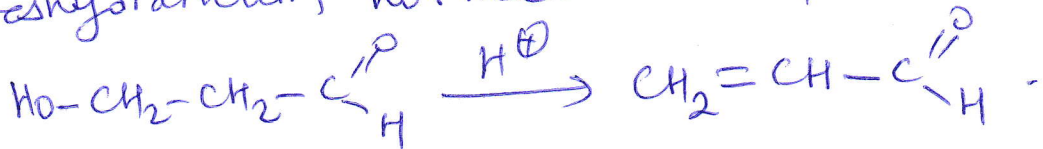
Exercice 2: Le OH qui part est celui dont le départ donne naissance au carbocation le plus stable; dans le cas présent, c'est celui de la fonction alcool tertiaire:



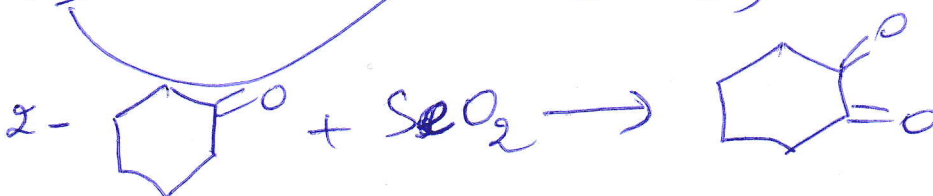
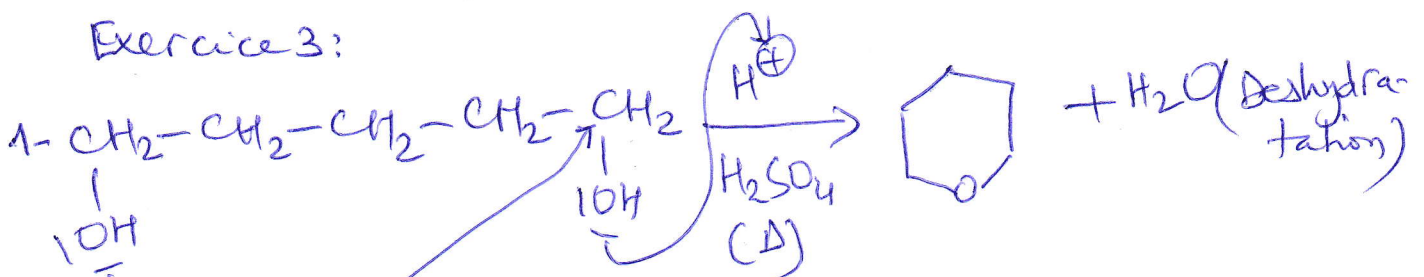
2. a). Déshydratation et réarrangement pinacologique entre la fonction secondaire et l'une des fonctions primaires :

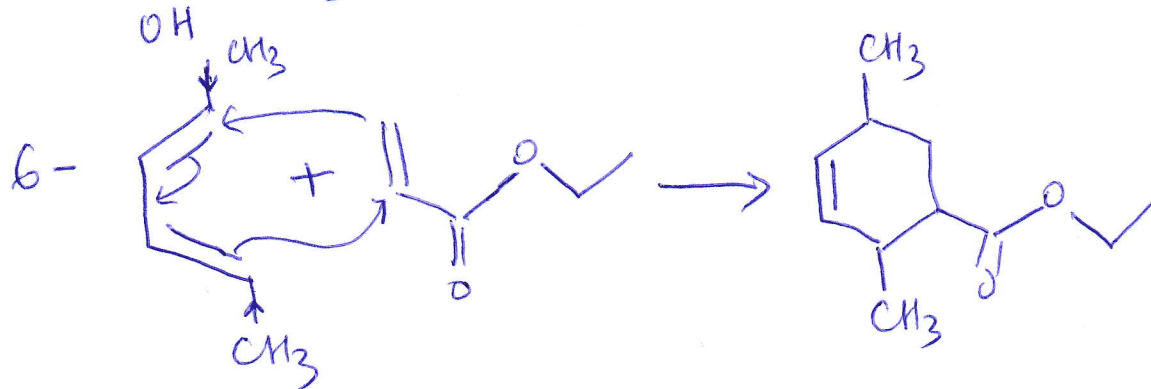
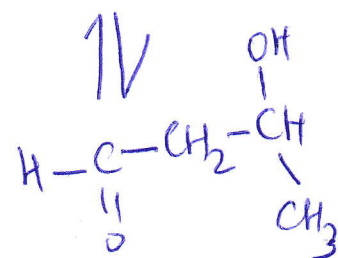
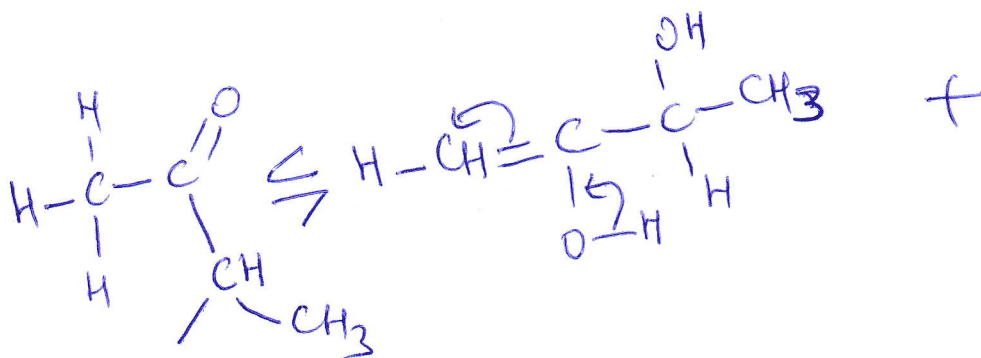
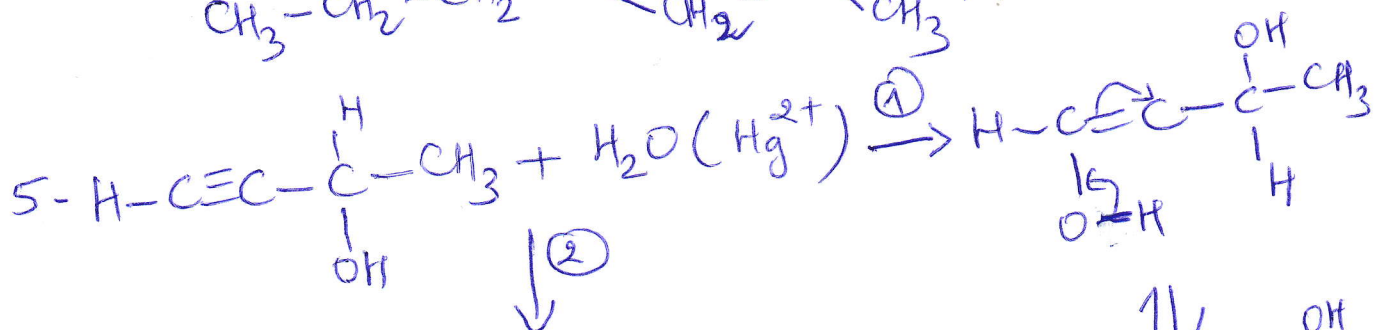
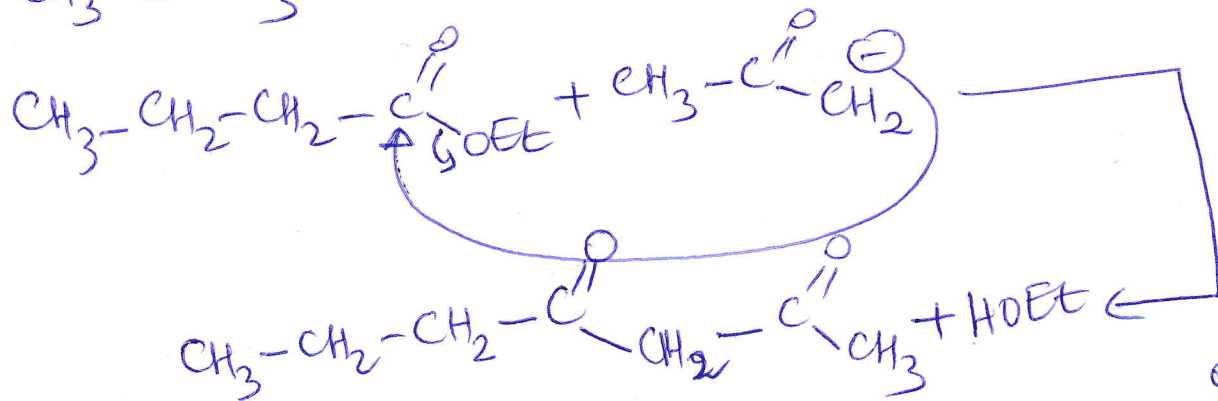
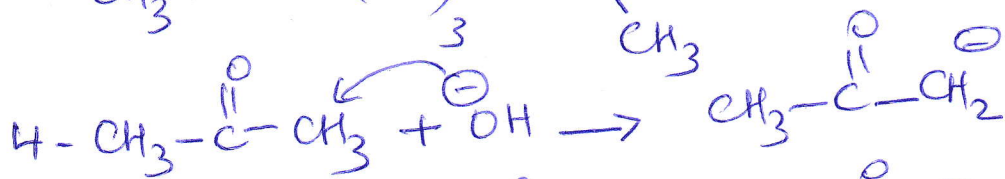
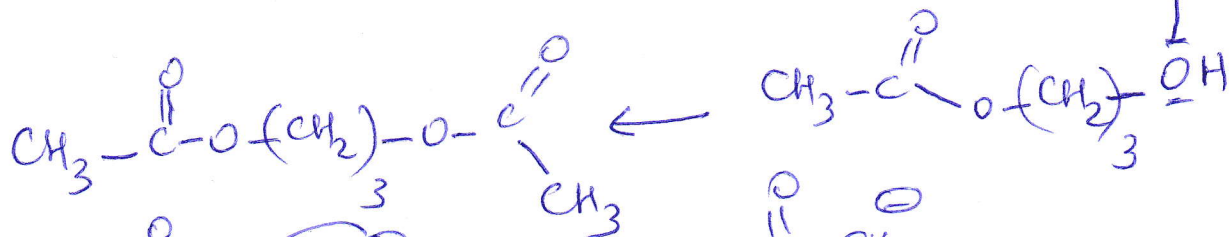
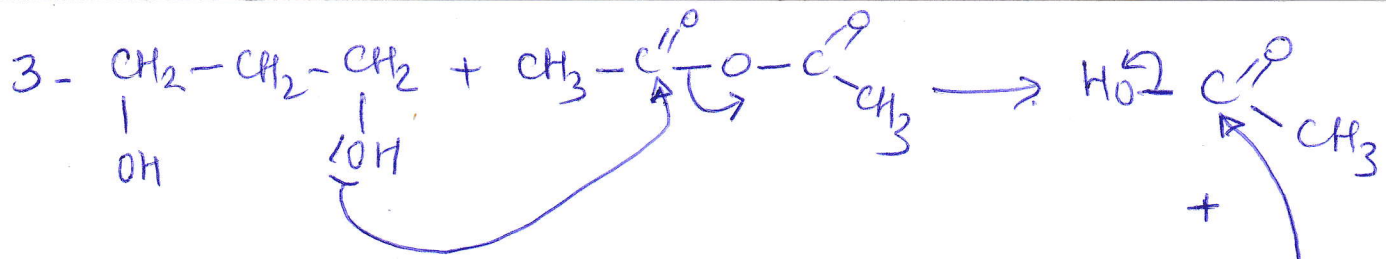


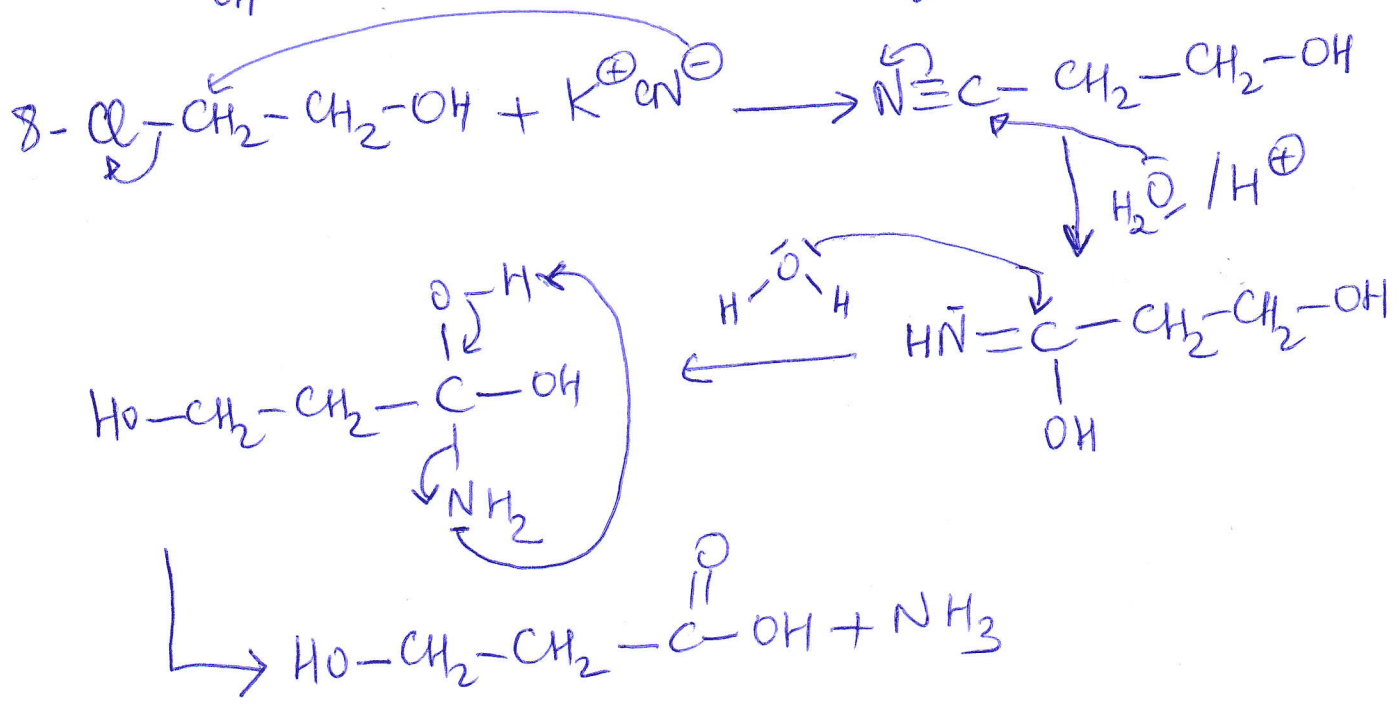
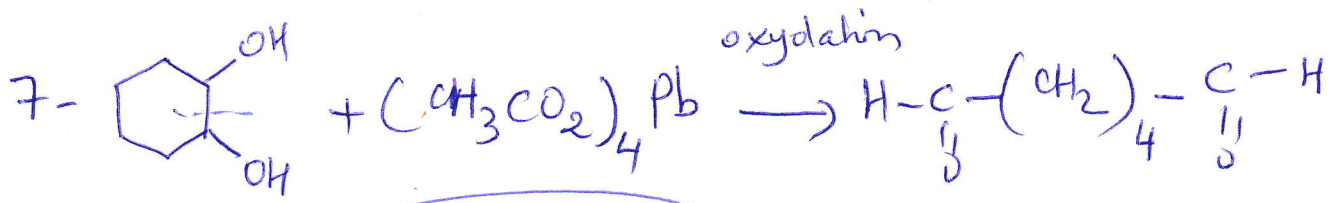
b). Déshydratation normale de la fonction restante :



Exercice 3:

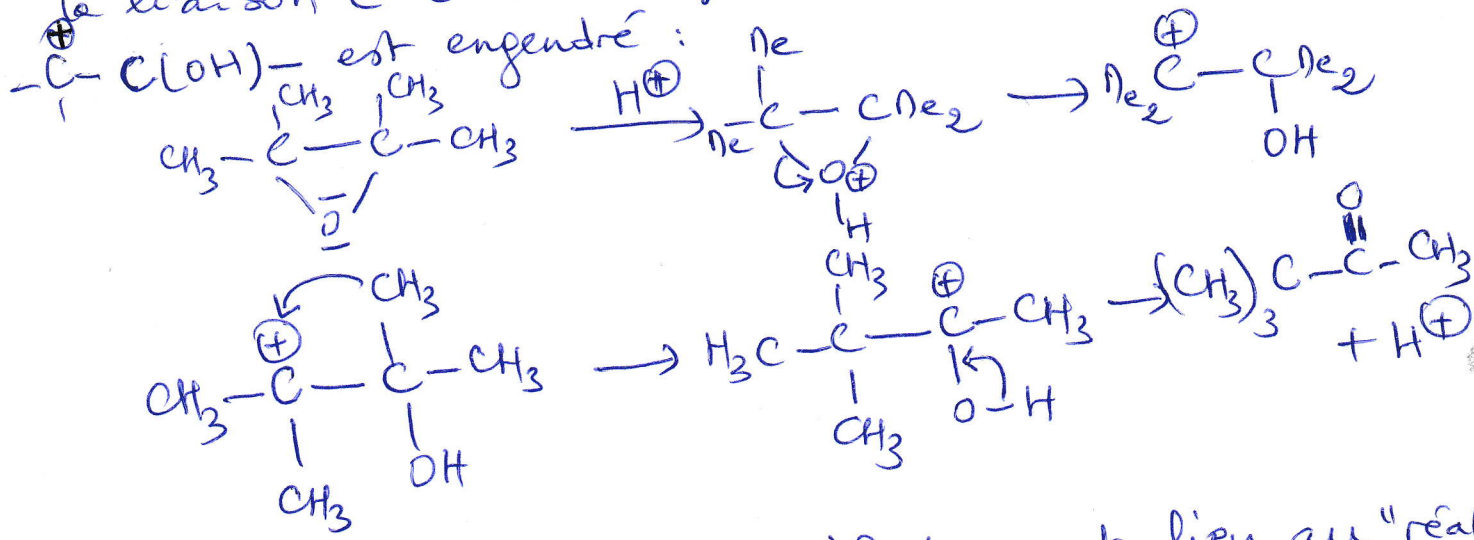




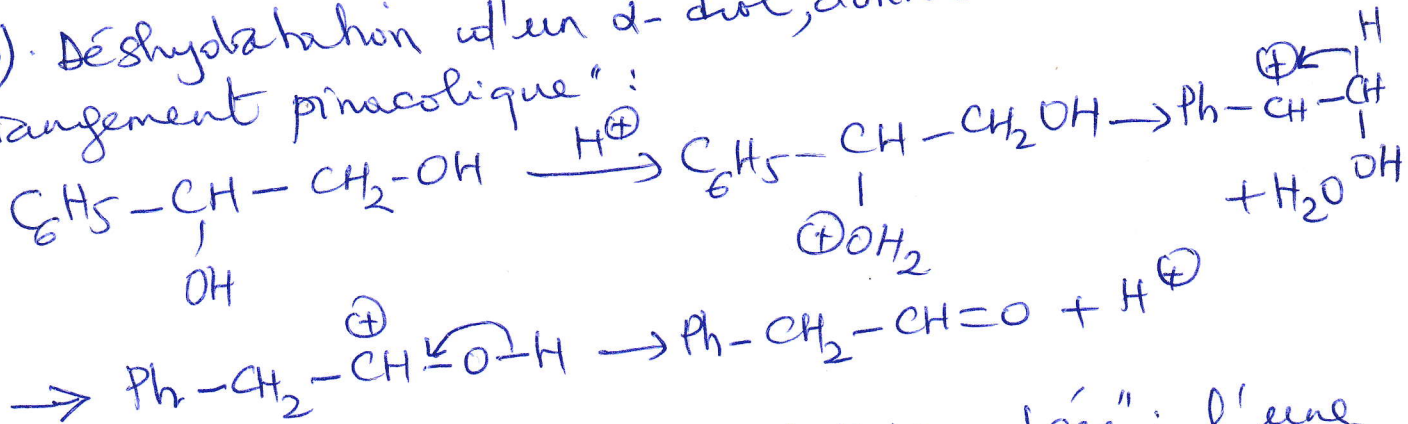


Exo 4: †

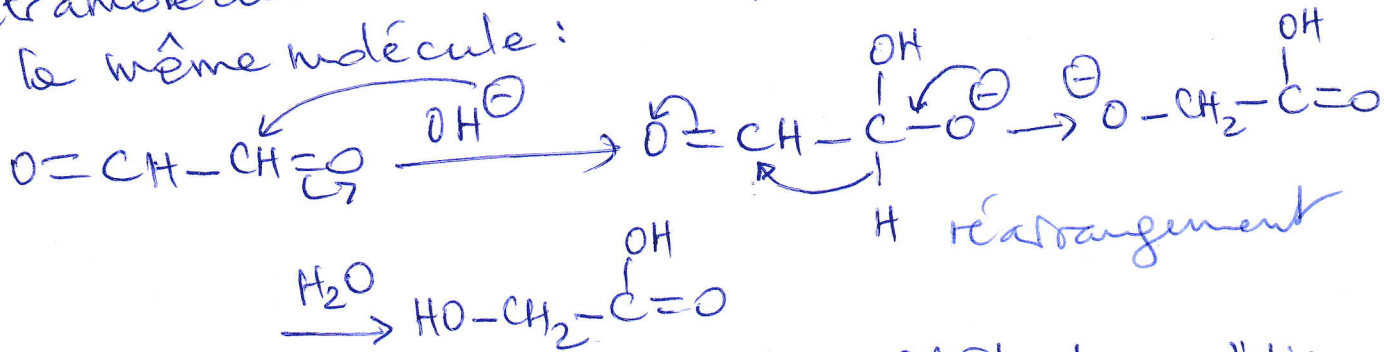
a). En milieu acide, protonation de l'oxygène de l'époxide  
la liaison C-O se rompt et un carbocation de type



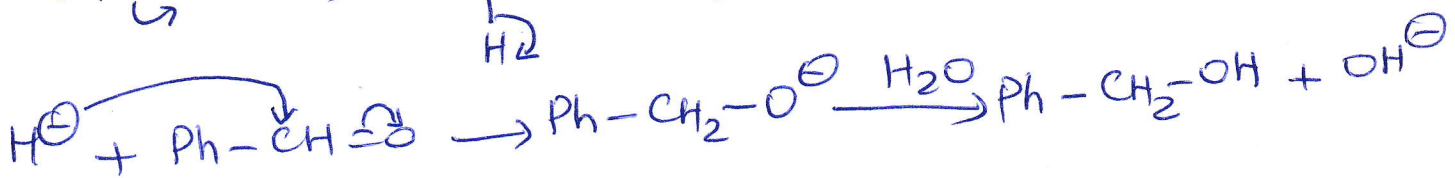
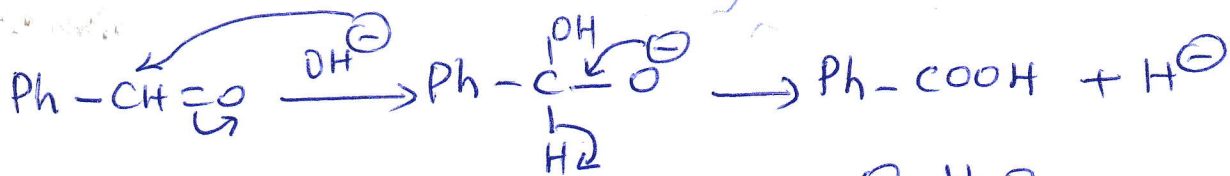
b). Déshydratation d'un α-diol, donnant lieu au "réar-  
rangement pinacologique" :



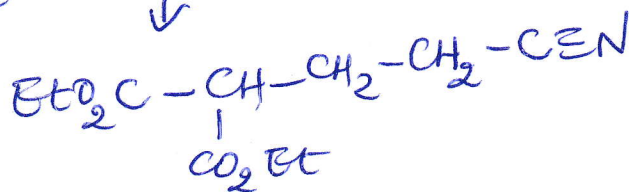
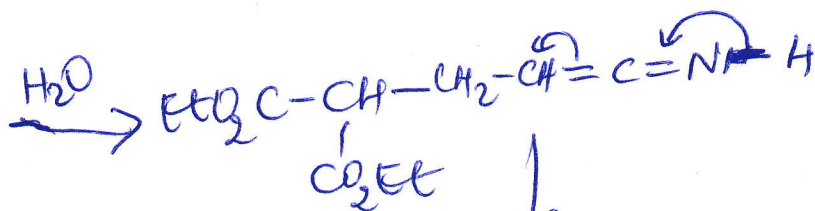
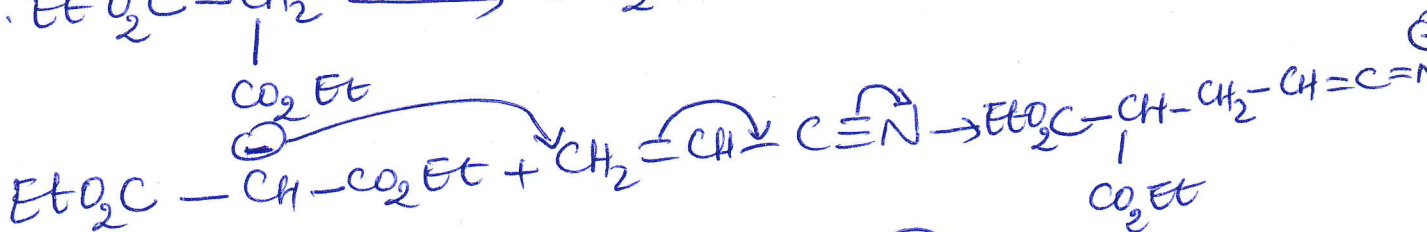
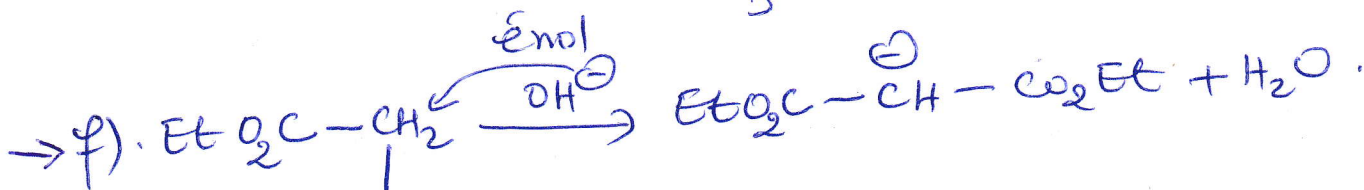
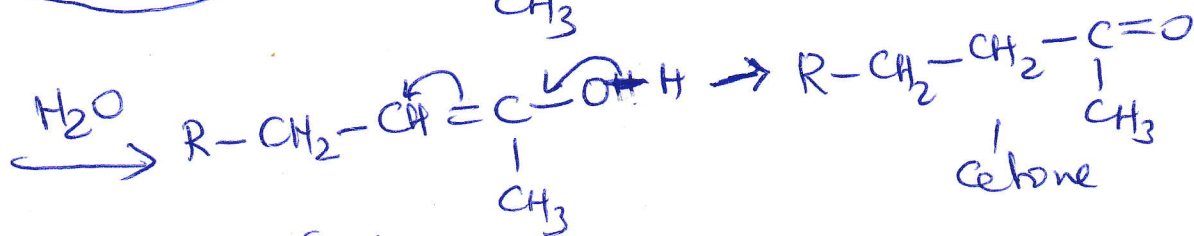
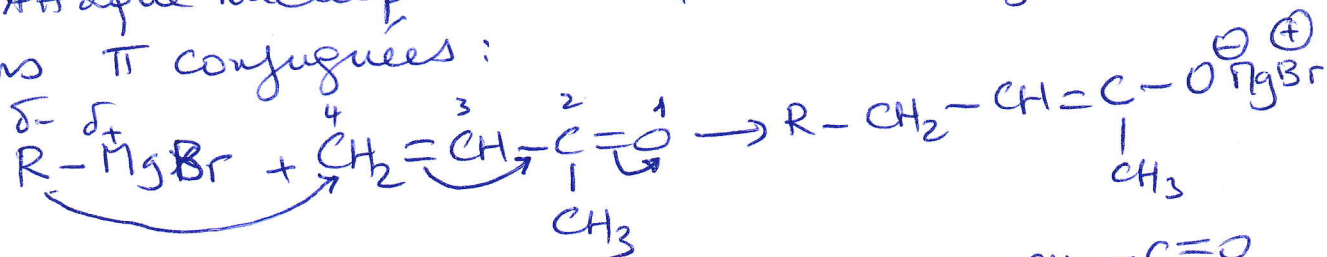
c). Deux fonctions aldéhydes sont "dismutées" : l'une  
est oxydée et l'autre réduite : la réaction est  
intramoléculaire du fait qu'elles appartiennent  
à la même molécule :



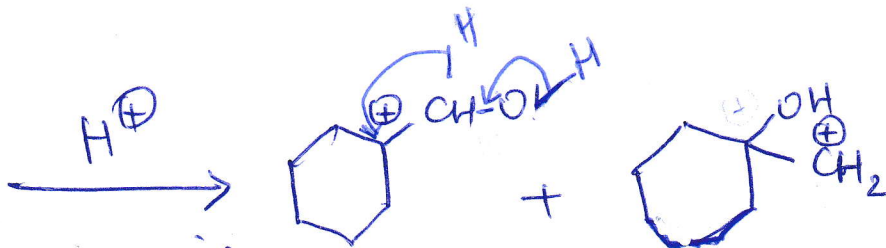
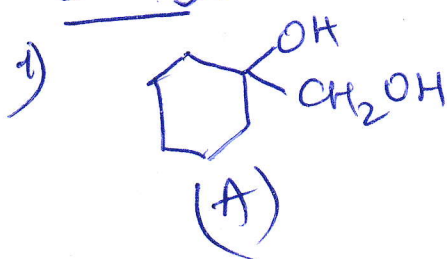
d). Réaction de cannizzaro : 2 fus aldéhydes se "dismu-  
tent", l'une est oxydée, l'autre réduite à la suite  
du transfert d'un ion hydruure  $\text{H}^-$  entre elle :



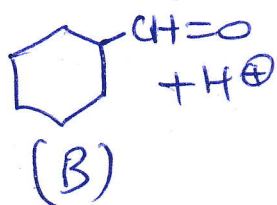
e). Attaque nucléophile "en 4" sur un système de liaisons  $\pi$  conjuguées :



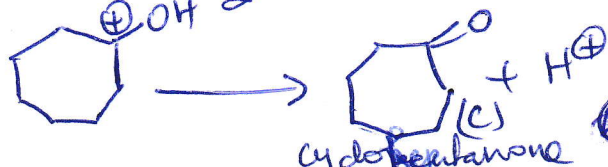
Exo 5:



migration  
d'un H



la liaison  
qui migre  
est un méton  
du cycle



6