

CH-335 / Exercices - Séance N°3

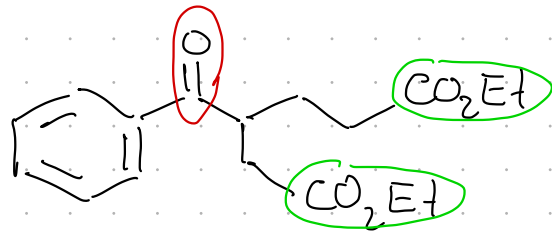
S. Dumolard

S. Gerber

Printemps 2025



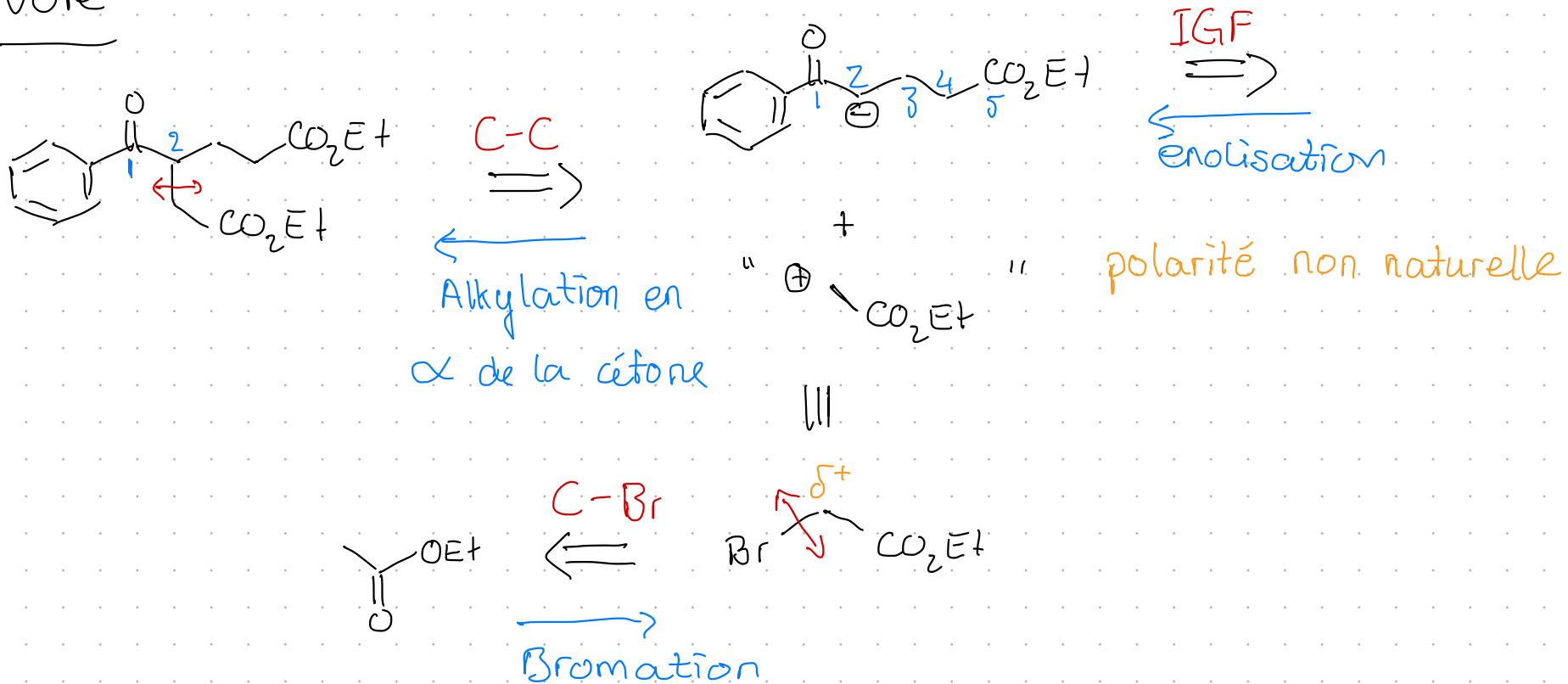
Exercice 2

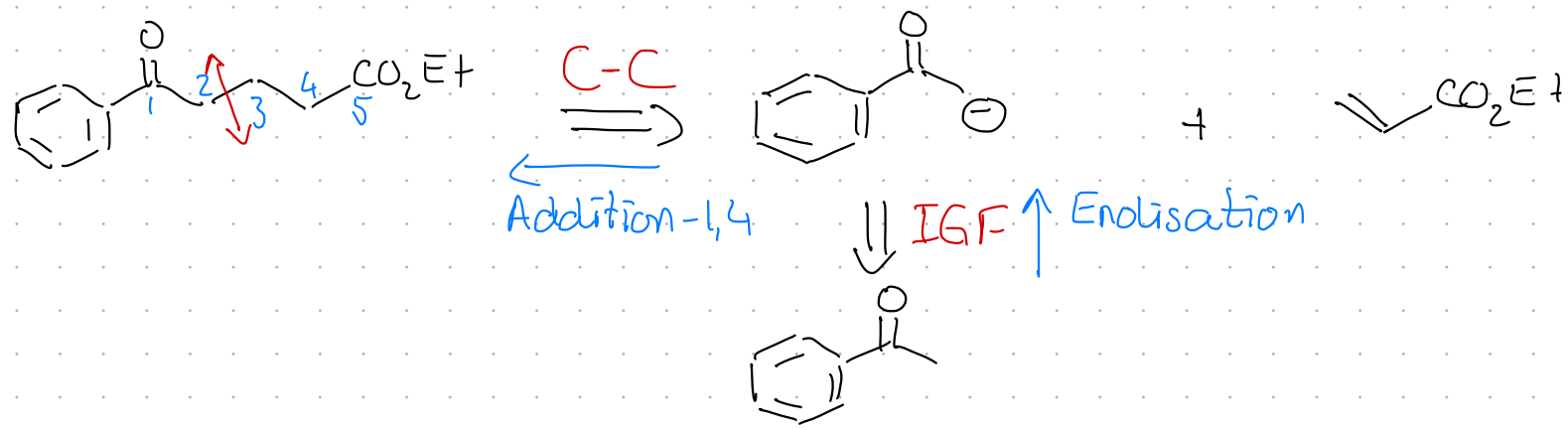


Éléments clés

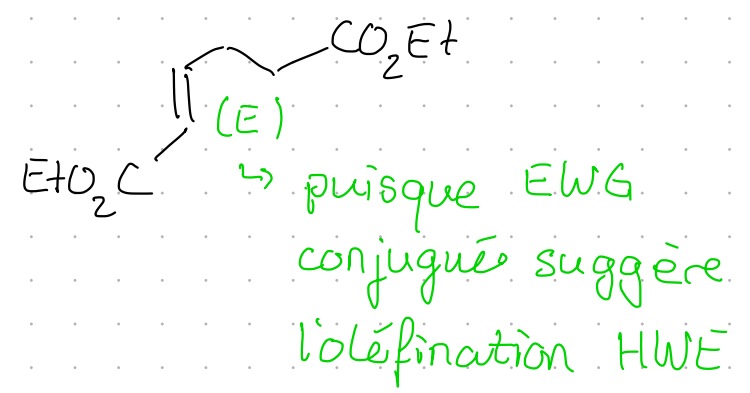
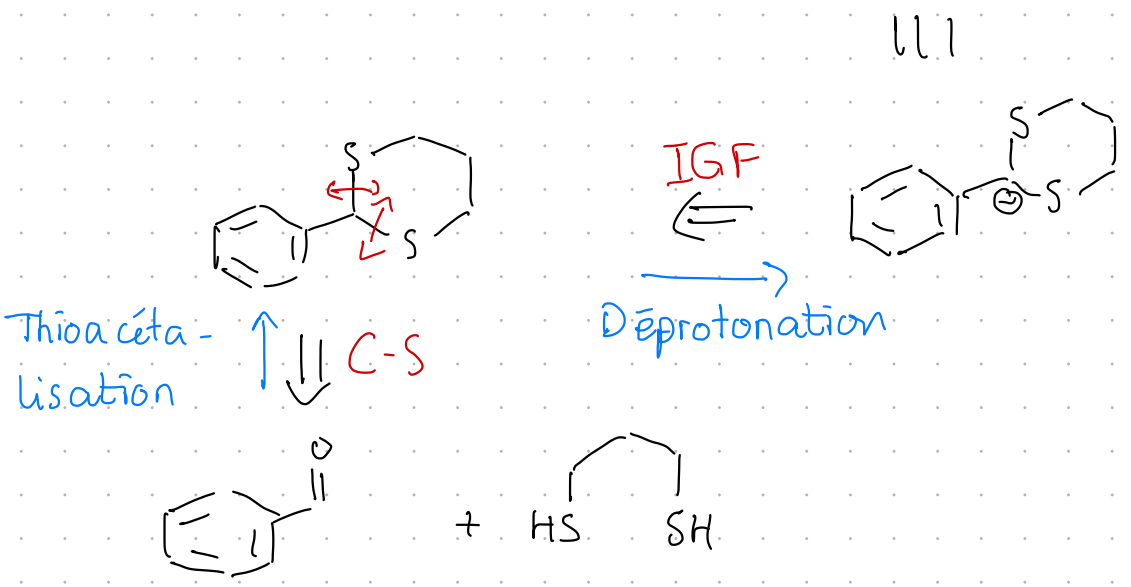
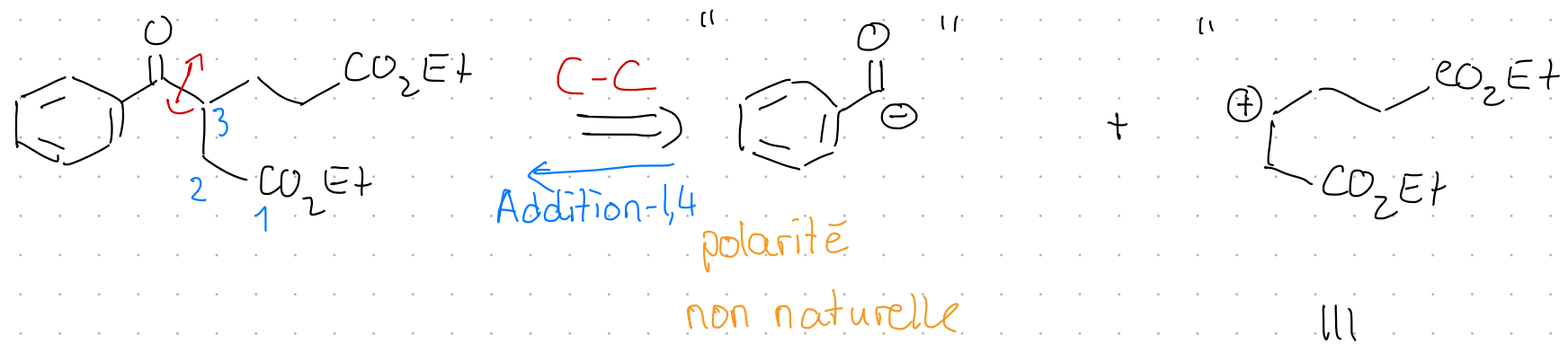
- Cétone : plus réactive
- Esters : moins réactive

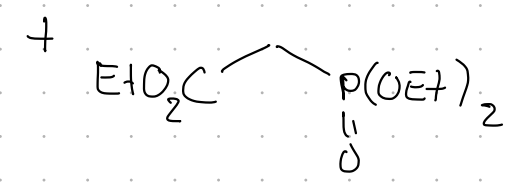
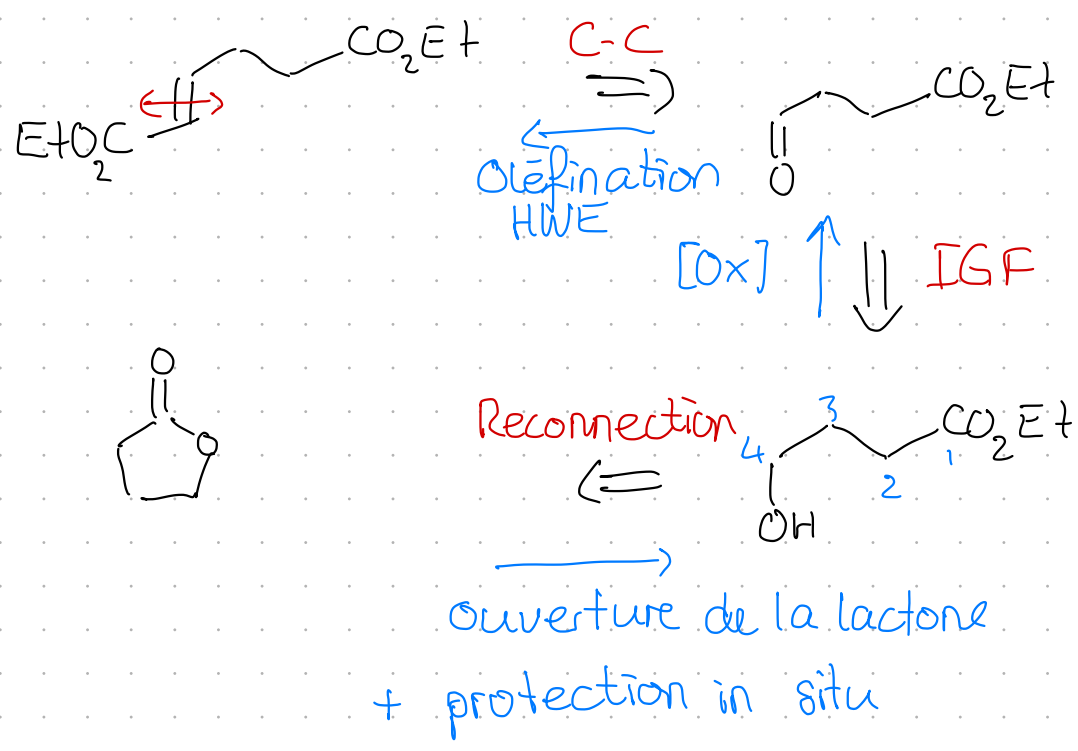
Voie



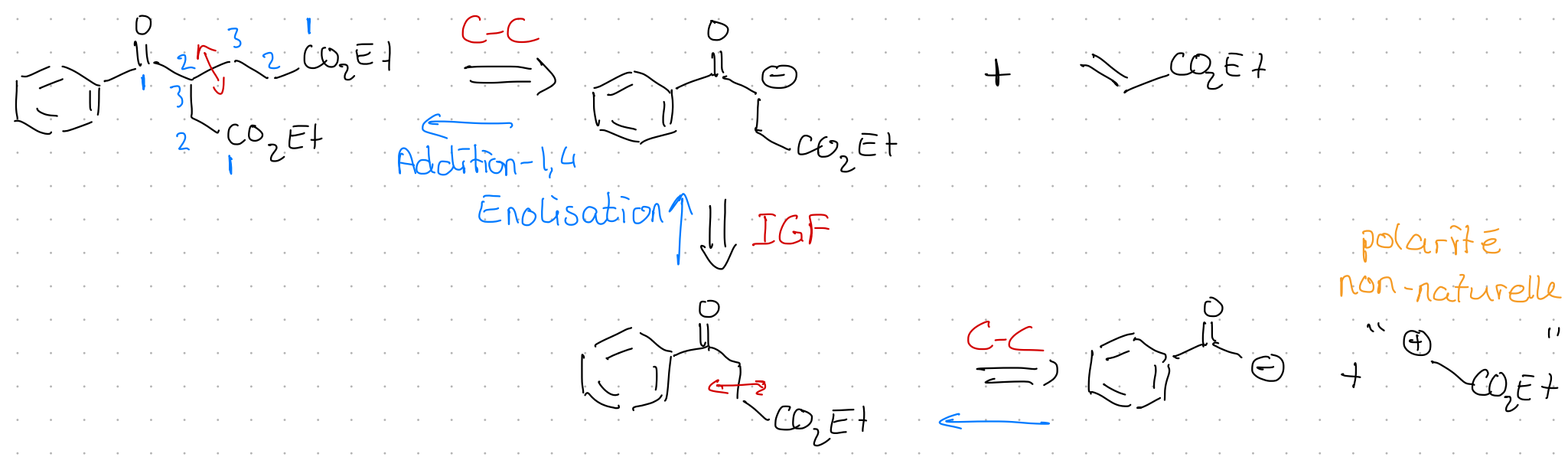


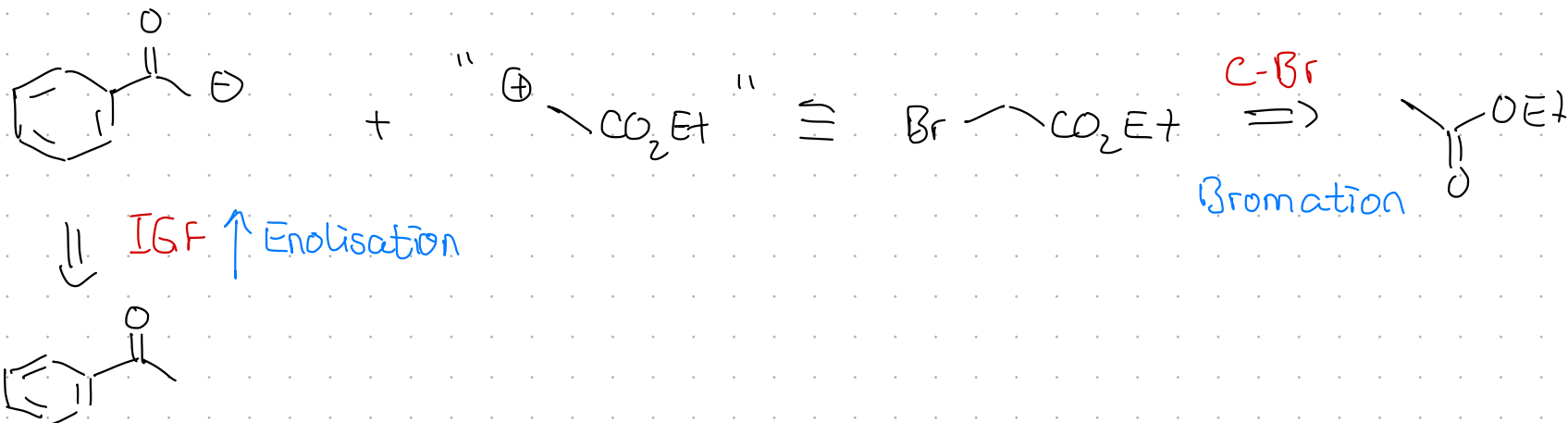
Voie 2



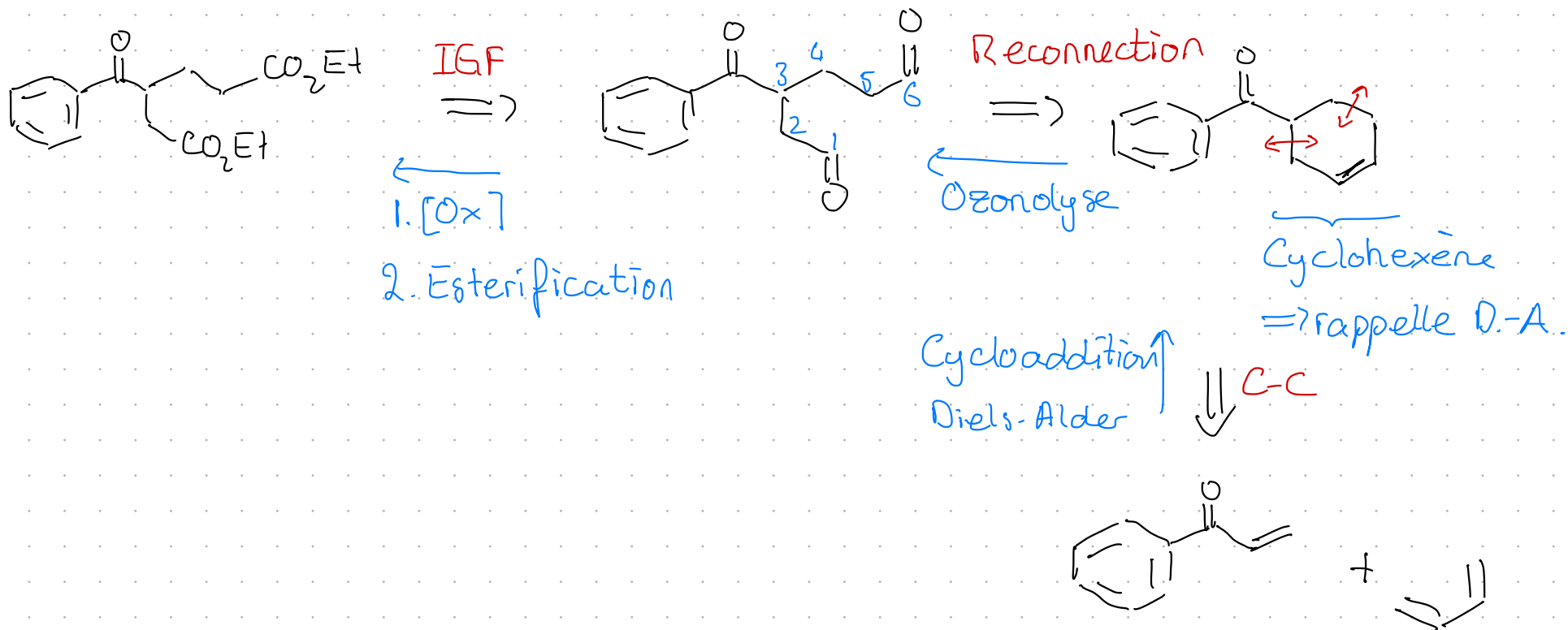


Voie 3



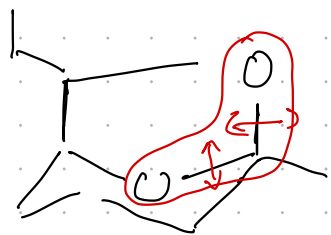


Voie 4



Exercice 1

5

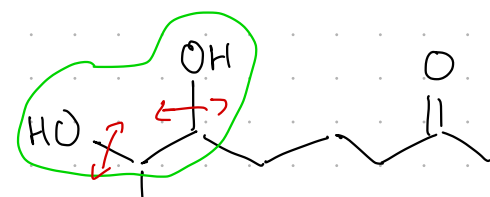


Éléments clés

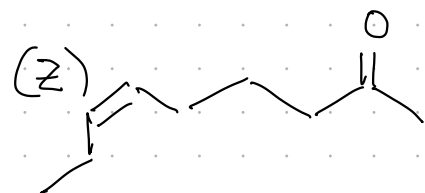
• **Acétal**: précurseur cétone + 1,2-diol

Acétalisation
intramoléculaire
pTsOH cat.

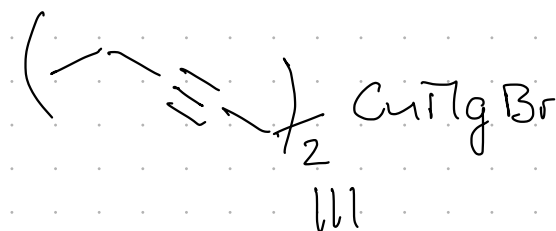
• **1,2-diol**: précurseur alcène (Z)



Dihydroxylation
 OsO_4

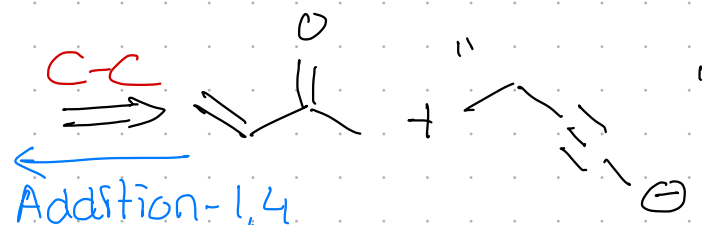


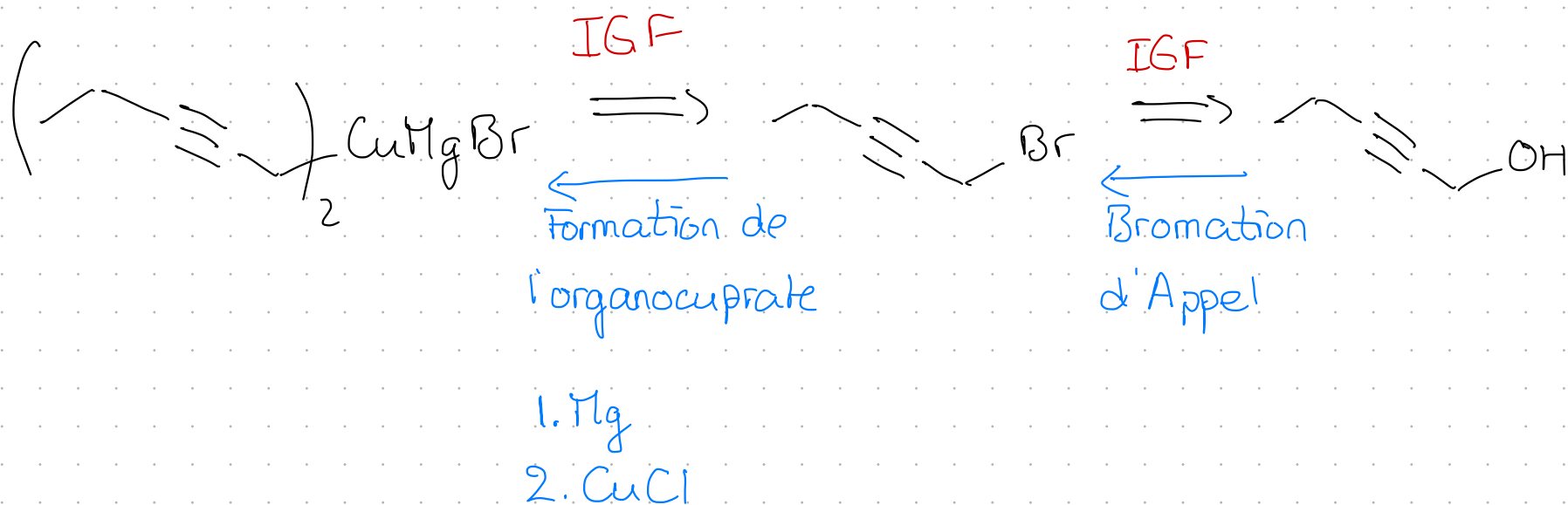
Voie 1: oléfination (cf corrigé)
Voie 2: précurseur alcyne
IGF



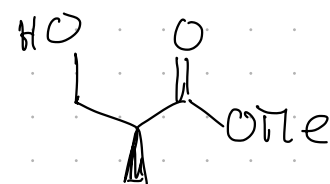
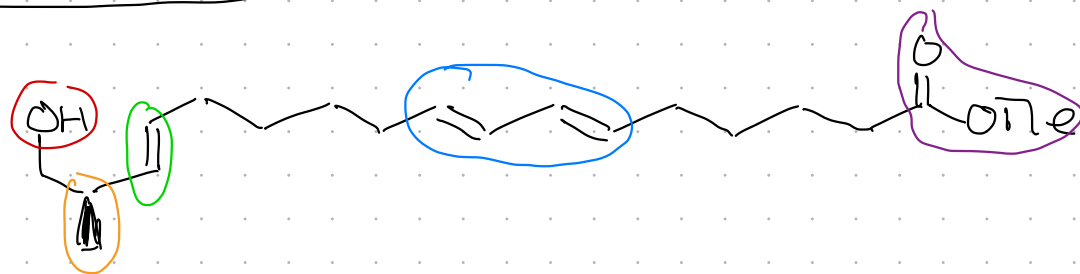
Semi-réduction
sélective

H_2 , Pd Lindlar cat.





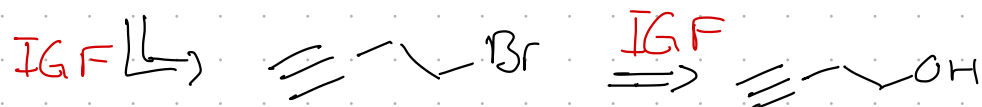
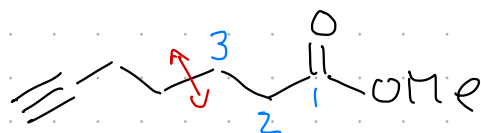
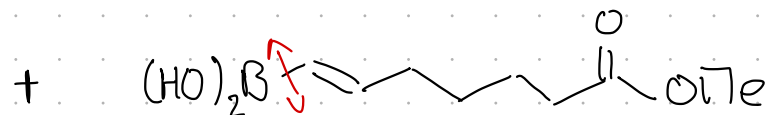
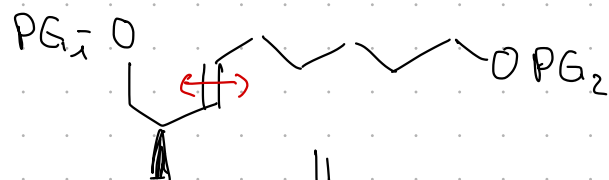
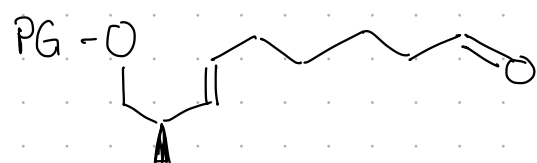
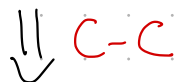
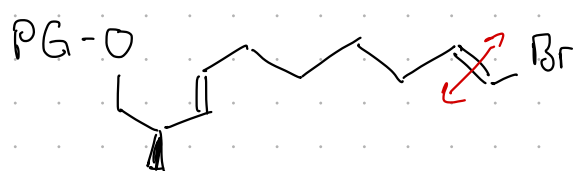
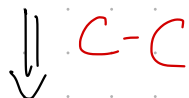
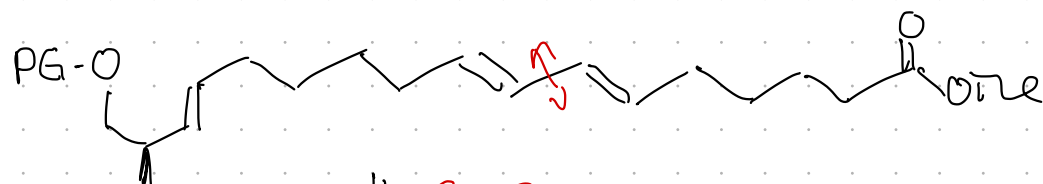
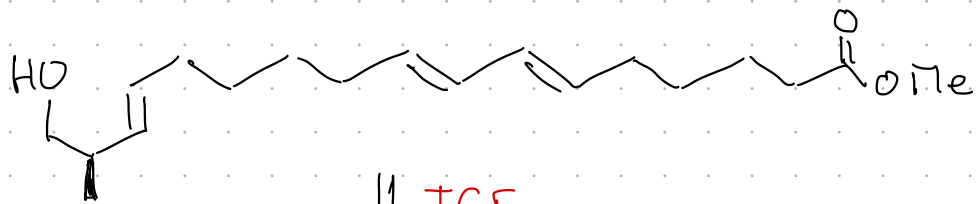
Exercice 4



Réactif de départ

Éléments clés

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



Start mat + élément symétrique