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| --- |
| **CORRECTION du TD N°16 de chimie-Protection de fonctions en chimie organique** |

**Exercice 1 : Pour commencer**

1. Retrouver les composés qui ont servi à la synthèse des acétals ci-après :



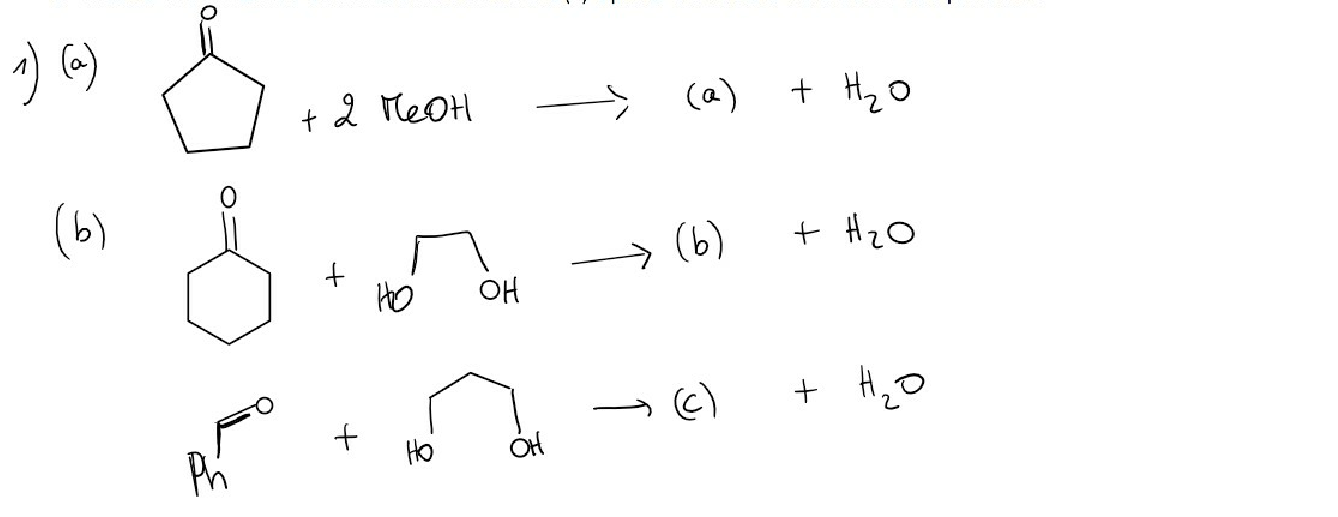
(c)

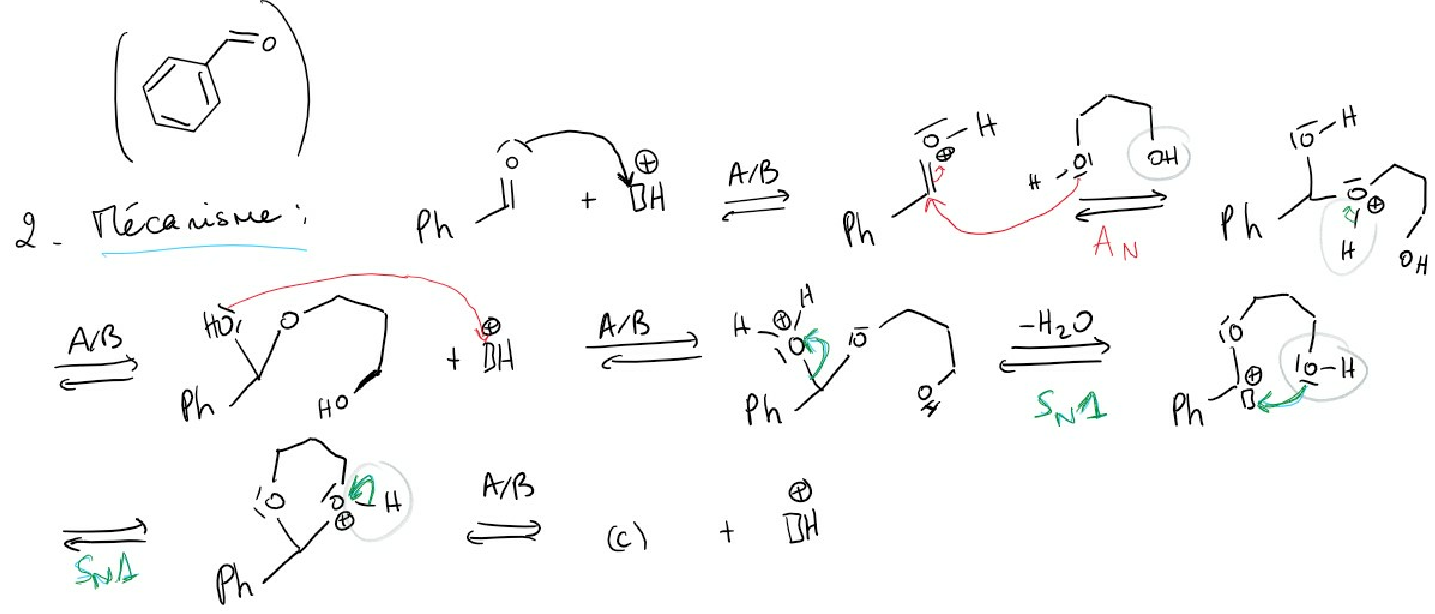
(b)

(a)

1. Donner le mécanisme de la formation de l'acétal (c) à partir des réactifs déterminés à la question 1.

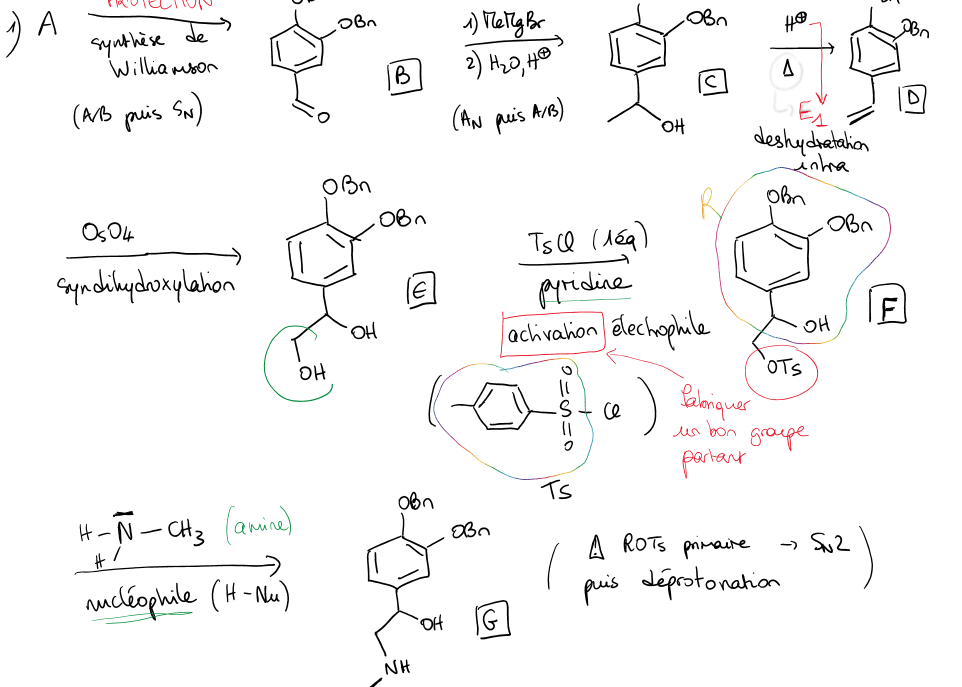
**Corrigé : Exercice 1**

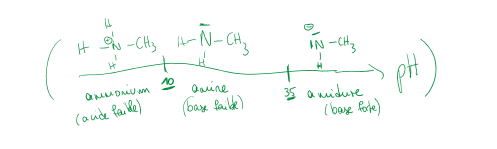


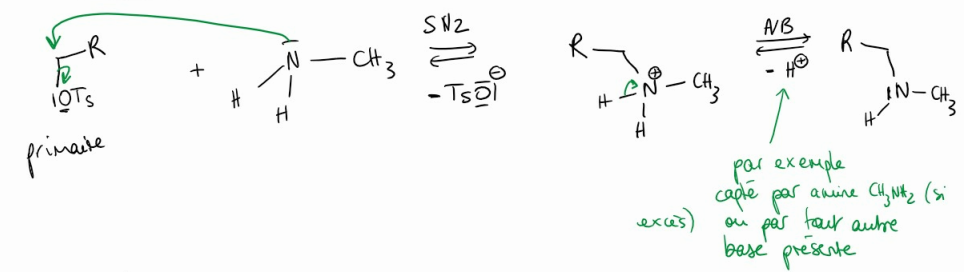


# Corrigé : Exercice 2

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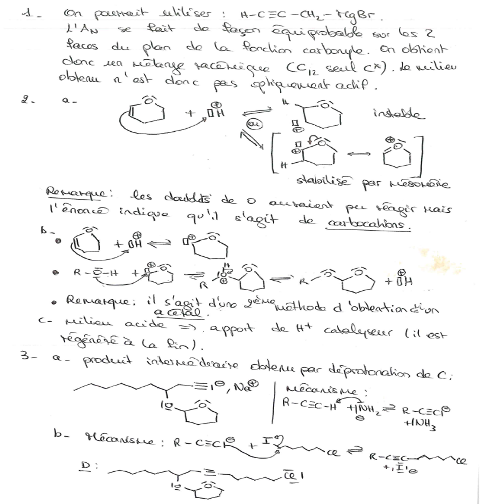


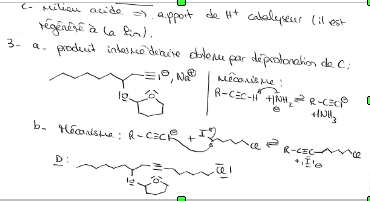


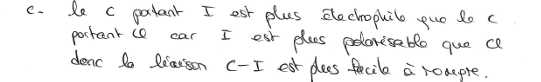


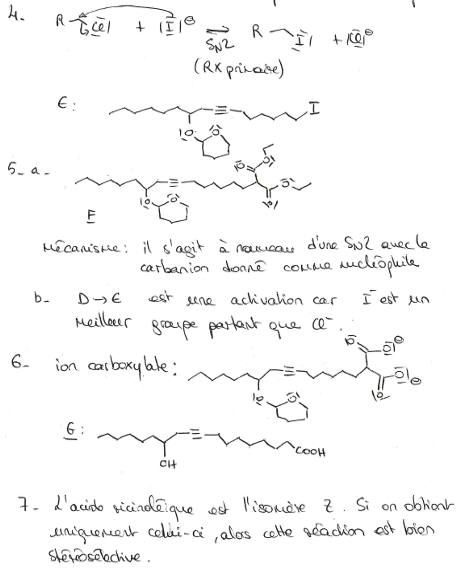


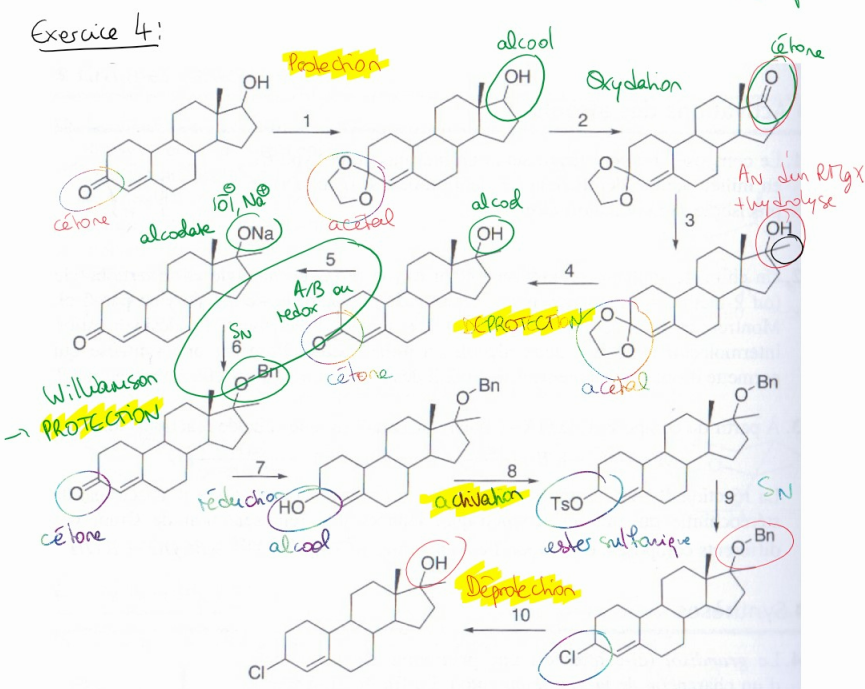
**Corrigé : Exercice 3**

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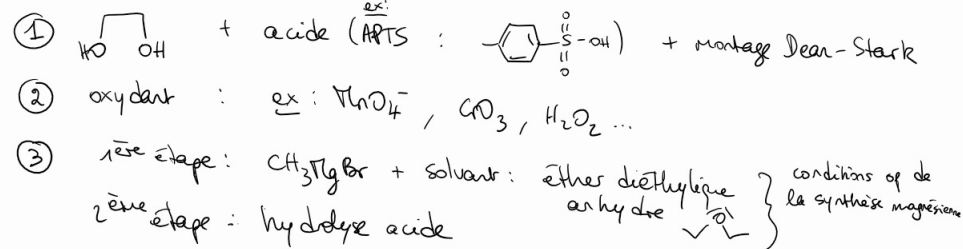


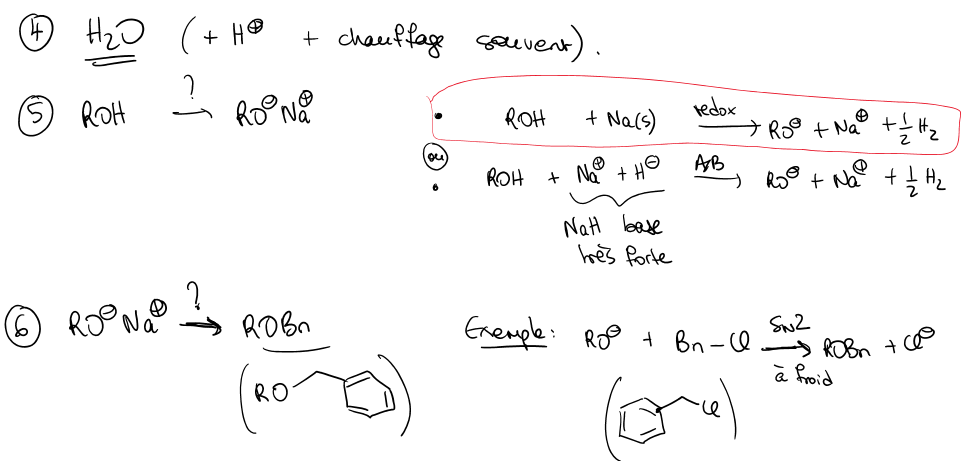
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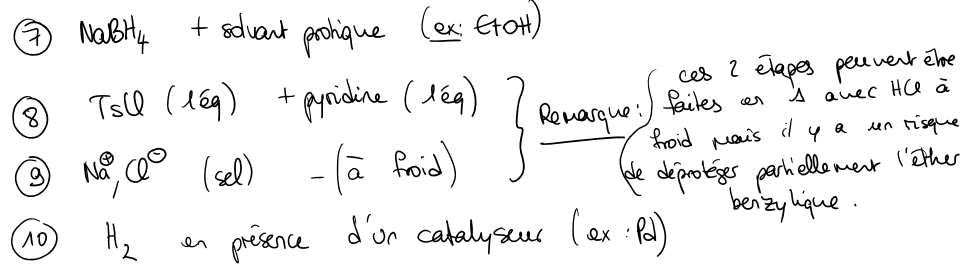
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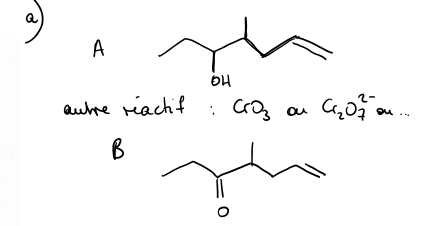
**Corrigé : Exercice 4**

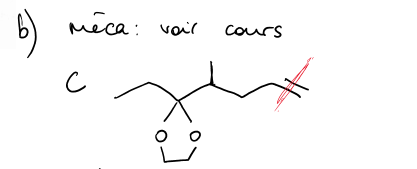






**Corrigé : Exercice 5 :**



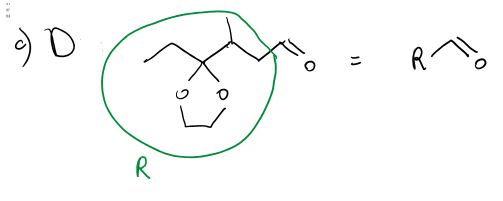


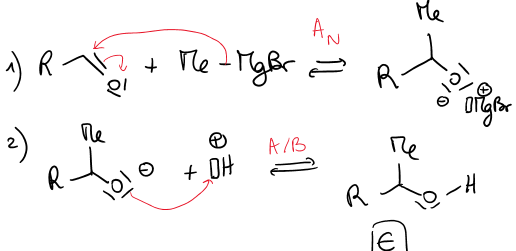
**Il FAUT un montage de DEAN-STARK pour éliminer l’eau au fur et à mesure de sa formation.**

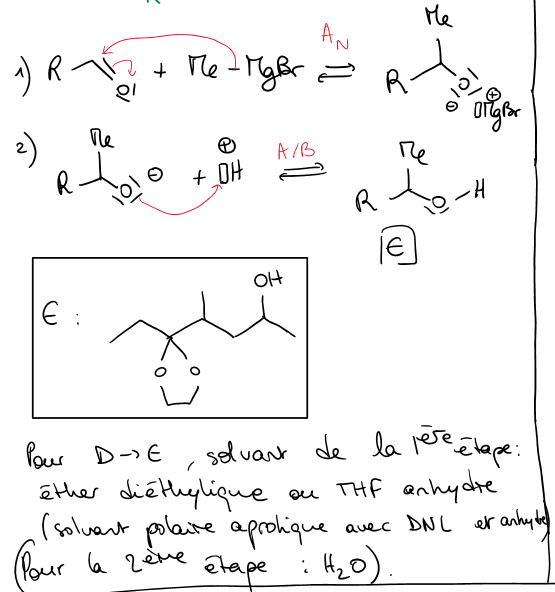
C) OsO4 transforme un alcène en diol On parle de SYN DIHYDROXYLATION.

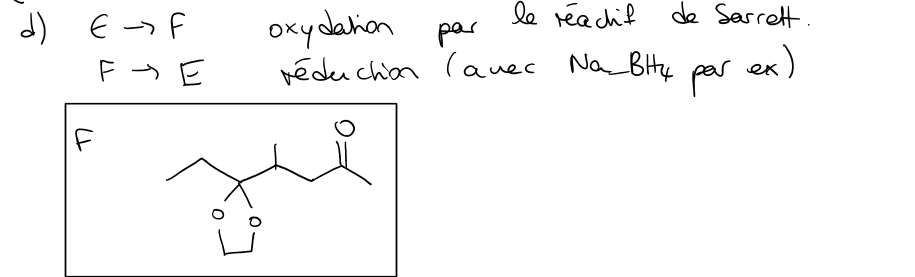
R1R2C=CR3R4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_> R1R2CH(OH)- CH(OH)R3R4

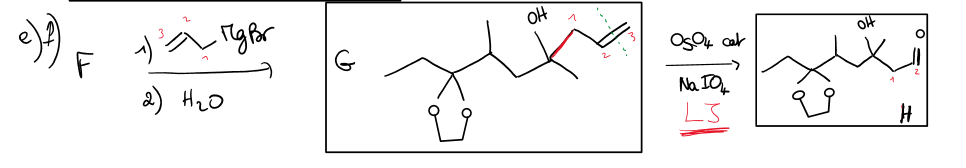
En présence de NaIO4 et de OsO4, l’oxydation forme un composé plus oxydé : on coupe la liaison R1R2C=CR3R4 de l’alcène pour former deux cétones R1R2C=O et O=CR3R4

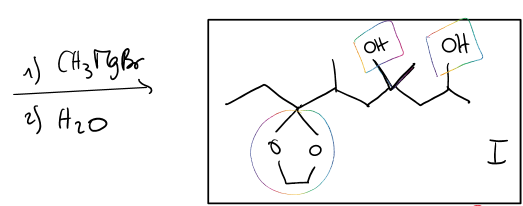


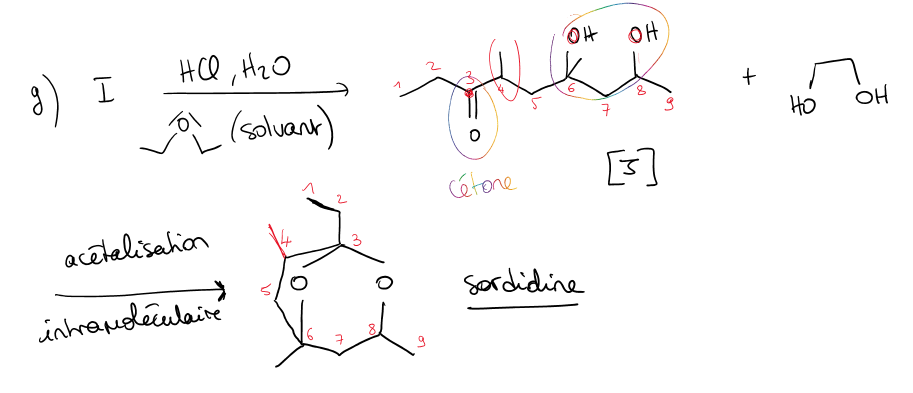


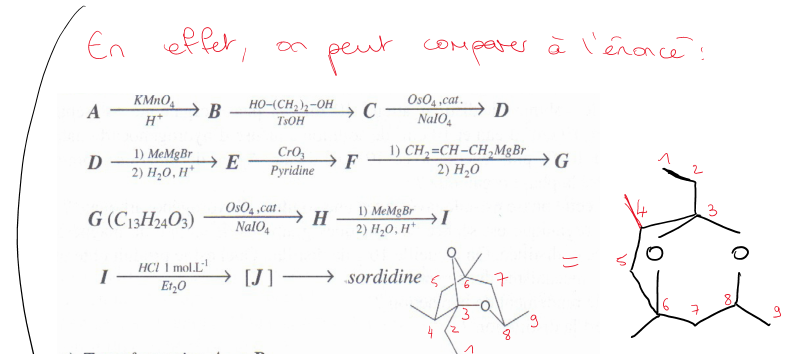












**Corrigé : Exercice 6**

