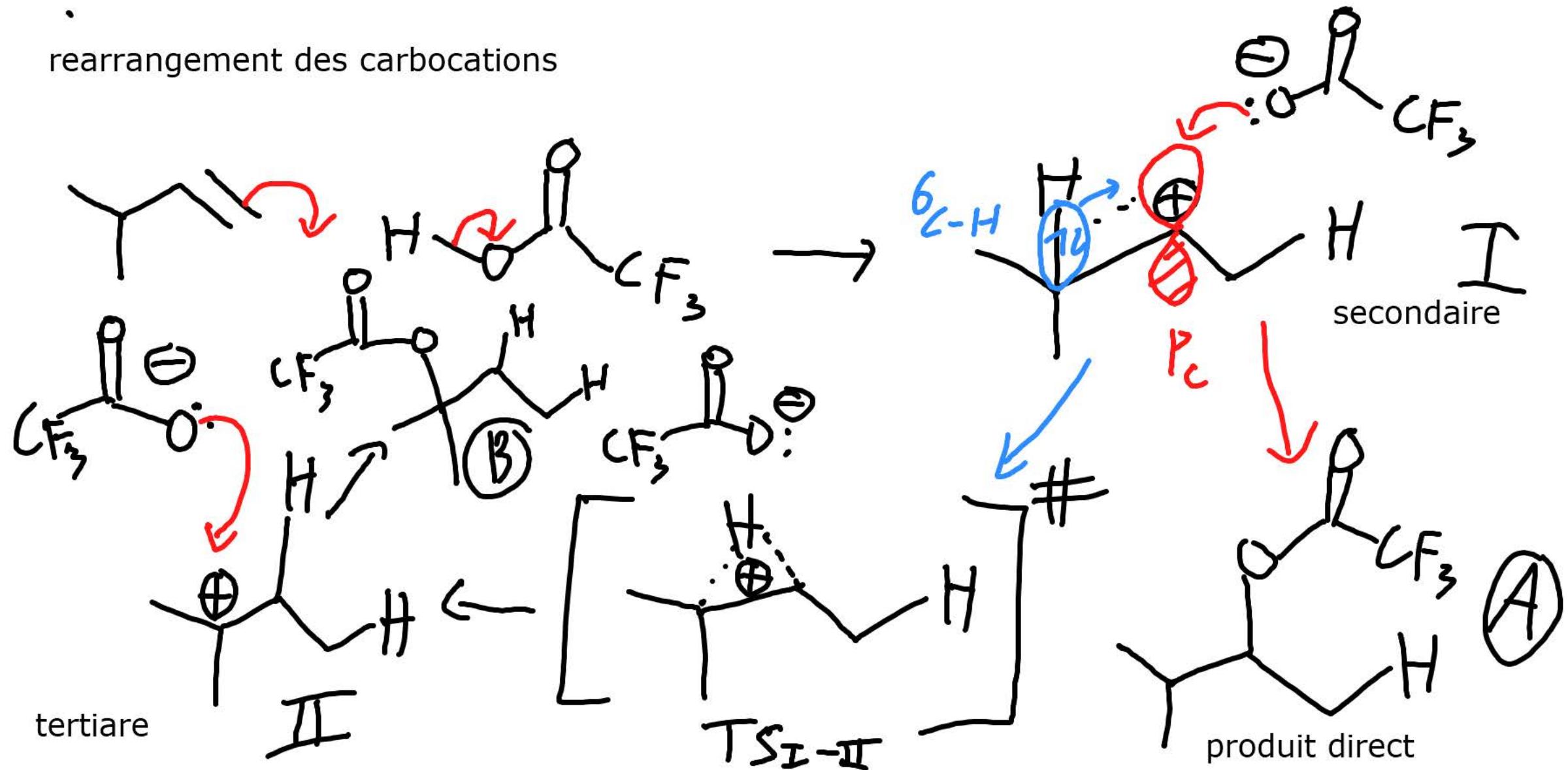
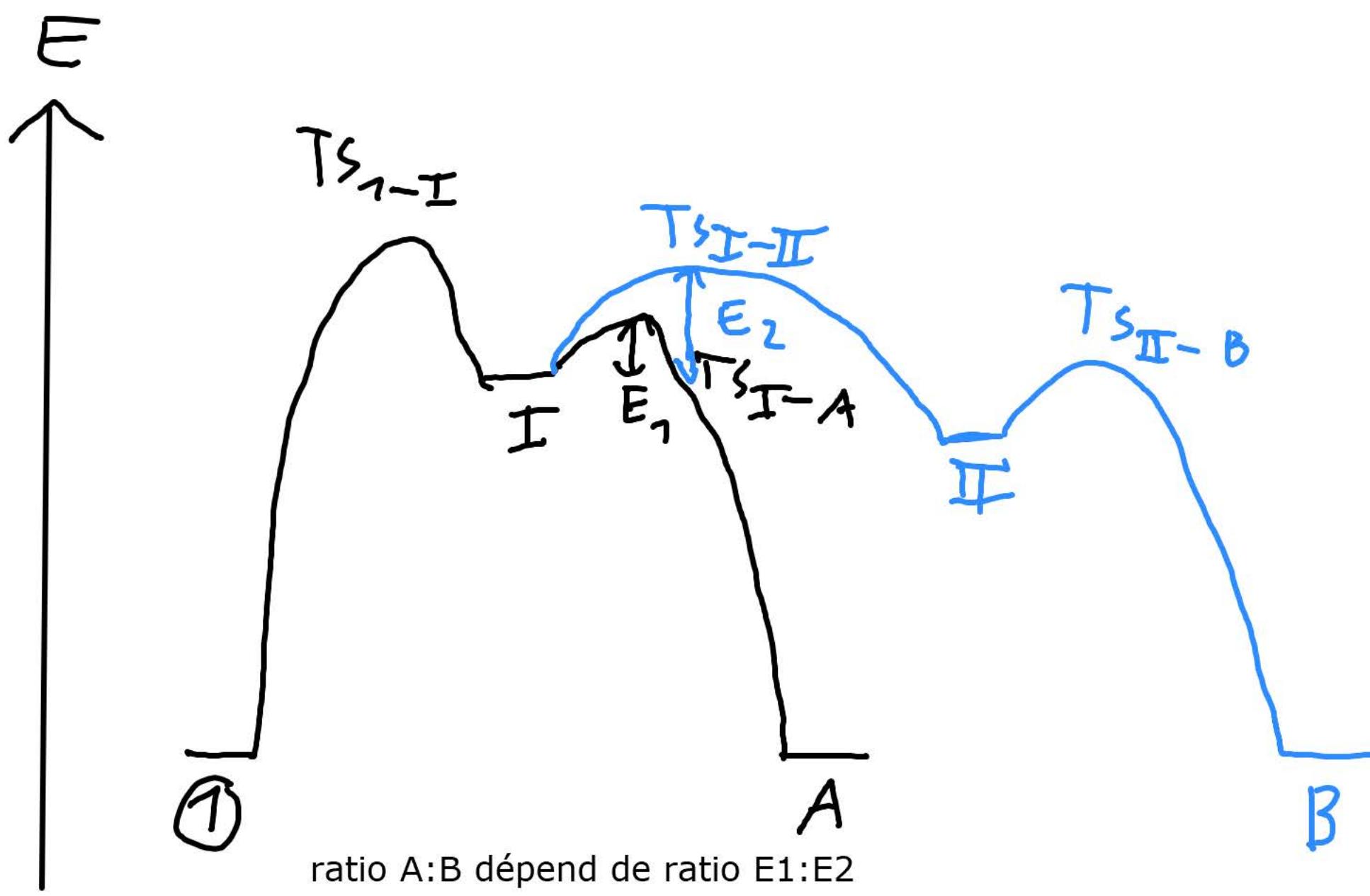
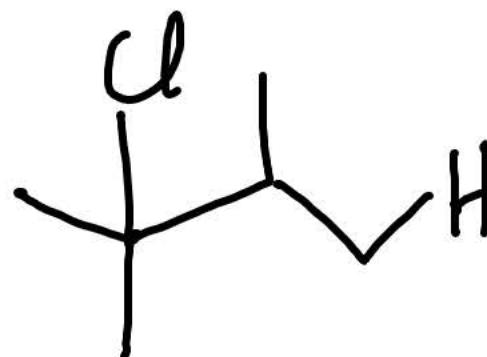
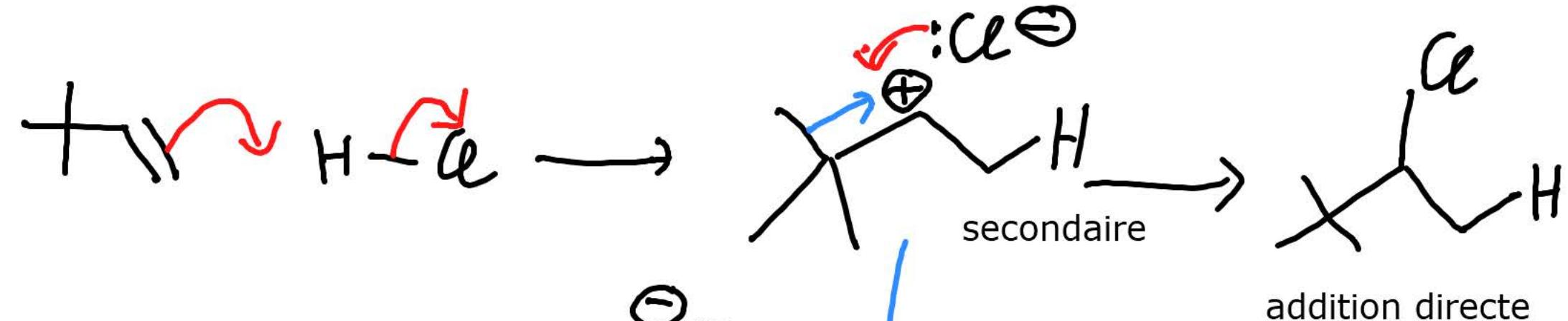


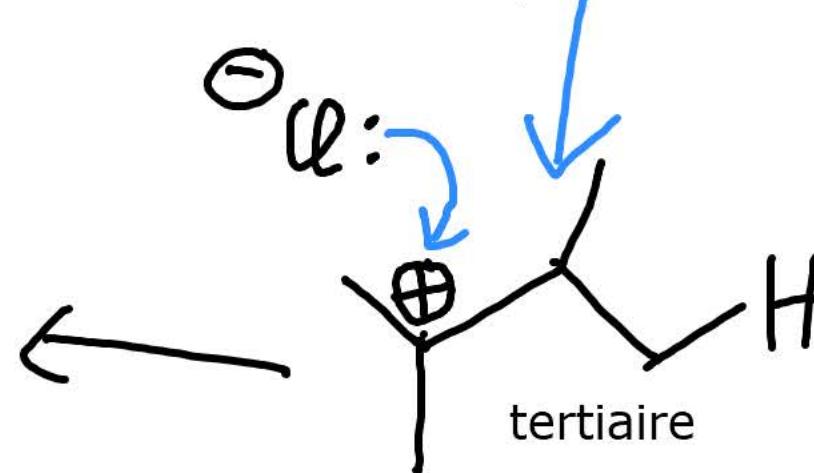
rearrangement des carbocations







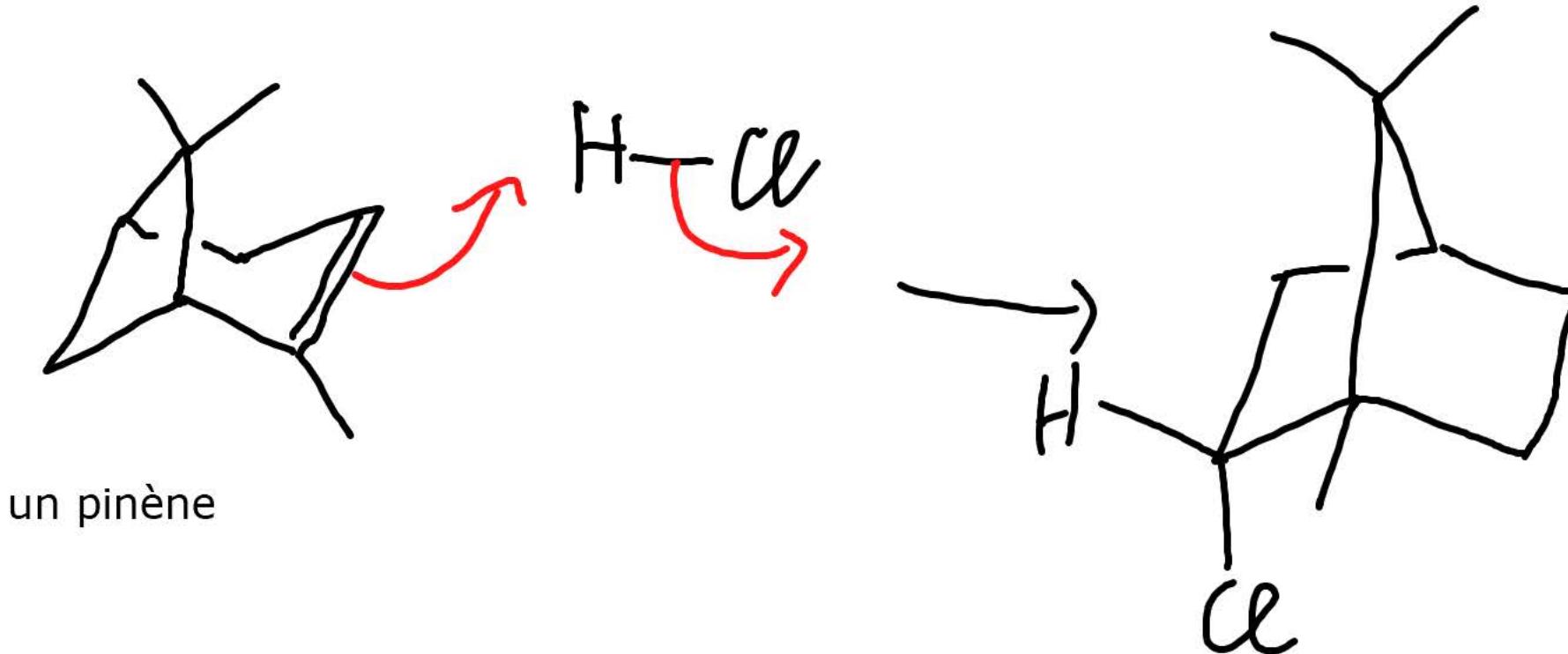
réarrangement

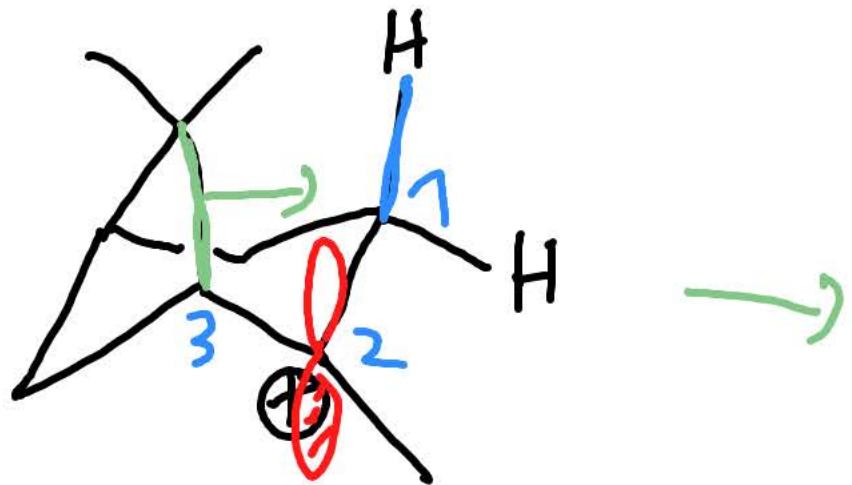


réarrangement favorable si le carbocation obtenu est plus stable

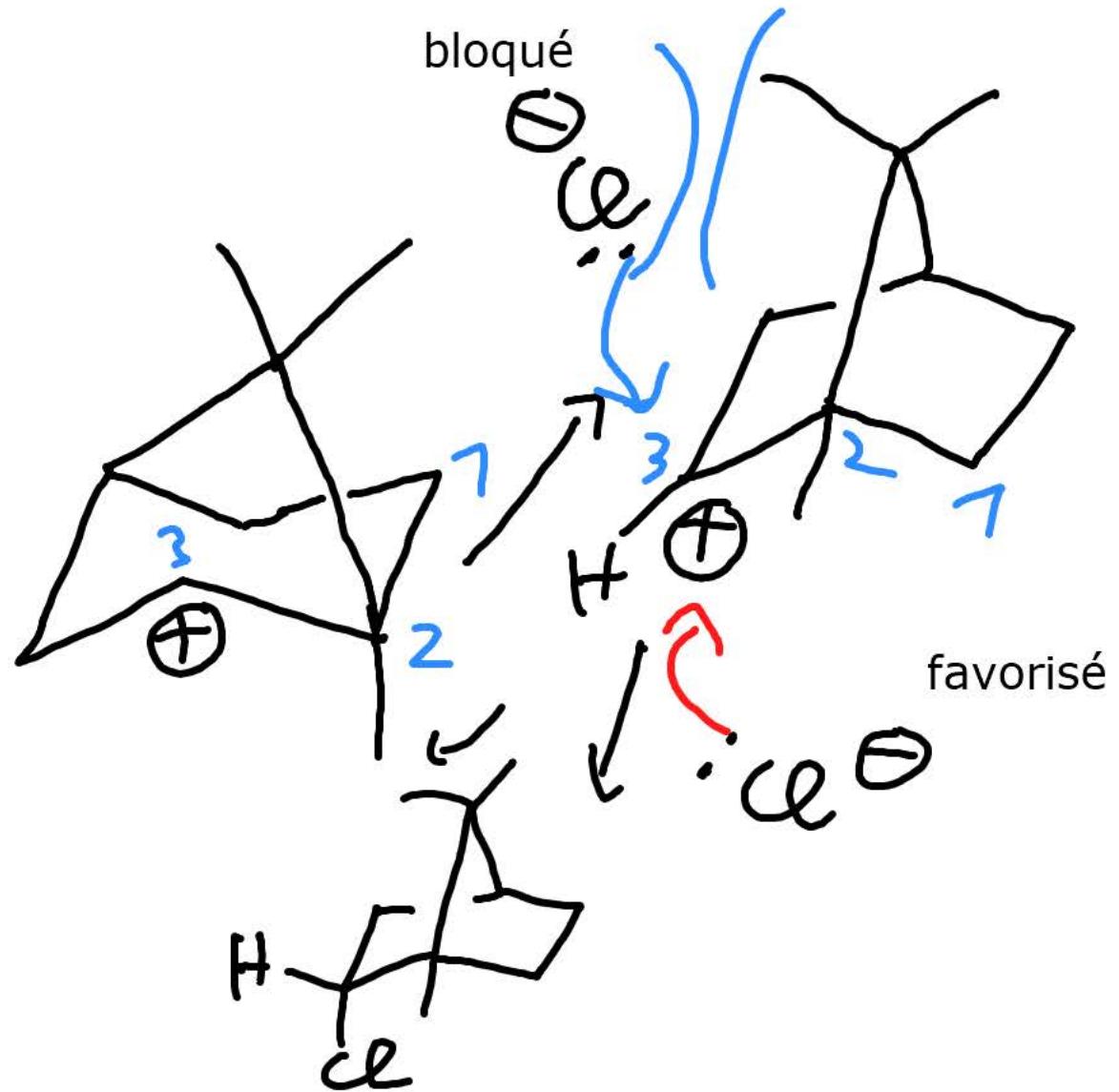
Le groupe qui stabilise le plus le carbocation va migrer
 $\text{EN}(\text{H}) < \text{EN}(\text{C})$, donc H migre plus vite

découverte par Wagner-Meerwein (1899)

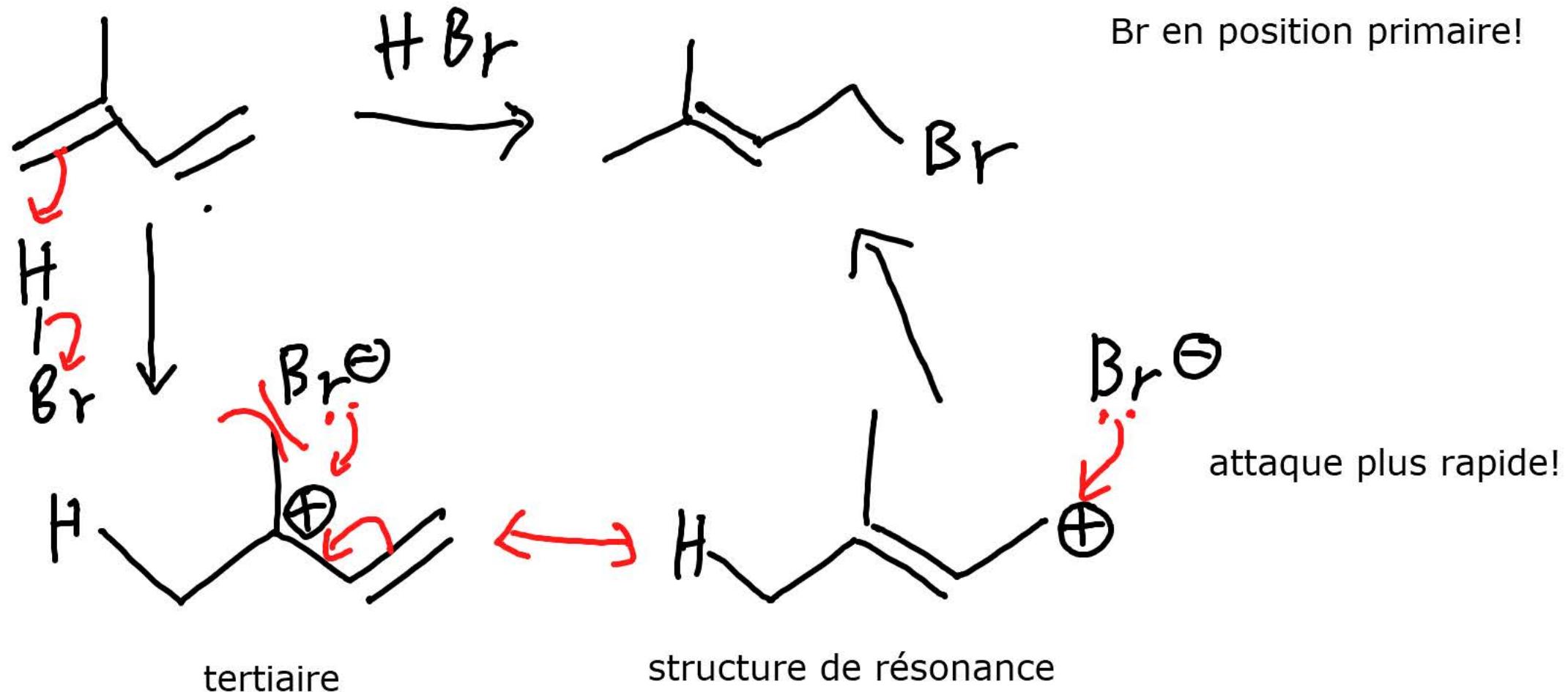




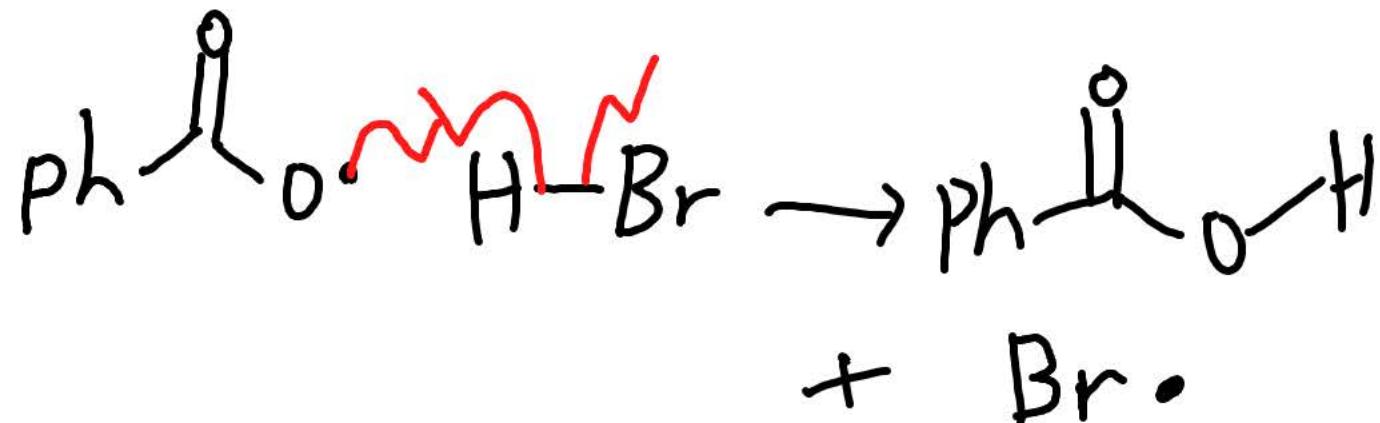
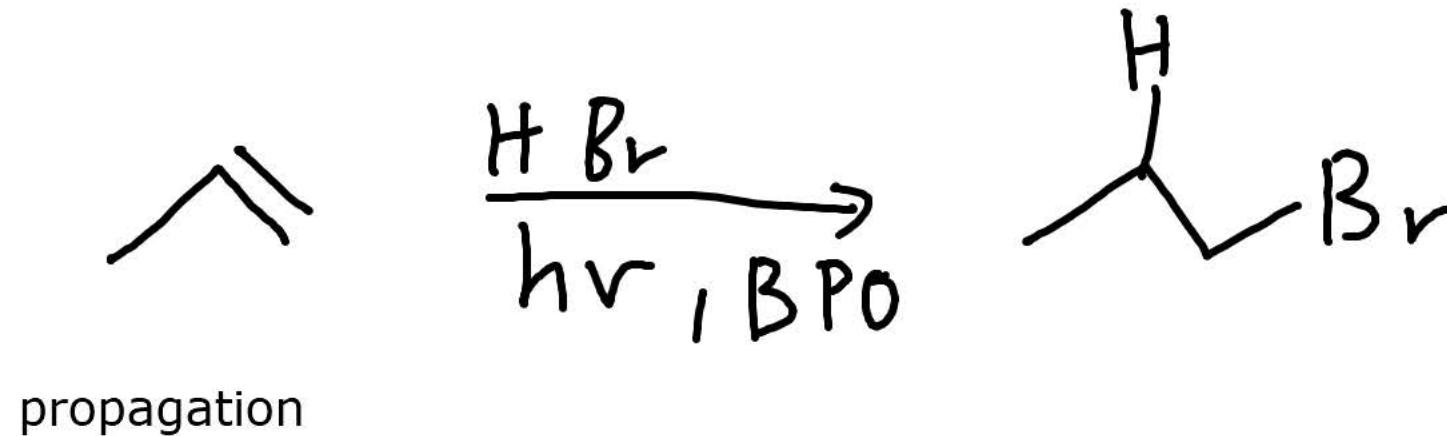
En principe H migre plus vite,
mais ici c'est C!
en migrant C, on passe d'un
cycle à 4 à un cycle à 5 = plus
stable



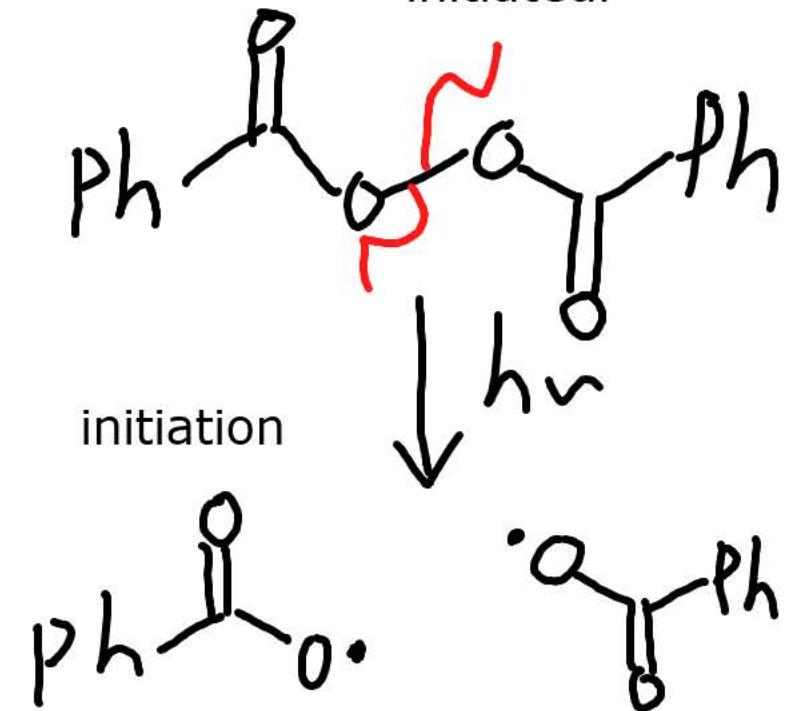
exception à Markovnikov



Comment synthétiser le produit anti-markovnikov: utiliser les radicaux

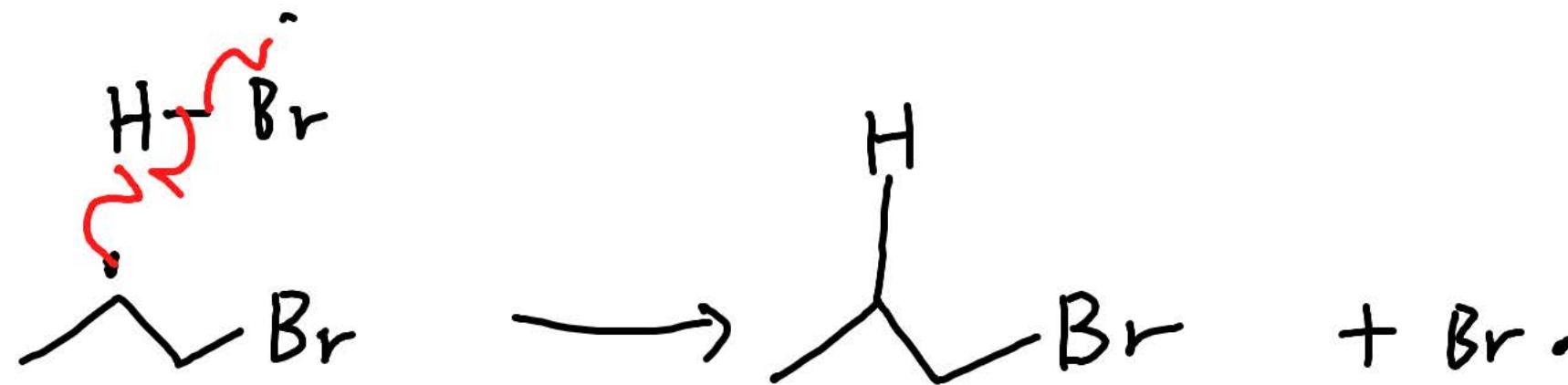


BPO: benzoylperoxide
initiateur

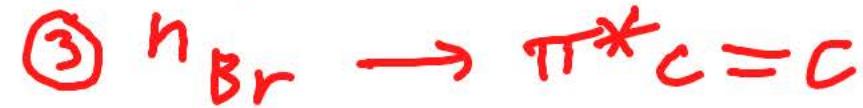
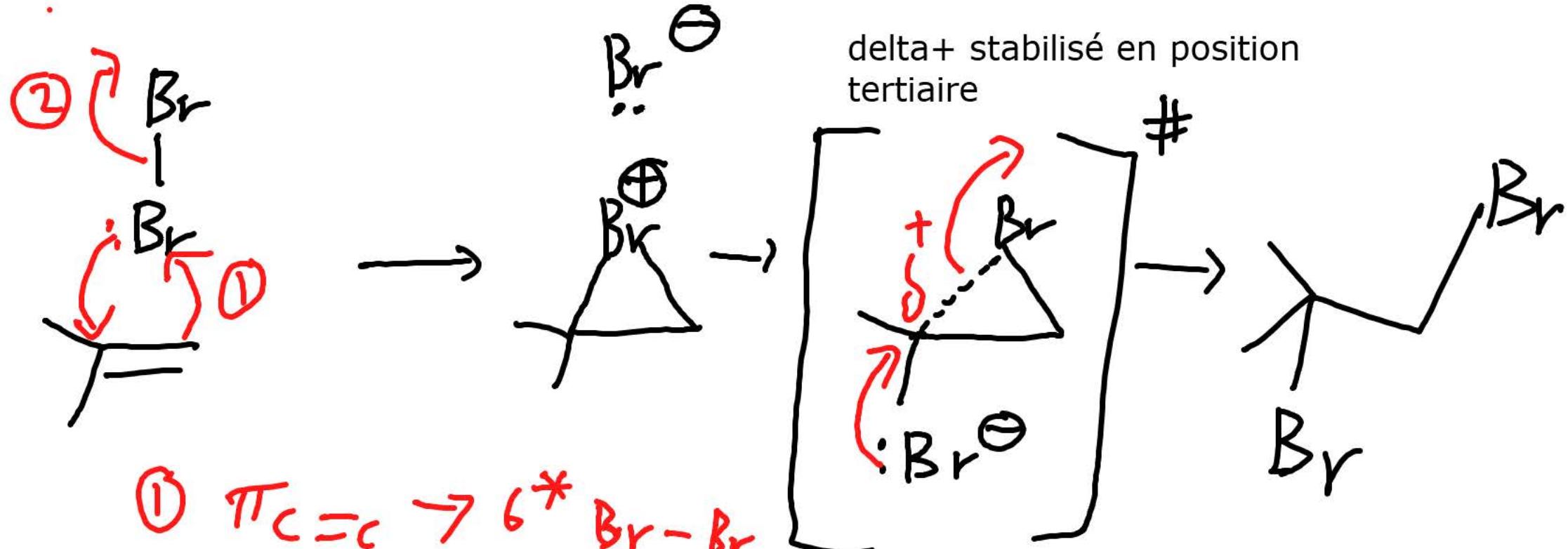




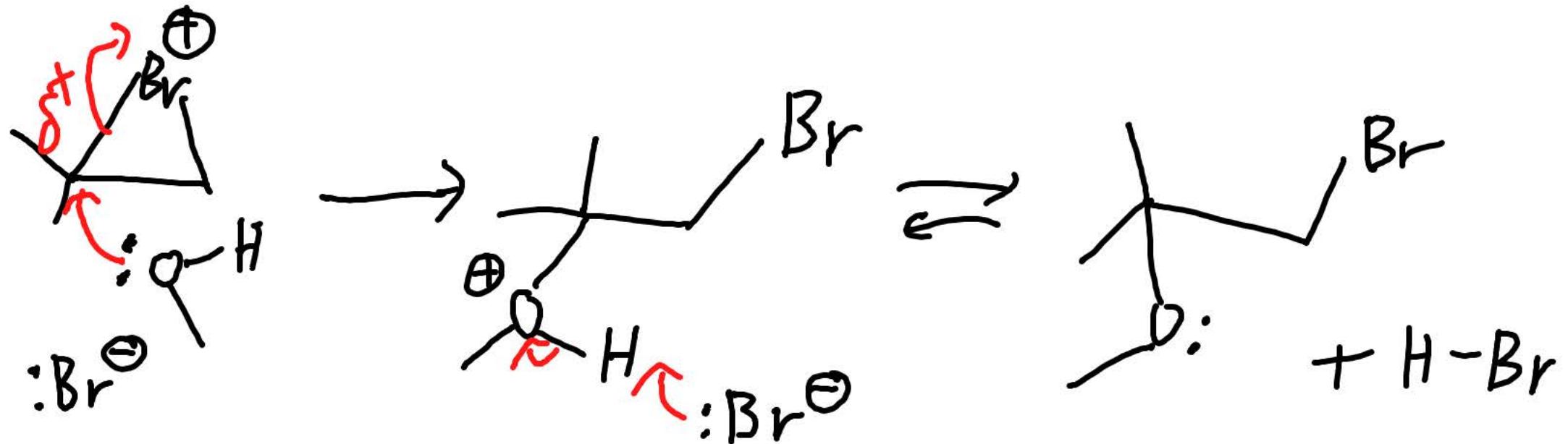
radical secondaire plus stable,
favorisé



réaction des alcènes avec les "gros" électrophiles (Cl+, Br+, S+, etc..)



réaction dans le méthanol

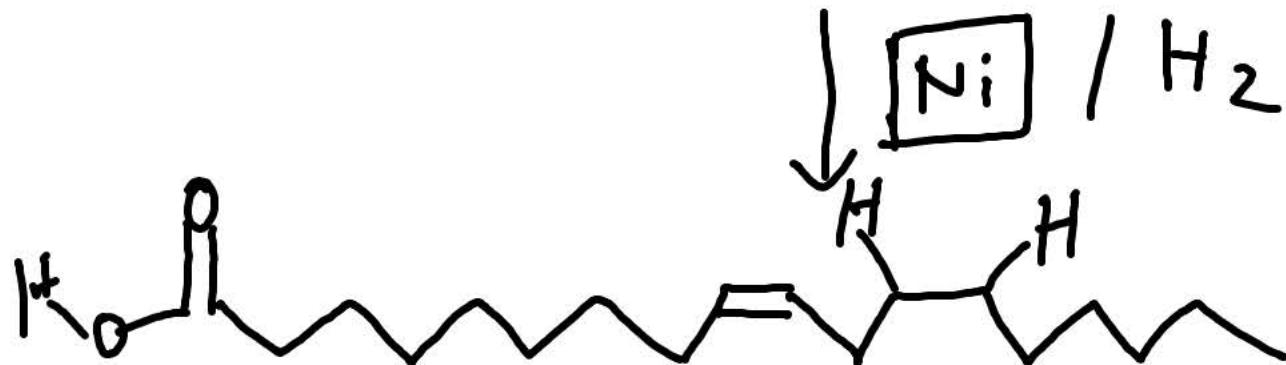


compétition entre 2
nucléophiles: Br^- et MeOH , Br^-
est meilleur, mais l'utilisation
du méthanol comme solvant
"surcompense"

example d'hydrogénéation: les acides gras



acide linoléique: abondant dans les huiles végétales (liquide visqueux)



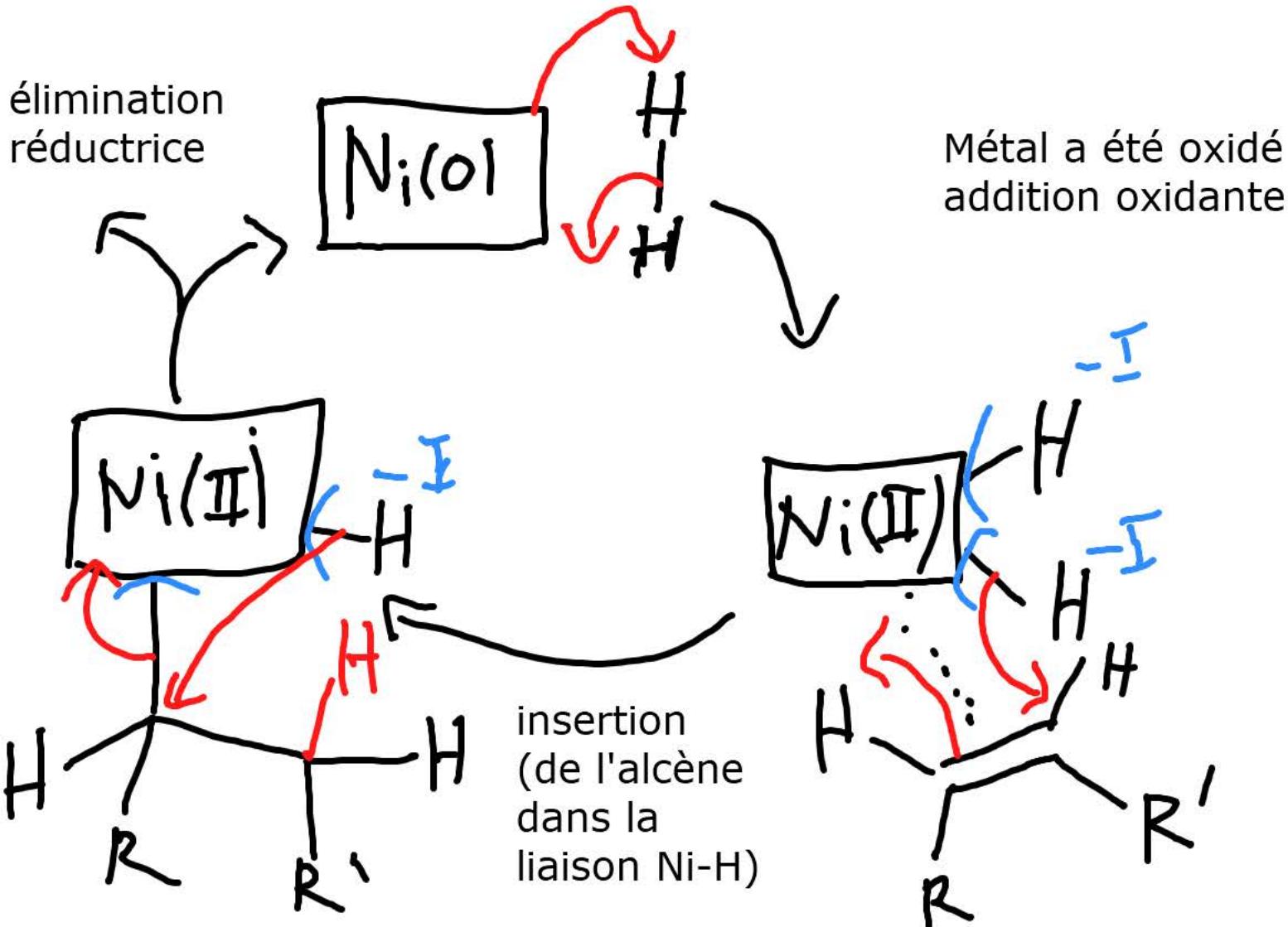
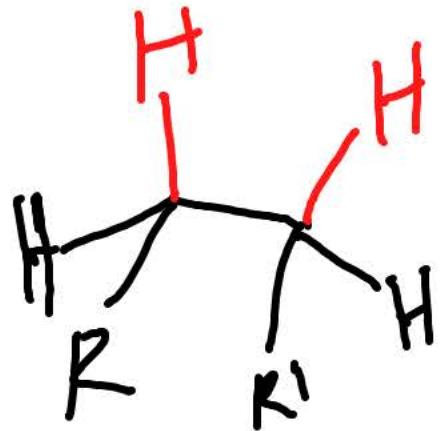
réduction partielle d'une alcènes parafine, solide (facile à utiliser)

produit secondaire:

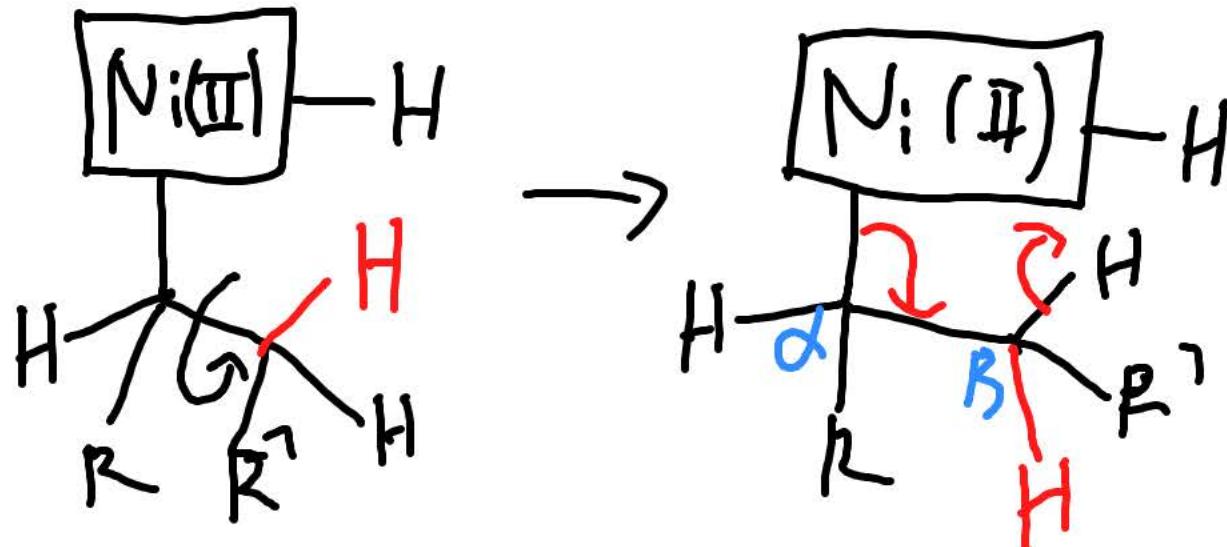
isomérisation de la double liaison



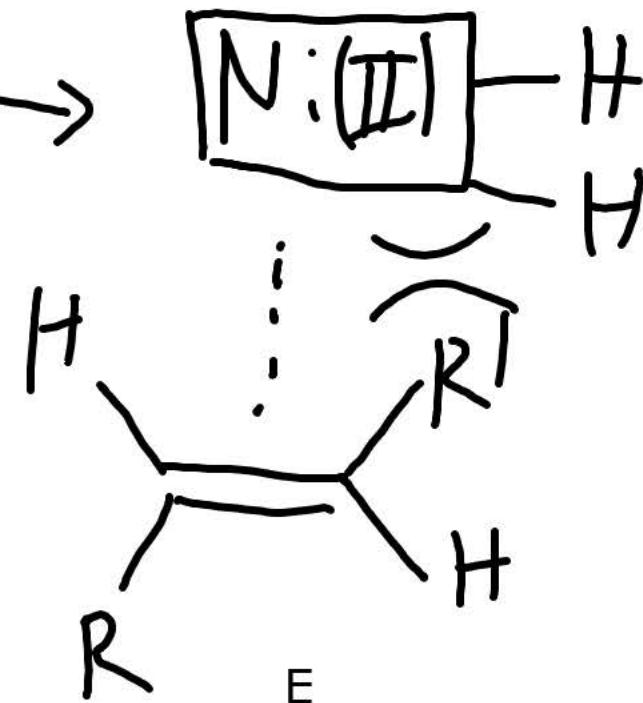
E/trans, trans-fat
athérosclérose, problème vasculaire



réaction secondaire:
isomérisation



beta-hydride élimination
= étape inverse de l'insertion



oléfine trans peut se dissocier et s'accumuler