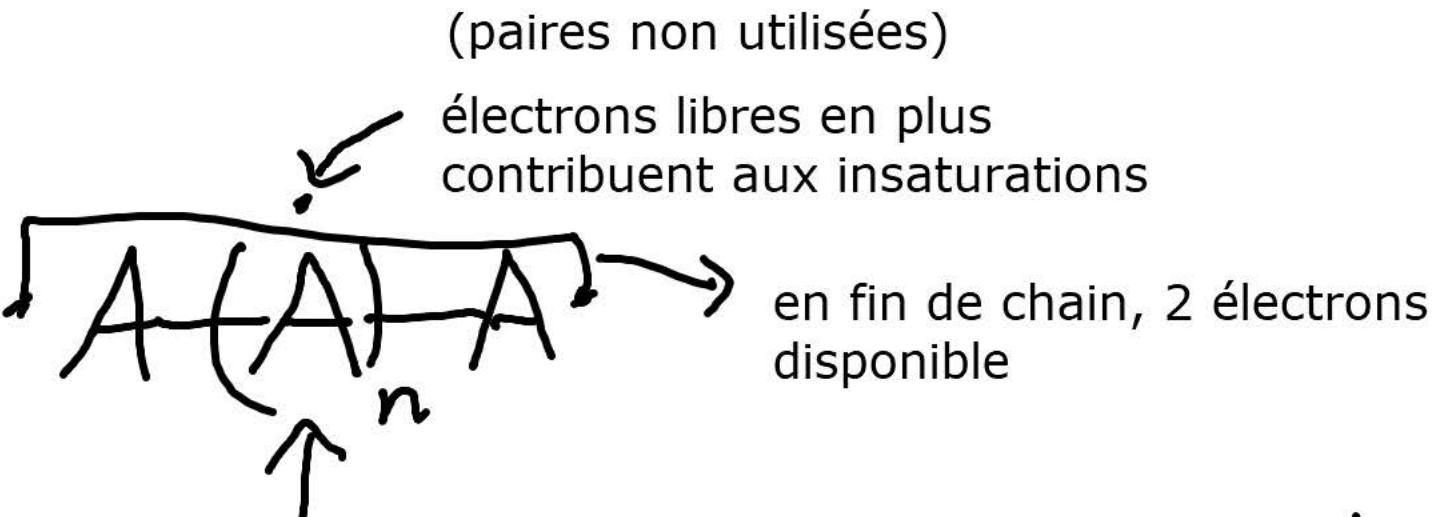
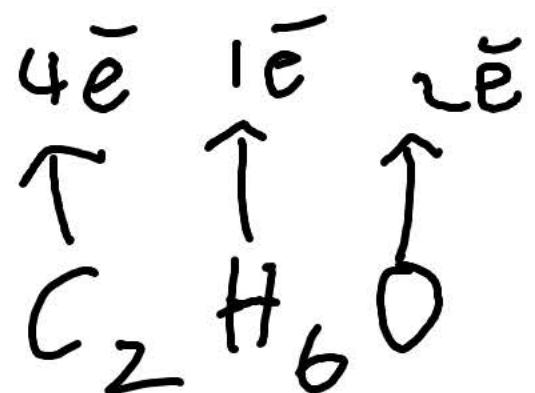
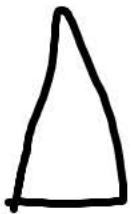


Il faut 2 électrons pour une liaison: /2

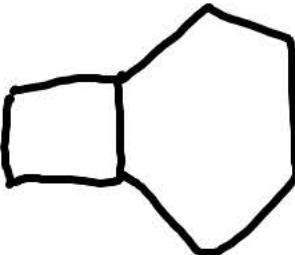


$$I = \frac{(2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 - 6 \cdot 1)}{2} = 0$$

H



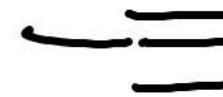
$I = 1$



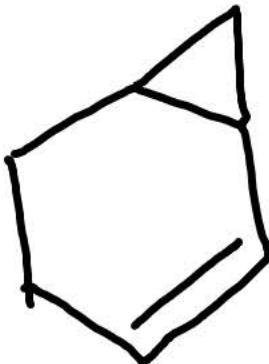
$I \neq 2$



$I = 1$

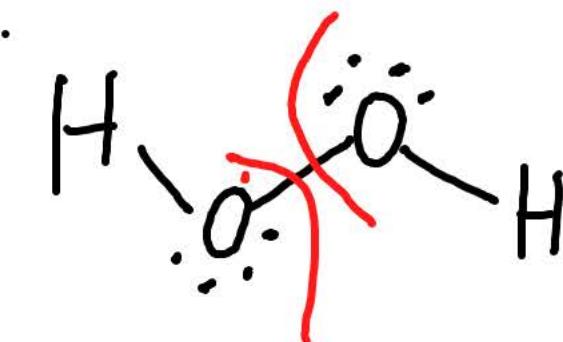


$I = 2$



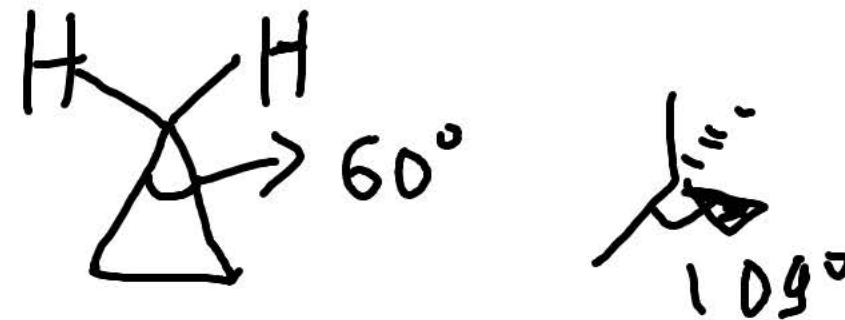
$I = 3$

cas 2: répulsion d'électrons



défavorable: peroxyde

cas 3: petits cycles

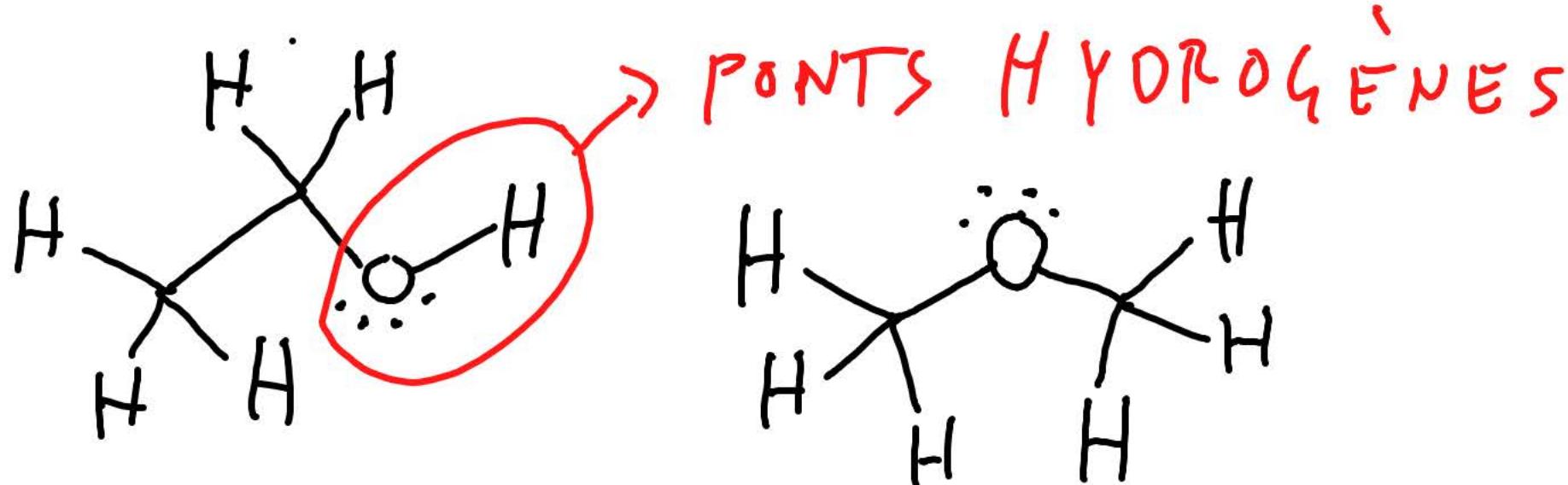


angle très défavorable,
molécule est moins stable

double liaisons (cas 4)



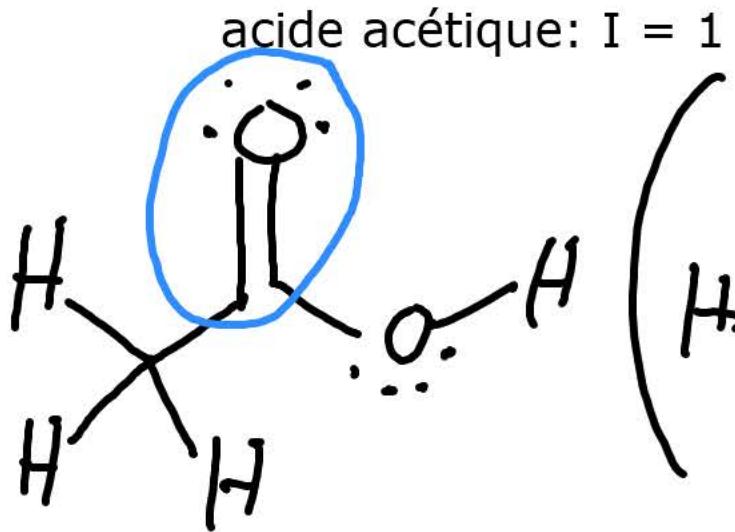
Isomères de constitution de l'éthanol: I = 0



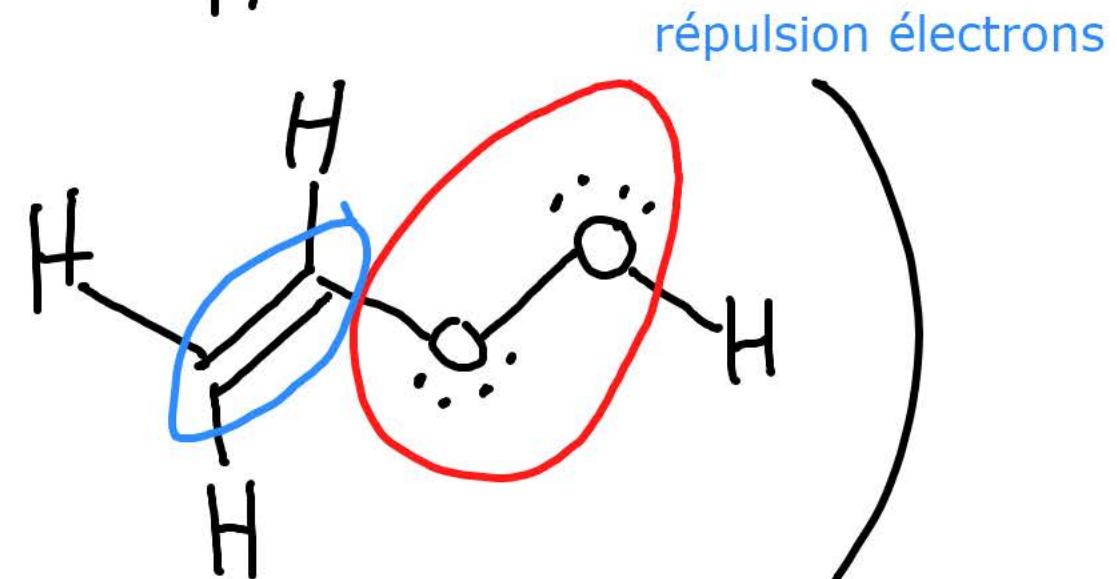
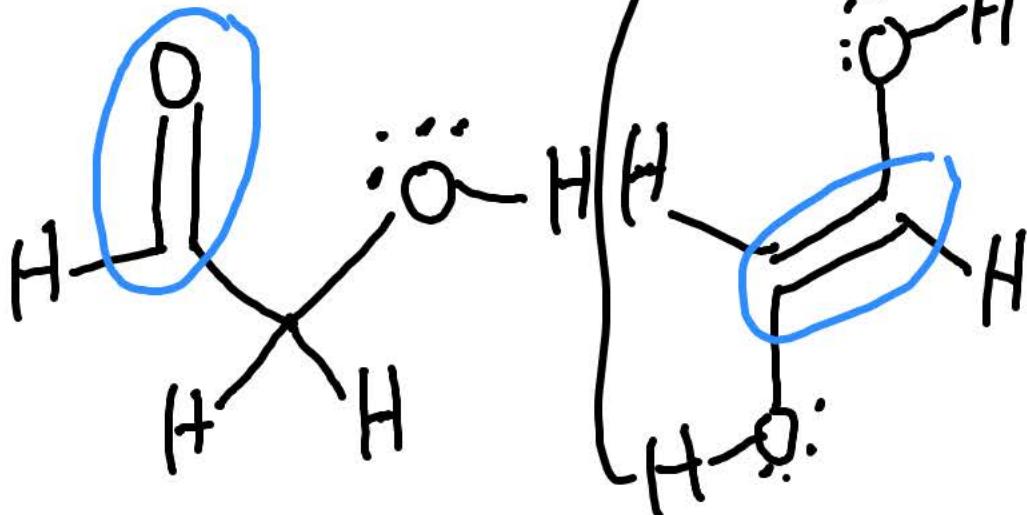
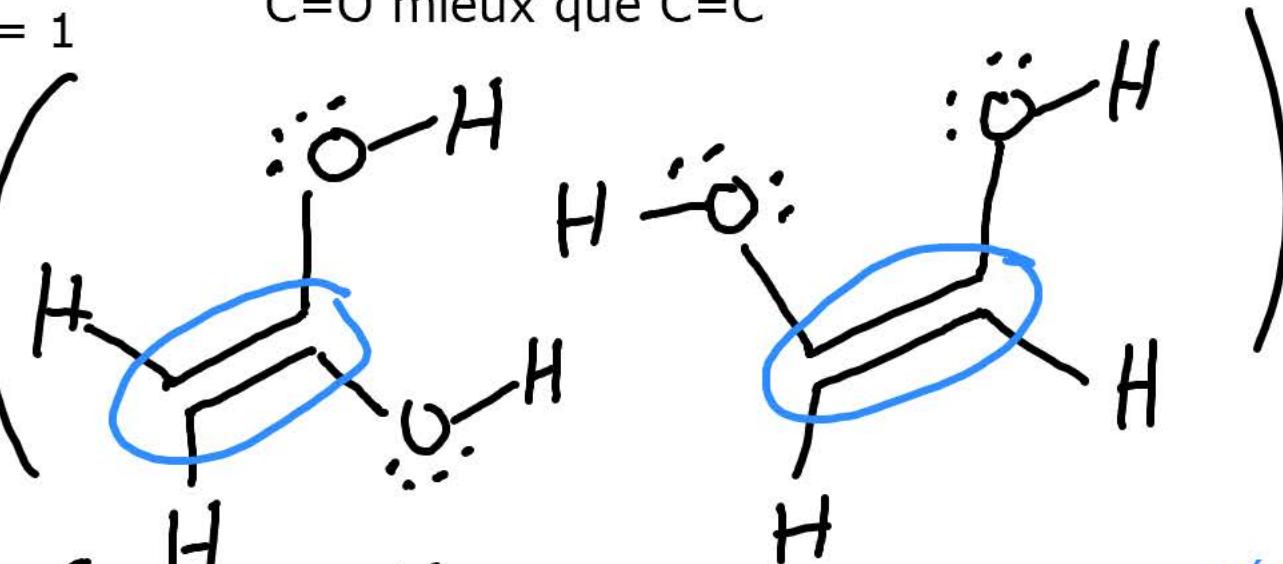
éthanol, Teb = 80 °C

dimethyl ether, Teb = -24 °C

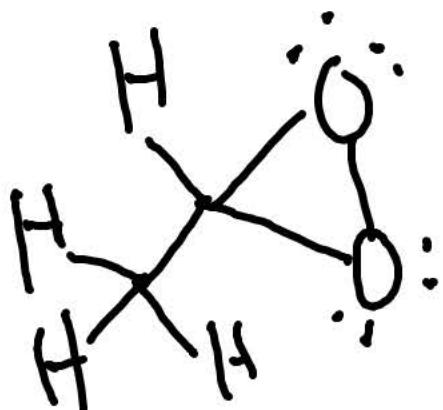
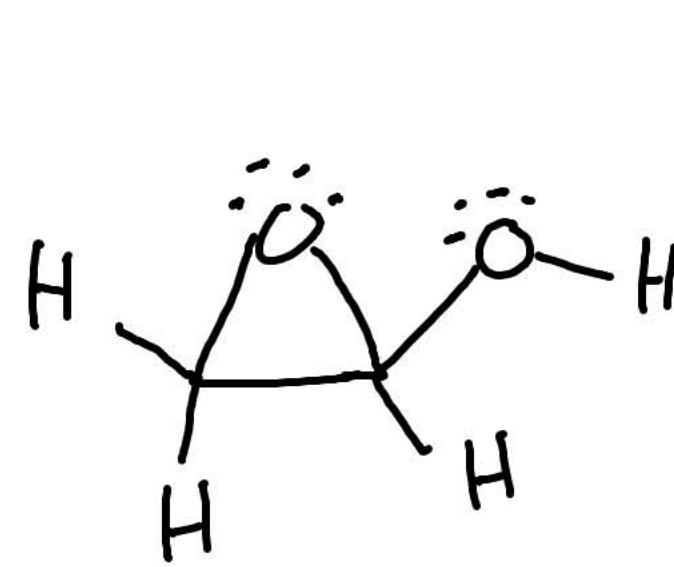
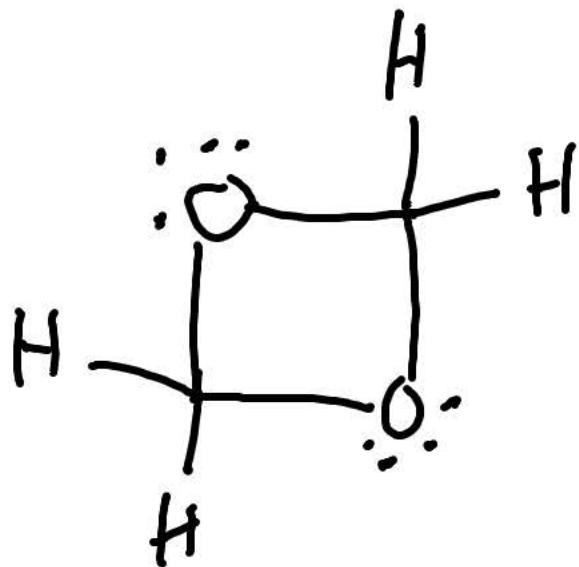
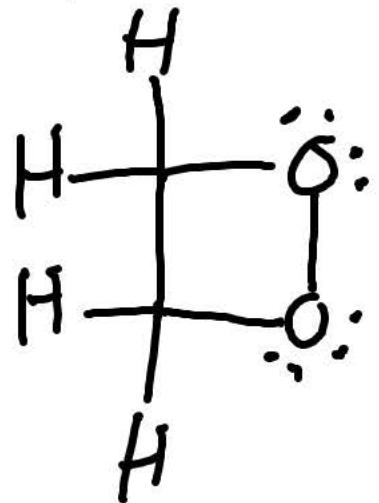
2 isomère de stabilité comparable



$\text{C}=\text{O}$ mieux que $\text{C}=\text{C}$

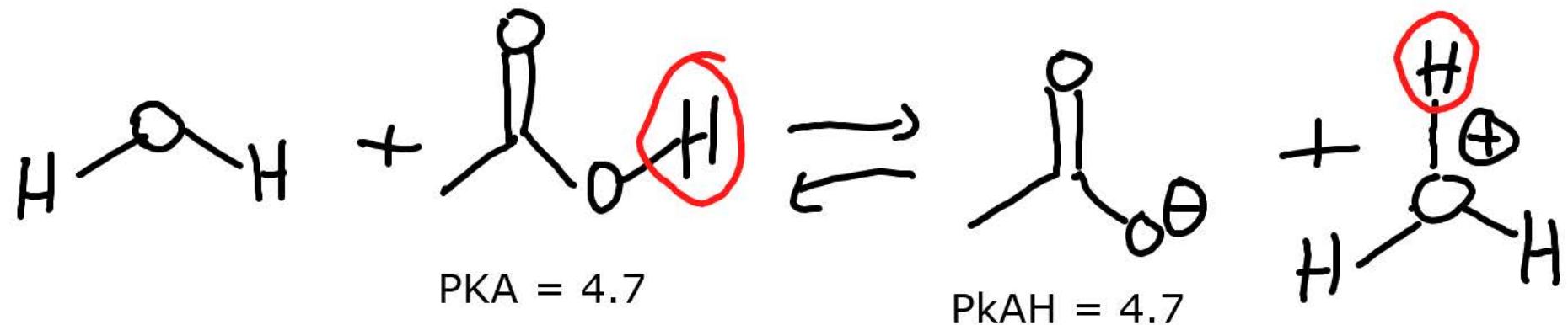


cycles



petits cycle à 3 ou 4: toutes les structures sont instables!

acide acétique dans l'eau



acidité du milieu: pH (concentration de H₃O⁺)

si pH = 4.7: l'équation est équilibrée

si pH < 4.7: à gauche de l'équation

si pH > 4.7: à droite de l'équation