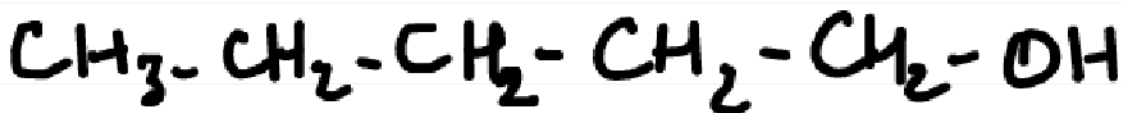
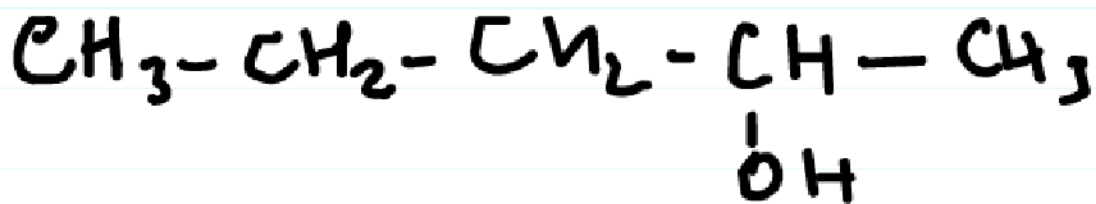


Exo 1:

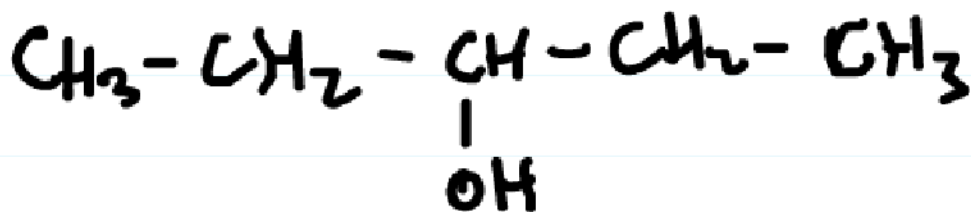
1). Enacte



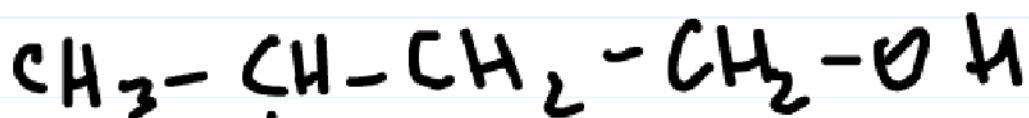
pentan-1-ol



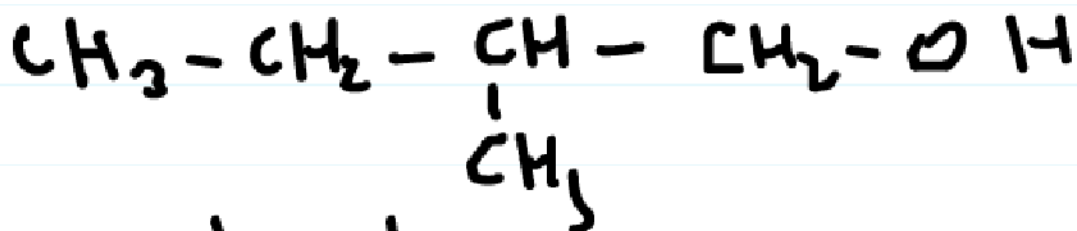
pentan-2-ol.



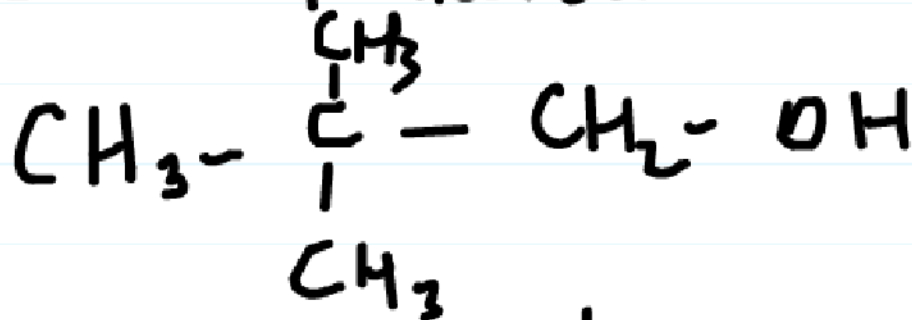
pentan-3-ol



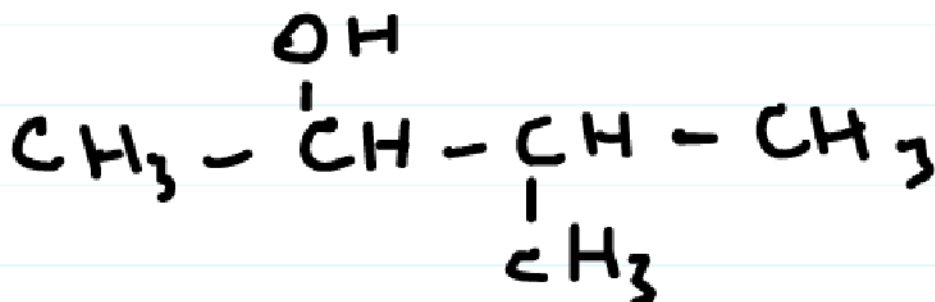
3-methylbutan-1-ol



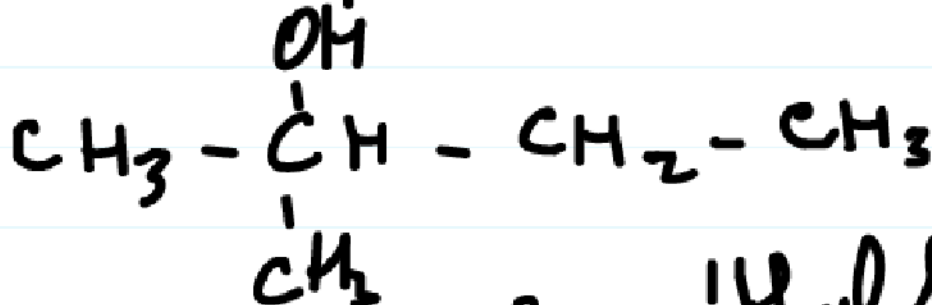
2-méthylbutan-1-ol



2,2-diméthylpropan-1-ol



3-méthylbutan-2-ol



2-méthylbutan-2-ol

2°) exacte

3°) fausse, il y a 3 alcools II

4°) fausse, c'est le

2-méthylbutan-2-ol. (III)

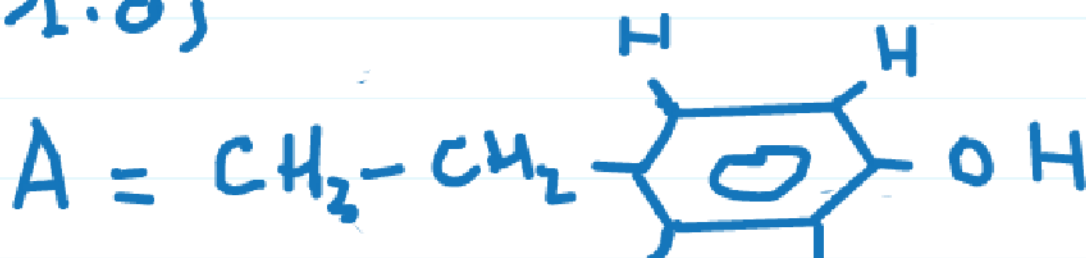
5°) exacte, 3 alcools II et

4 alcools I

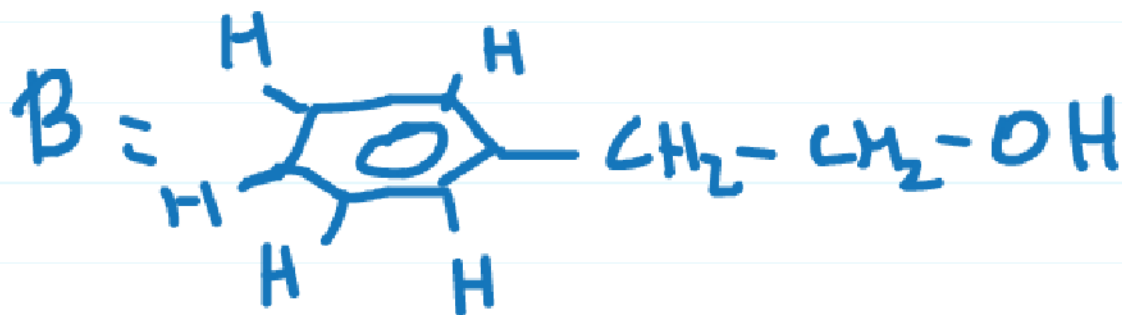
6°) fausse

Exercice n°2

1.0)



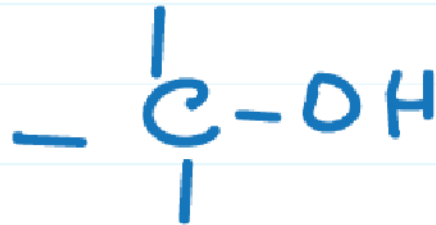
formule brute $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$



formule brute : $C_8H_{10}O$

Conclusion: A et B ont même
formule brute, A et B sont des
isomères

1.b) B est un alcool car le groupe hydroxyle (OH) est lié à un carbone tétraédrique



1.c)

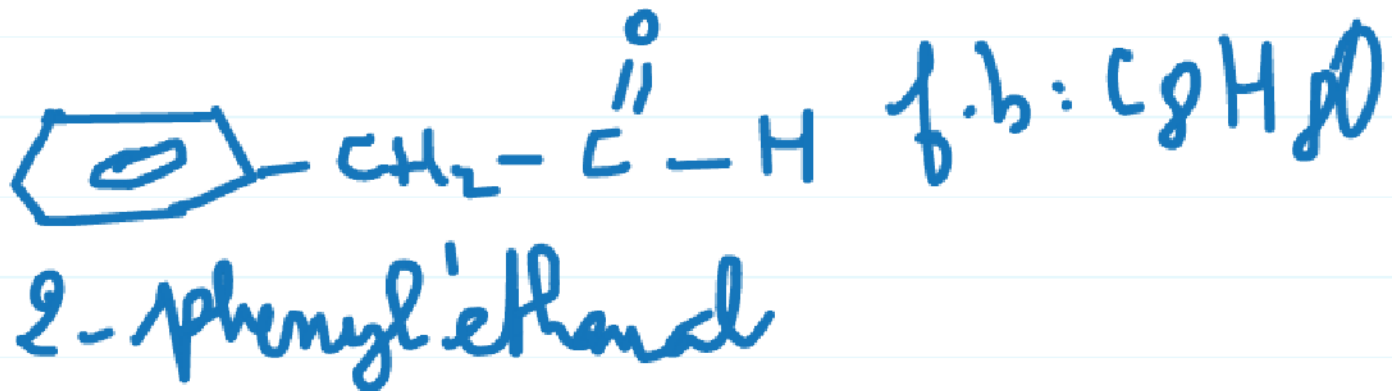
C: $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \text{C} = \text{O} \\ \diagdown \end{array}$, cétone

D: $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ - \text{C} - \text{OH} \end{array}$ acide
carboxylique

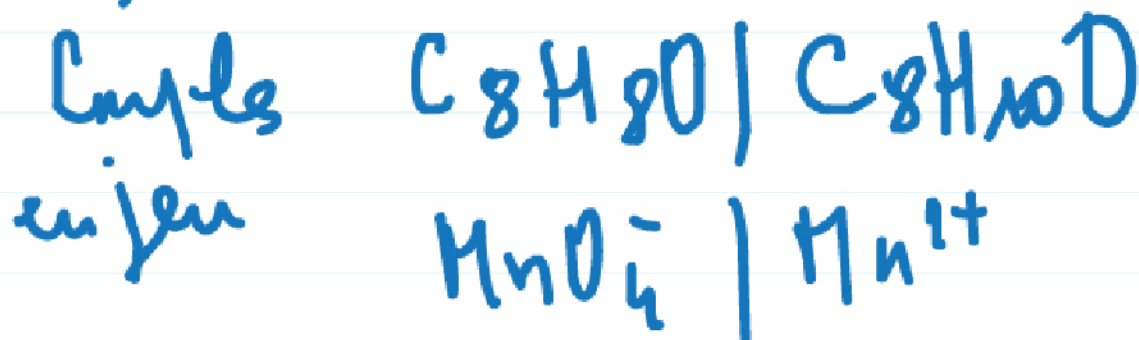
E: $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ - \text{C} - \text{O} - \end{array}$, ester

2.a) B est un alcool de classe I

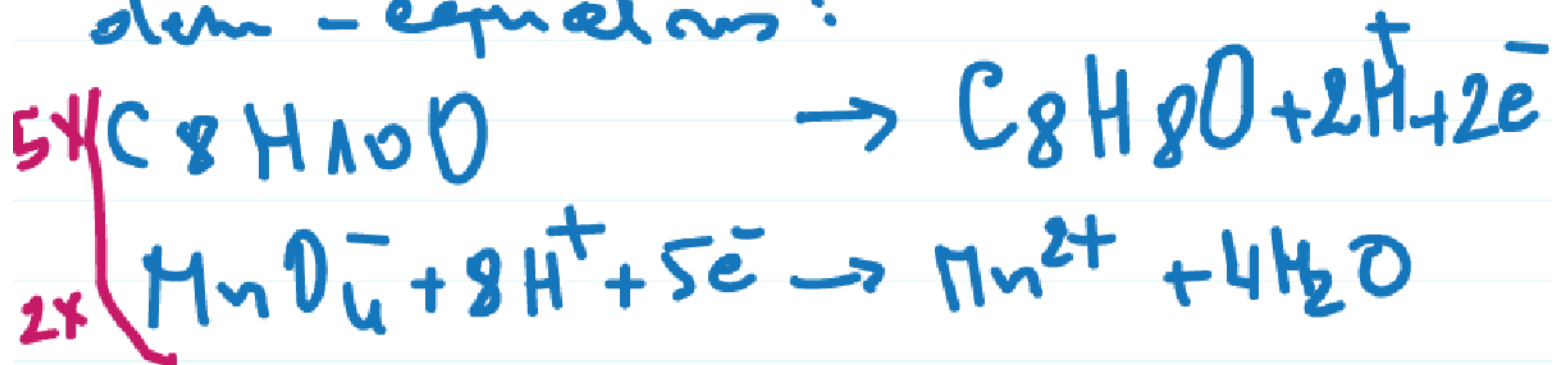
d'oxydation de B en présence
 KMnO_4 en défaut donne pumi-
 palement au ALDÉHYDE



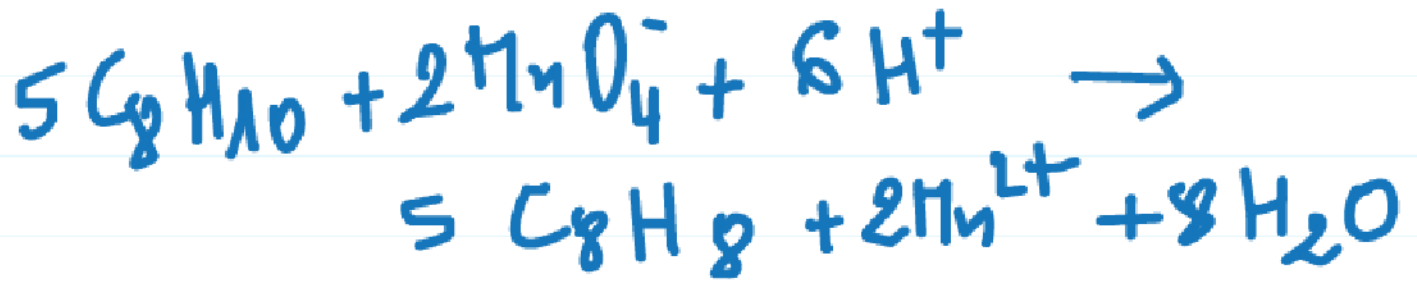
2.c) équation-bilan



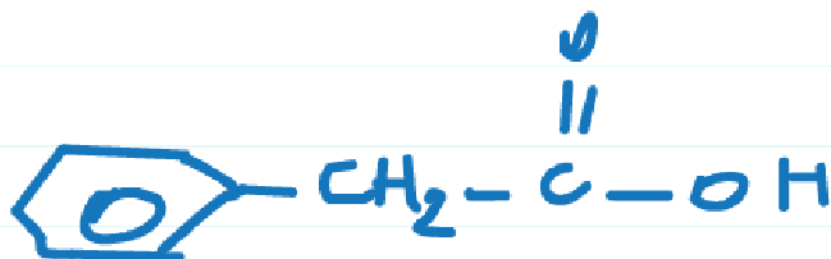
demi-équations :



Bilan :

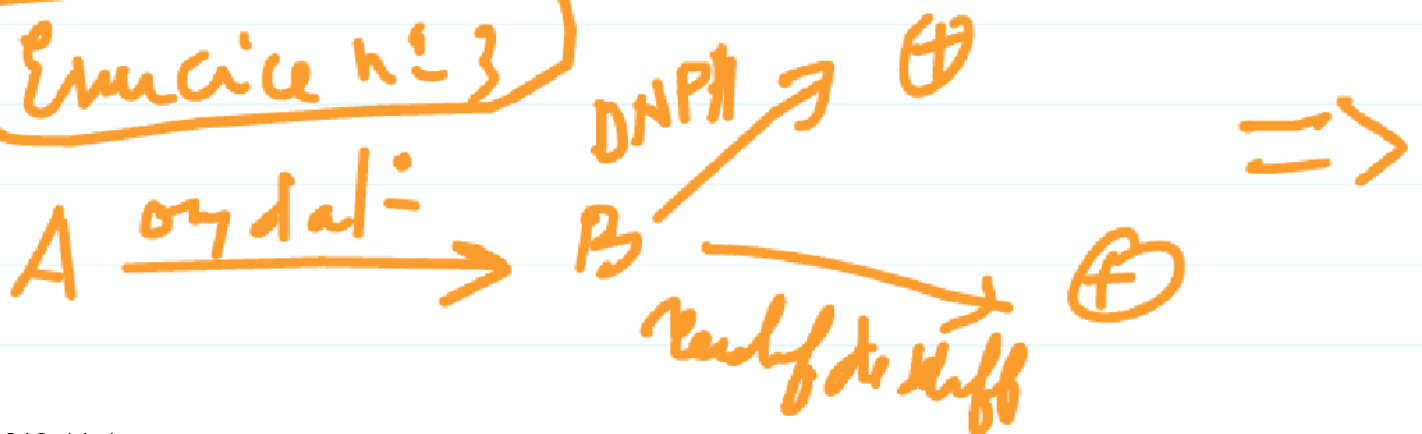


3.4) L'oxydation de B (alcal I) en présence d'un excès de KMnO_4 conduit à un acide carboxylique de formule



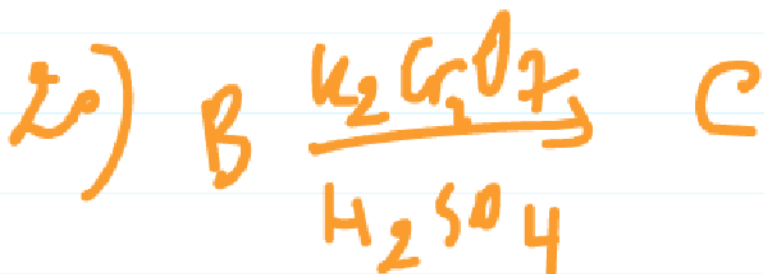
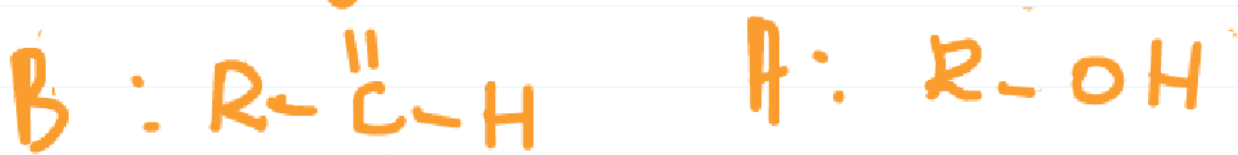
acide 2-phenylethanrique.

Enonce n°3



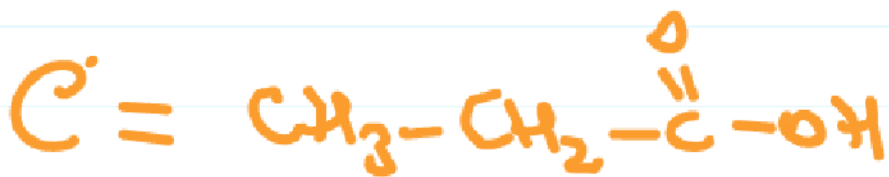
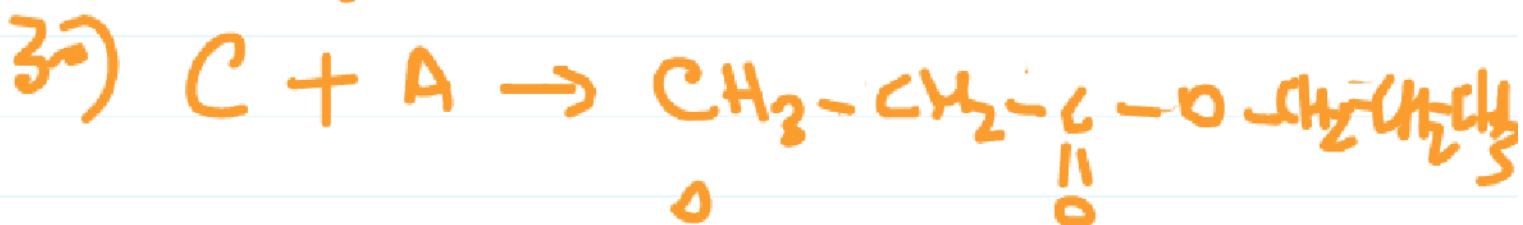
B aldéhyde et A alcool (I)

formules générales :



B (aldéhyde) est oxydé en acide
carboxylique

formule générale : $R-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-OH$

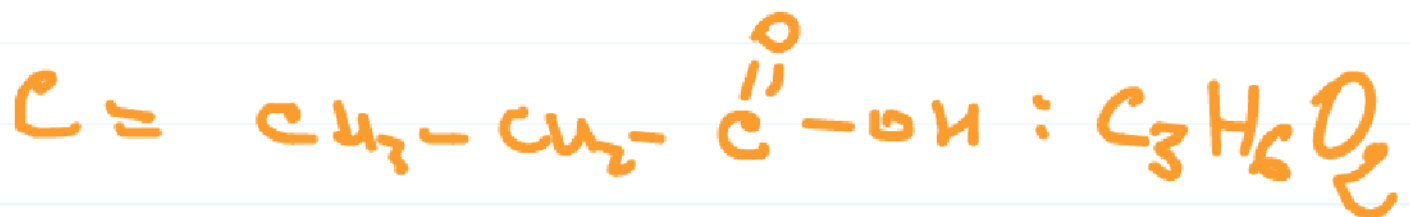
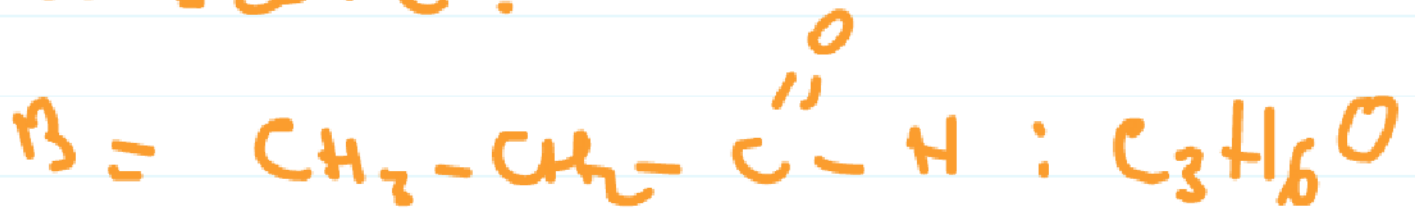


acide propanoïque

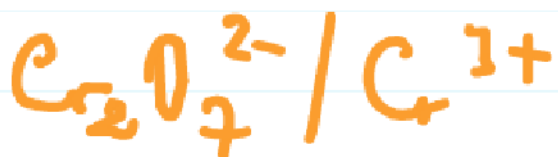


Propan-1-ol.

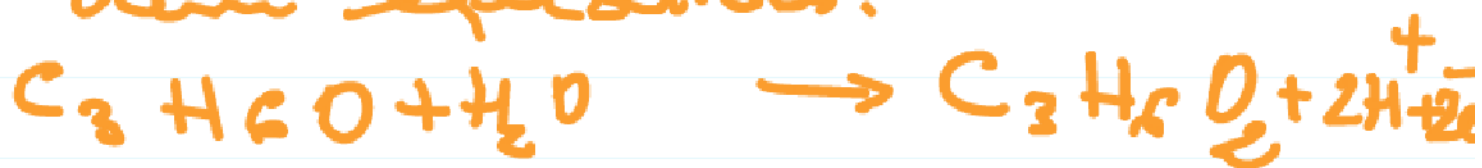
Equation bilan de passage de
de B en C.

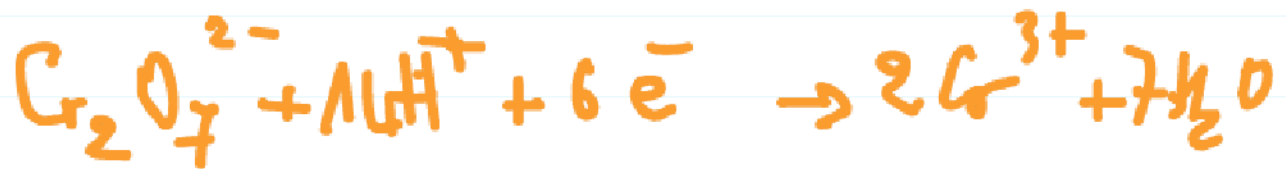


Les deux mis en jeu :



- demi équation :





Relevé :

