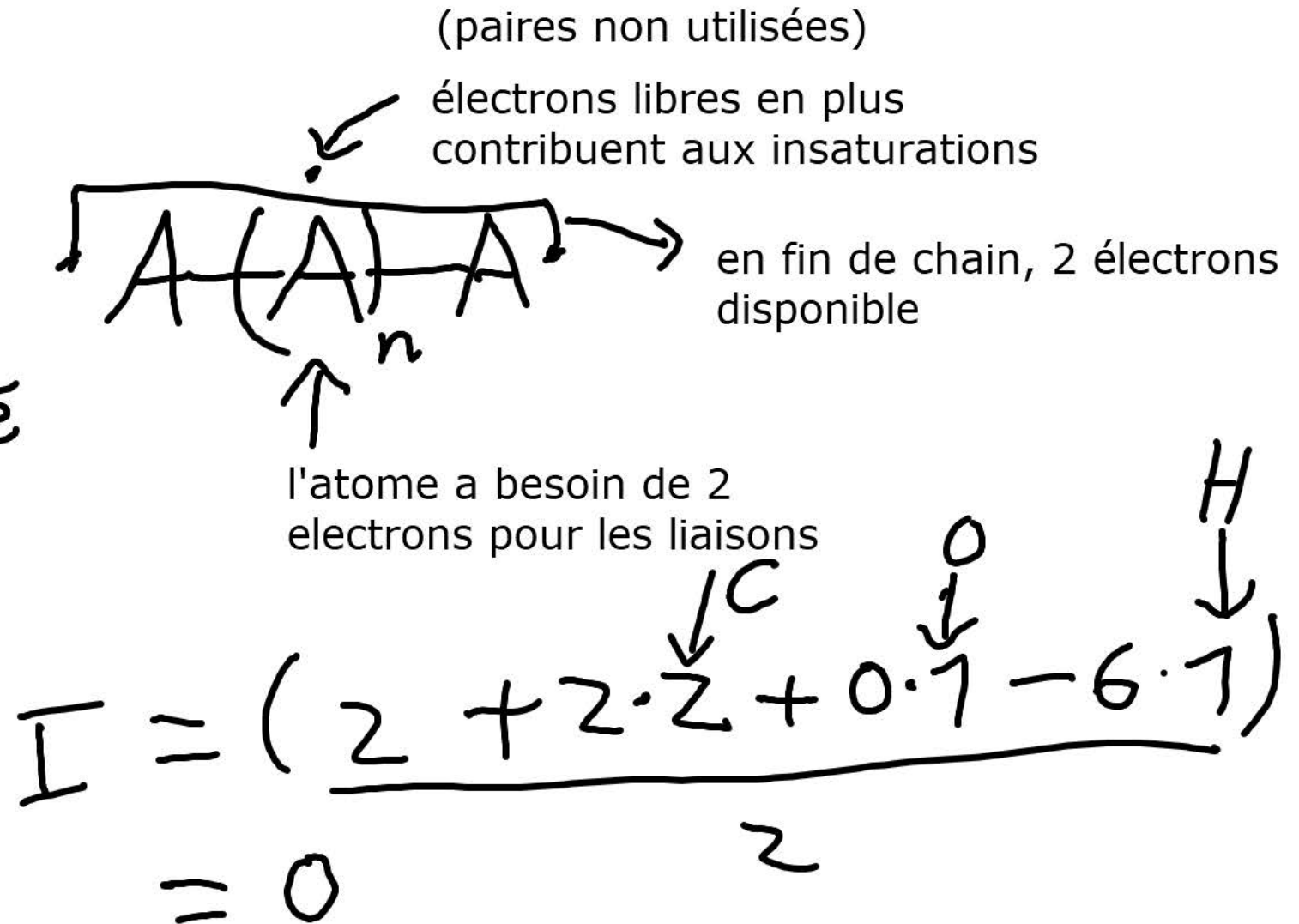
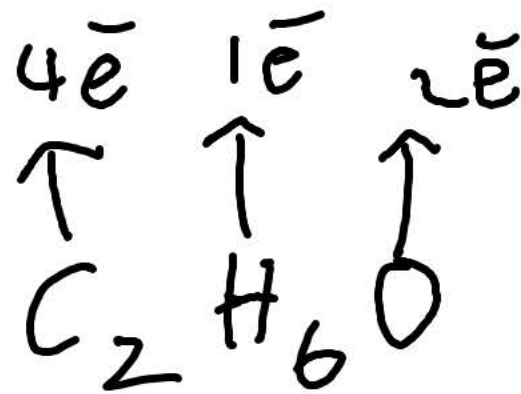
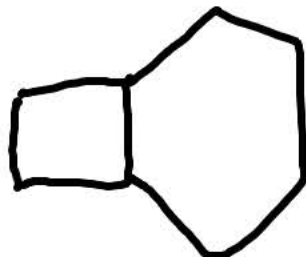


Il faut 2 électrons  
pour une liaison: /2





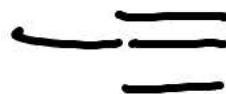
$$I = 1$$



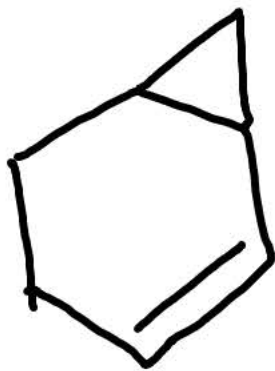
$$I = 2$$



$$I = 1$$

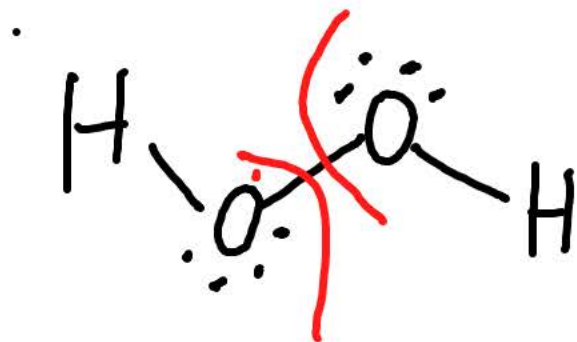


$$I = 2$$



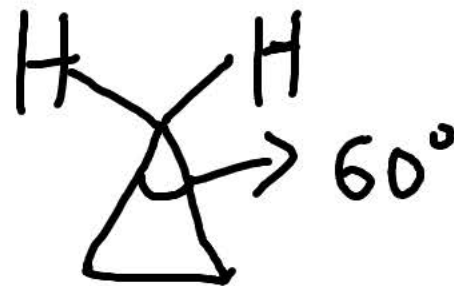
$$I = 3$$

cas 2: répulsion d'électrons



défavorable: peroxide

cas 3: petits cycles



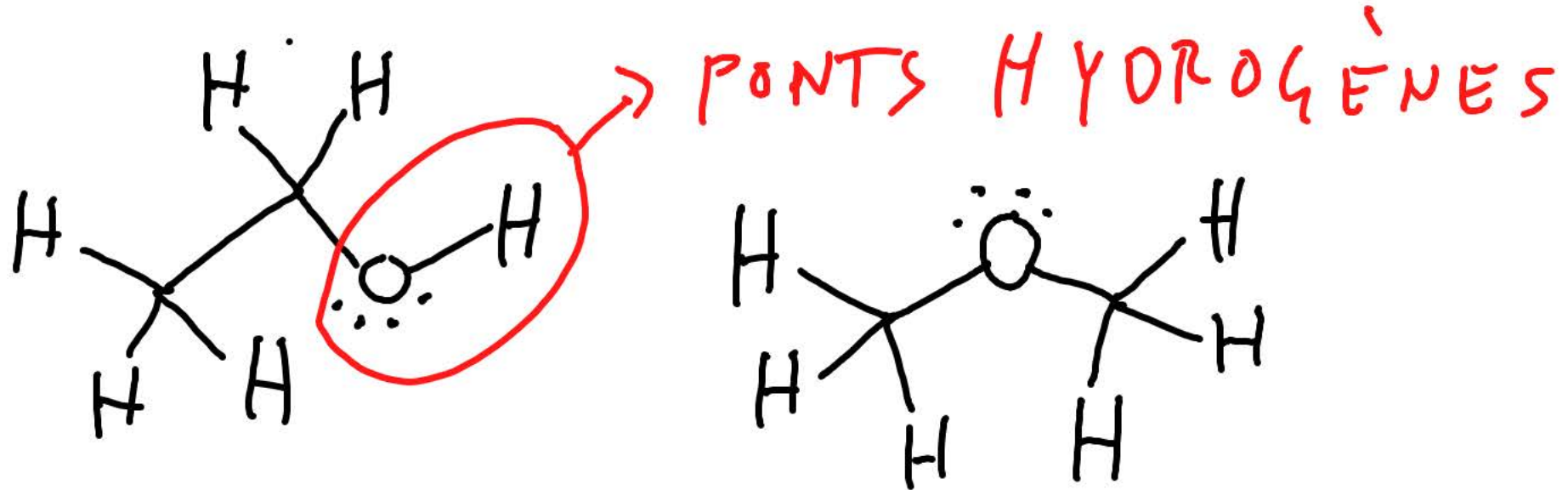
angle très défavorable,  
molécule est moins stable



double liaisons (cas 4)



Isomères de constitution de l'éthanol: I = 0



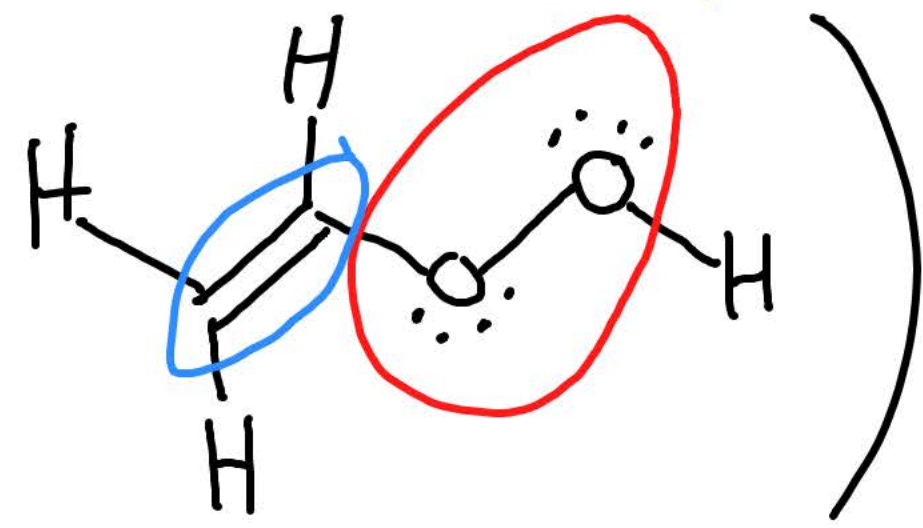
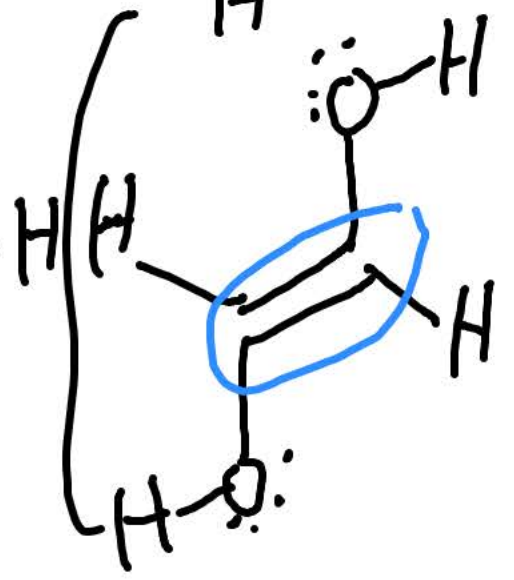
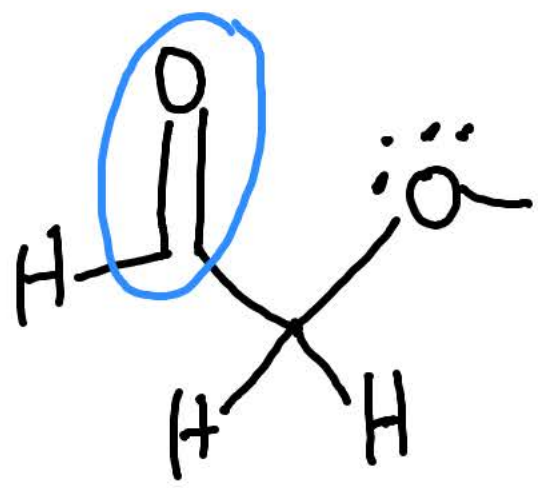
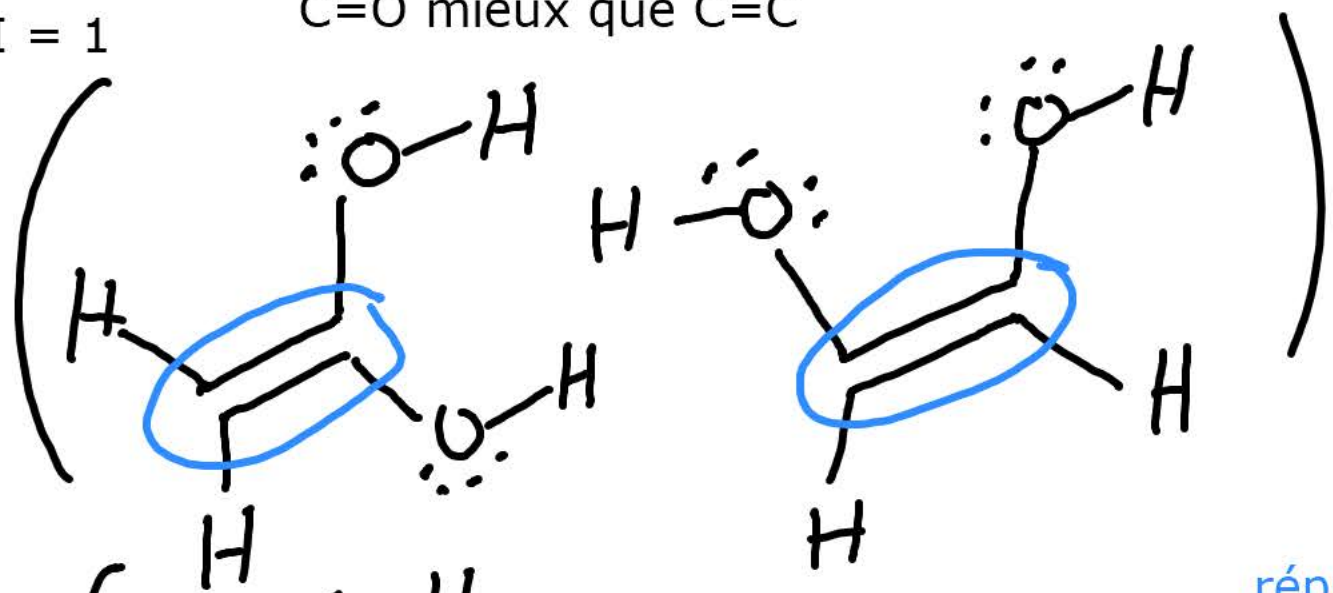
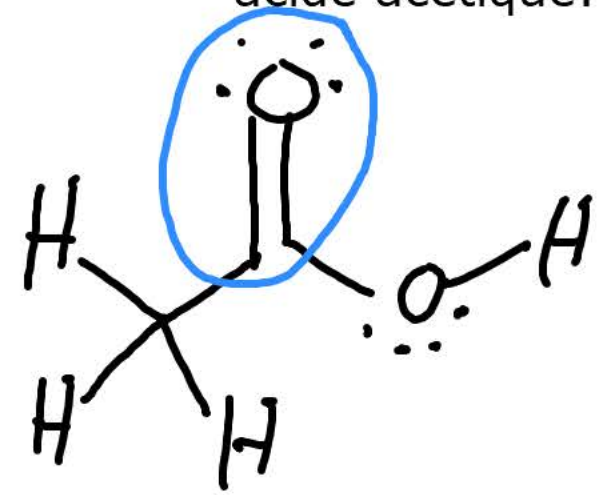
éthanol,  $T_{eb} = 80\text{ °C}$

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

2 isomère de stabilité comparable

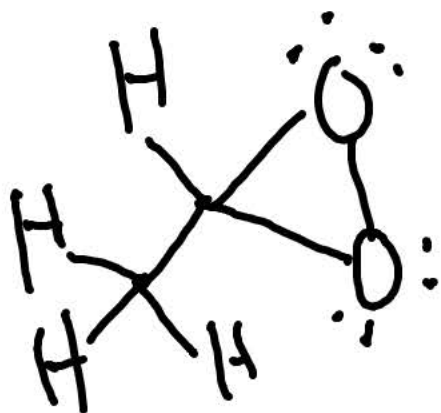
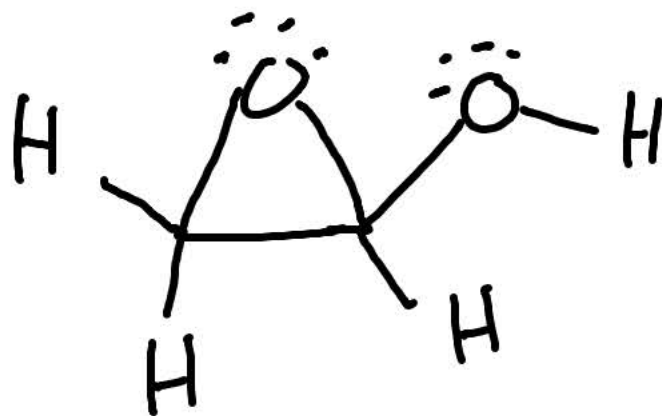
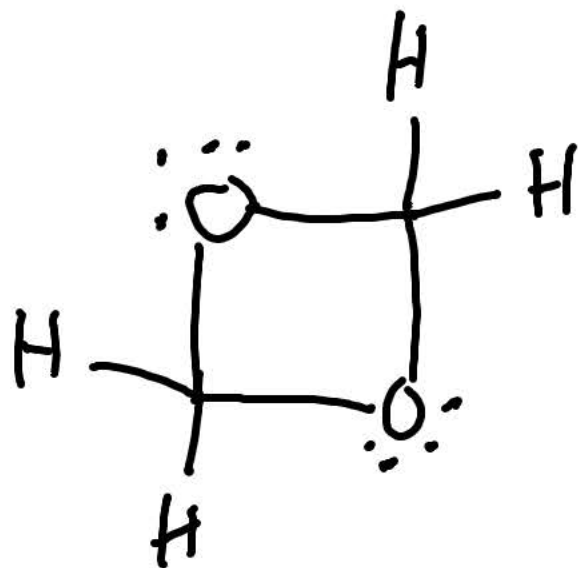
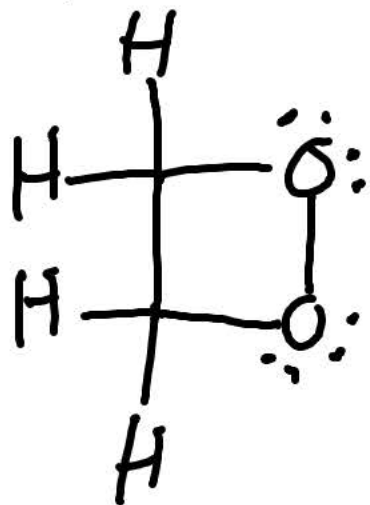
acide acétique:  $I = 1$

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



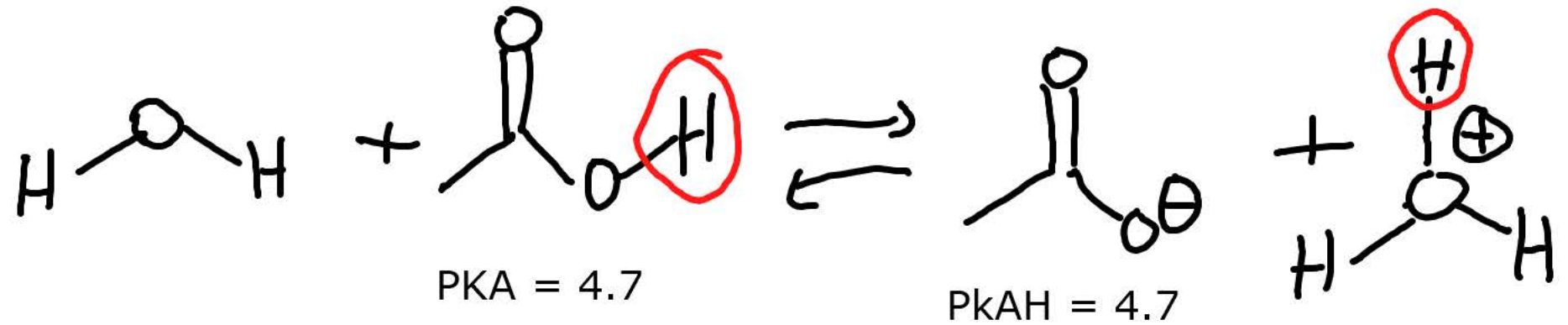
répulsion électrons

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