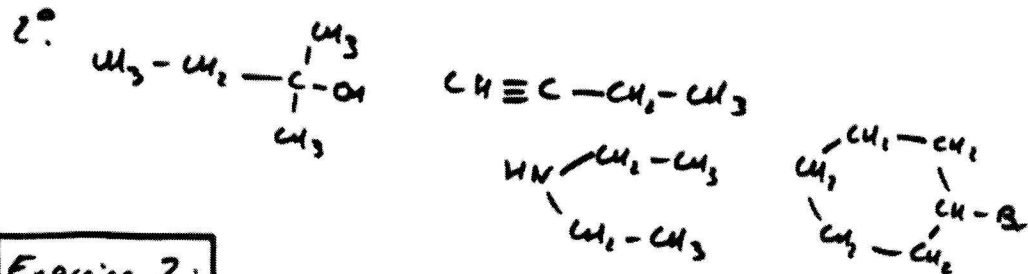
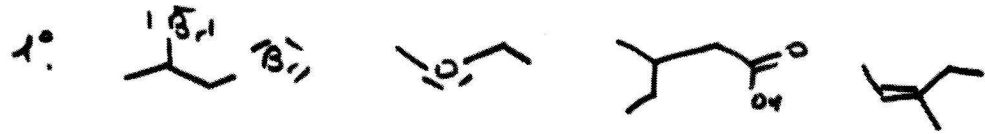
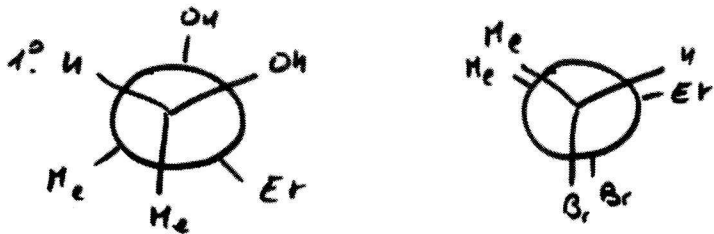


**Exercice 1:**

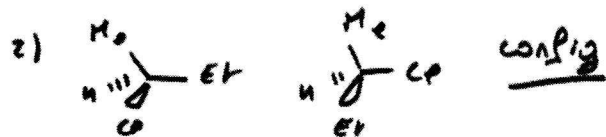


**Exercice 2:**



**Exercice 3:**

1) Isomérisie de position

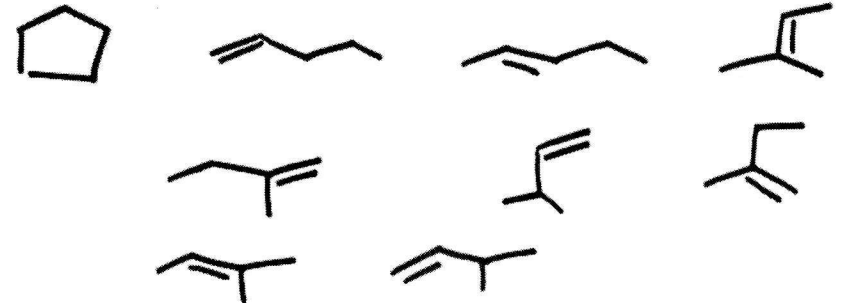


3) Rotation

4) Position et config

**Exercice 4:**

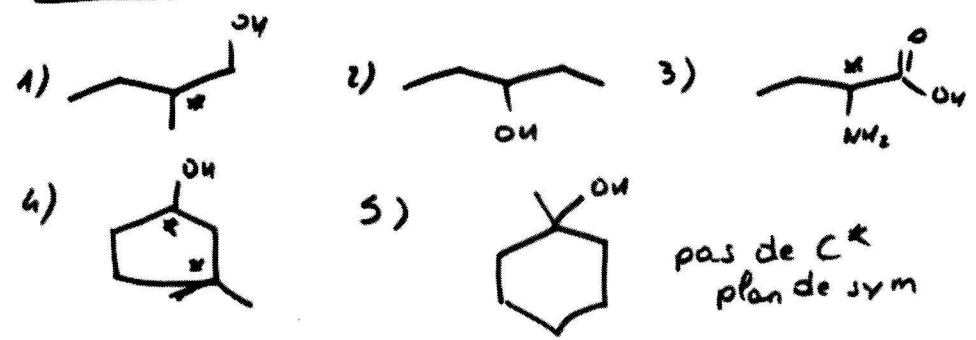
1)  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$   $n_I = \frac{2 \times 5 + 2 - 10}{2} = 1$  insaturation



2)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$   $n_I = 0$

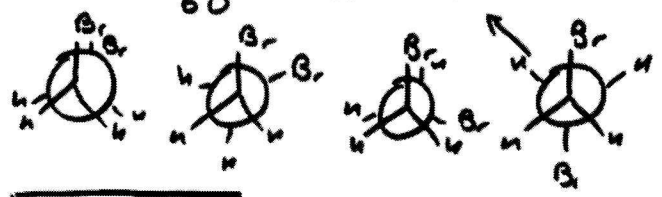
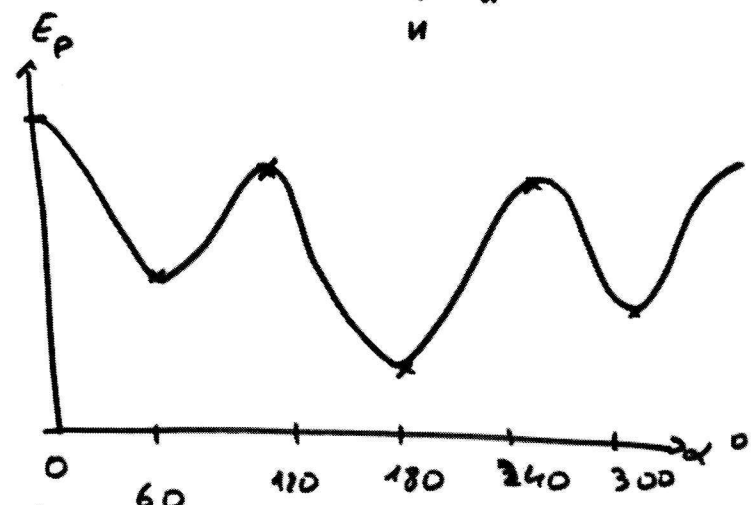
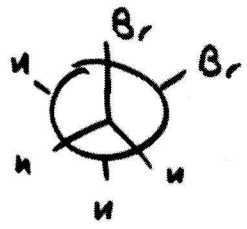


**Exercice 5:**

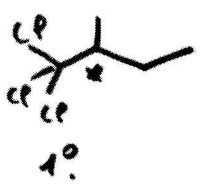


pas de  $\text{C}^*$   
plan de sym

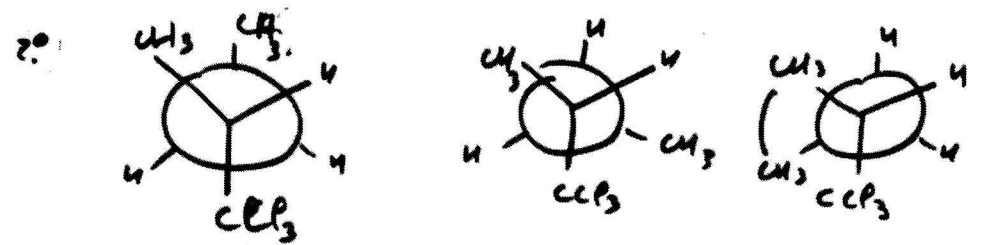
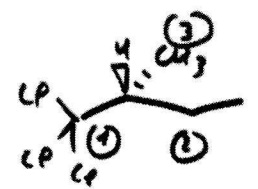
**Exercice 6:**



**Exercice 7:**



On cherche la conformation (R)

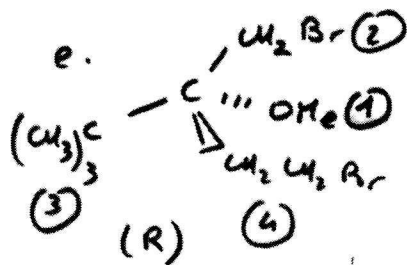
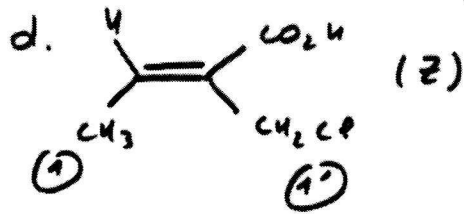
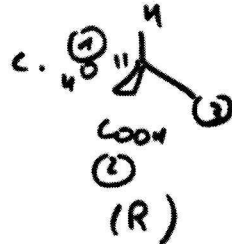
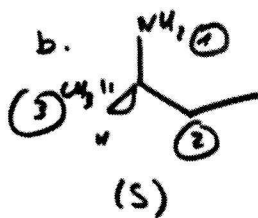
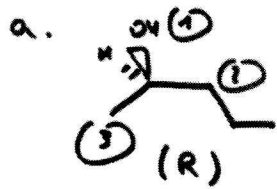


3°  
 + stable car gat  
 ⊕ volumineux ⊕ pain  
 CCl<sub>3</sub> et CH<sub>3</sub>

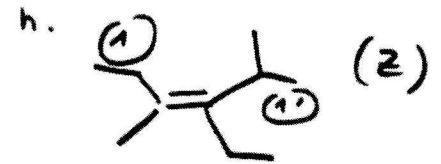
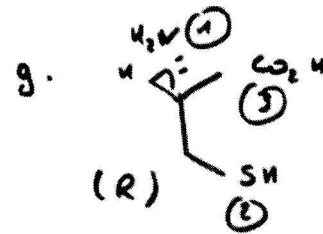
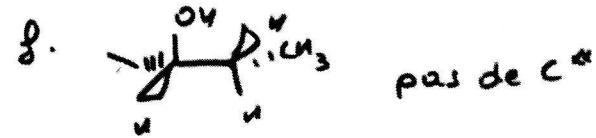
n°2  
 car CH<sub>3</sub>  
 ⊕ pain

n°3

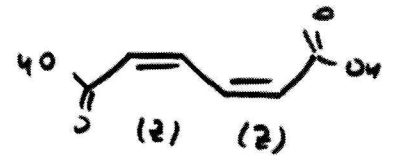
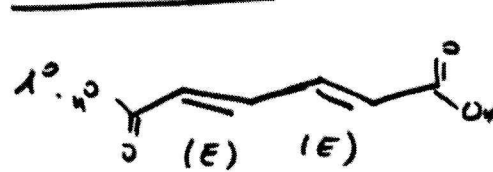
**Exercice 8:**



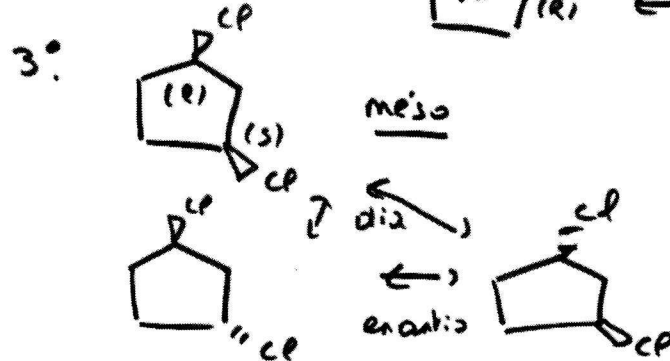
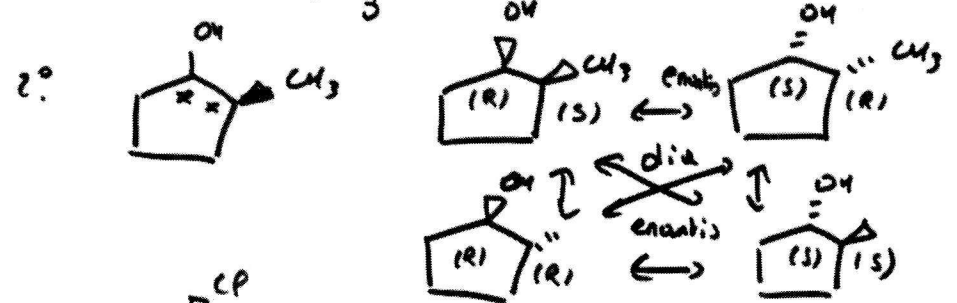
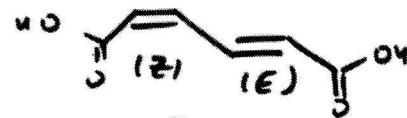
D'après les règles CIP



**Exercice 9:**



ils sont diastéréoisomères



## Exercice 10:

1°  $1C^* \Rightarrow 2$  stéréoisomères possibles



ils sont énantiomères

2° a. Polarimètre de Laurent

b. Loi de Biot :  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$   
 $= [\alpha]_1 \rho c_1 + [\alpha]_2 \rho c_2$

c. (+) signifie dextrogyre déviation du plan de polarisation d'une lumière polarisée vers la droite

d. ils sont énantiomères  $\Rightarrow$  opposés  
 $[\alpha] = -10,6^\circ \text{ dm}^{-1} \text{ L g}^{-1}$

e.  $\alpha_1 = 53^\circ = 10,6 \times 1 \times 5 \times \frac{\% (+)}{100} - 10,6 \times 1 \times 5 \times \frac{\% (-)}{100}$

et  $\% (+) + \% (-) = 100$

$\frac{\% (+) - \% (-)}{100} = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{100\% \text{ de } (+)}$

$\alpha_2 = 34^\circ$  donc  $\frac{\% (+) - \% (-)}{100} = 0,64$   $\% (+) = \% (-) + 64$

$\Rightarrow \underline{82\% \text{ de } (+) \text{ et } 18\% \text{ de } (-)}$

g. Non aucun lien entre (R)/(S) et (+) et (-)!!