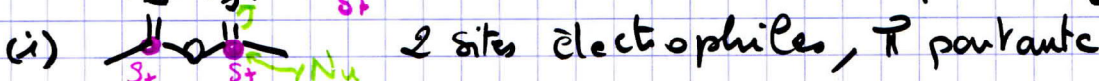
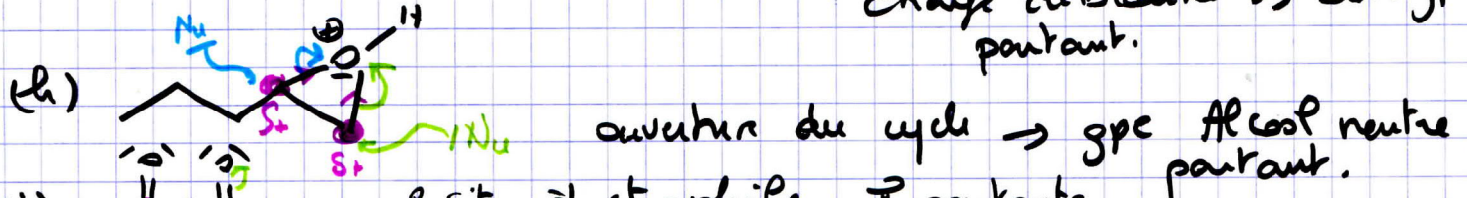
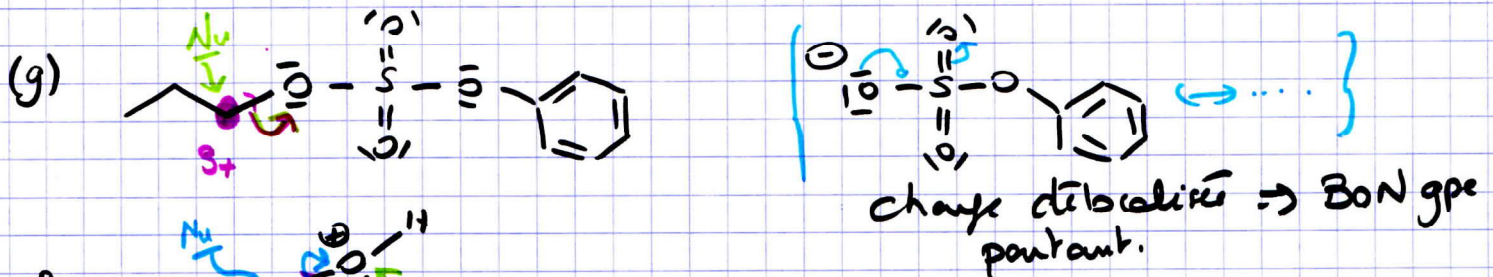
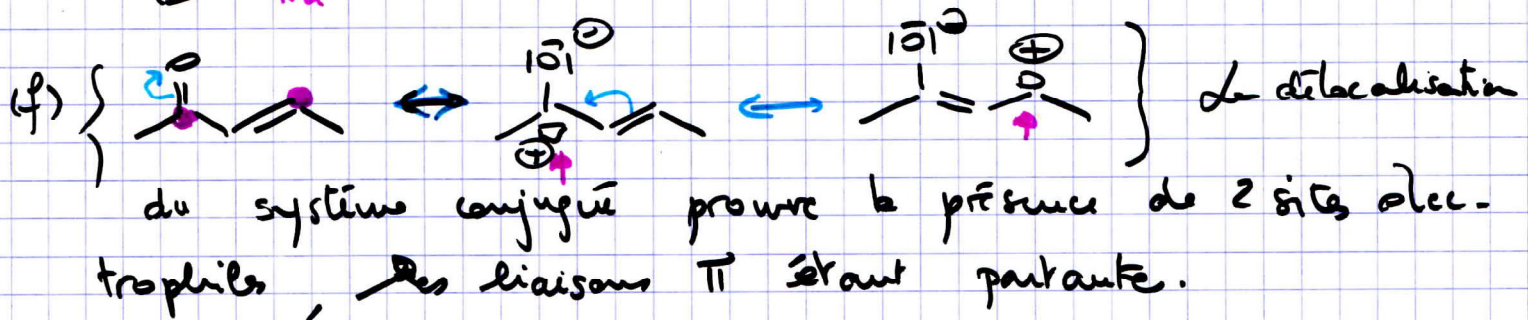
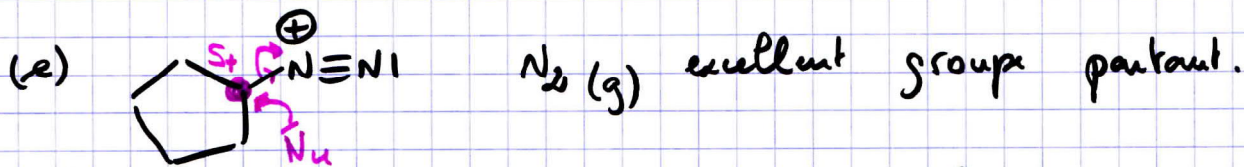
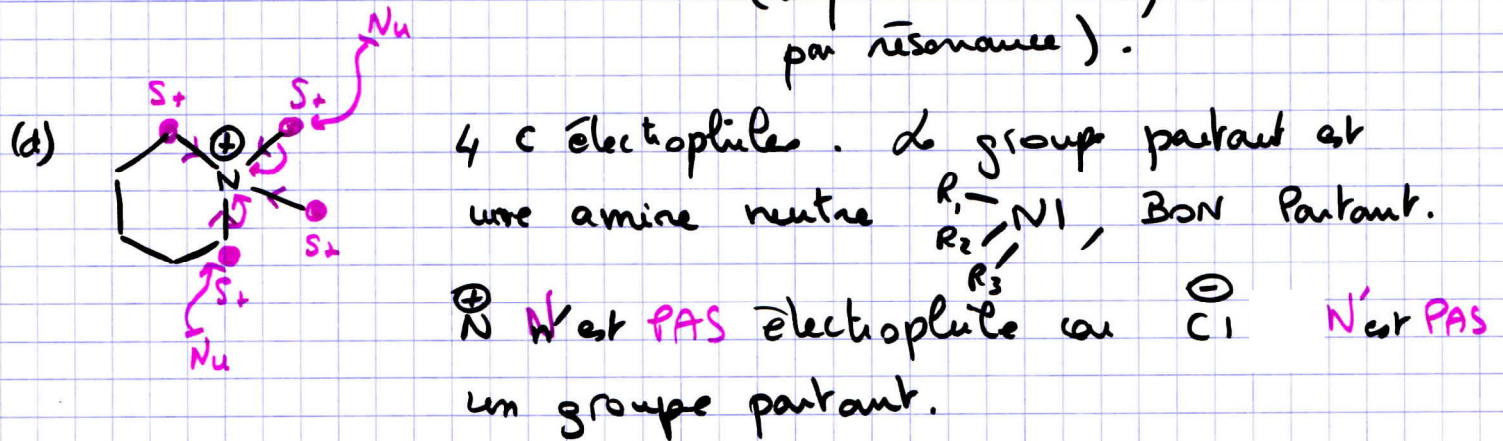
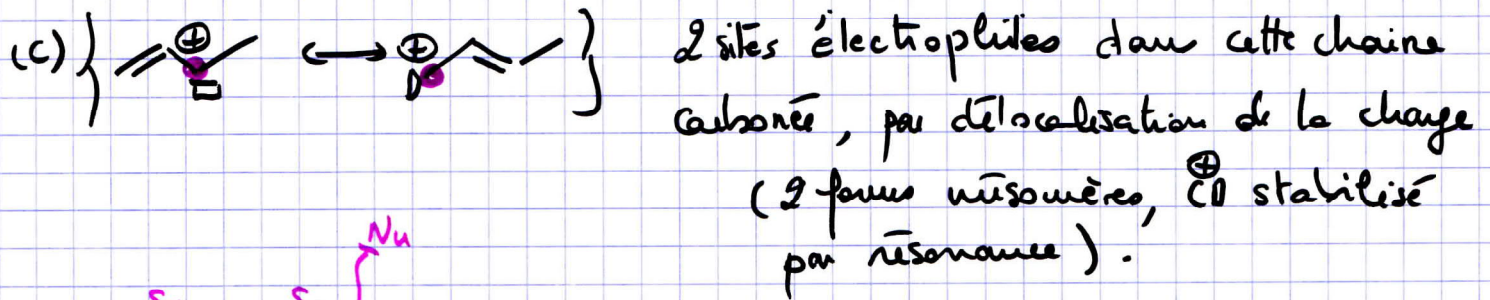
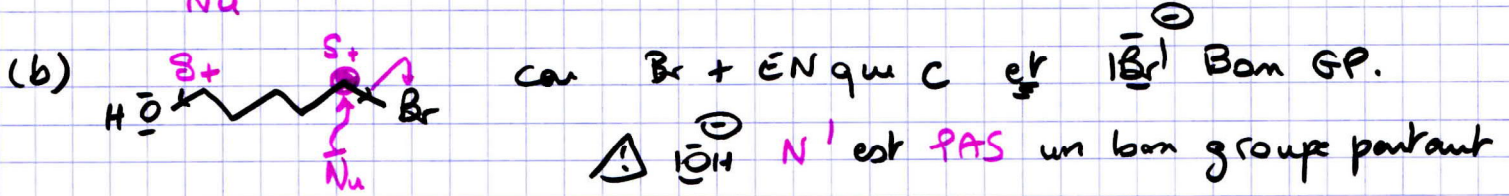
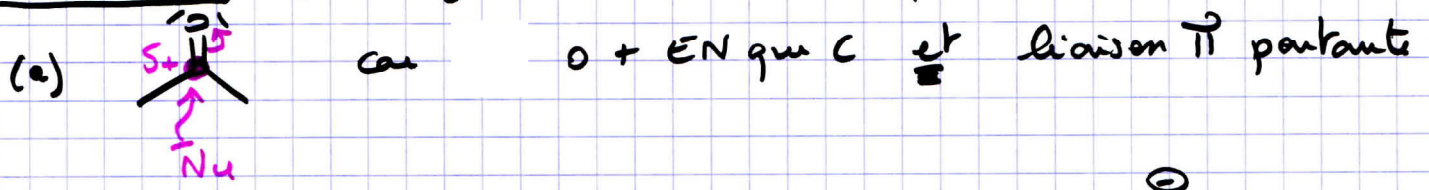


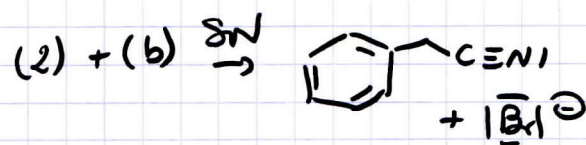
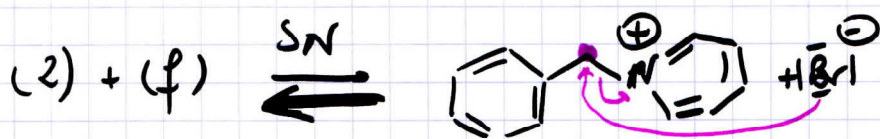
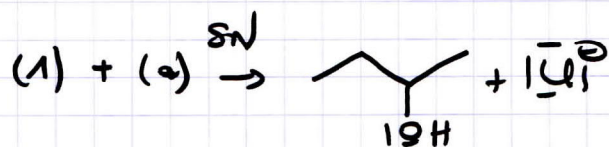
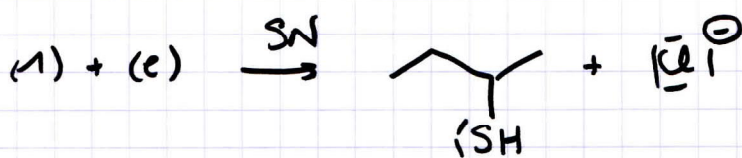
CORRECTION Exercice SN/E

Exercice 1

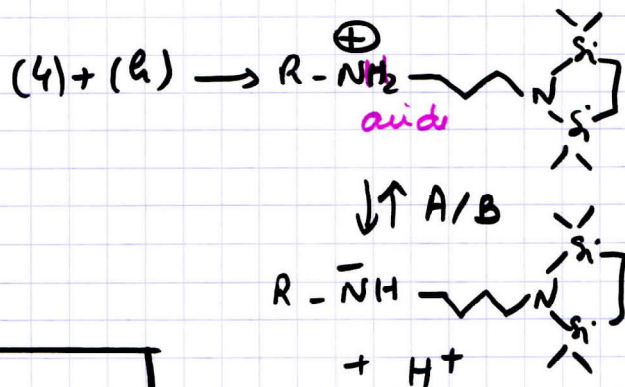
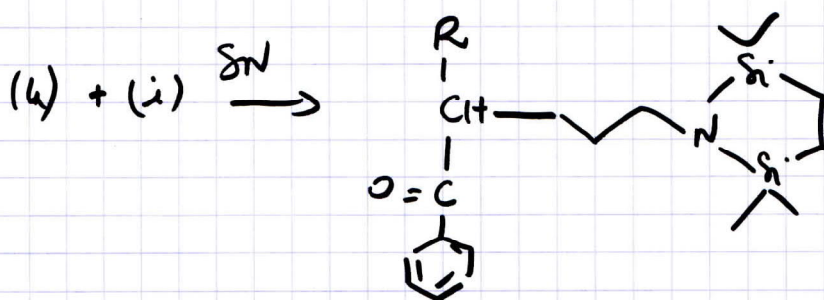
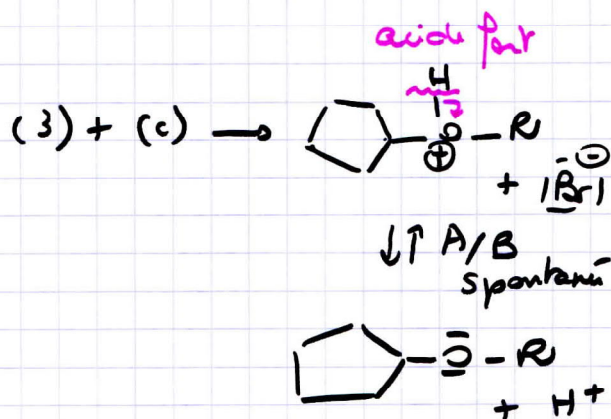
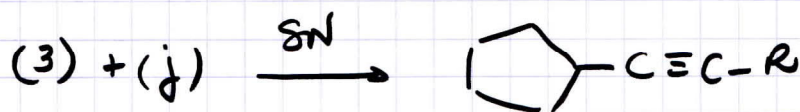
• désigne un site électrophile.



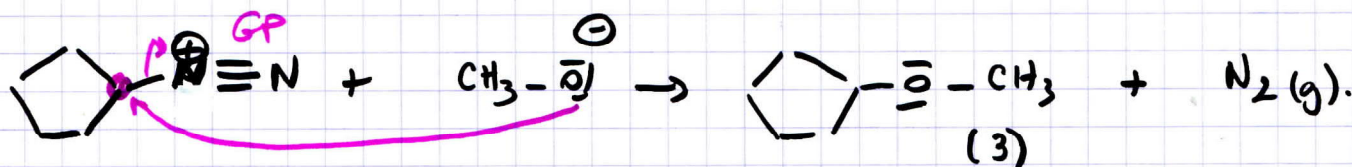
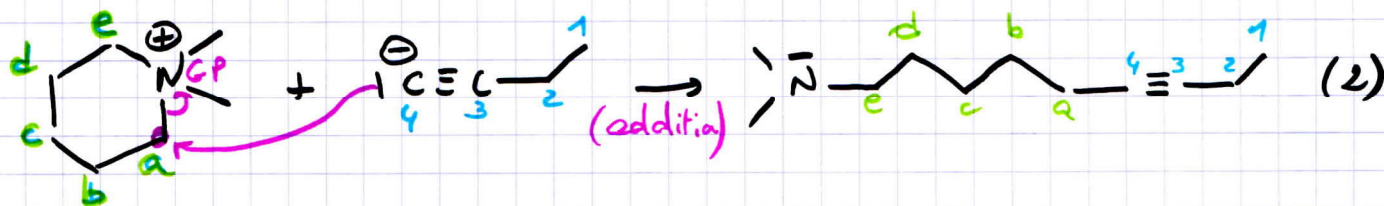
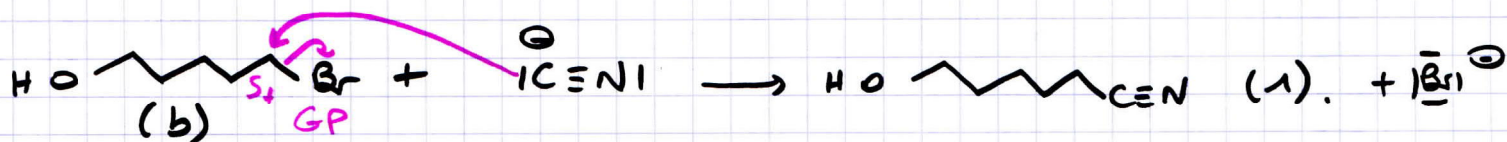
Exercice 2.1

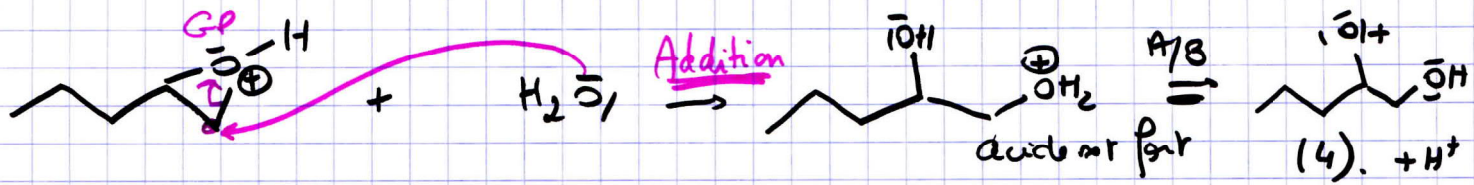


⚠ : (réaction inverse majoritaire
⇒ ~~(f)~~ MAUVAIS Nucleophile).



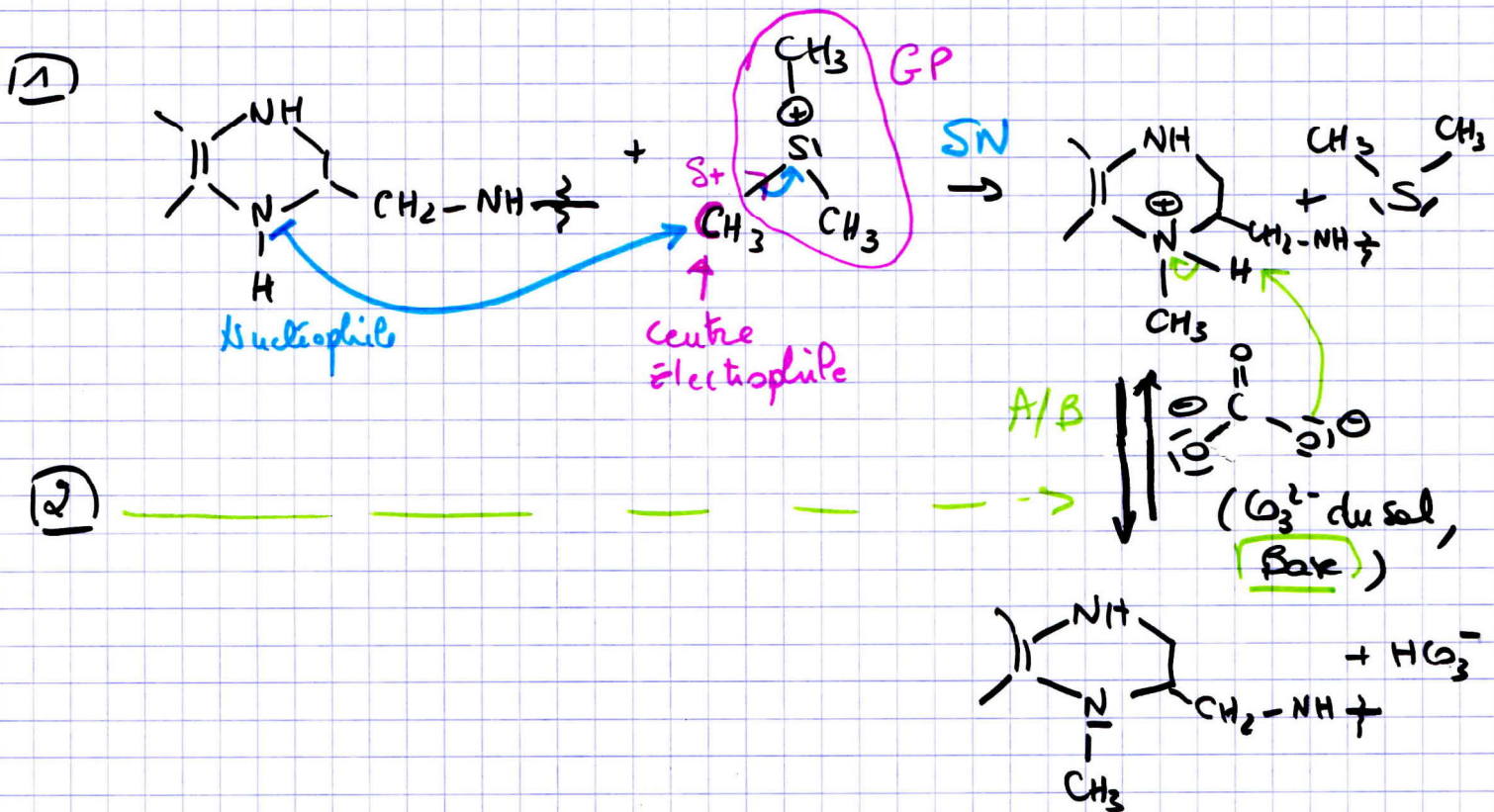
Exercice 2.2



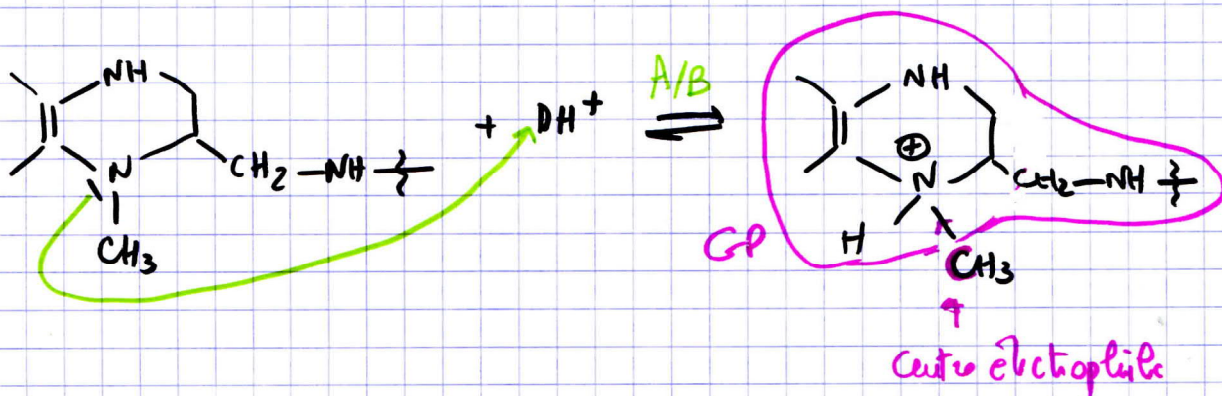


Ex 2-3 : voir p6

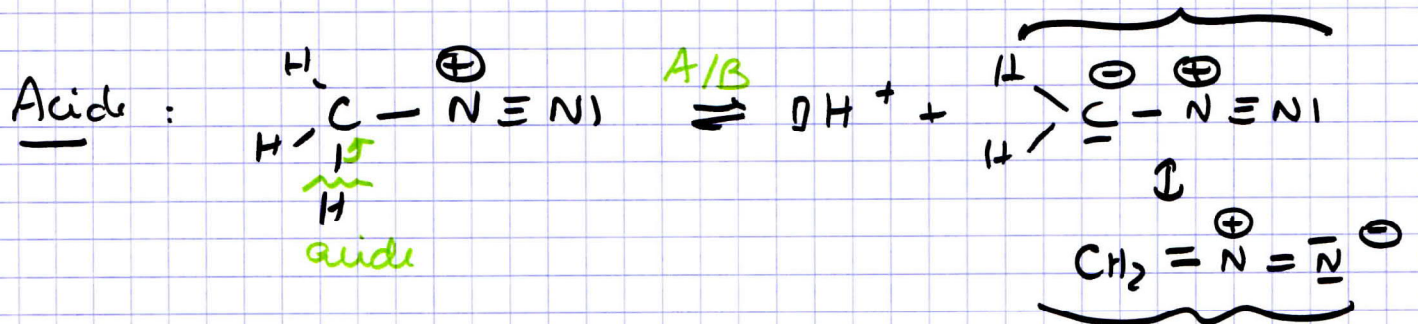
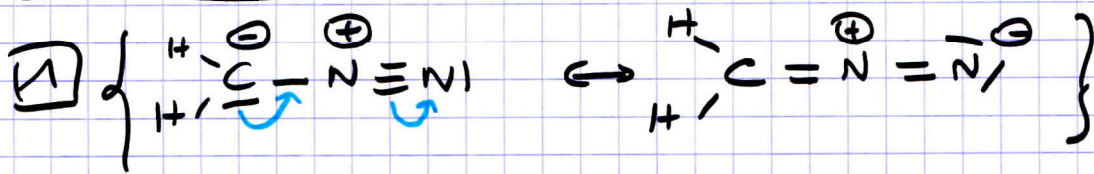
Exercice 2.4



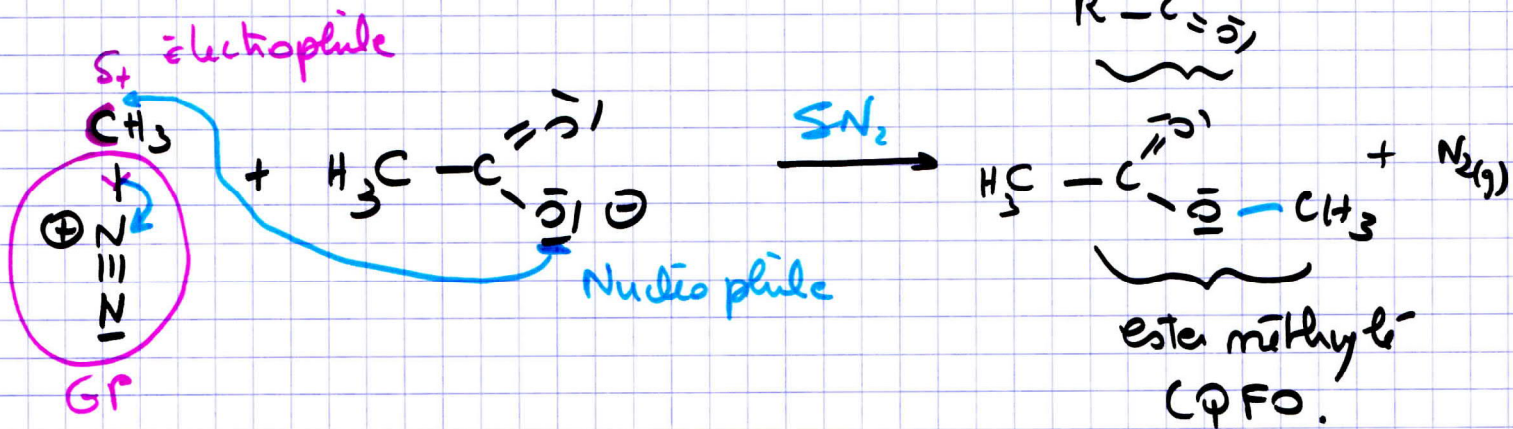
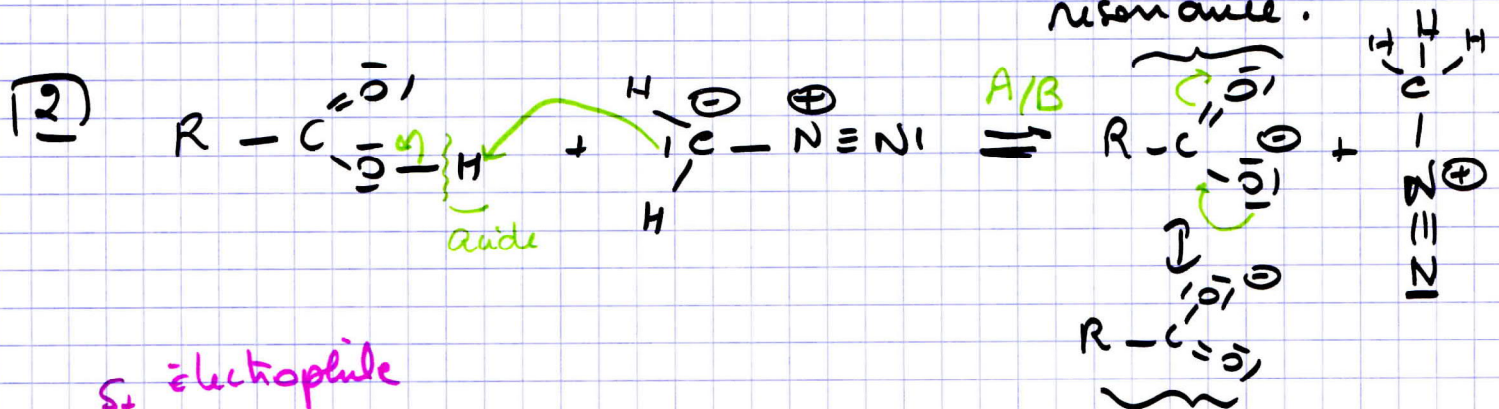
(3) Milieu Acide $\Rightarrow$ (R) A/B rapide en étape 1.



Exercice 2-6 IMPORTANT

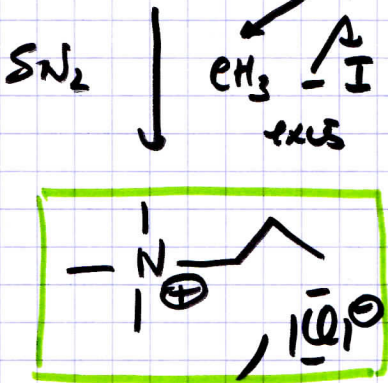
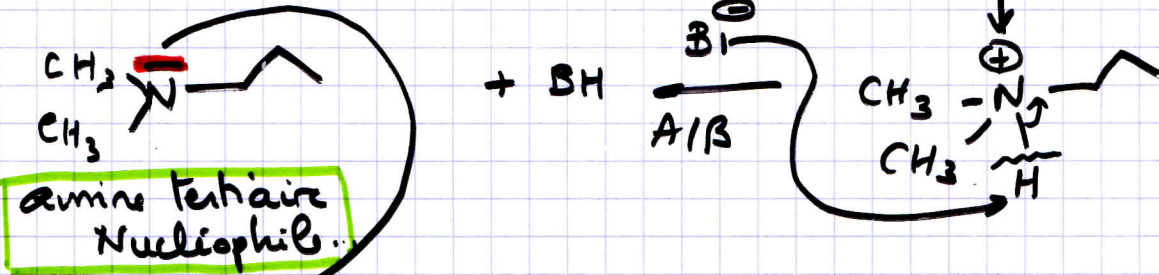
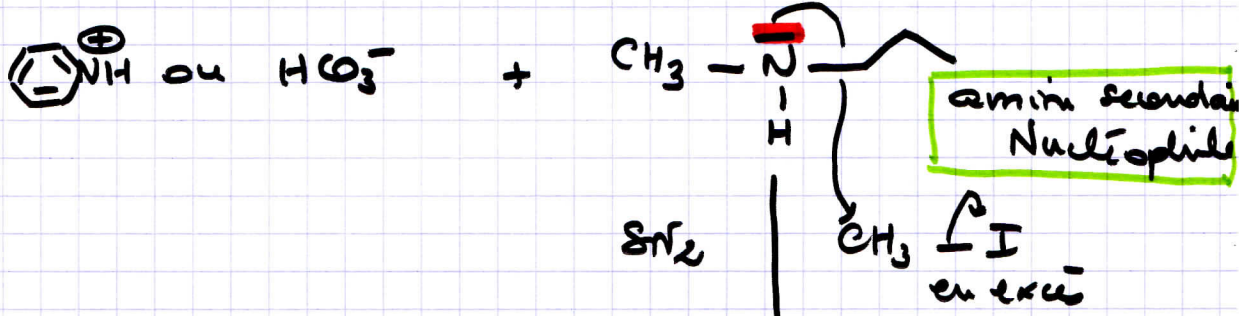
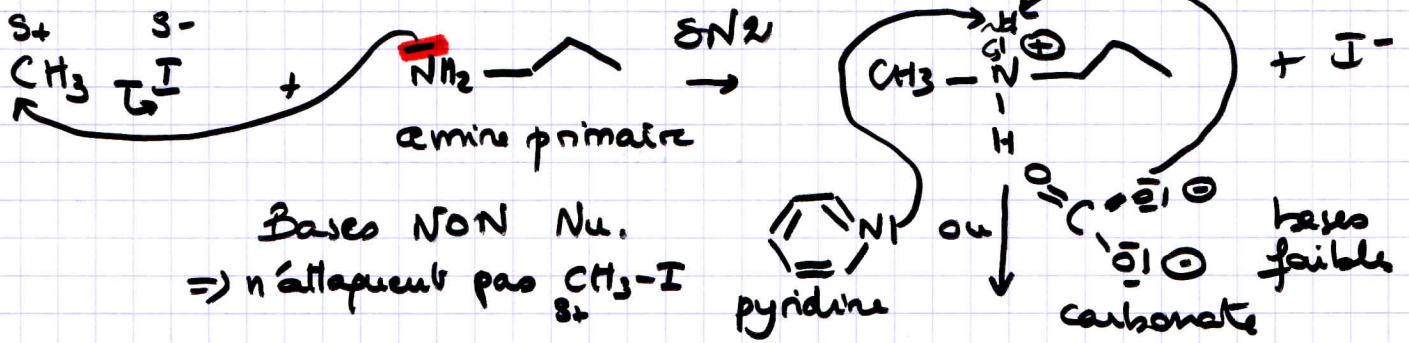


base stabilisée par résonance.



Le seul sous-produit est le gaz sans danger aucun, propre N_2 , diazote, présent naturellement à 80% dans l'air.

2-3



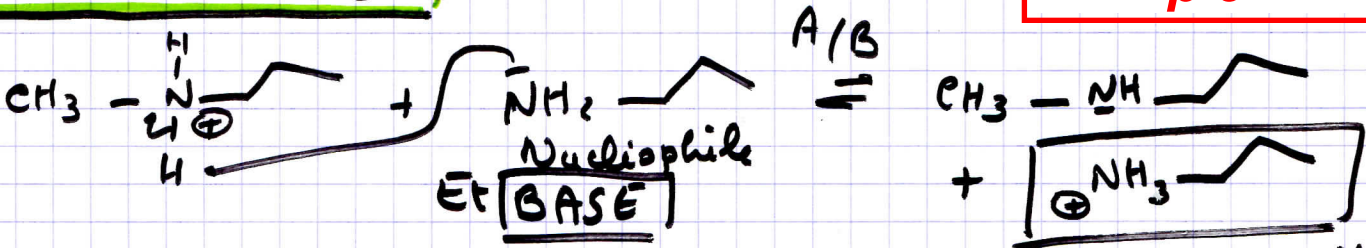
Chaque proton α à l'amine est fixé par la base

Des groupes CH_3 (allyle) sont fixés sur N $\Rightarrow$ Alkylation

Sel d'halogénure d'ammonium quaternaire (4 liaisons de N avec C) N^+

Lien associé

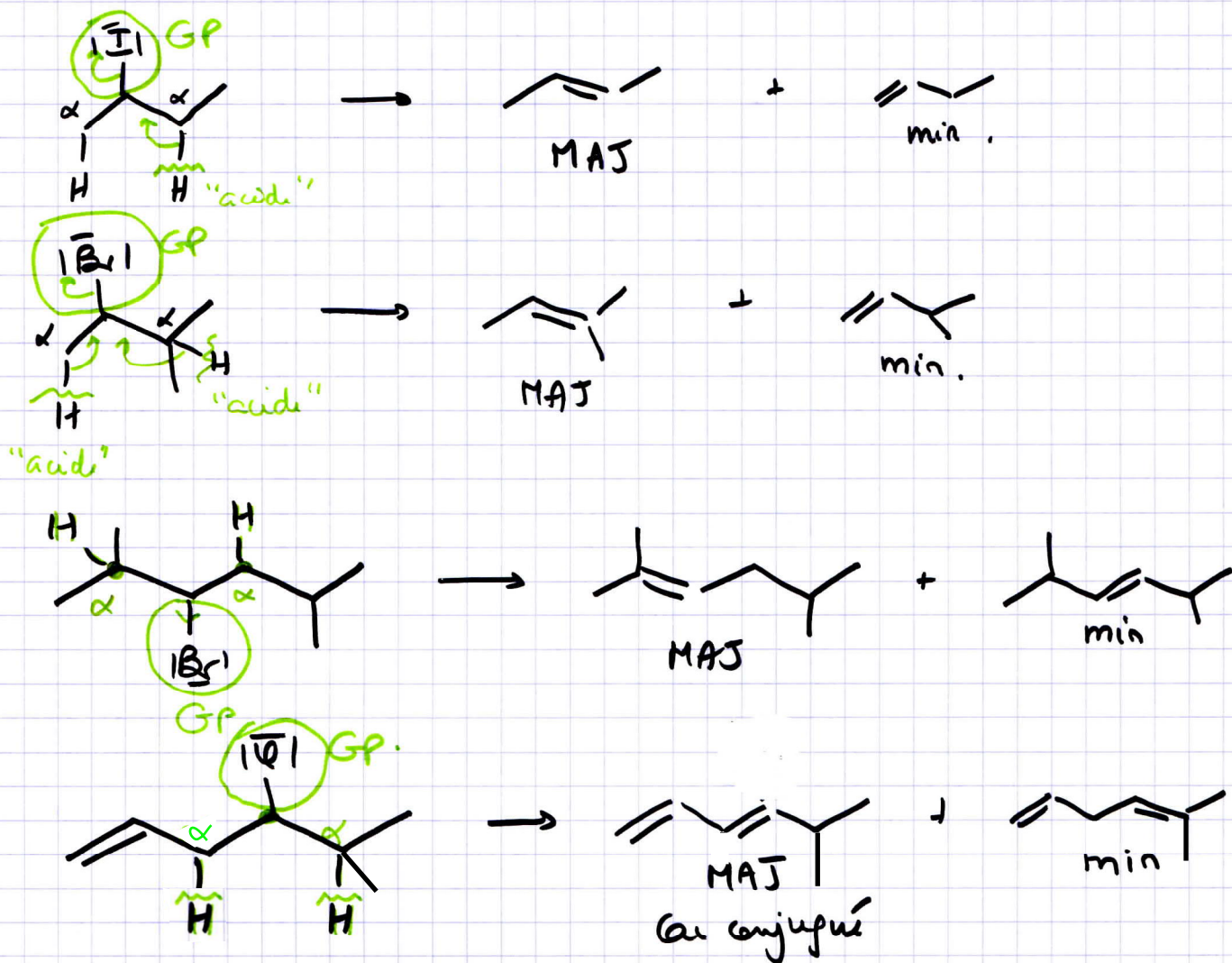
Si absence de base:



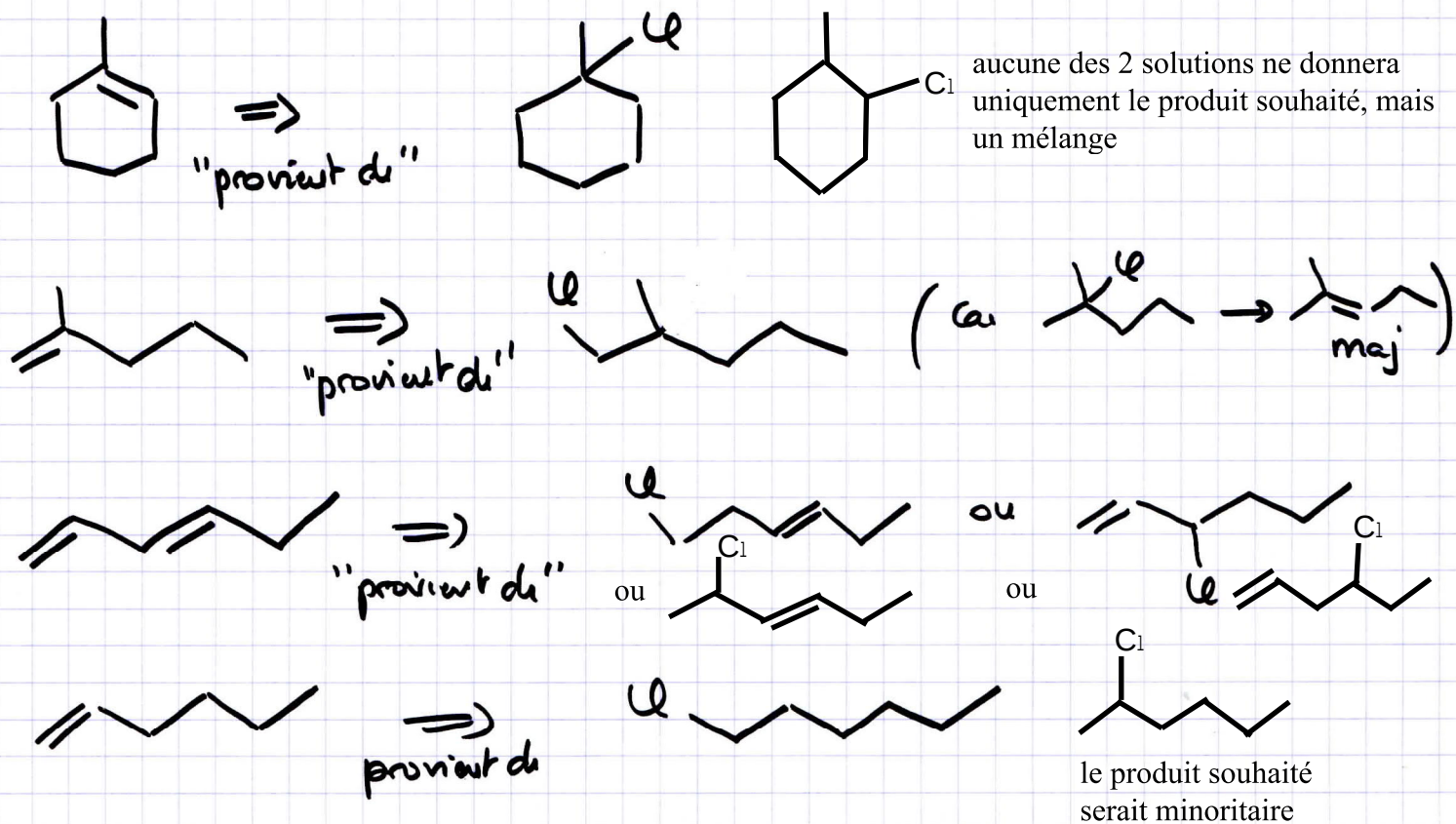
Retour Ex 2-4 p 3

$\Rightarrow$ Au mieux, le moitié de l'amine sera transformée

Exercice 3-1



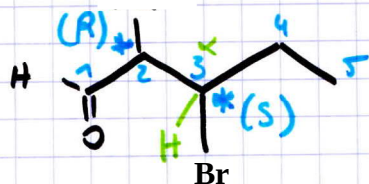
Exercice 3-2



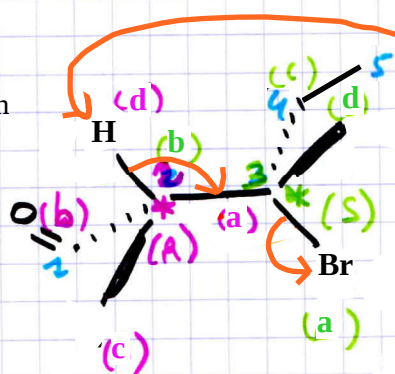
Exercice 4-1 Analyse du texte :

LDA = base très forte } $\Rightarrow$ élimination
Chaufrage

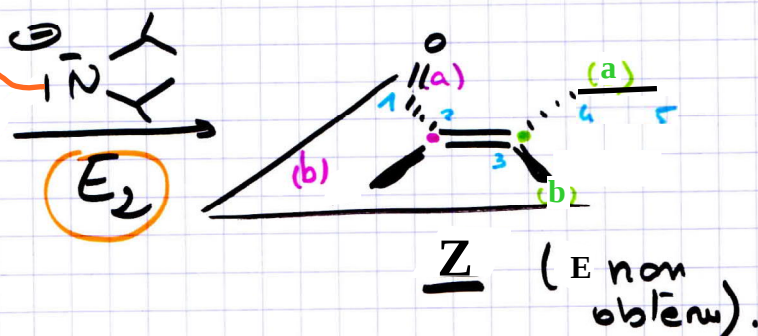
UNIQUE alcène $\Rightarrow$ mécanisme E_2 .



H et Br en position
antipériplanaire



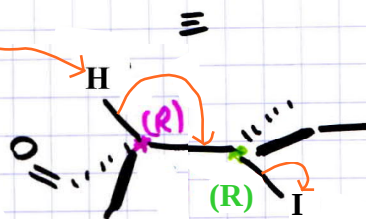
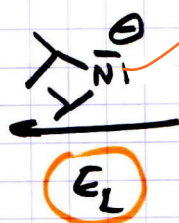
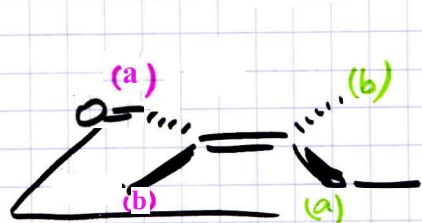
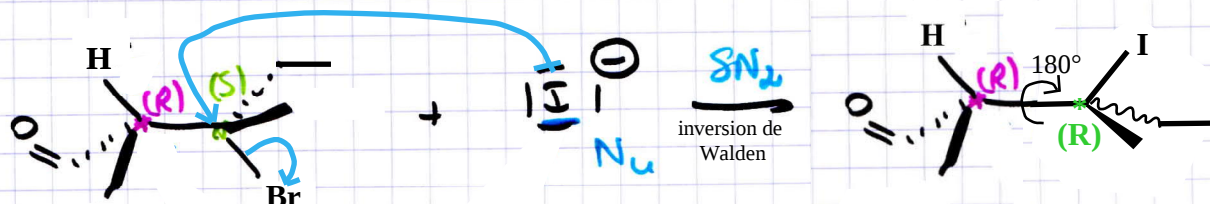
H, C α , C β et Br
doivent être placés en anti-
-périplanaire :



réaction diastérosspécifique
énantiomère
ou (S) (R) $\rightarrow$ Z aussi.

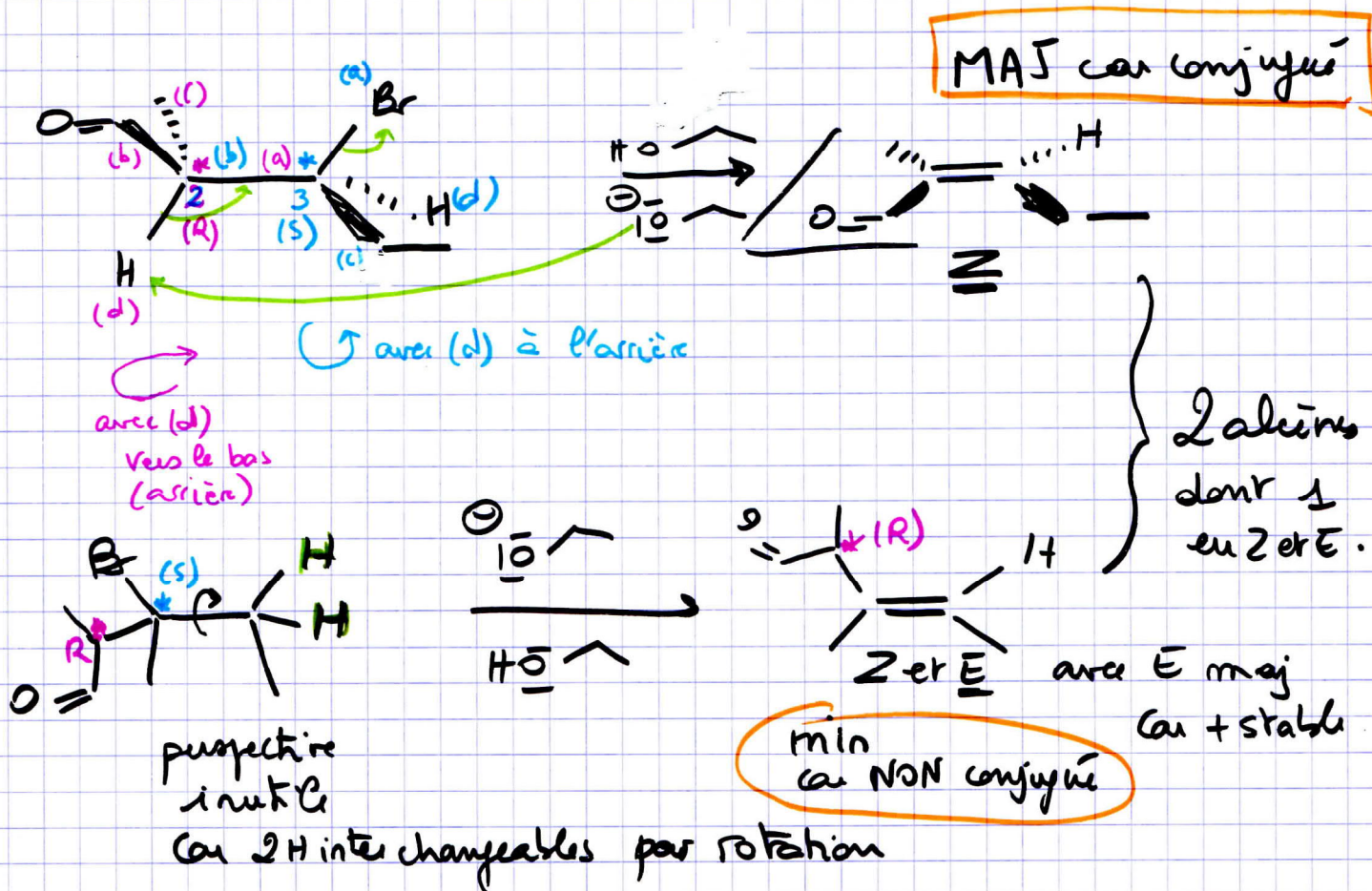
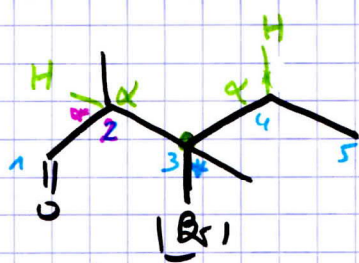
MAIS : (R) (R)
et (S) (S) $\rightarrow$ E.
diastéréoisomères

12 Il faut transformer le réactif de départ en son diastéréoisomère
 $\Rightarrow$ 1) S_N2 par I^- par exemple, en ex $\bar{e}$ s.



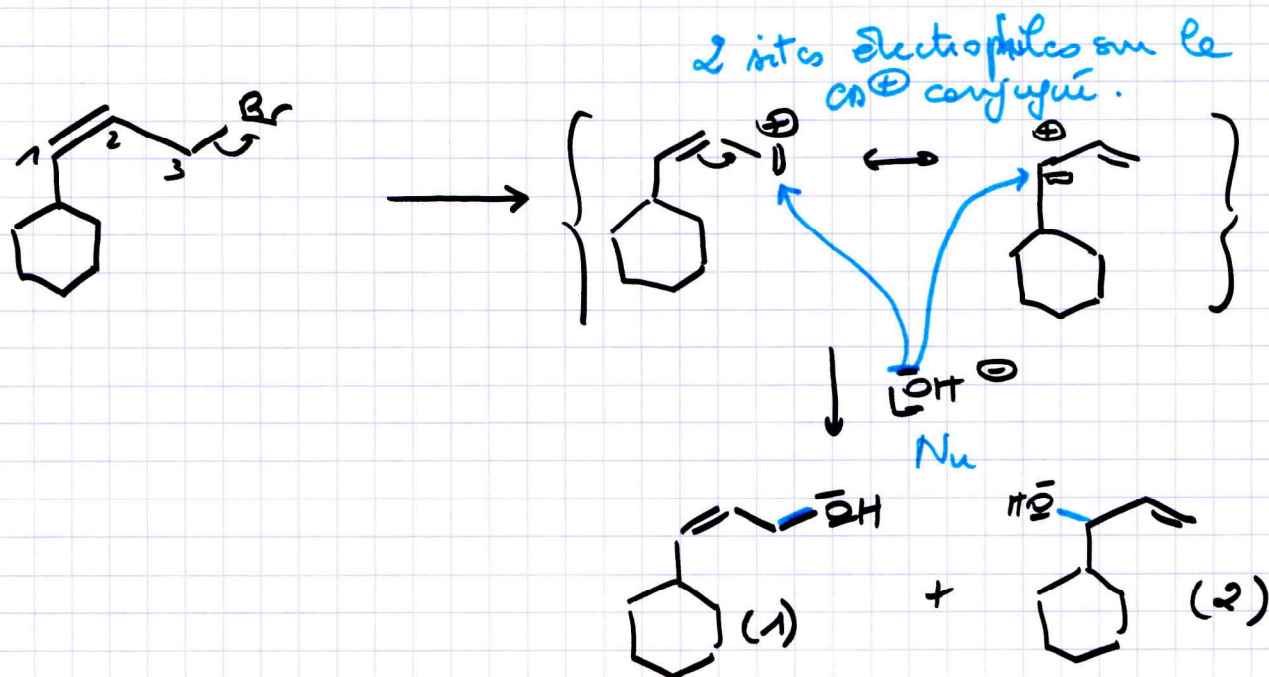
H et I en position
antipériplanaire

3



Le mécanisme reste diastérosélectif, mais cette propriété ne s'exprime que pour l'obtention de l'alcène majoritaire.

Exercice 4-2

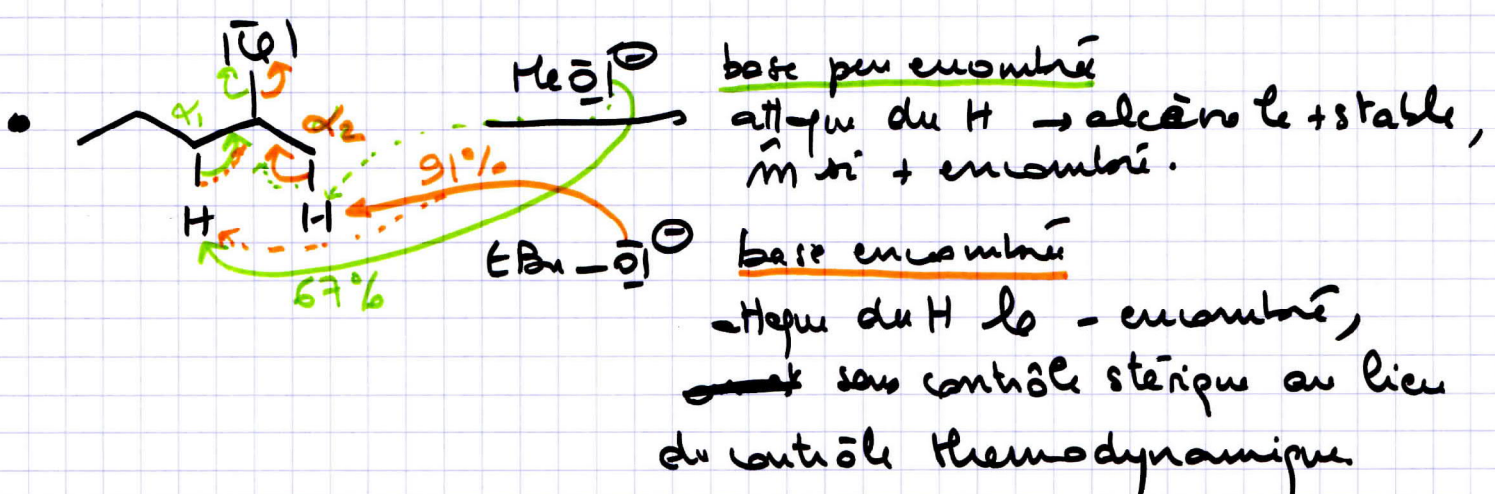
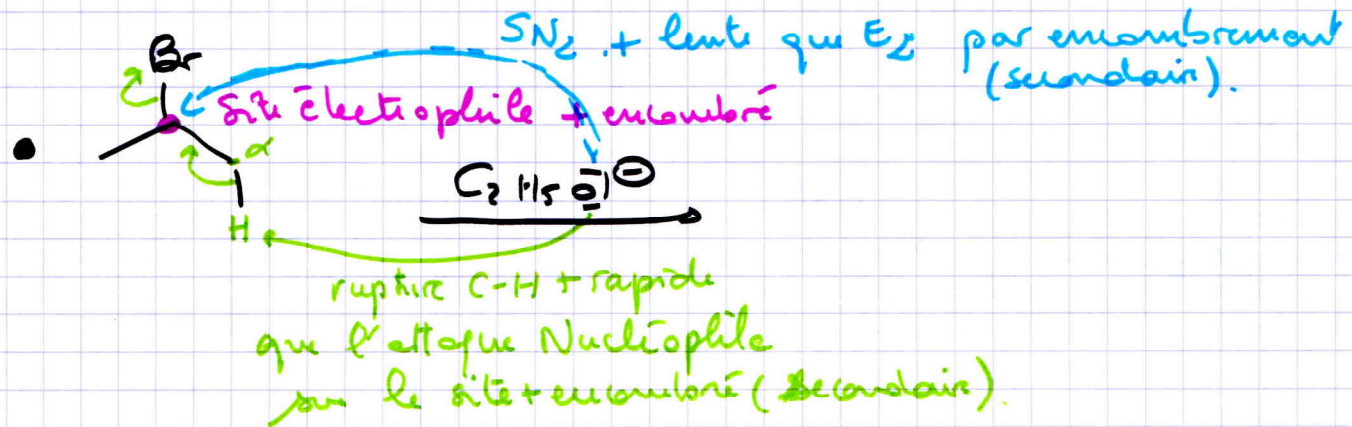
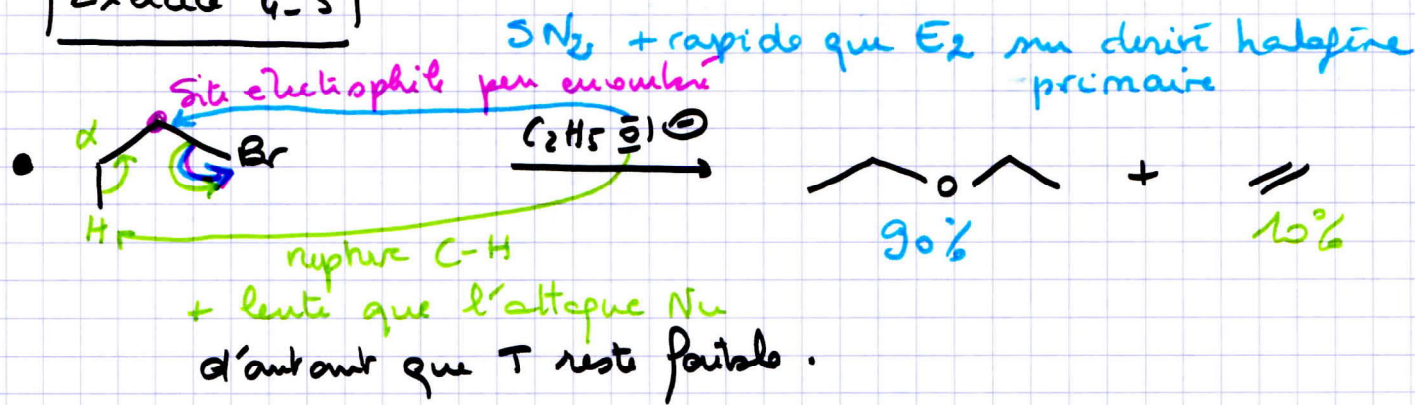


Une SN_2 n'aurait donné que l'alcool (1)

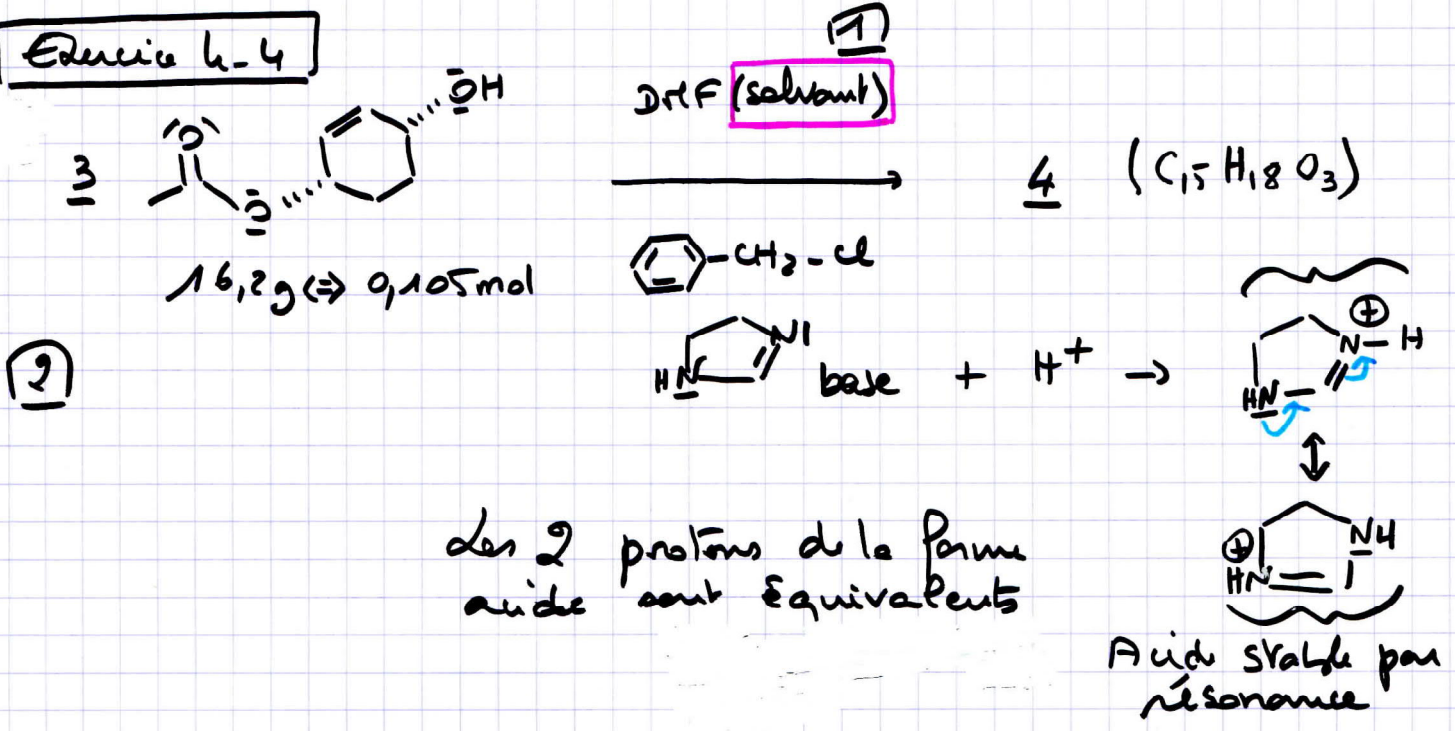
Seul le mécanisme SN_1 , via un CH^+ conjugué permet de justifier le mélange.

(Il se peut que l'alcool ait réagi simultanément selon les 2 mécanismes SN_1 ET SN_2).

Exercice 4-3



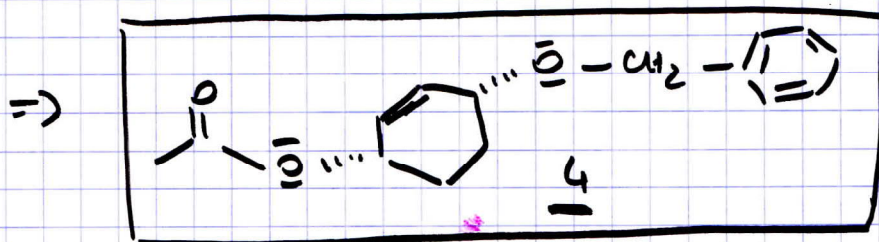
Exercice 4-4



[3] La formule brute de 4 montre que 4 a 7 carbones de plus que 3, le même nombre d'oxygène que 3.

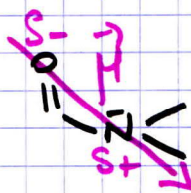
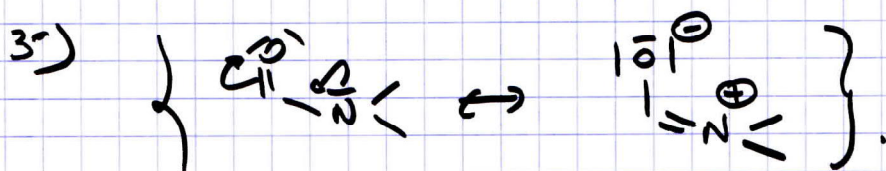
7C proviennent de $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl}$, dont Cl disparaît $\Rightarrow$ SN.

Gr : $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O}^-$ présente 1 seul site nucléophile : O^- (alcool).

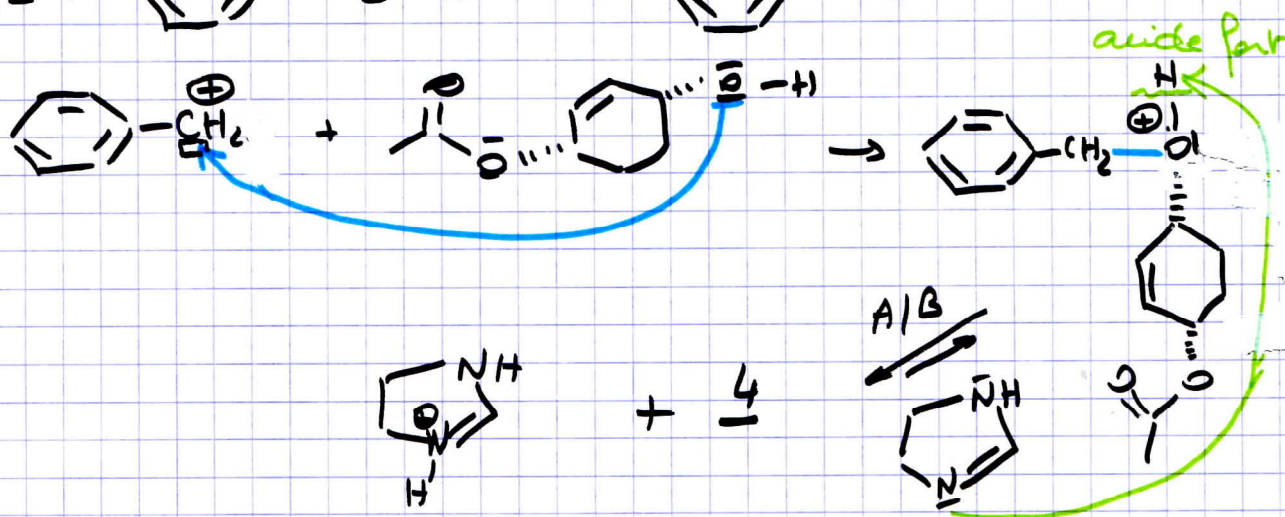
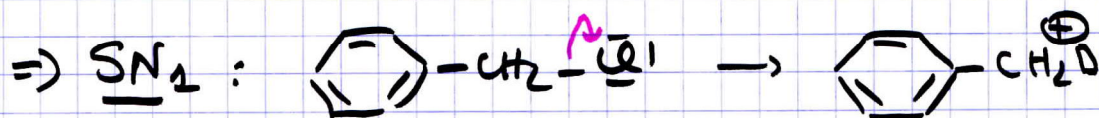


[4] Mécanisme : 1°) L'imidazole n'est pas une base suffisamment forte pour arracher le H d'un alcool ($\text{pK}_a \approx 16$).

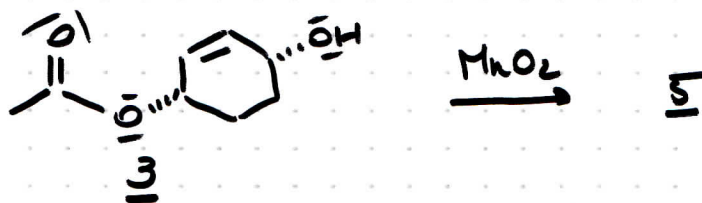
2°) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CH}_2\text{O}^+$ est stabilisé par résonance



est un solvant POLAIRE qui solvate mieux les cations par $\text{O}^- \rightarrow \text{O}^+$.



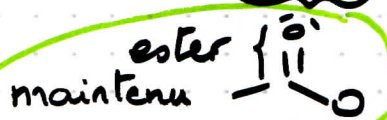
5



IR $\Rightarrow$ ① "plus de bande large au delà de 3000 cm^{-1} "

$\Rightarrow$ Alcool a disparu
-O-H

② "2 raies fines et intenses ≈ 1710 et 1695 cm^{-1} "



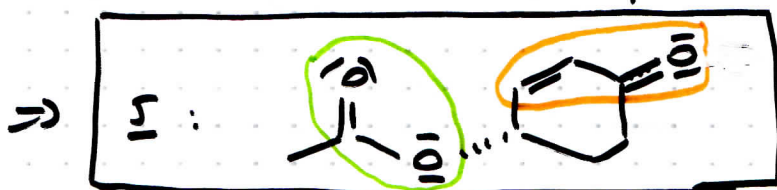
↑
nouvelle C=O

③ "décalage de $1653\text{ cm}^{-1} \rightarrow 1620\text{ cm}^{-1}$ "

C=C σ a diminué

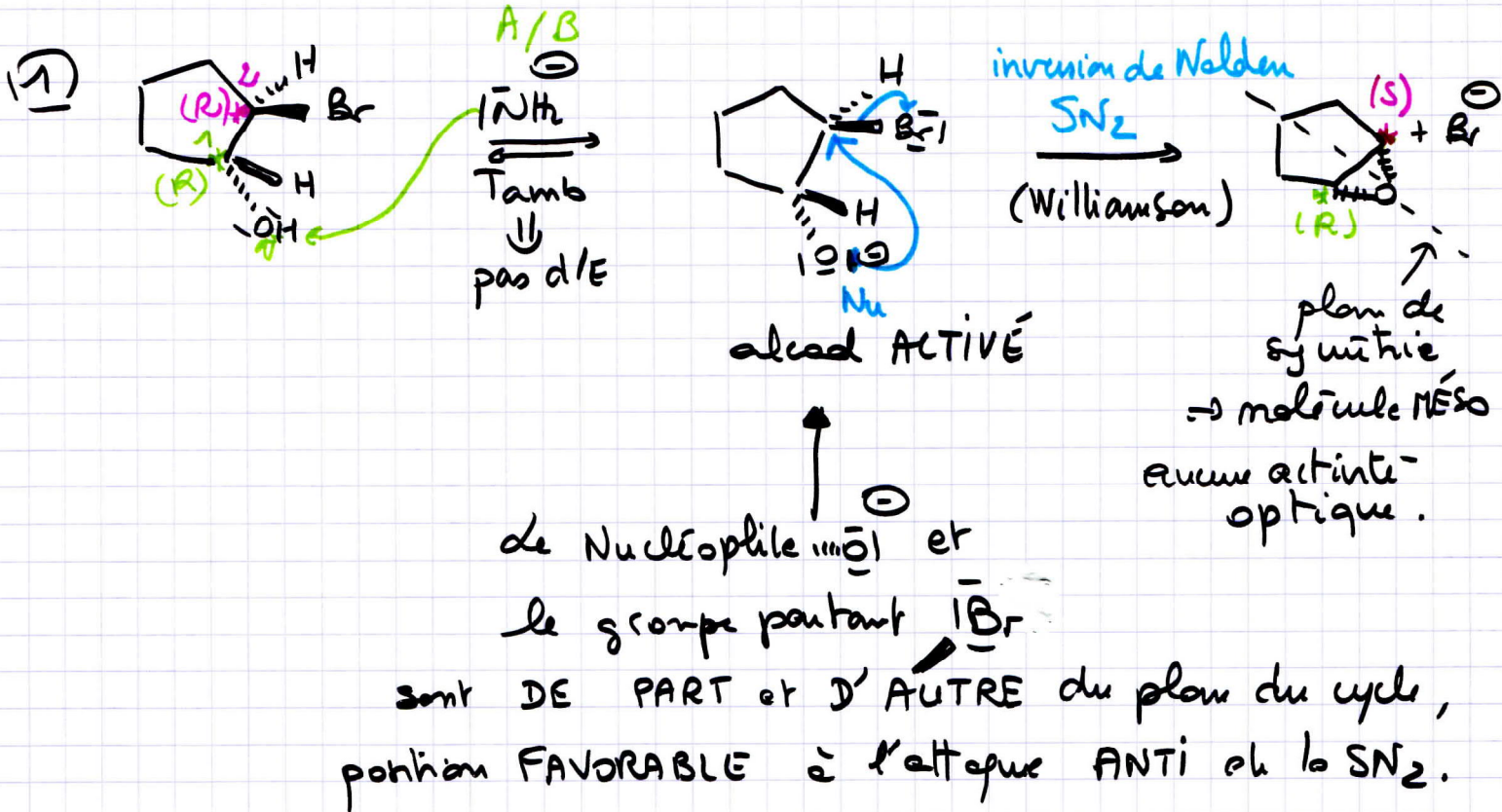
$\Rightarrow$ C=C conjugués.

① + ② + ③ $\Rightarrow$ MnO_2 a oxydé $\dots\text{OH} \rightarrow =\text{O}$.

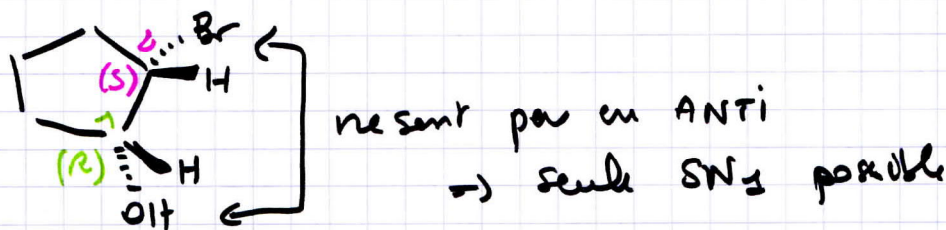


• type de Réaction : OXYDATION

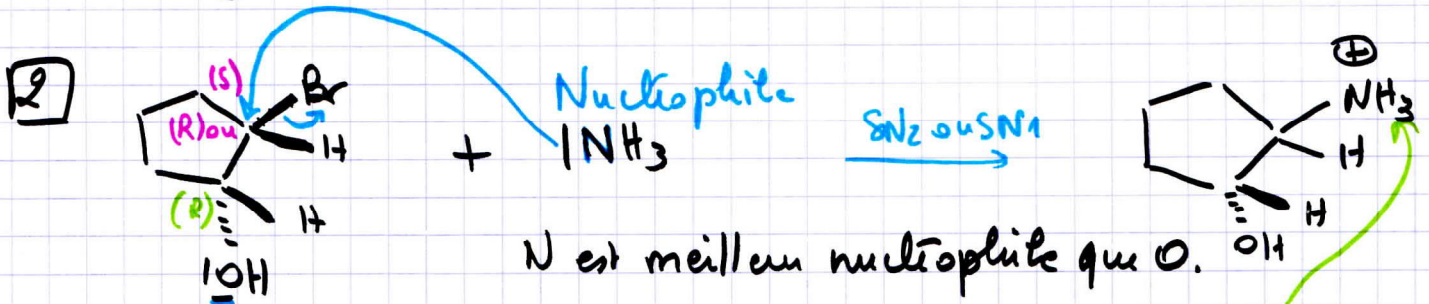
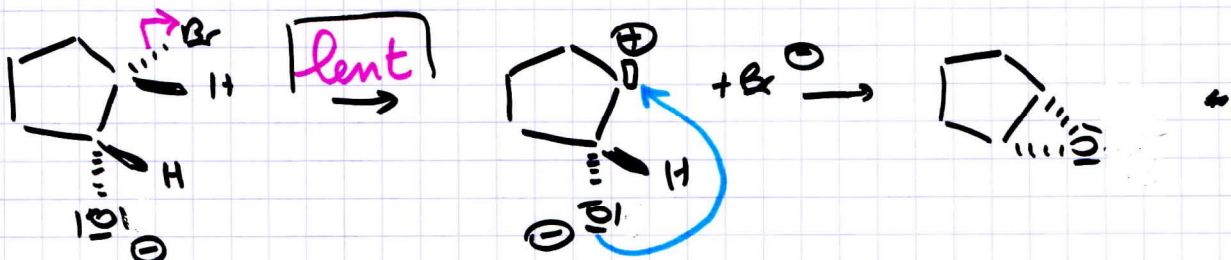
Exercice 5. 1



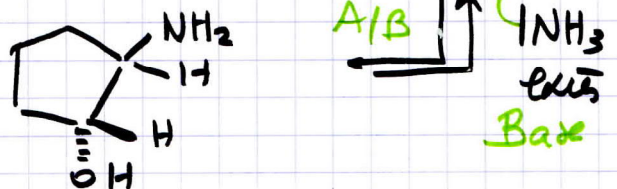
MAIS :



or $\text{C}^\oplus$ est secondaire et lent à former



La vitesse de SN_2 ou SN_2
 ne dépend pas de la configuration
 (R) ou (S) du C-Br.



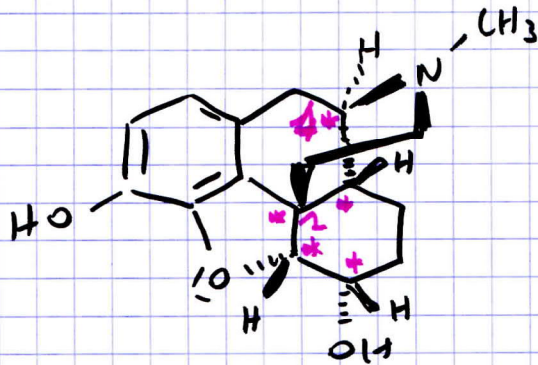
3 NH_2^- Base très forte $\Rightarrow$ Activité basique + rapide que l'activité nucléophile.

NH_3 base trop faible pour agir sur un alcool de ($\text{pK}_\text{A} \approx 10$)

$\text{pK}_\text{A} \approx 16 \Rightarrow$ l'activité nucléophile s'exprime (+ lentement).

Exercice 5-2

1



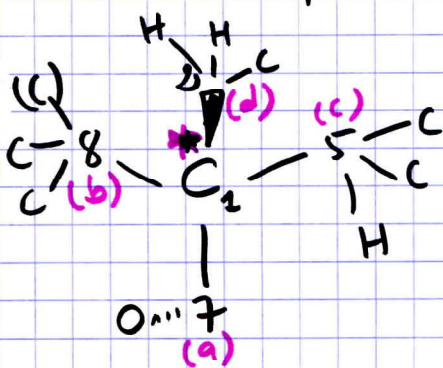
de molécule a 5 C^* et aucun plan de symétrie.

Toutefois le PONT  divise par 2 le nbe de stéréoisomères possibles car les C_4^* et C_2^* doivent être inversés simultanément.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^5}{2} = 2^{5-1} = 2^4 \text{ stéréoisomères possibles de la morphine.}$$

$2 \leftarrow \text{pour}$

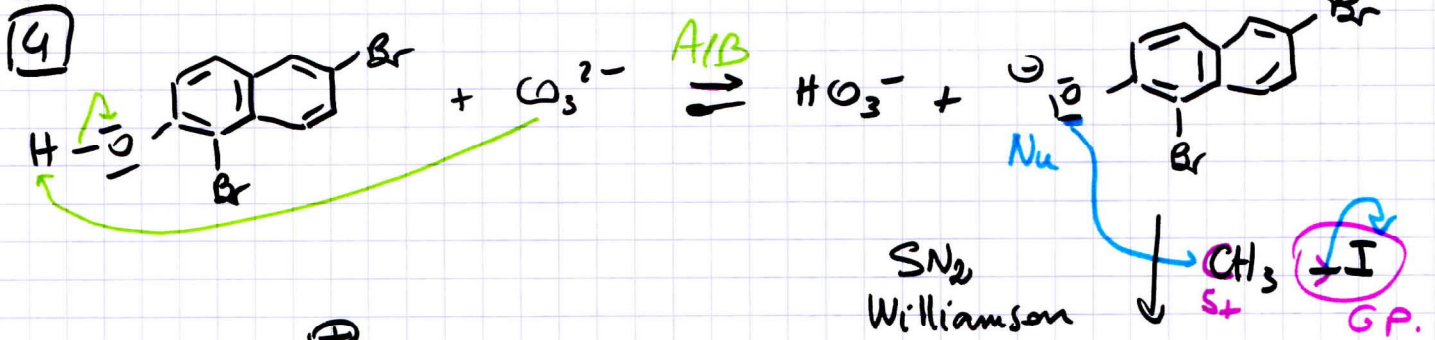
2



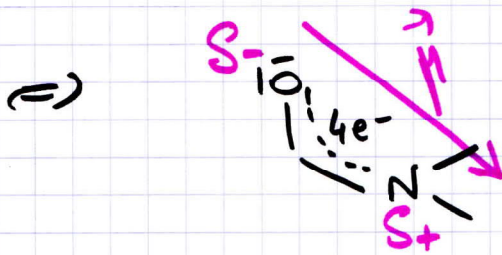
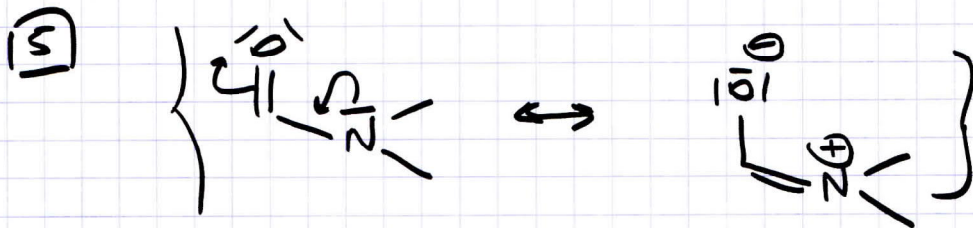
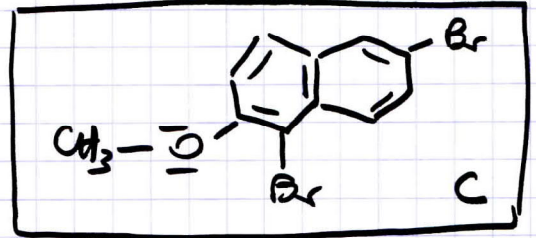
 avec (d) devant

$\Rightarrow \text{C}_2 (\text{S})$

(3) CO_3^{2-} = Base non nucléophile



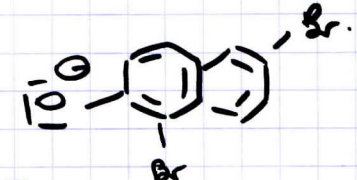
SN_2 car $\text{CH}_3\text{O}^\oplus$ trop instable et inénucléophile.



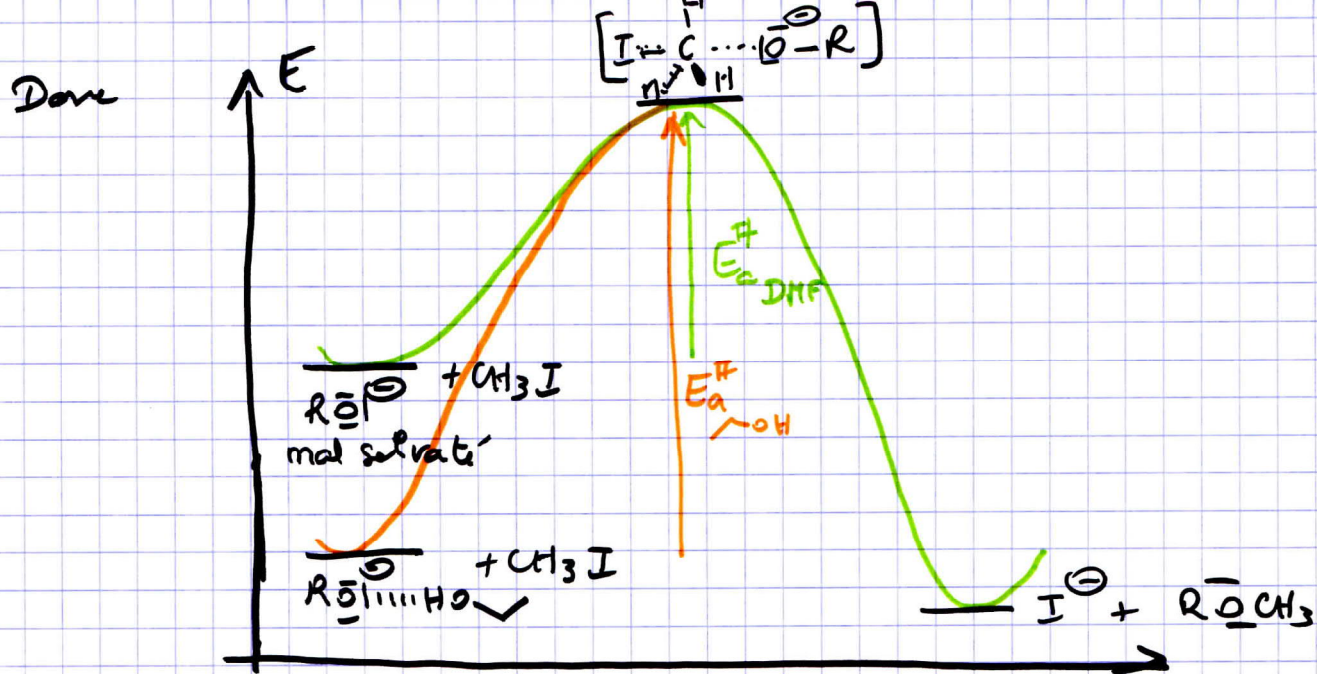
la résonance justifie la polarité de la molécule.

$\text{O}^\ominus$ atome peu encombré $\Rightarrow$ $\oplus$ peuvent se lier par les doublets de O .

$(=\text{N}^\oplus)$ encombré $\Rightarrow$ $\ominus$ approche difficilement.

(6) Notions $\text{R}-\text{O}^\ominus$ le Nucléophile 

Dans le solvant, les paires d'ions K^+ , $\text{O}^\ominus-\text{R}$ sont bien séparés car K^+ est très bien solvatié, alors que $\text{R}-\text{O}^\ominus$ ne l'est pas. Au contraire dans l'éthanol $\text{R}-\text{O}^\ominus \cdots \text{H}-\text{O}$ et très bien solvatié par liaison H.



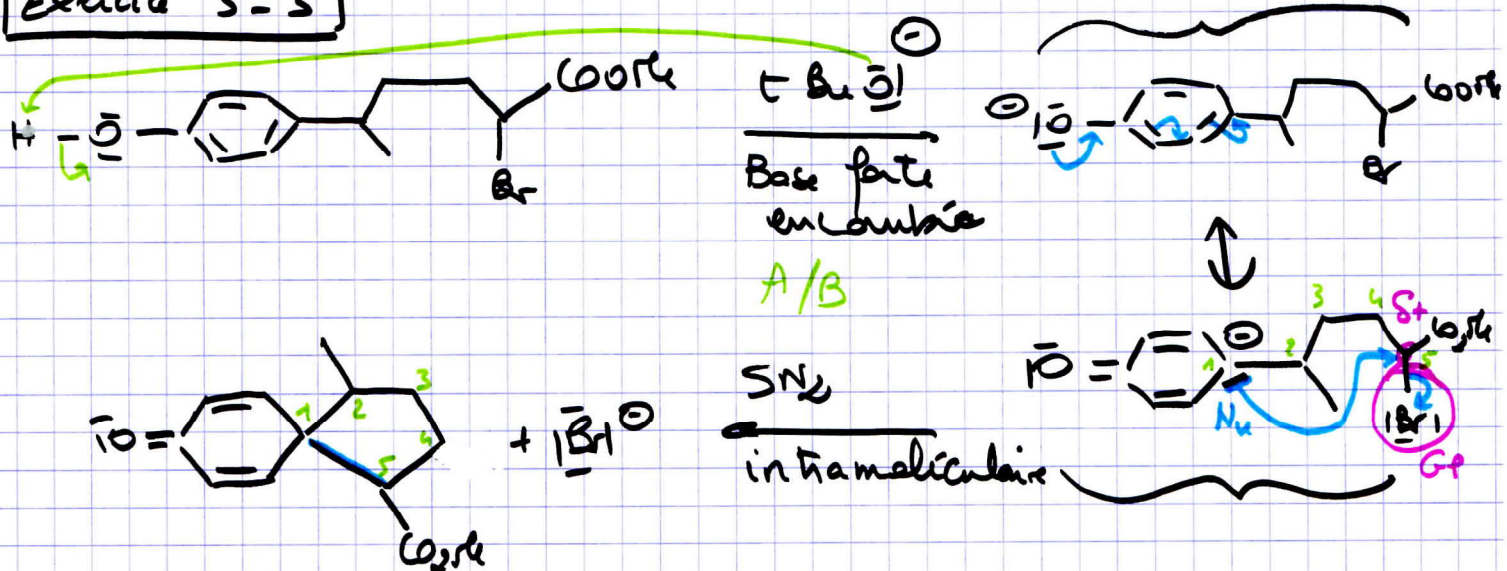
(la solvation STABILISE une espèce $\ominus$ $\Rightarrow$ E plus faible):

Donc $E_a^{\#}_{DMF} < E_a^{\#}_{HO}$ $\Rightarrow$ $N_{S_N2, DMF} > N_{S_N2, HO}$

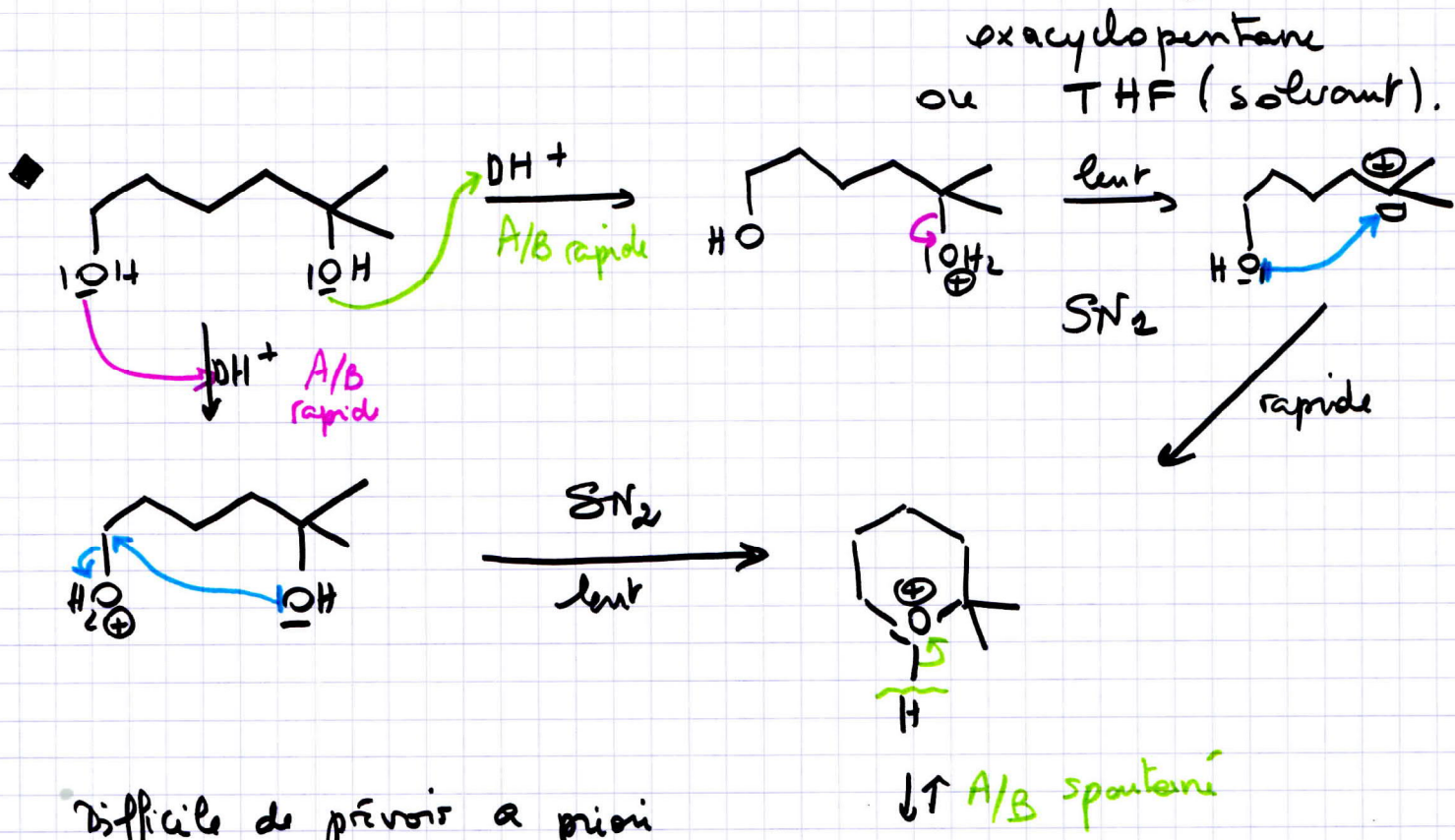
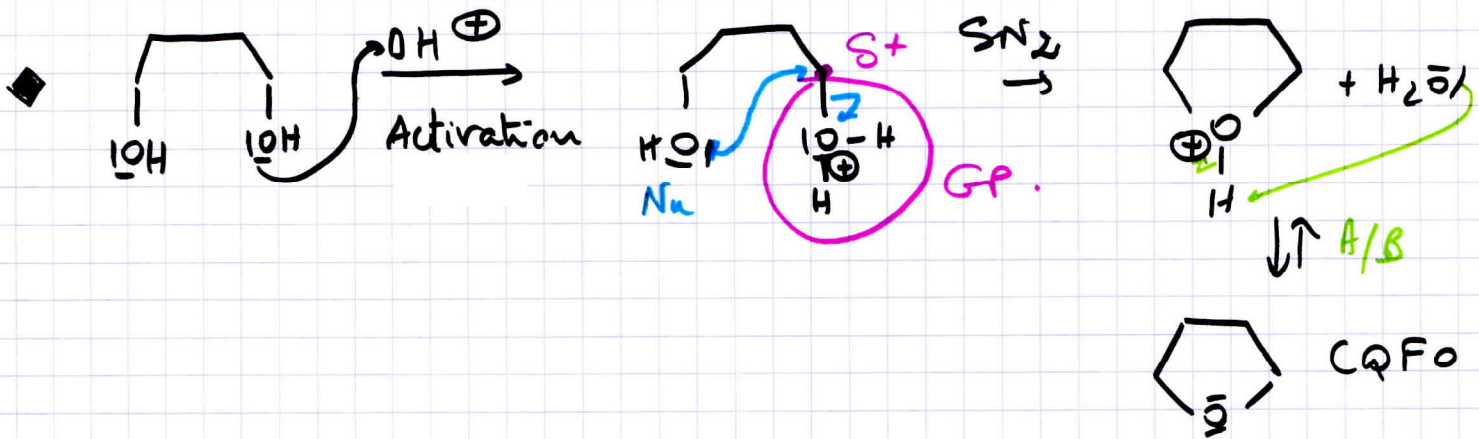
la solvation stabilise le nucléophile, ce qui le rend $\ominus$ efficace ie réaction + lente.

[7] Raisonnement sur $E_a^{\#}$ $\Rightarrow$ CINÉTIQUE.

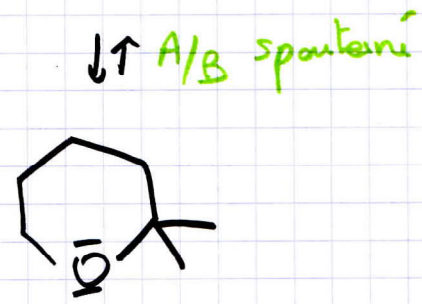
Exercice 5-3



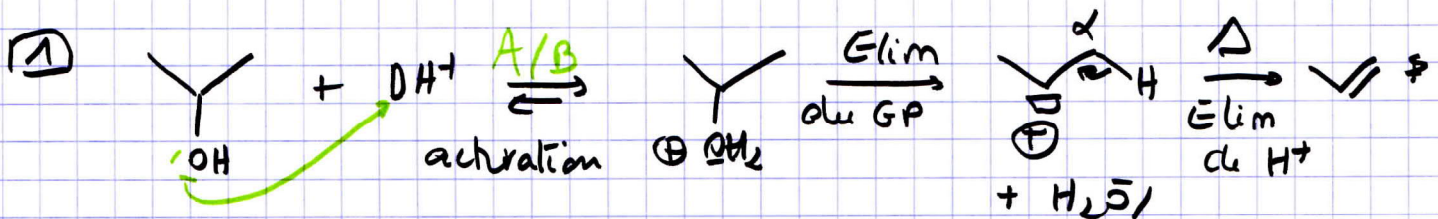
Exercice 6.1



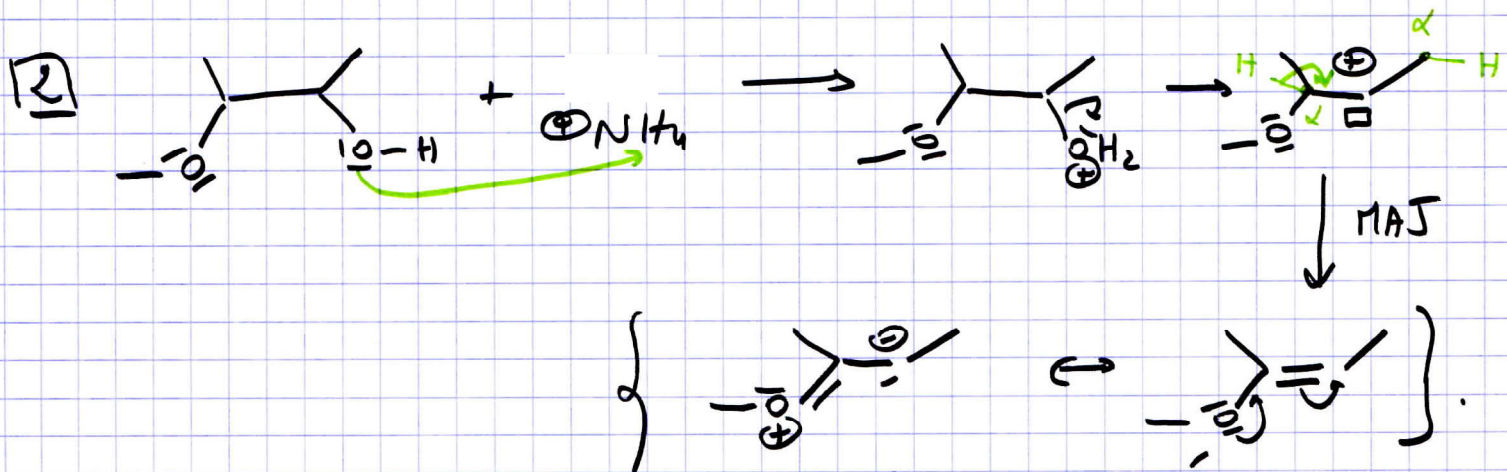
Difficile de prévoir a priori
 quel est le mécanisme
 majoritaire ...



Exercice 6-2



dans un milieu H_2SO_4 concentré, et fort chauffage.

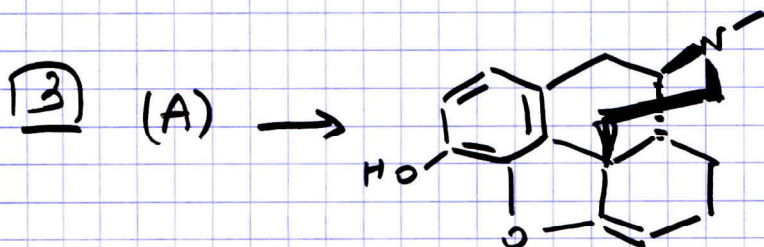
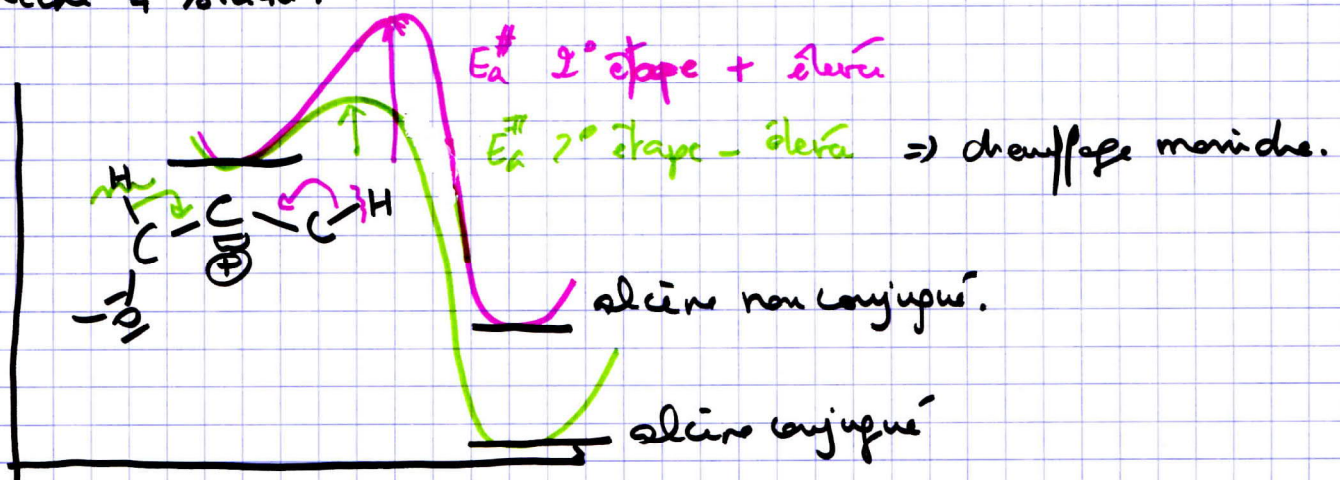


Alcine CONJUGUÉE

avec l'Oxygène de l'éther

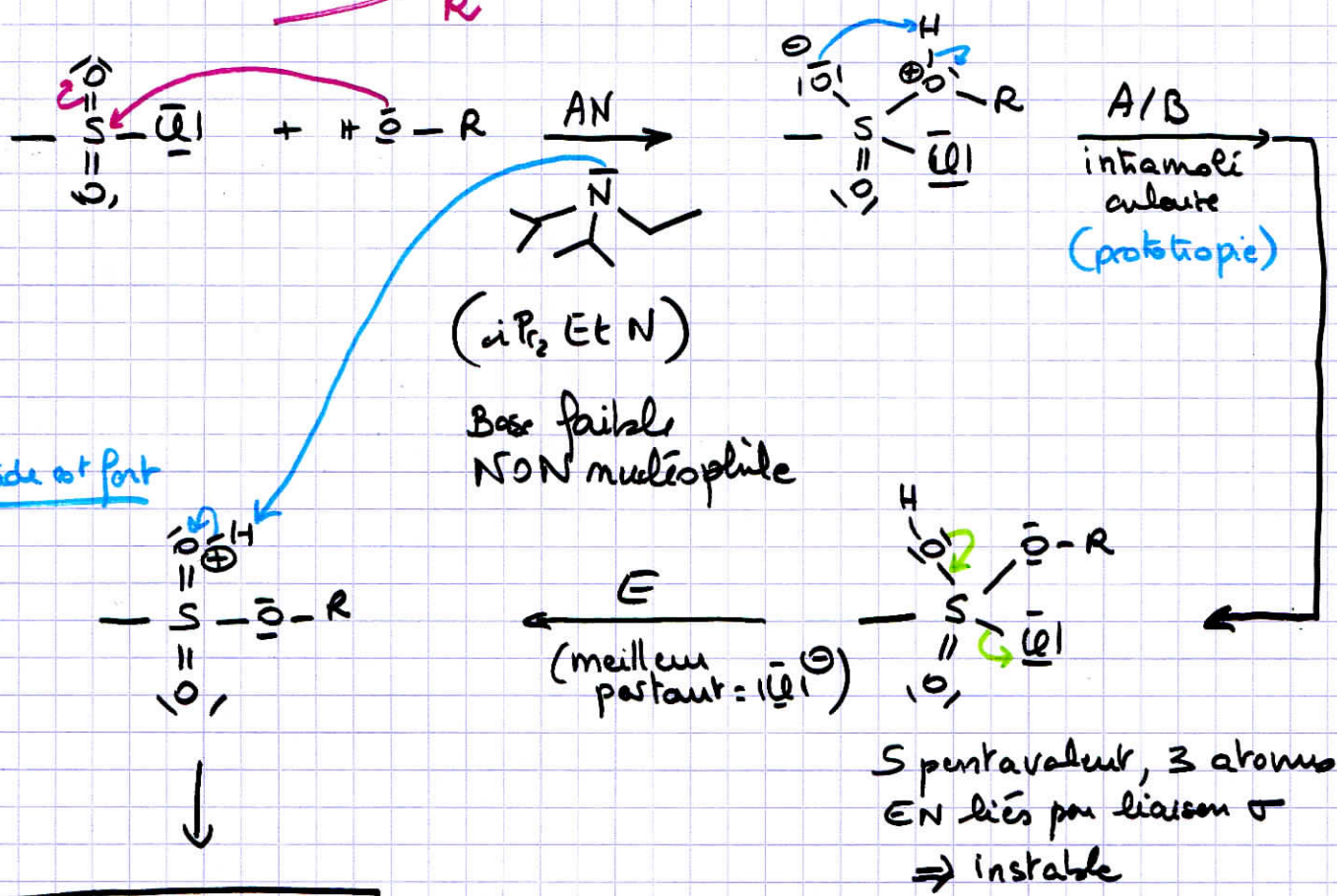
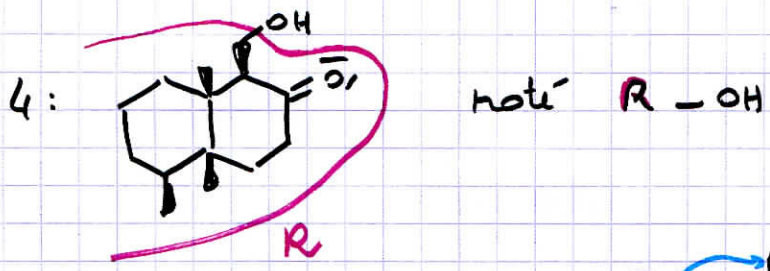
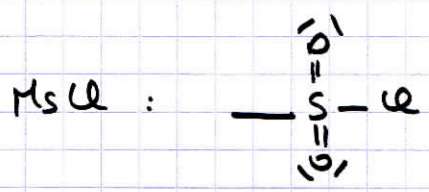
La déshydratation se fait sous contrôle thermodynamique, elle est d'autant plus avancée que l'alcine obtenue est stable.

La liaison C-H est + faible à casser, car elle conduit à un alcine + stable.

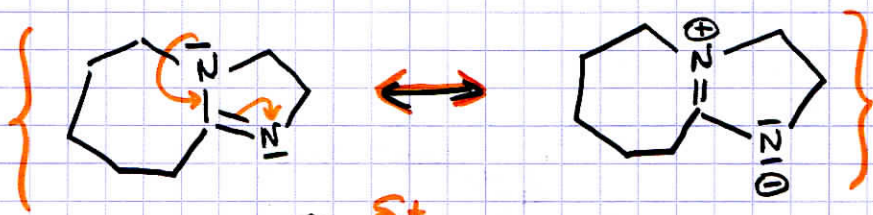


Exercice 7.1

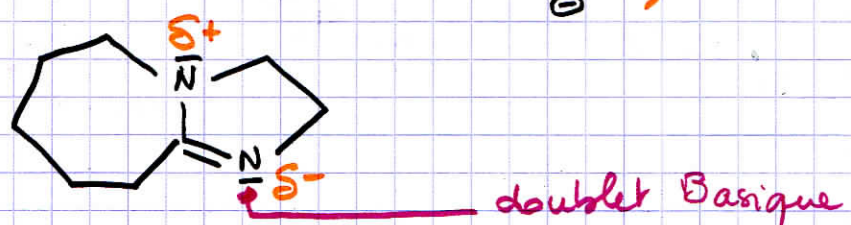
IV. A.2



IV. A.3



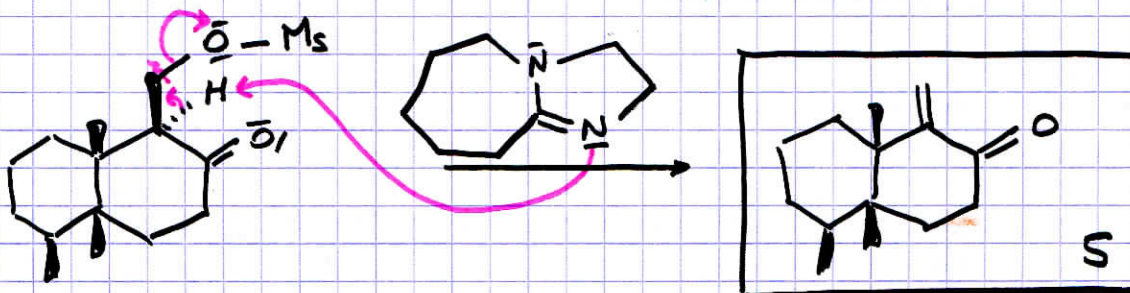
Pas de H éliminable $\Rightarrow$ pas de prop. Nu.



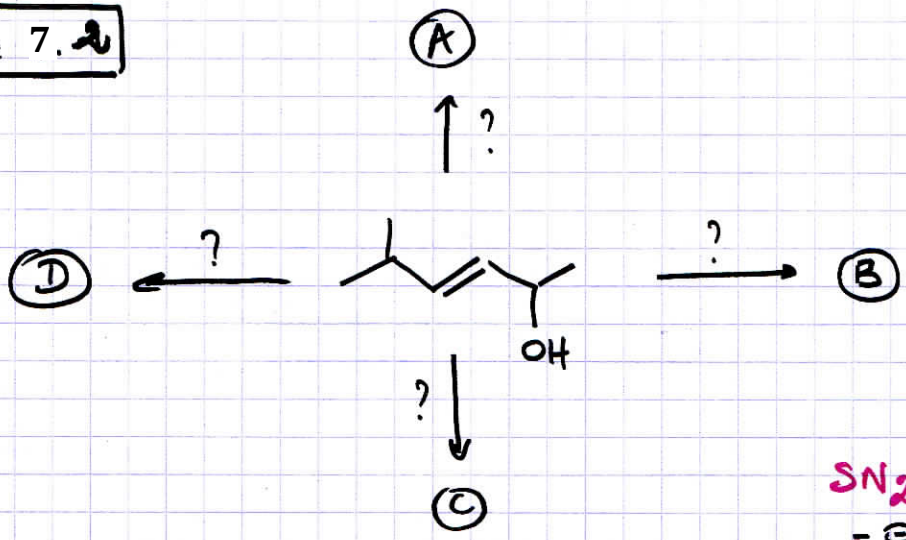
IV.A.4

Action d'une **base** sur 4-b dont le groupe
OH a été activé en tant que **Groupe partant**
 $\Rightarrow$ élimination

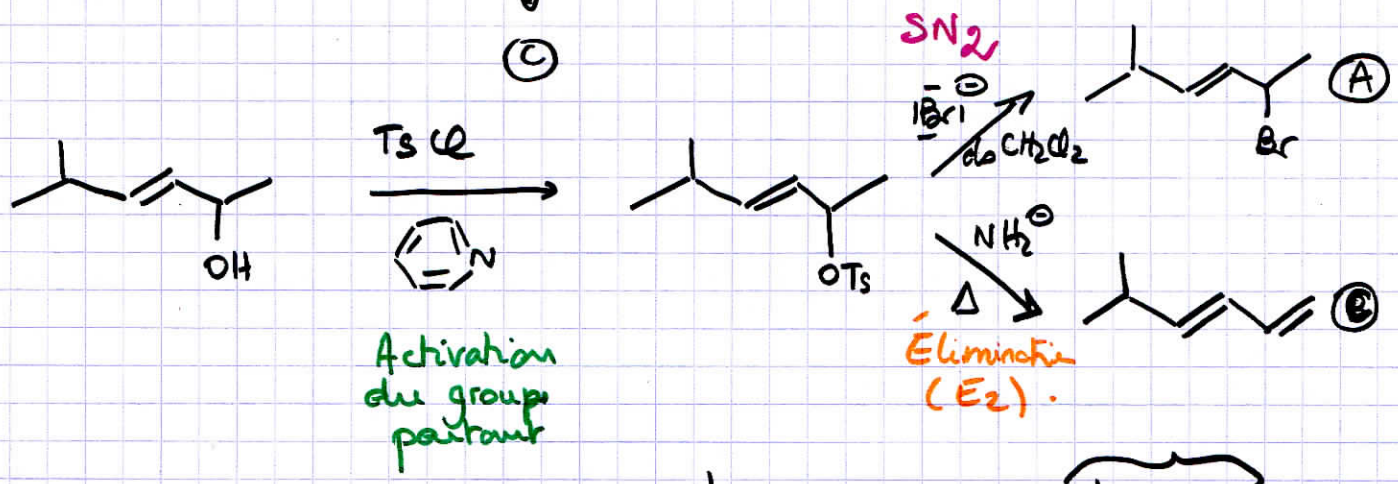
4b:



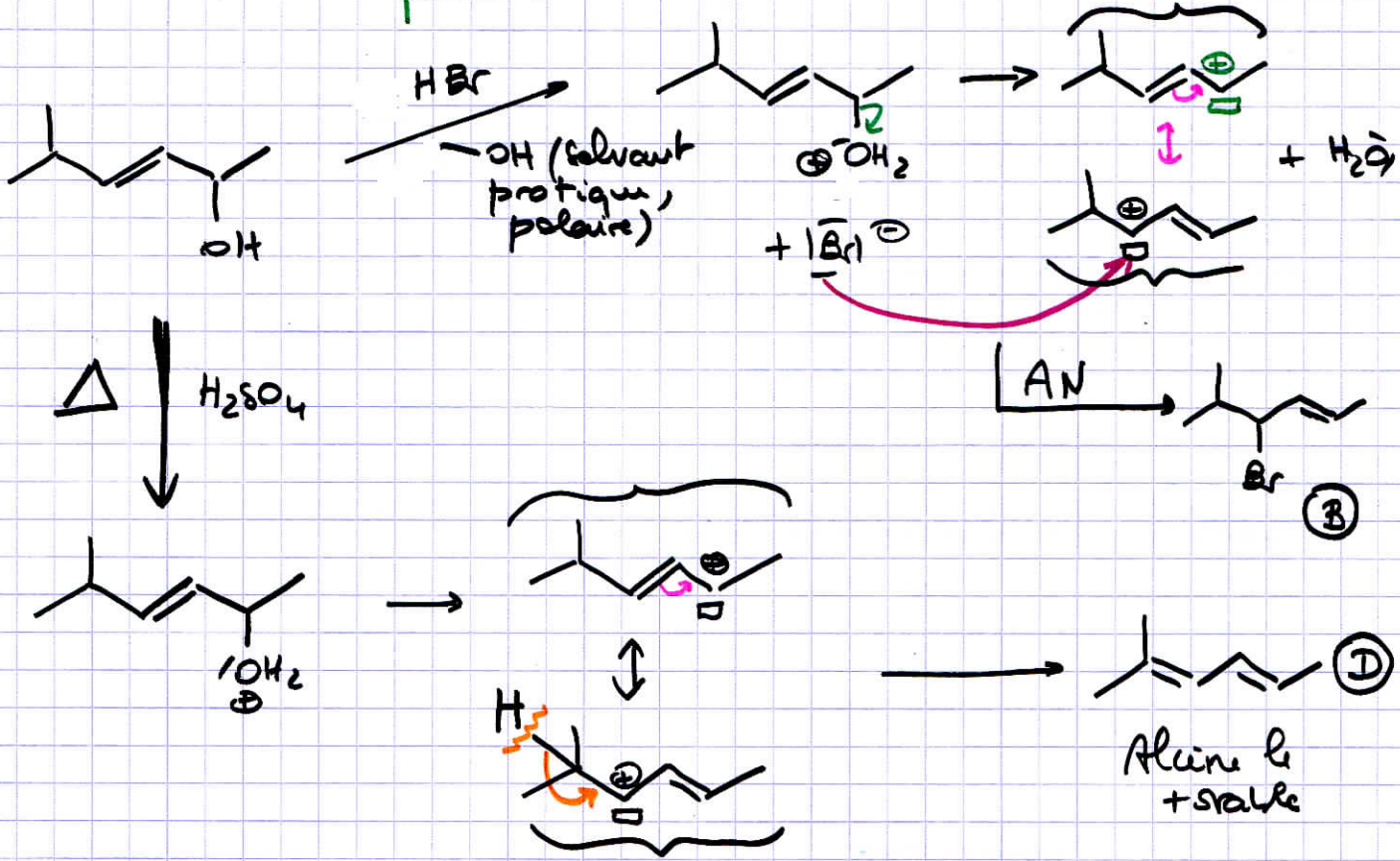
Exercice 7.2



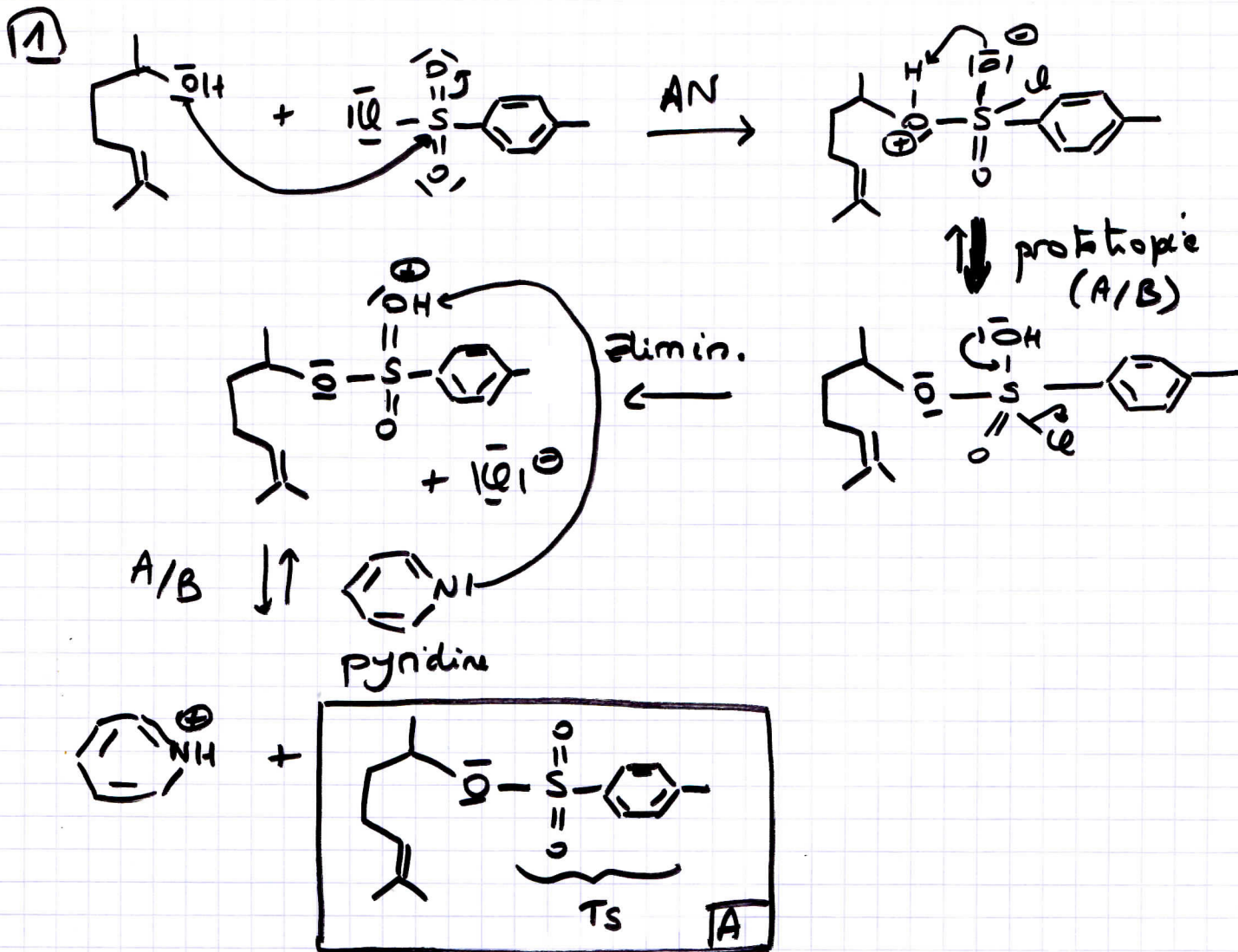
(A)
et
(C)



(B)
et
(D)

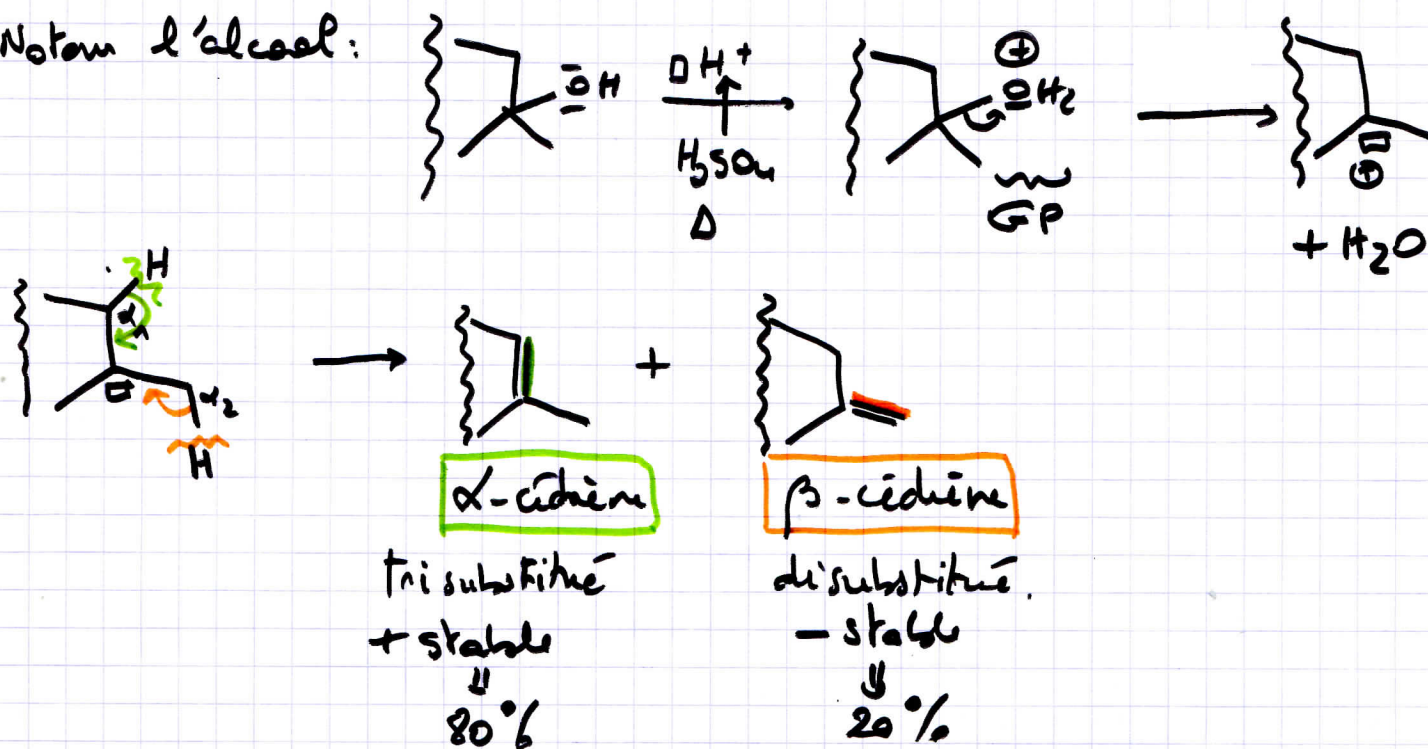


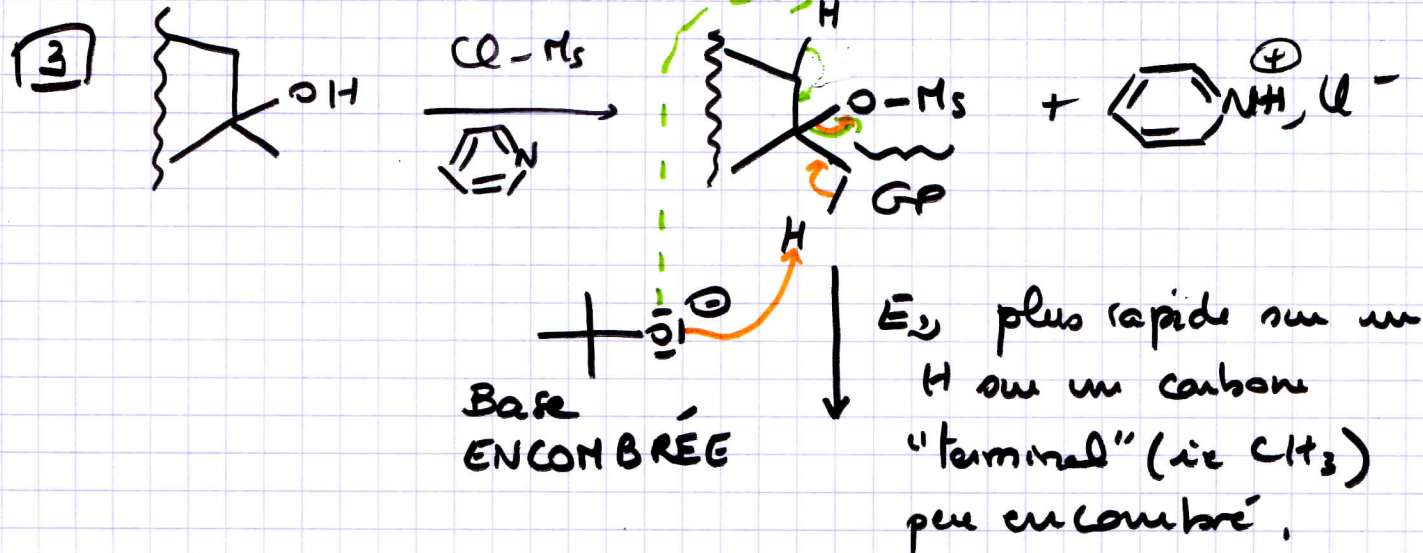
7-3



② de cedrene LE PLUS STABLE, ie, a priori le PLUS SUBSTITUÉ est obtenu majoritairement, soit le α -cedrene.

Notons l'alcool:





β cédène
 MAJORITAIRE
 sous contrôle CINÉTIQUE STÉRIQUE
 (v) vitesse + élevée
 (e) cas - encombré.

