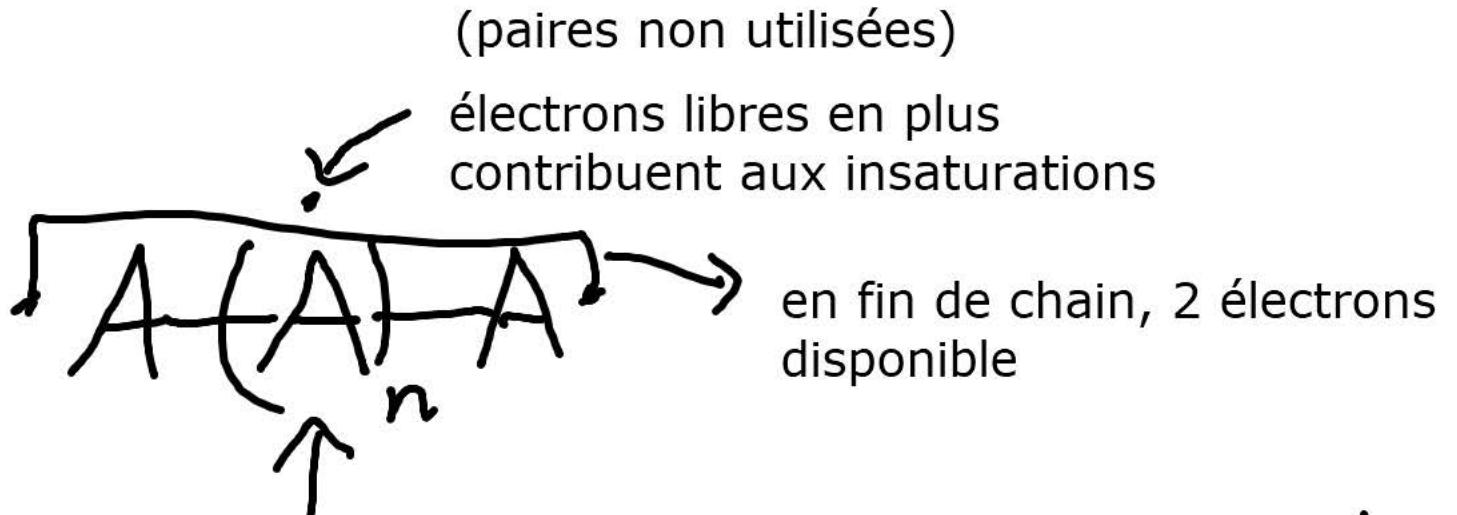
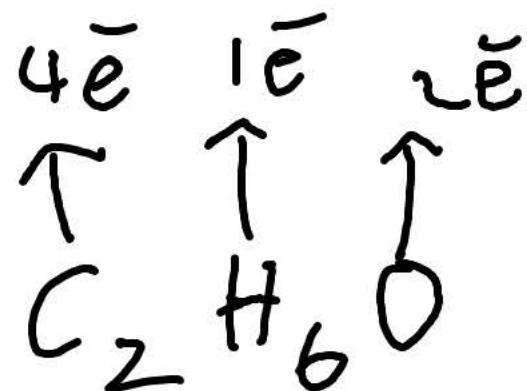
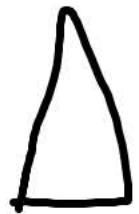


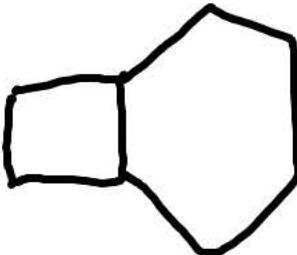
Il faut 2 électrons pour une liaison: /2



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



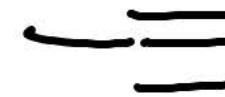
$I = 1$



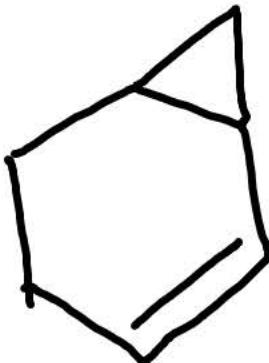
$I = 2$



$I = 1$

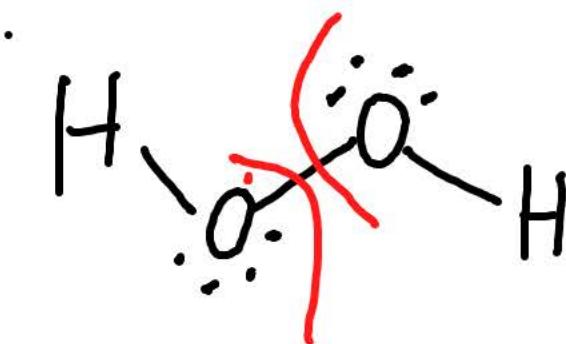


$I = 2$



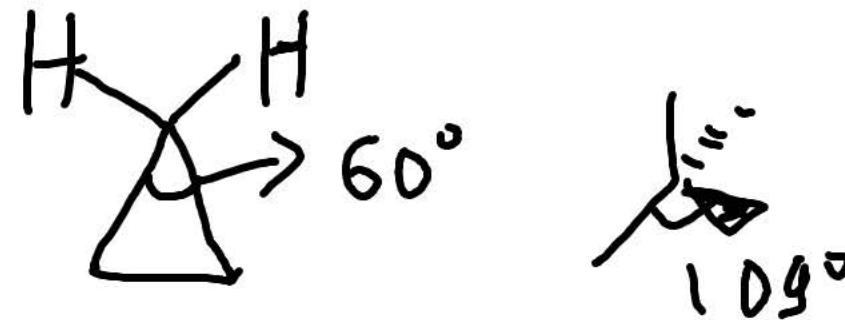
$I = 3$

cas 2: répulsion d'électrons



défavorable: peroxyde

cas 3: petits cycles

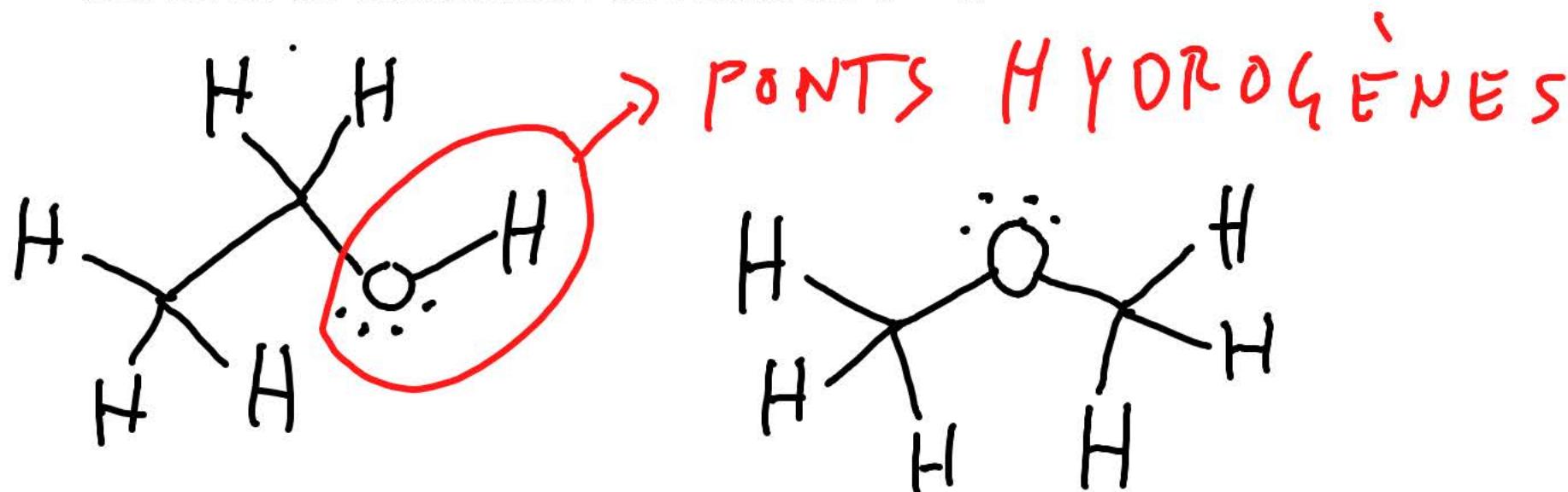


angle très défavorable,  
molécule est moins stable

double liaisons (cas 4)



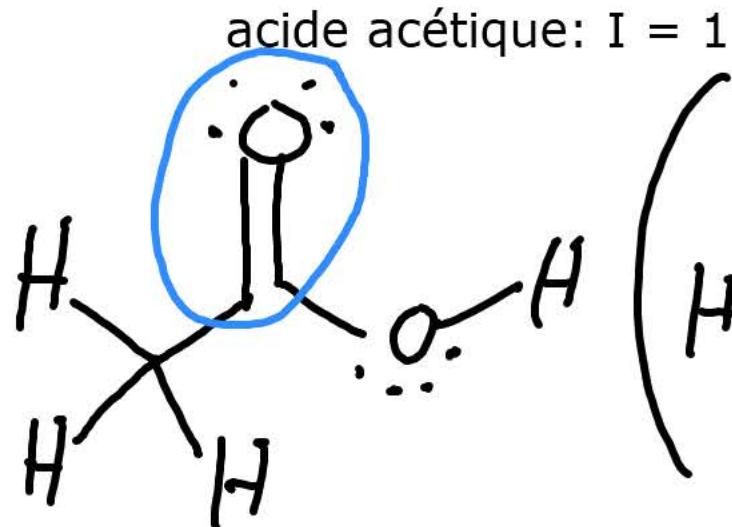
Isomères de constitution de l'éthanol:  $I = 0$



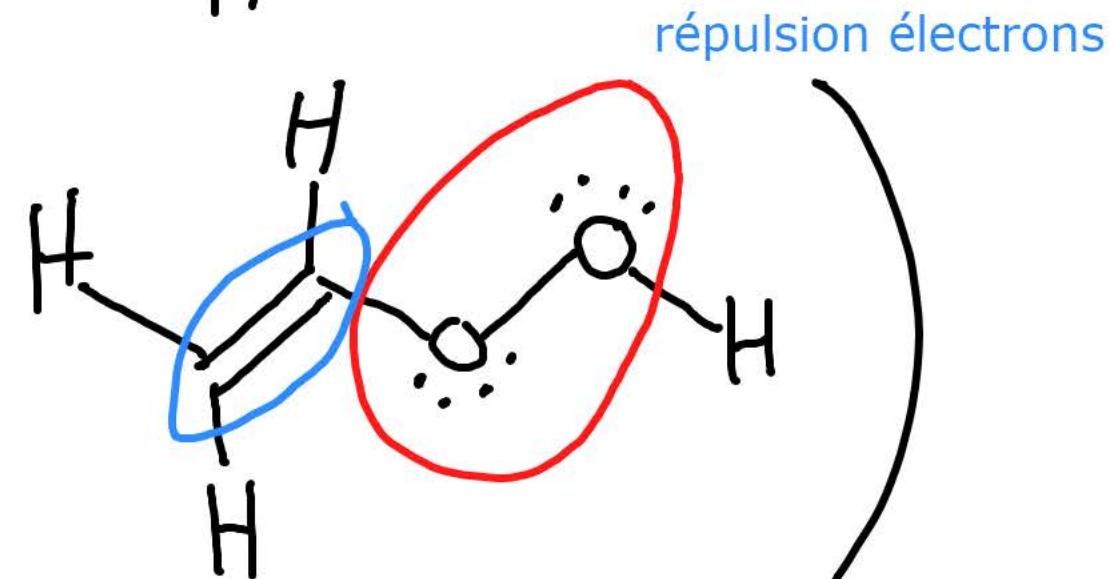
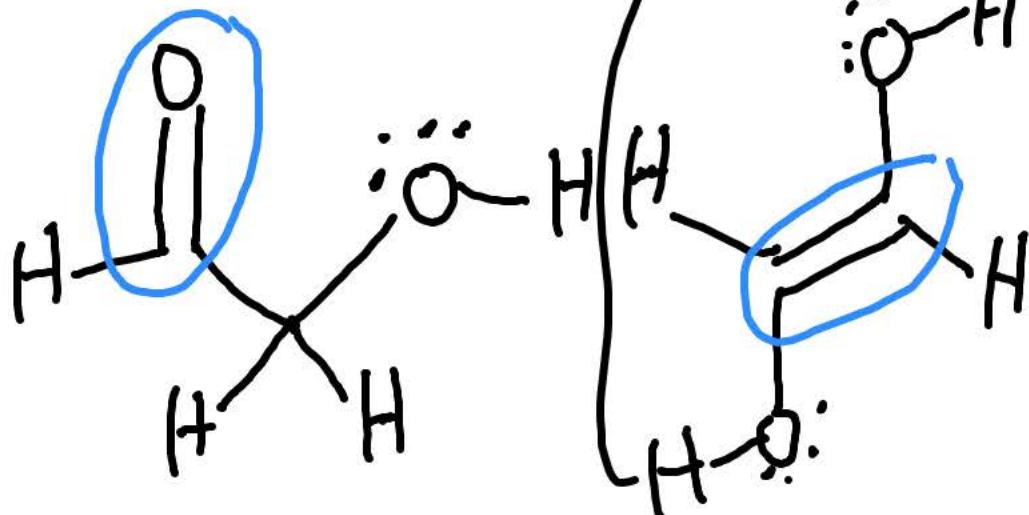
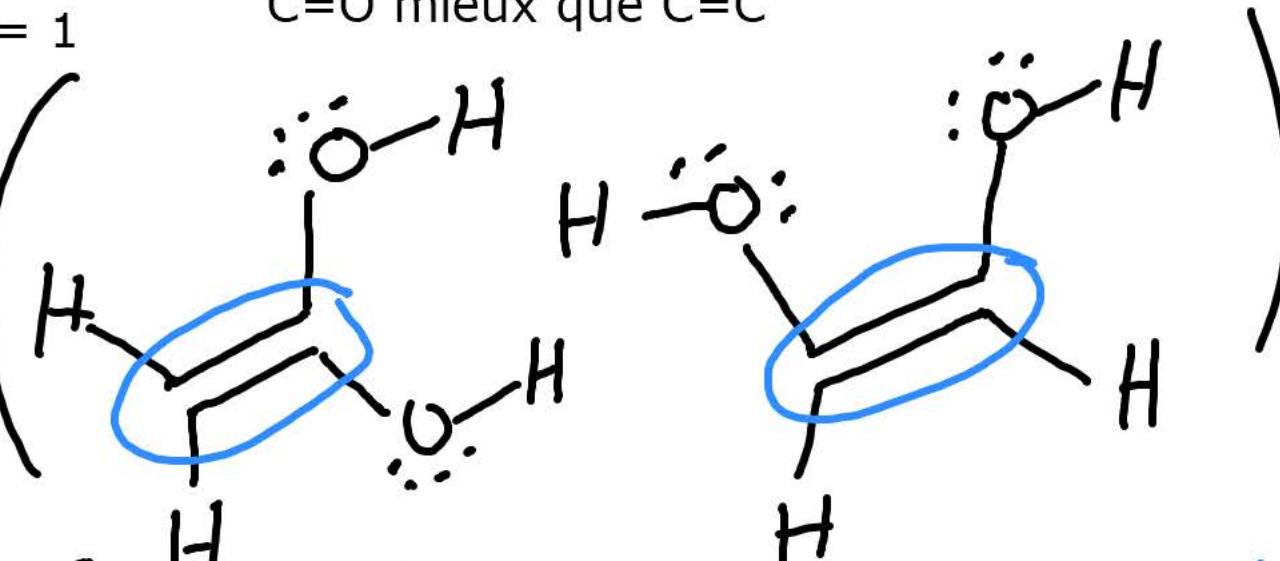
éthanol,  $T_{eb} = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

dimethyl ether,  $T_{eb} = -24 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

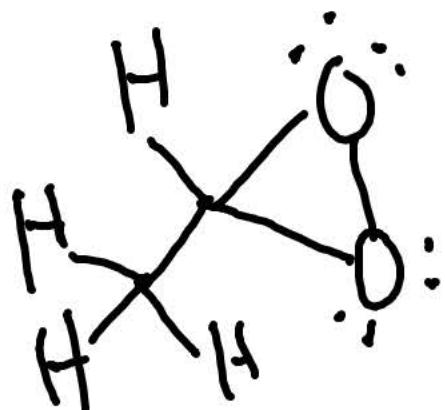
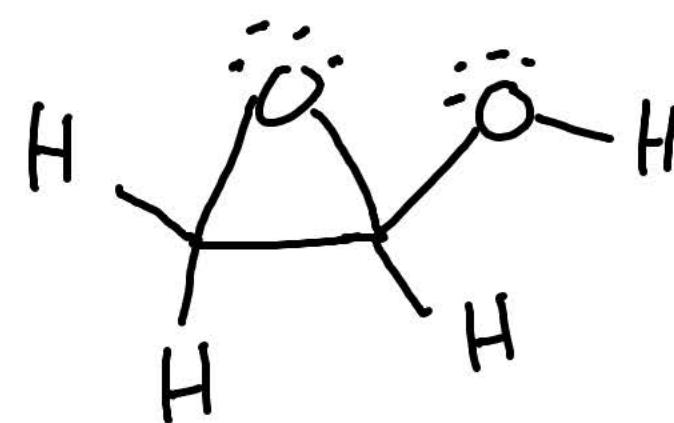
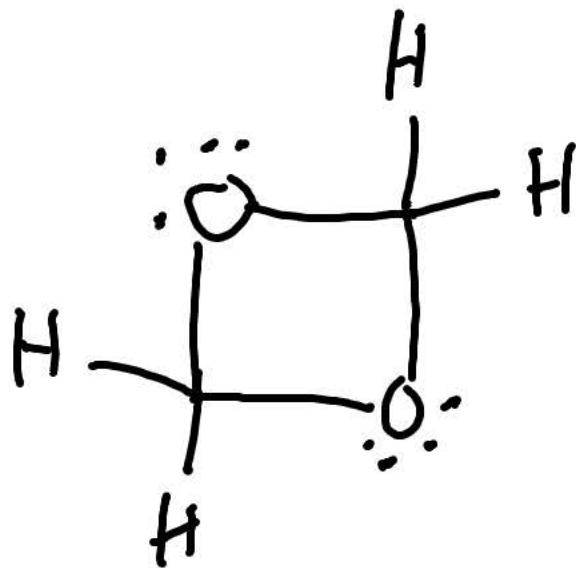
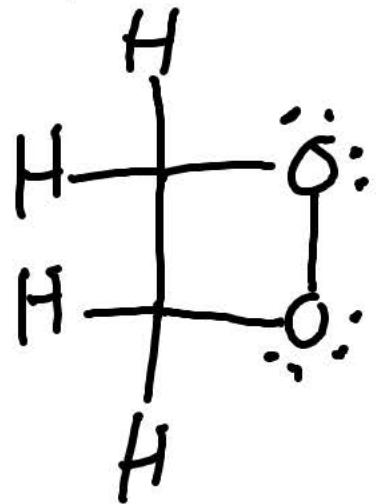
2 isomère de stabilité comparable



$C=O$  mieux que  $C=C$

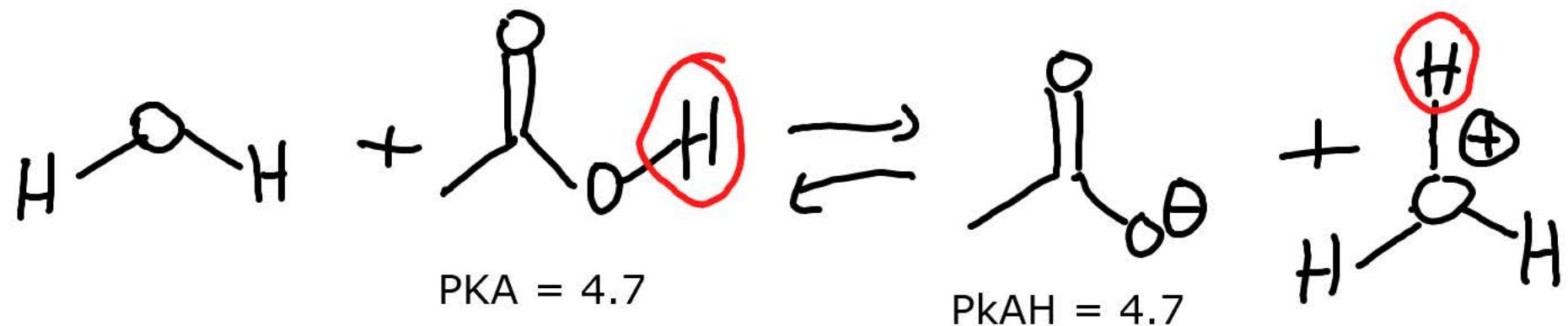


cycles



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

acide acétique dans l'eau



acidité du milieu: pH (concentration de H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>)

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