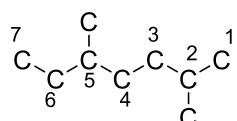
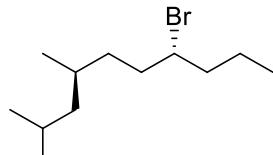
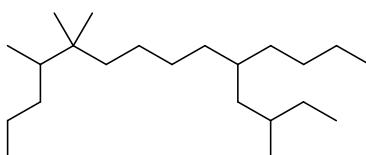
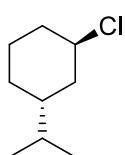
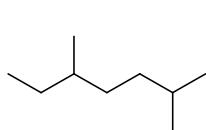


Chimie Générale Avancée II: Partie Organique

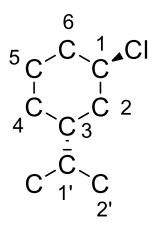
Exercices - Séance n°4 - 14 mars 2025 - Solutions

Exercice 1 (19 points)

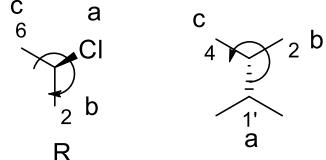
Donner la nomenclature des composés suivants.



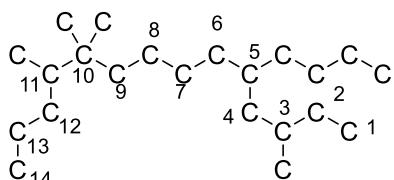
2,5-diméthylheptane (3 points)



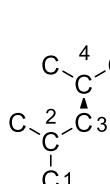
(1*R*, 3*R*)-*trans*-1-chloro-3-(1-méthyléthyl)cyclohexane (6 points)



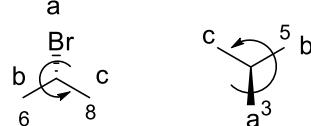
"S" mais H devant: R



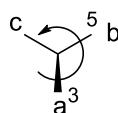
5-butyl-3,10,10,11-tetraméthyltetradécane (4 points)



(4*S*, 7*R*)-7-bromo-2,4-diméthyldécane (6 points)



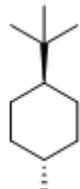
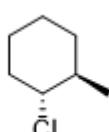
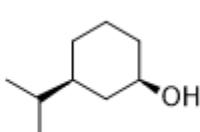
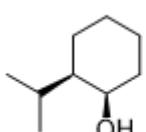
"S" mais H devant: R

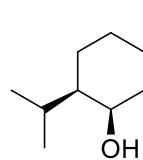
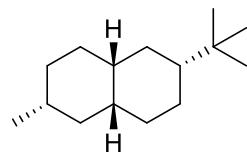
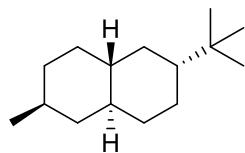
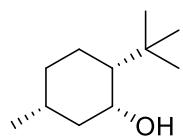
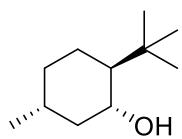


[barème: 1 point pour la chaîne principale, 1 point pour la numérotation, 1 point par substituant, 1 point par stéréocentre]

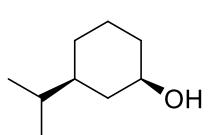
Exercice 2 (20 points)

Représenter les conformations favorisées pour les composés suivants. Justifier votre réponse.

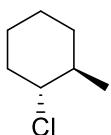




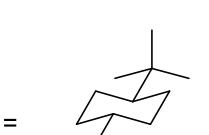
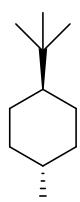
plus grand groupe isopropyle
en position équatorial favorisé
(2.5 points)



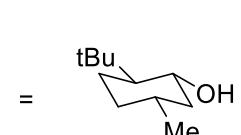
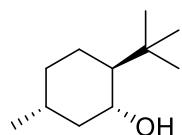
Les 2 groupes en équatorial favorisé
(2.5 points)



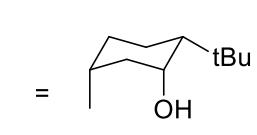
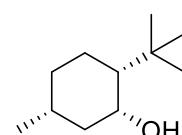
Les 2 groupes en équatorial favorisé
(2.5 points)



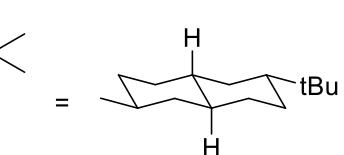
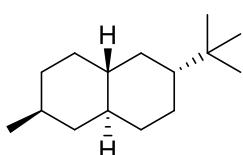
Les 2 groupes en équatorial favorisé
(2.5 points)



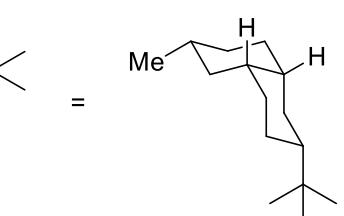
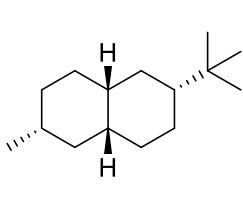
Les 3 groupes en équatorial favorisé
(2.5 points)



Le plus grand groupe tert-butyl est en équatorial
(2.5 points)



une seule géométrie possible à cause de la trans-décaline
(2.5 points)



Conformation avec le tert-butyl en équatorial favorisée.
(2.5 points)

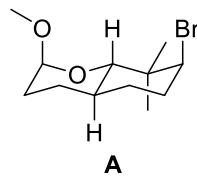
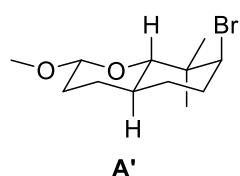
[barème: 1 point par centre correct + 0.5 point pour la justification]

Exercice 3 (12 points, examen 2020)

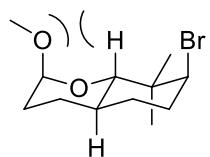
Dessiner la conformation la plus favorable pour A et A' et justifier votre choix.



A est plus stable que A'. Pourquoi? Justifier votre réponse en vous reposant sur une analyse de la stérique et des interactions entre orbitales. Pour les orbitales, dessiner les interactions orbitalaires et les diagrammes d'énergie.

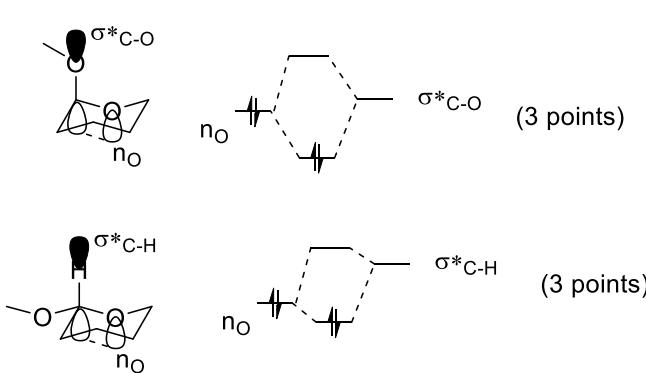


trans-decalin: only one conformation (4 points)

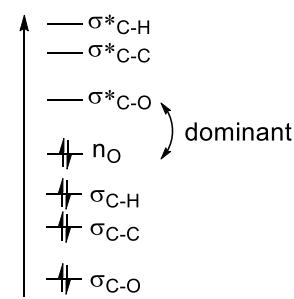


position axiale défavorisée stériquement (1 point)

Analyse des orbitales:



ordre des énergies

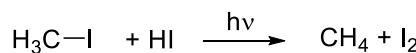


L'interaction dominante $n_O \sigma^* C-O$ favorise la position axiale, l'effet domine sur la stérique! (1 point)

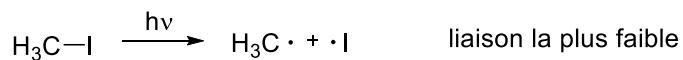
[Barème: Structure: 2 points pour la décaline, 2 points pour les substituants (-0.5 points pour chaque erreur. Stabilité: 1 point pour l'effet stérique, Orbitales: 1.5 point pour les interactions, 1.5 points pour les énergies. 1 point pour la justification finale)]

Exercice 4 (8 points)

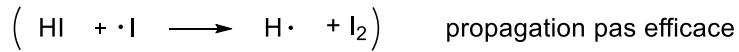
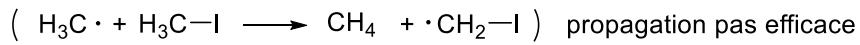
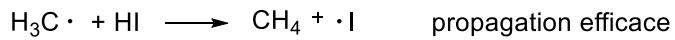
Proposez un mécanisme détaillé pour la réaction suivante



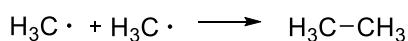
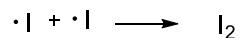
initiation (1 point)



propagation (4 points)



terminaison (3 points)



[barème: 1 point par équation chimique. Remarque: une initiation démarrant par le clivage de HI est également possible, mais moins facile à cause de la liaison plus forte]

