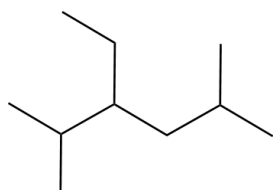


TD M1 – Représentation et nomenclature des molécules organiques

Exercice 1: Nommer des molécules



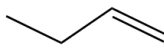
Nommer les molécules suivantes :



(1)



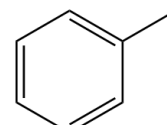
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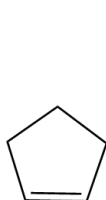
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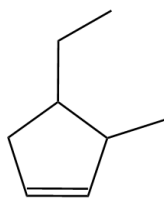
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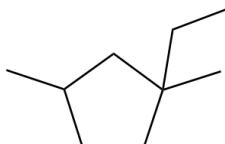
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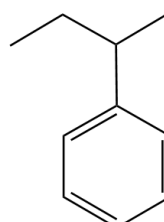
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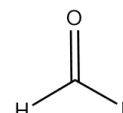
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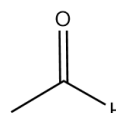
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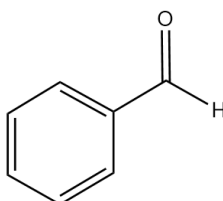
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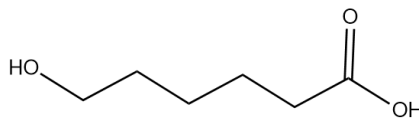
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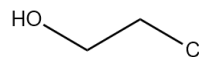
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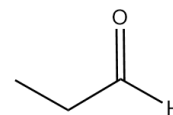
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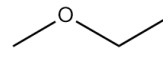
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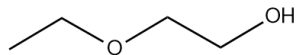
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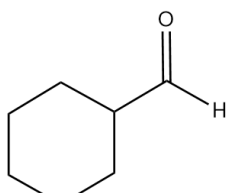
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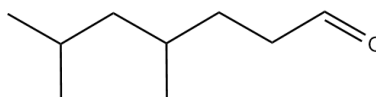
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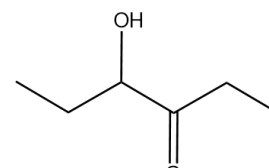
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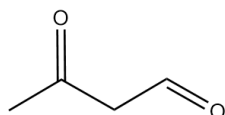
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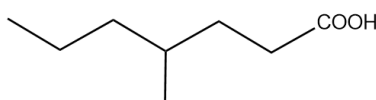
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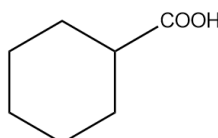
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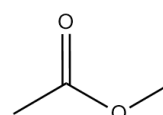
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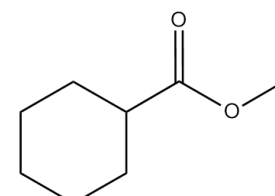
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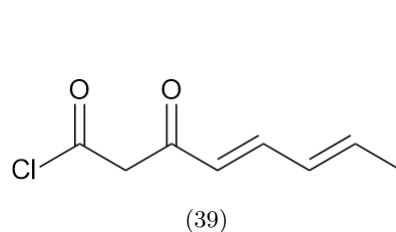
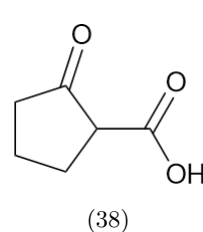
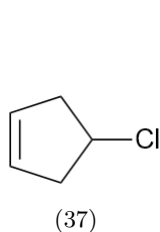
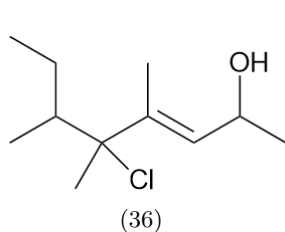
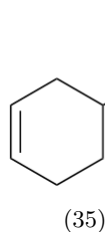
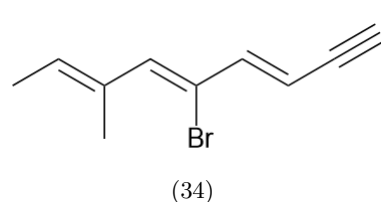
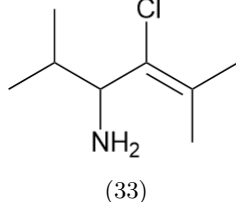
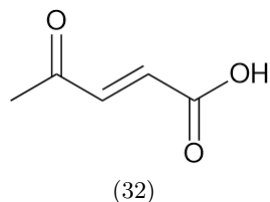
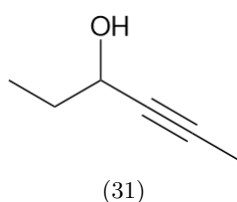
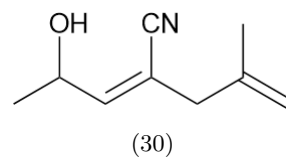
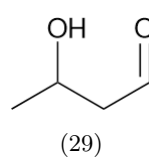
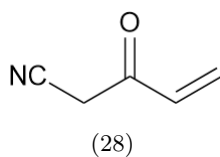
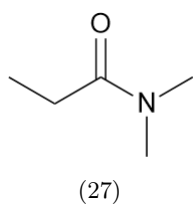
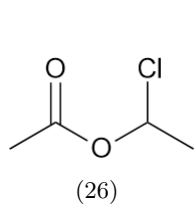
(23)



(24)



(25)



- 1) 3-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexane
- 2) but-2-ène
- 3) but-1-ène
- 4) hex-1,3,5-triyne
- 5) méthylbenzène
- 6) cyclopentène
- 7) 3-ethyl-2-méthylcyclopentyne
- 8) 1-éthyl-1,3-diméthylcyclopentane
- 9) 2-phénylbutane
- 10) méthanal
- 11) éthanal
- 12) phénylméthanal
- 13) acide 6-hydroxyhexanoïque
- 14) 2-chloroéthanol
- 15) propanal
- 16) méthoxyéthane ou éthoxyméthane
- 17) 2-éthoxyéthanol
- 18) cyclohexylméthanal
- 19) 4,6-diméthylheptanal
- 20) 4-hydroxyhexan-3-one
- 21) 3-oxobutanal
- 22) acide 4-méthylheptanoïque
- 23) acide cyclohexylméthanoïque
- 24) éthanoate de méthyle

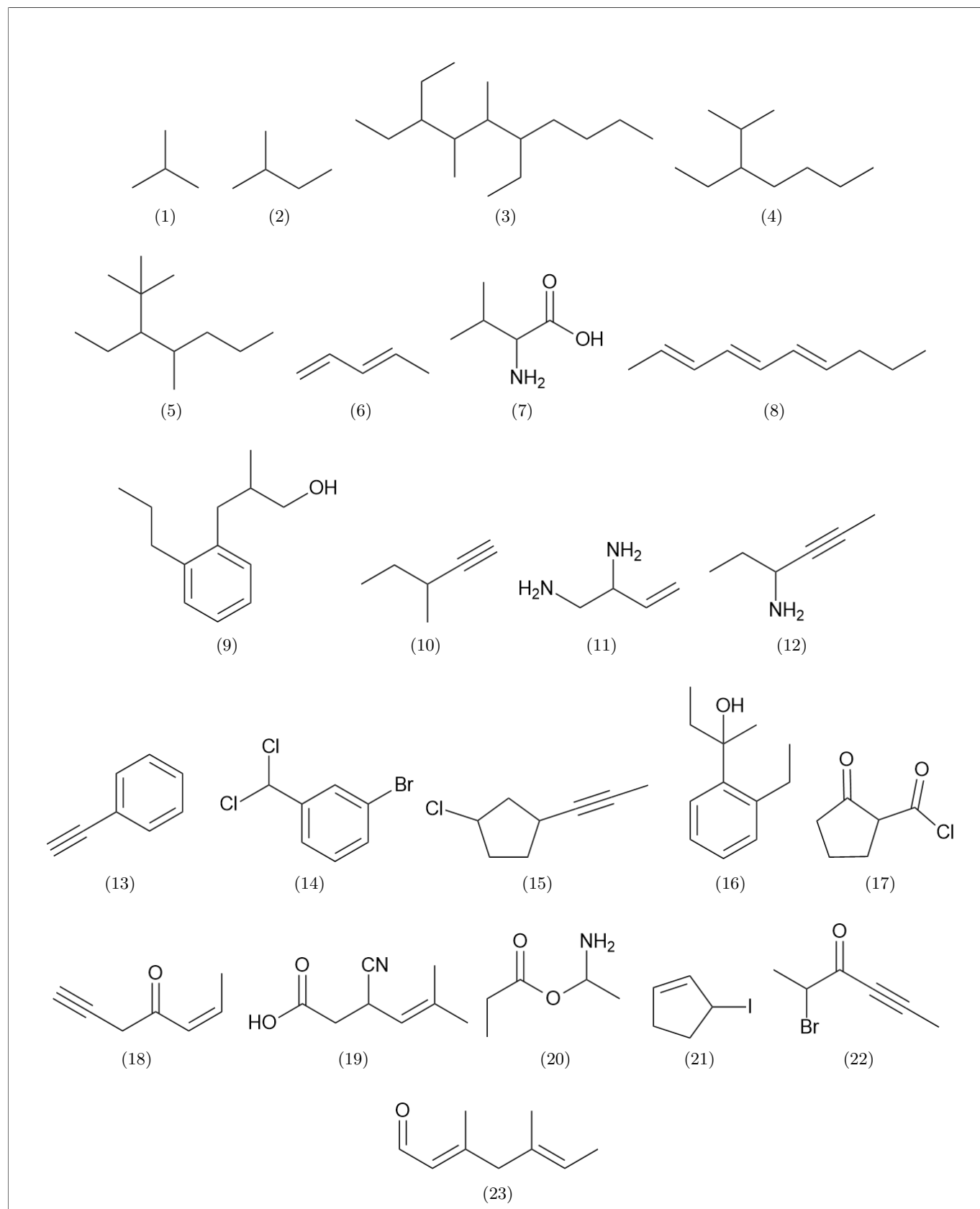
- 25) cyclohexylméthanoate de méthyle
- 26) Ethanoate de 1-chloroéthyle
- 27) N,N diméthylpropanamide
- 28) 2-oxobut-3-ènenitrile
- 29) 3-hydroxybutanal
- 30) 2-hydroxy-6-méthylhept-3,6-diène-4-nitrile
- 31) hex-4-yn-3-ol
- 32) acide 4-oxopent-2-énoïque
- 33) 4-chloro-2,5-diméthylhept-4-ène-3-amine
- 34) 5-bromo-7-méthylnon-3,5,7-triène-1-yne
- 35) cyclohex-3'-énylméthanol
- 36) 5-chloro-4,5,6-triméthylhept-3-ène-2-ol
- 37) 1-chlorocyclopent-3-ène
- 38) acide 2'oxocyclopentylméthanoïque
- 39) Chlorure de 3-oxooct-4,6-diénoyle

Exercice 2: Représenter des molécules



Donner les représentations développées, semi-développées et topologiques des molécules suivantes :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Méthylpropane | 13) phényléthyne |
| 2) 2-méthylbutane | 14) (3'-bromophenyl)dichlorométhane |
| 3) 3,6-diéthyl-4,5-diméthyldécane | 15) 1-chloro-3-(prop-1'-ynyl)cyclopentane |
| 4) 3-isopropylheptane | 16) 2-(2'-éthylphényl)butan-2-ol |
| 5) 3-tertiobutyl-4-méthylheptane | 17) Chlorure de 2'oxocyclopentanméthanoyle |
| 6) penta-1,3-diène | 18) Hept-1-yn-5-èn-4-one |
| 7) Acide 2-amino-3-méthylbutanoïque | 19) Acide 3-cyano-5-méthylhex-4-énoïque |
| 8) déca-2,4,6-triène | 20) Propanoate de 1-aminoéthyle |
| 9) 2-méthyl-3-(2'-propylphényl)propan-1-ol | 21) Iodocyclopent-2-ène |
| 10) 3-méthylpent-1-yne | 22) 2-bromohex-4-yn-3-one |
| 11) but-3-ène-1,2-diamine | 23) 3,5-diméthylhept-2,5-diène |
| 12) hex-4-yn-3-amine | |

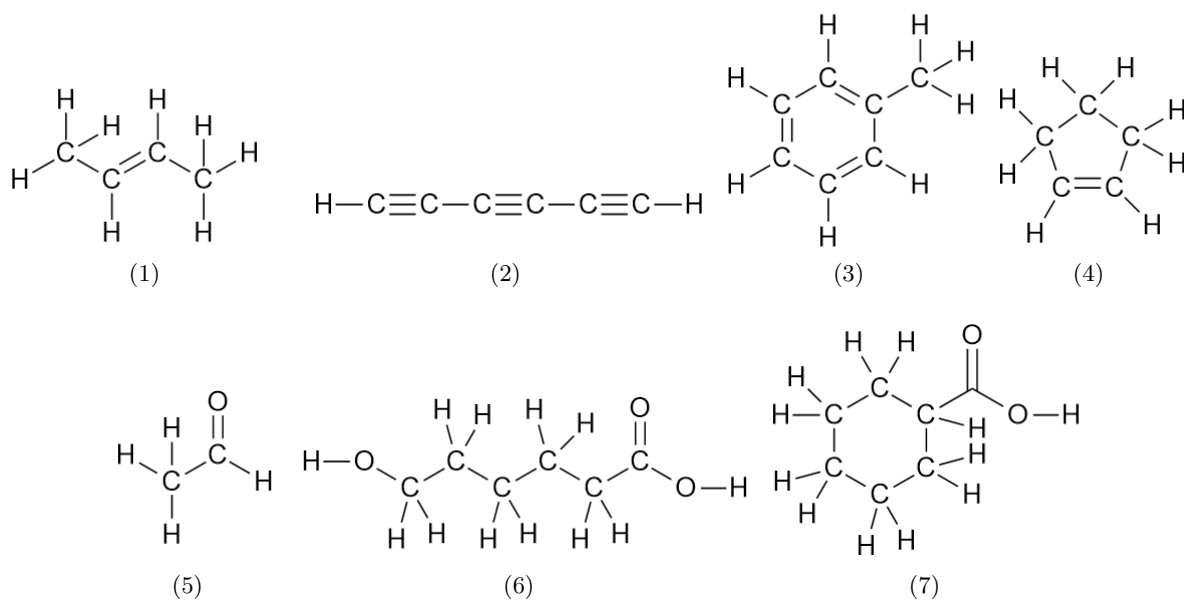


Exercice 3: Passer d'une représentation à une autre

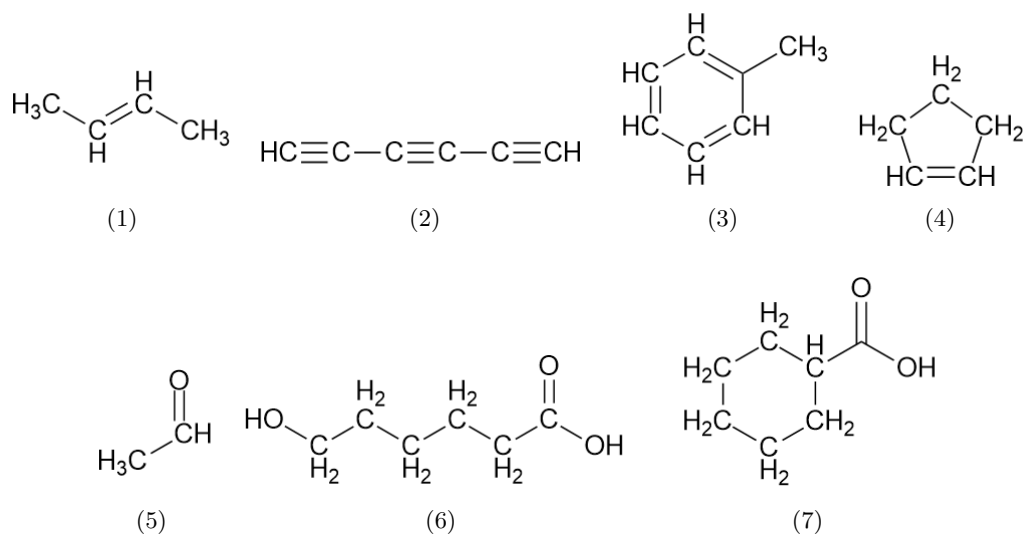


- 1) Pour chacune des molécules 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13 et 23 de l'exercice 1, proposer les représentations développées et semi-développées.

Les formules développées :



Les formules semi-développées :



2) Pour les molécules ci-dessous, donner la représentation de Newman selon la liaison C₂-C₃.

