

CH-33S | Exercices - Séance N°3

S. Dumolard

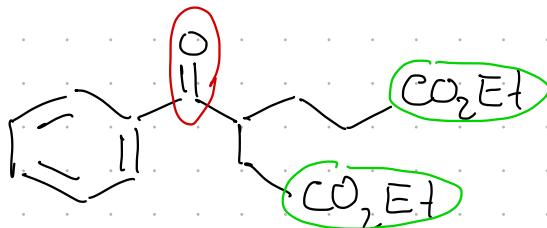
S. Gurber

Printemps 2025



Exercice 2

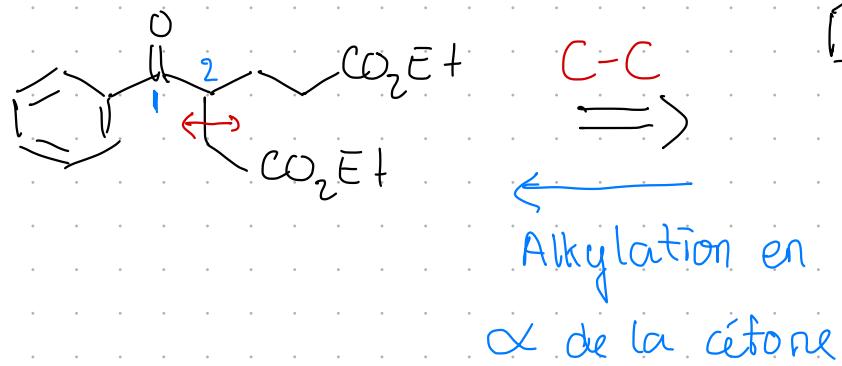
/1



Éléments clés

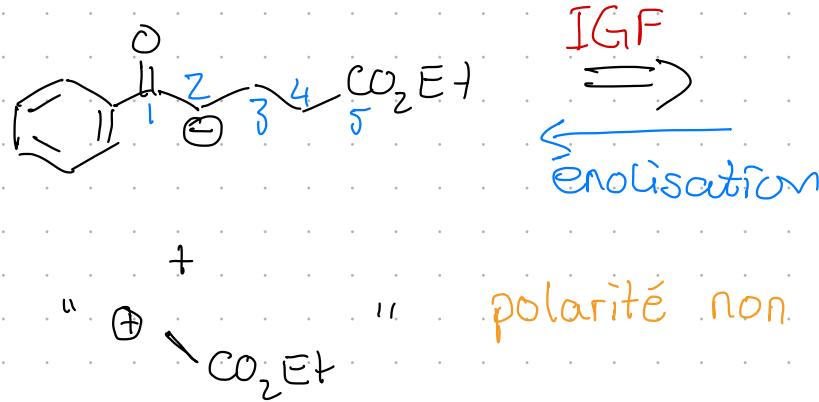
- Cétone : plus réactive
- Esters : moins réactive

Voie



$\xrightarrow{\text{C-C}}$

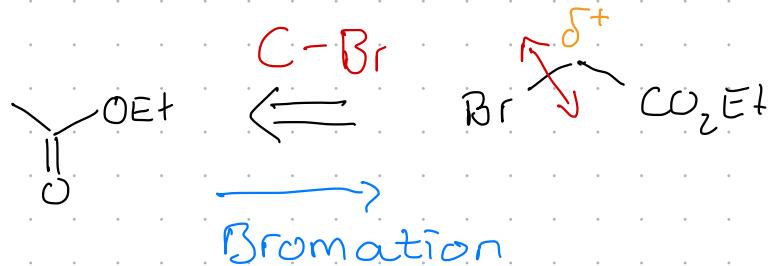
Alkylation en
 α de la cétone



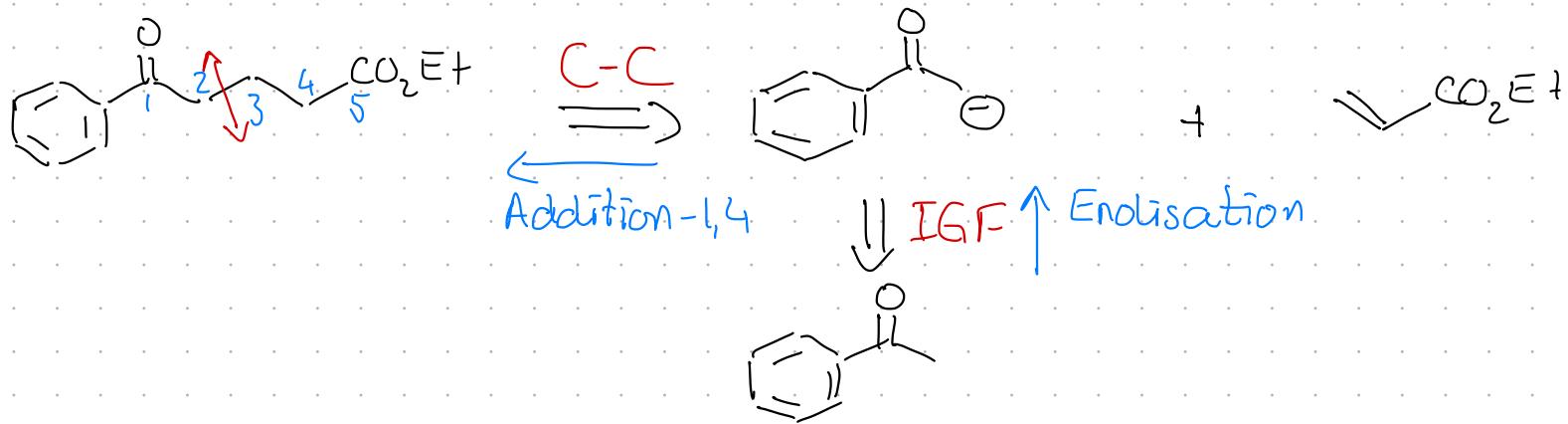
$\xrightarrow{\text{IGF}}$
enolisation

polarité non naturelle

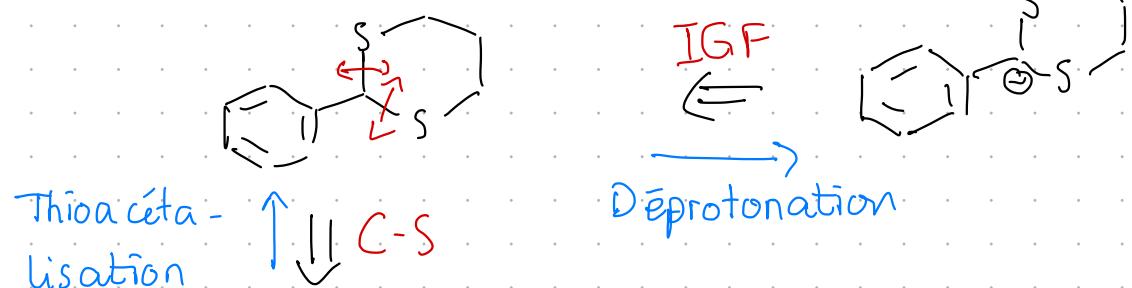
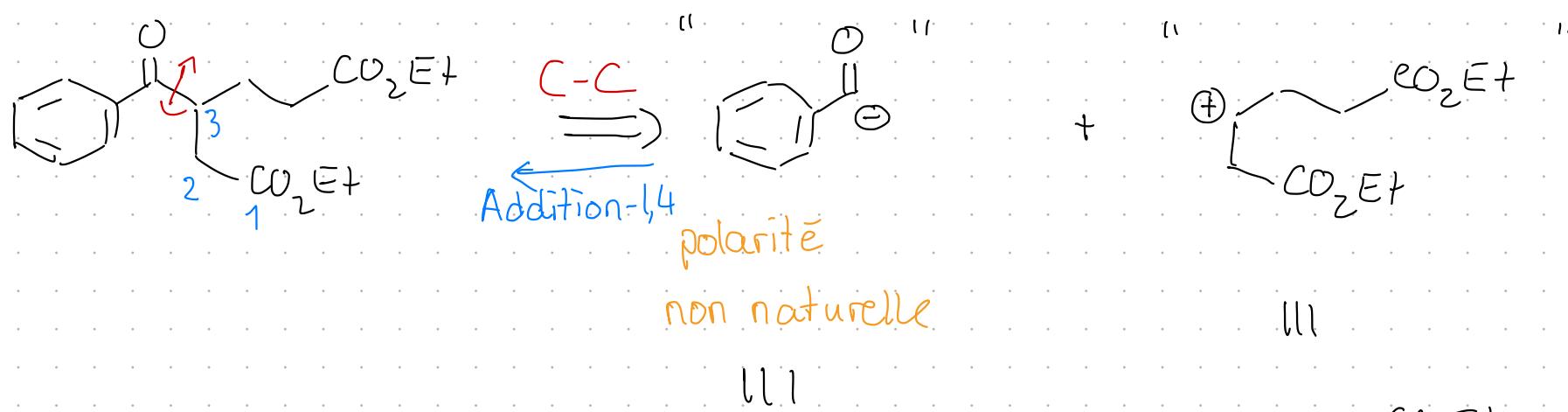
III



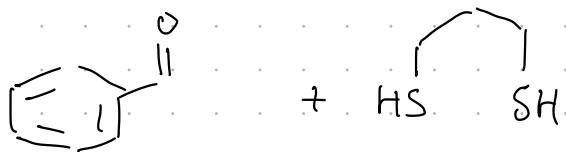
Bromation

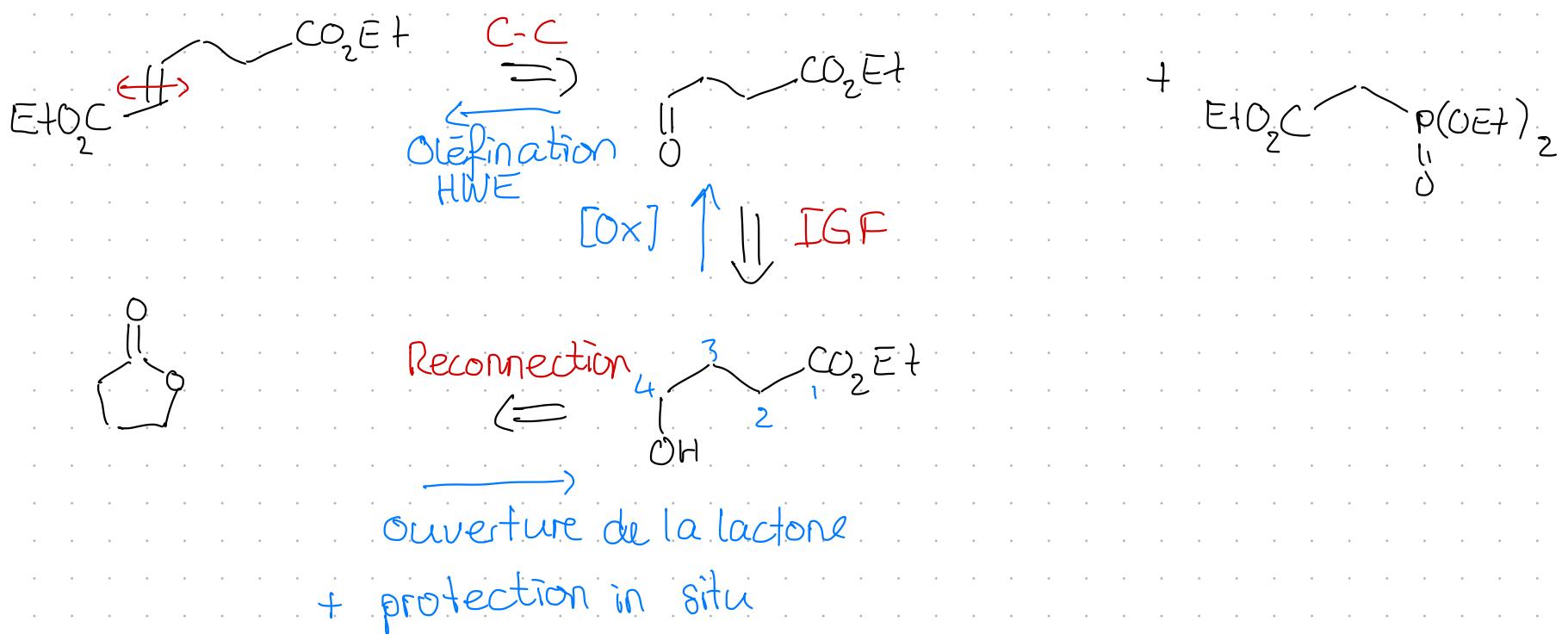


Voie 2

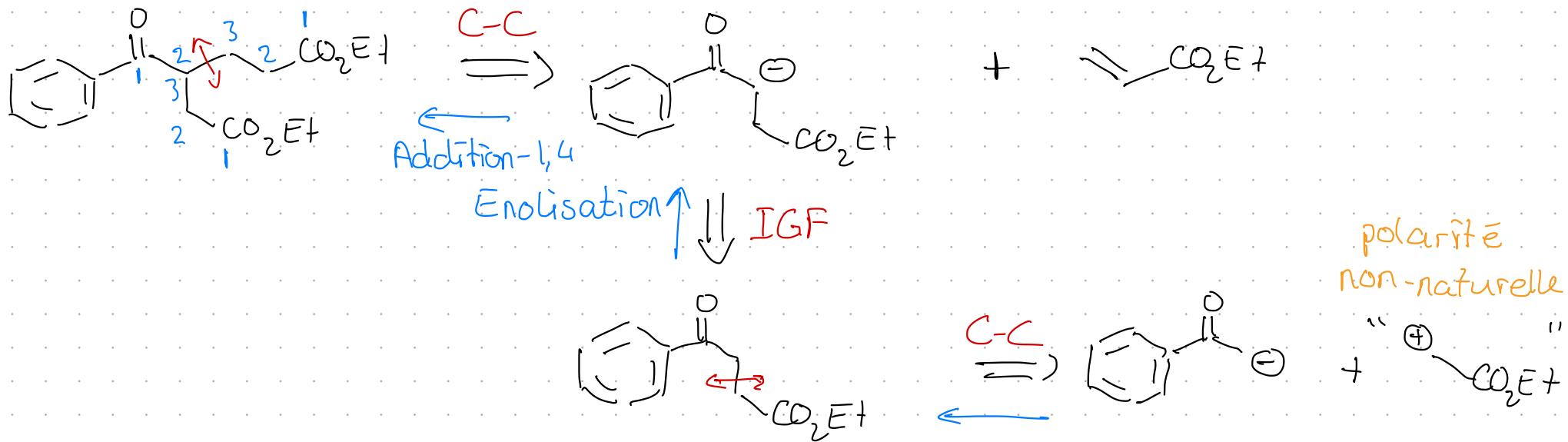


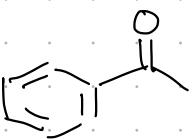
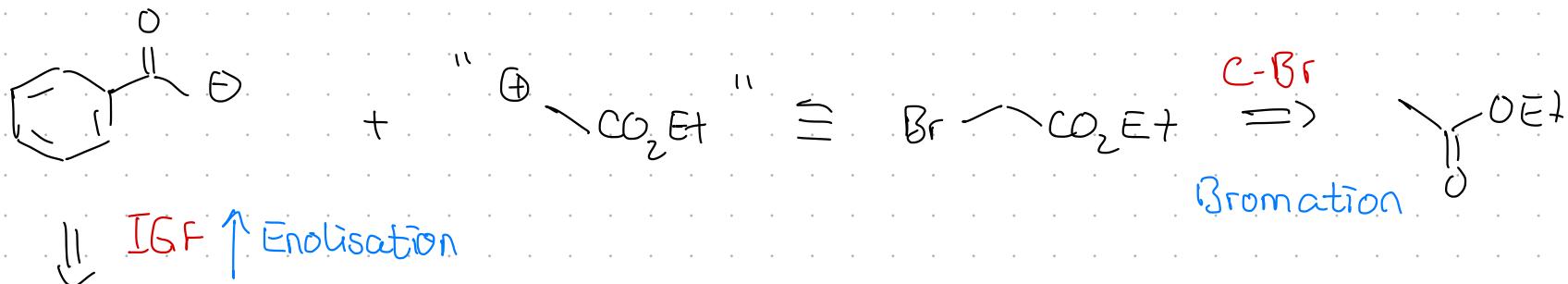
EtO_2C ↳ puisque EWG
conjugué suggère l'oléfination HWE



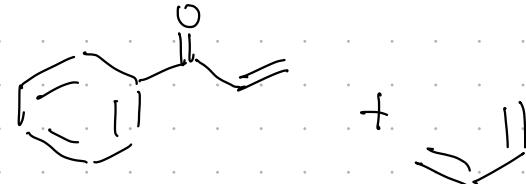
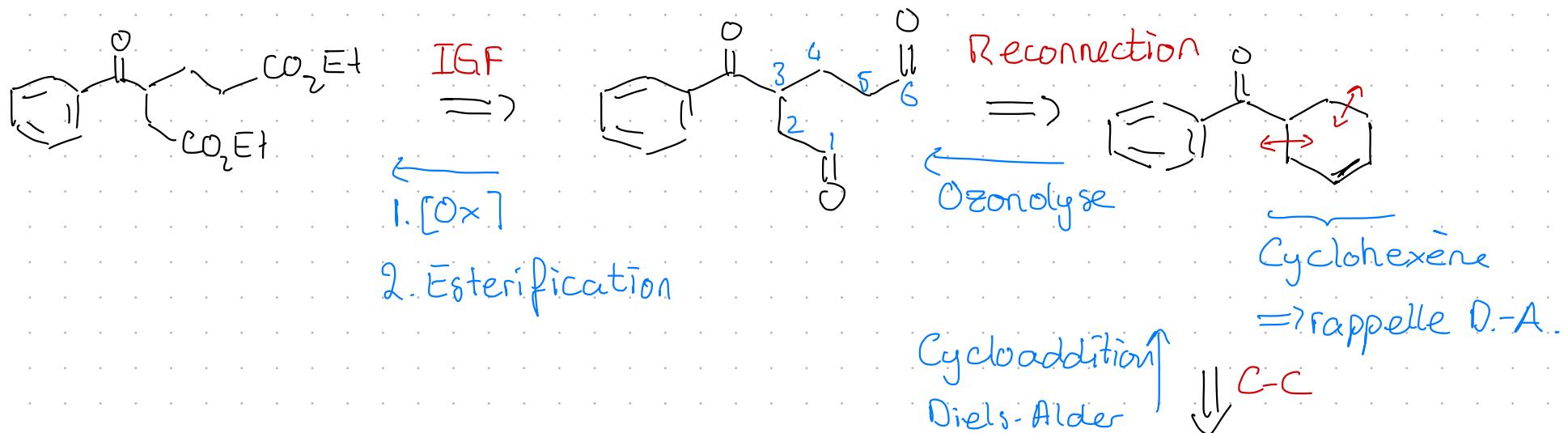


Vie 3



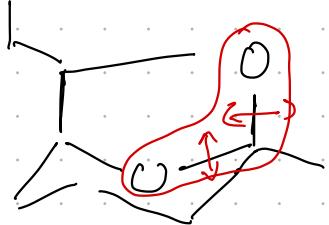


Voie 4

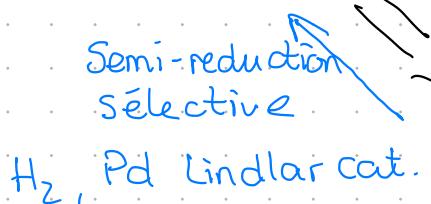
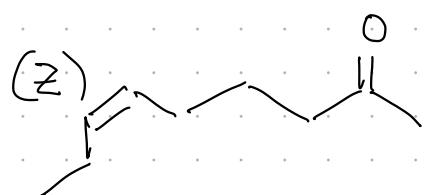
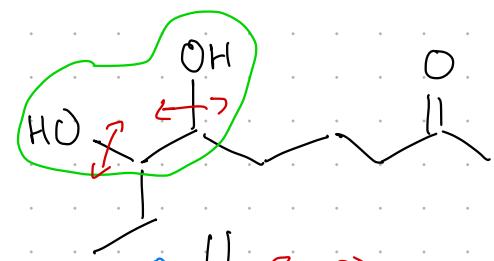


Exercice 1

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Acétalisation



Eléments clés

- Acéto : précurseur cétone + 1,2-diol

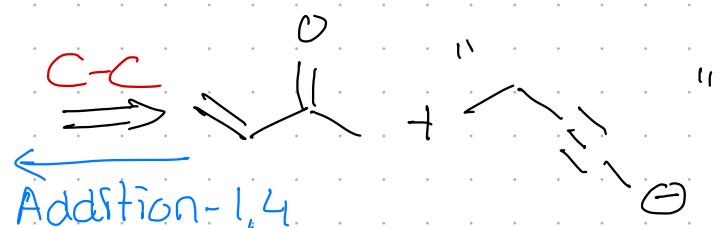
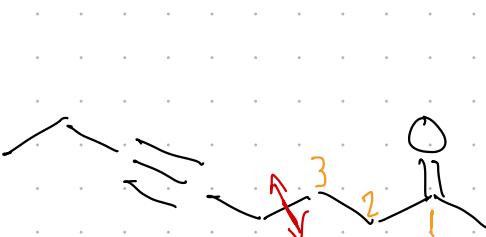
- 1,2-diol : précurseur alcène (Z)

Voie 1 : oléfination (cf corrigé)

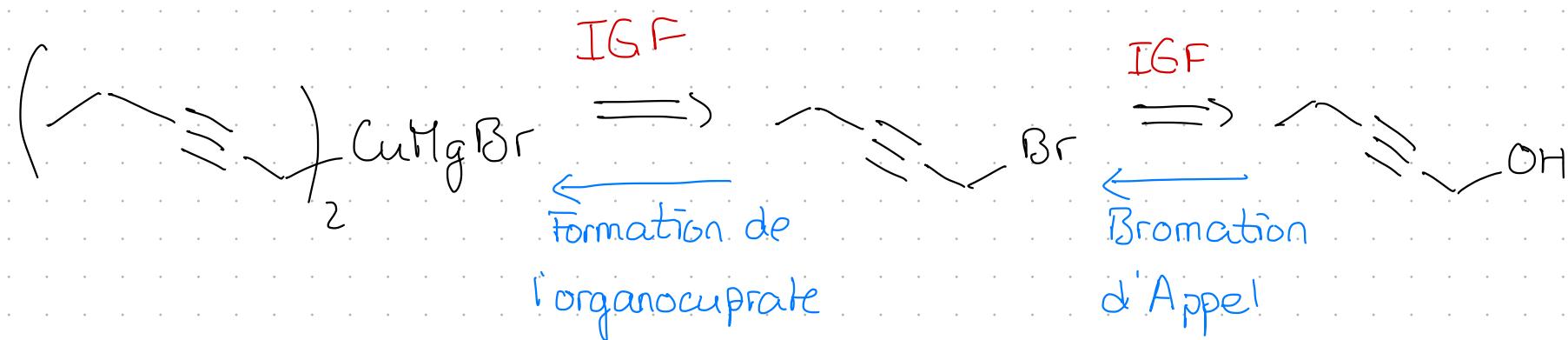


Voie 2 : précurseur alcyne
IGF

III

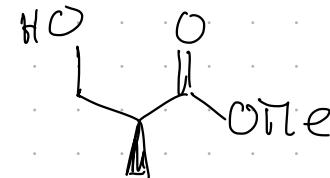
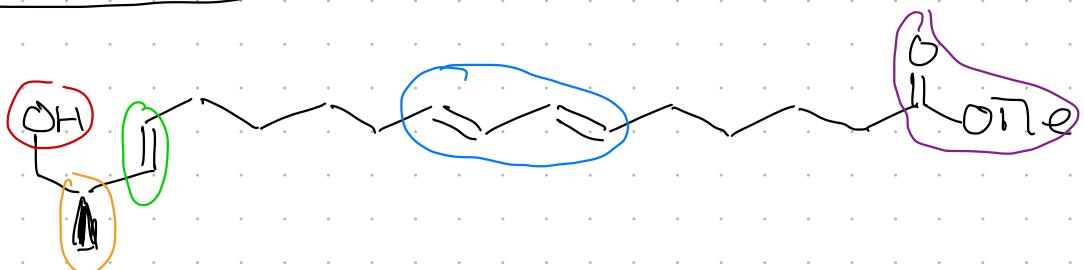


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1. Mg
2. CuCl

Exercice 4

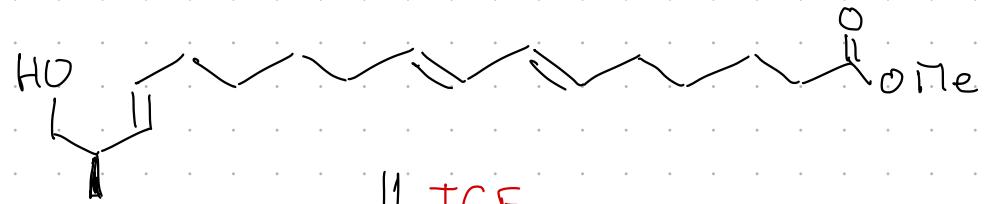


Réactif de départ

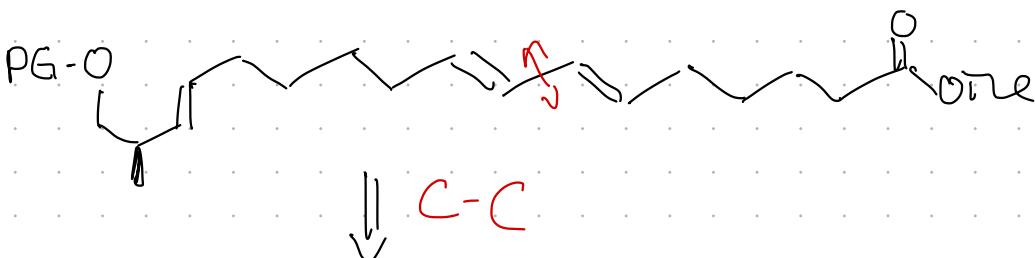
Éléments clés

- Alcool primaire : à protéger
- Ester : précurseur COOH si besoin
- Stréocentre : déjà présent dans le réactif donné
- Diène : suggère un couplage croisé
- Alcène (E) : oléfination de Wittig-Schlosser

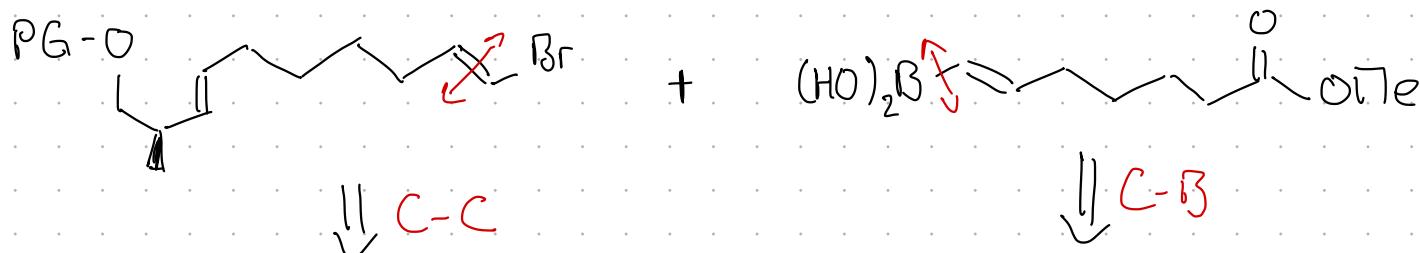
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\Downarrow IGF



\Downarrow C-C



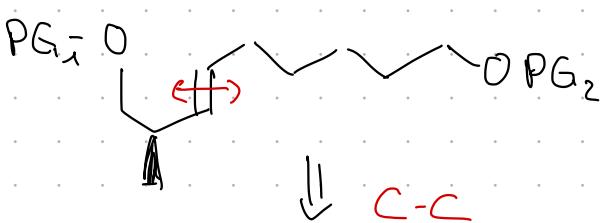
\Downarrow C-C

\Downarrow C-Br

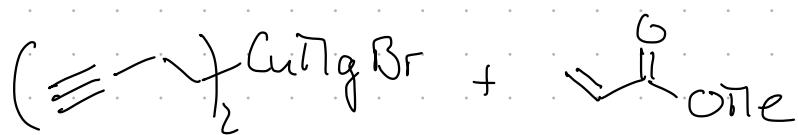


\Downarrow IGF (2x)

\Downarrow C-C



\Downarrow C-C



IGF \Rightarrow $\equiv \text{---Br}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{IGF}}$ $\equiv \text{---OH}$

start mat. + élément symétrique