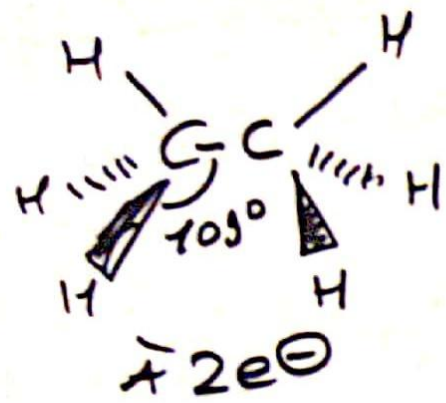
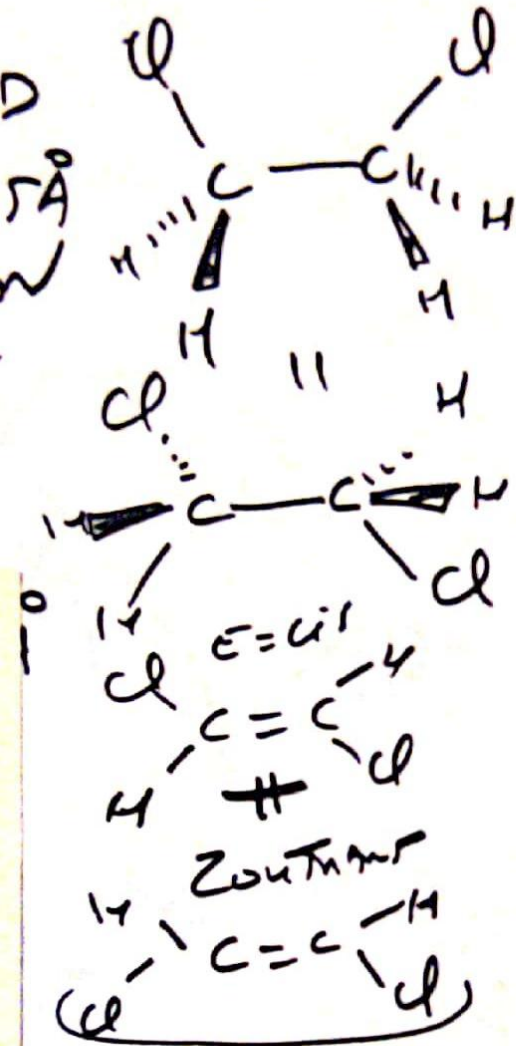


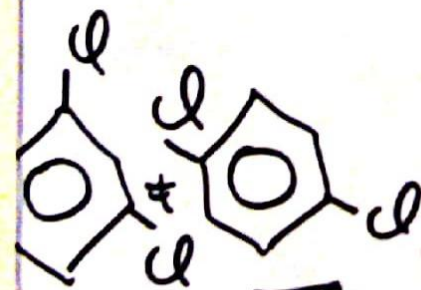
GEOM



MOLE 3D  
 $\alpha(C-C) = 1,5 \text{ \AA}$   
 ROTATION  
 $\uparrow C-C$



ONCOST ROTAN



SUBSTITUANTS  
 META  
 PARA

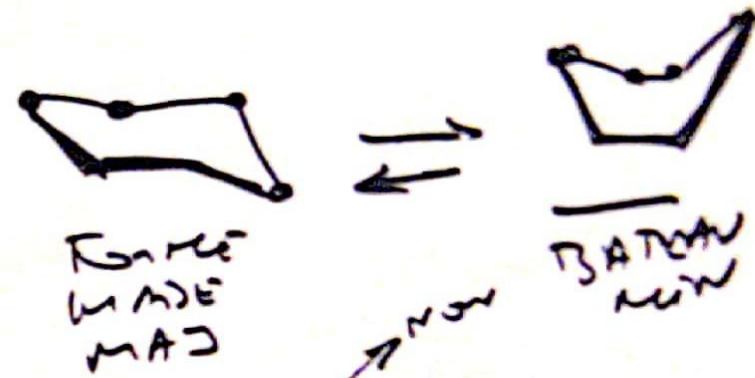
si des grains  
 methre  
 as 2 recipients

CYCLOHEXANE  $C_6H_{12}$

$\alpha(C-C) = 1,5 \text{ \AA}$

$\angle 109^\circ$

ne peut pas plan comme benzene



2 formes

ISOMERES

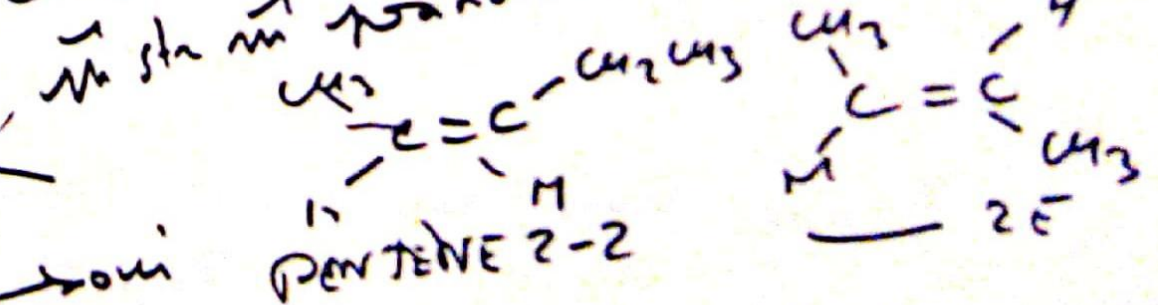
FORMULE

TRUITE =  
 DIVERSE

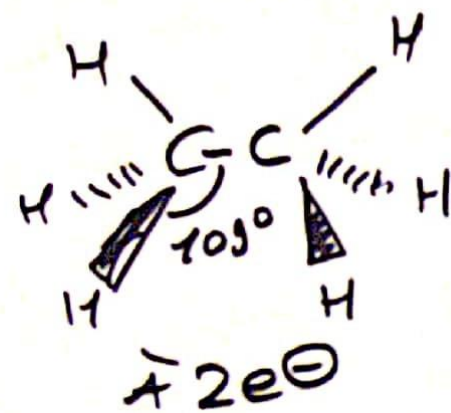
- de chaîne : BUTANE & METHYLPROPANE
- fonction : DIMETHYL OXYDE & ETHANOL
- position : n chaîne C<sub>6</sub> ou n<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>er</sup> butanol-1 - butanol-2

Dichlorobenzène

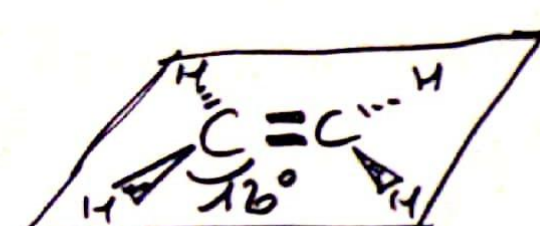
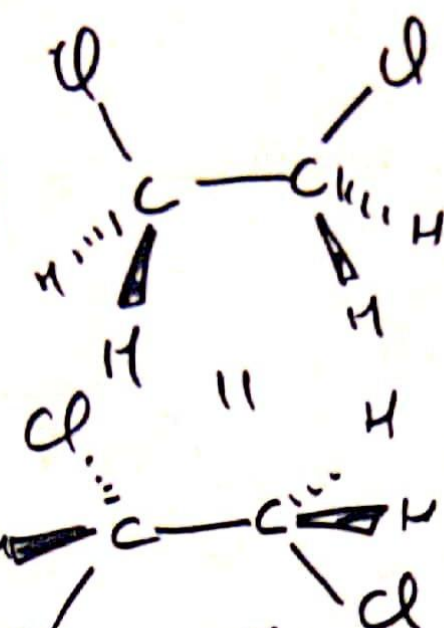
Z-E isomeres



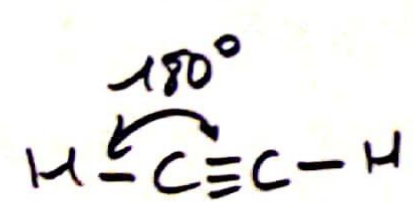
GEOM



MOLE 3D  
d(C-C) = 1,5 Å  
ROTATION  
↑ C-C

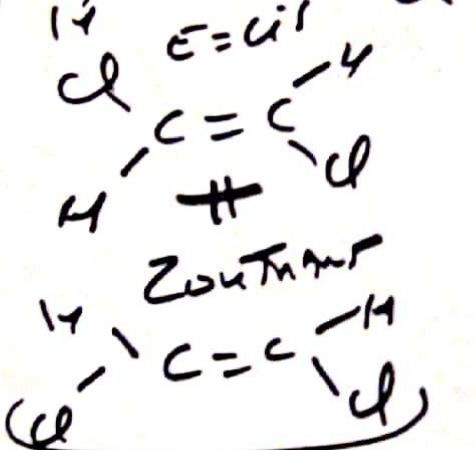


à 4e<sup>-</sup>

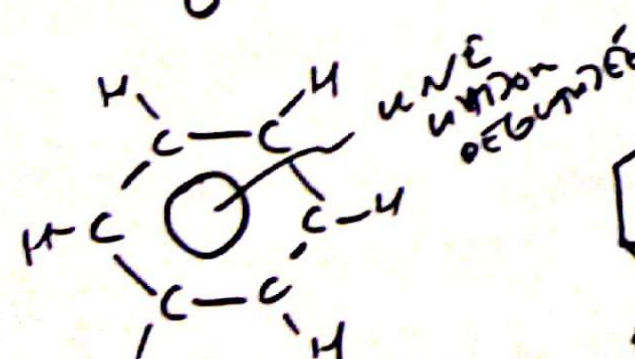


6

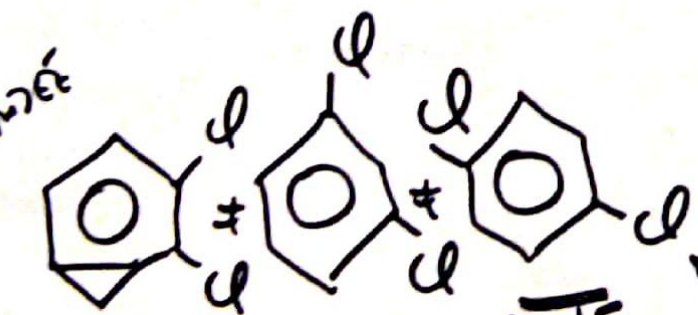
d = 1,3 Å  
1,2 Å  
+ COUPE



CONJUGAT ROTAT



BENZÈNE C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>  
d(C-C) = 1,4 Å



POSITIONS SUBSTITUANTS

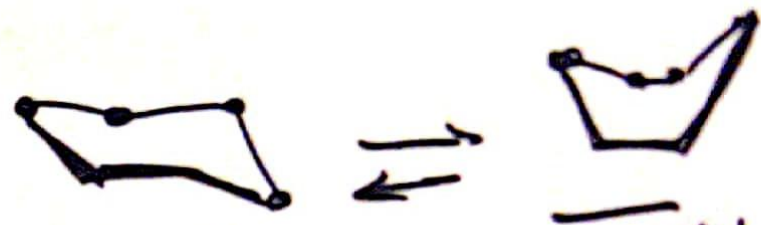
≠ si des groupes méthyle en 2 positions ≠

CYCLOHEXANE C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>

d(C-C) = 1,5 Å

∠ 109°

ne peut pas plan comme benzène



FORME MAX

FORME MIN

2 formes ≠

ISOMÈRES

FORMULE

TRUITE =  
DUPTE ≠

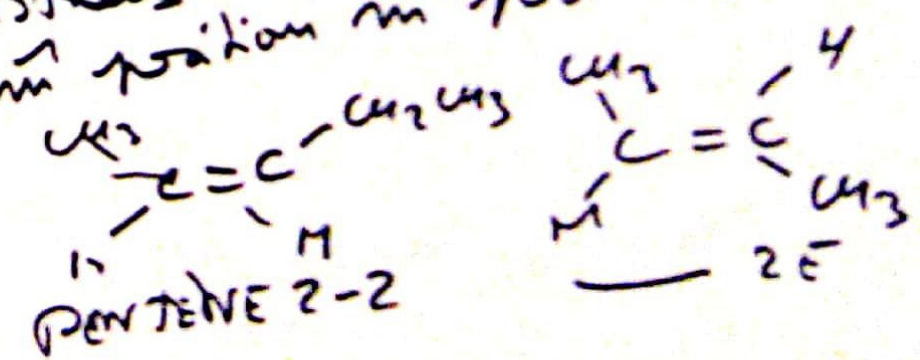
MOLEC

- de chaîne : BUTANE & METHYLPROPANE
  - fonction : DIMETHYL OXYDE & ETHANOL
  - position : n chaîne C<sub>6</sub> ou n m f
- butanol-1 - butanol-2

Dichlorobenzène

Z-E isomères

n st n position n position f



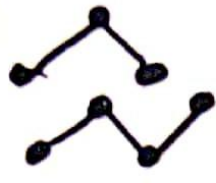
2e<sup>-</sup>

# NOM

## ACYCLIQUE

donne nom à longueur chaîne carbonée

- 1 METHANE  $CH_3$
- 2 ETHANE  $CH_3-CH_3$
- 3 PROPANE  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_3$
- 4 BUTANE  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$

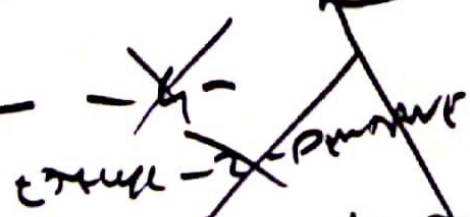


Si chaîne substituée

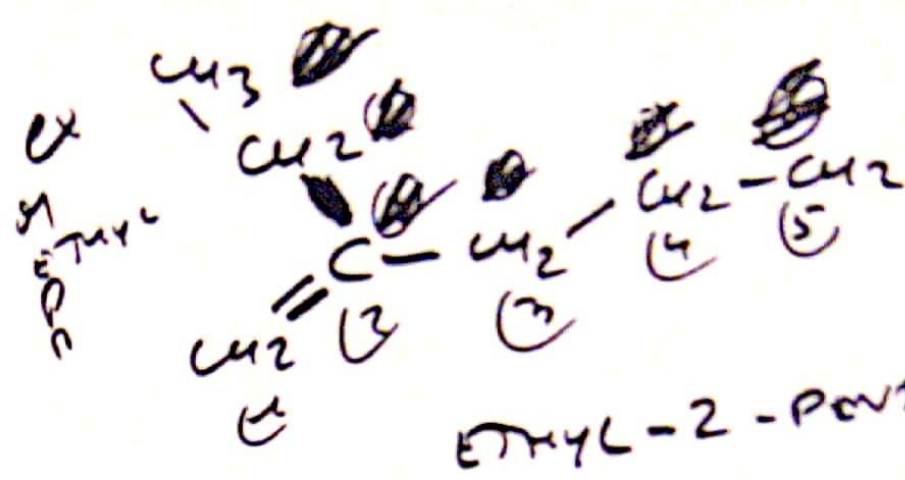


non chaîne la plus longue, précédé substituant et de sa position en adoptant le numéro le plus qui minimise ce nombre

METHYL-3-HEXANE



- Fonction:
  - a) numéro chaîne principale: + longue chaîne
  - b) minimise n° position ultérieure carbonée partant de fin
  - c) ~~numéro~~ nombre longue chaîne partant principal
  - d) occupe fin ou, une suffixe avec sa position
  - e) Précède le tout du substituant

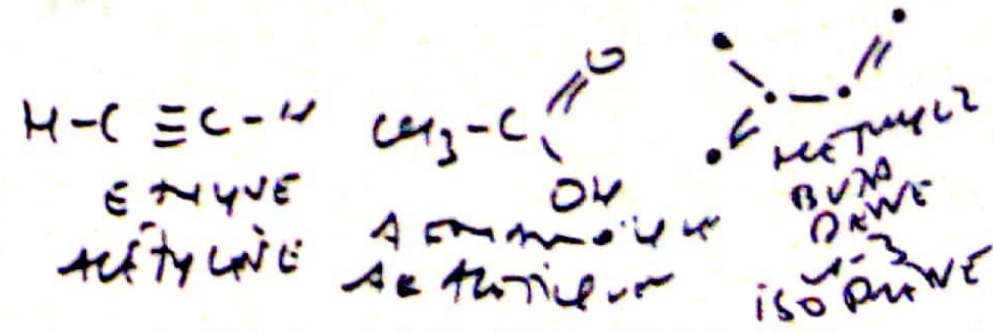
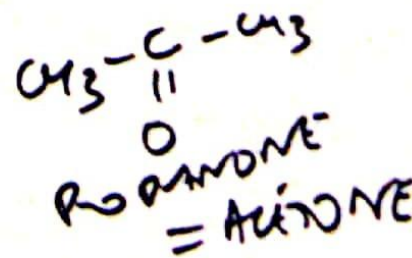


ETHYL-2-PENTENE-1

## TABLÉAU

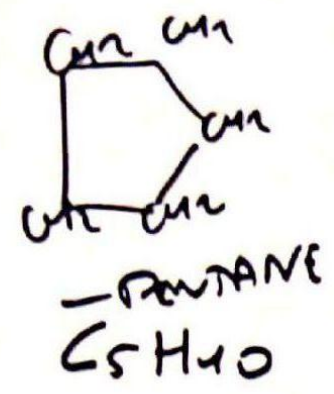
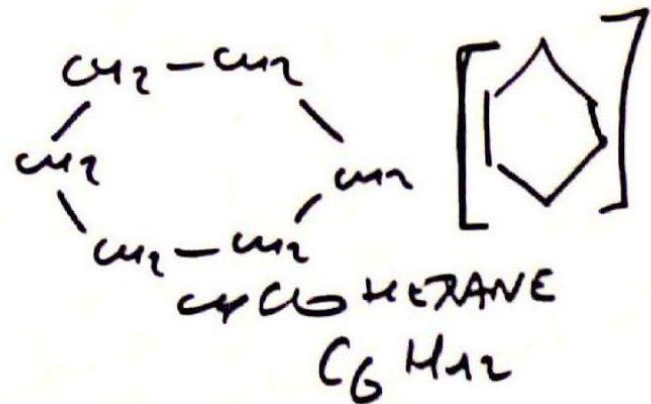
SUBSTITUANTS  
EN FIN DE CHAÎNE

	<u>PRÉFIXE</u>	<u>SUFFIXE</u>
$-CH_3$	MÉTHYL	
$-C_2H_5-CH_2-CH_3$	ÉTHYL	
$-Cl$	CHLORO	
$-Br$	BROMO	
$-NH_2$	AMINO	AMINE
$C=C$		ÈNE
$C\equiv C$		YNE
$-C(=O)H$		AL
$-C(=O)R$		ONE
$-C(=O)OH$	CARBOXY	OU OIQUE (ACIDE)
$-C(=O)NH_2$		AMIDE
$-OH$		ALCOOL
$-NO_2$		NITRO



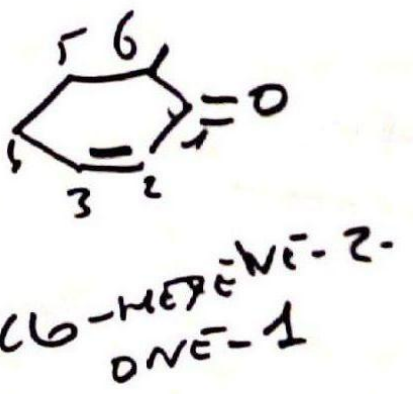
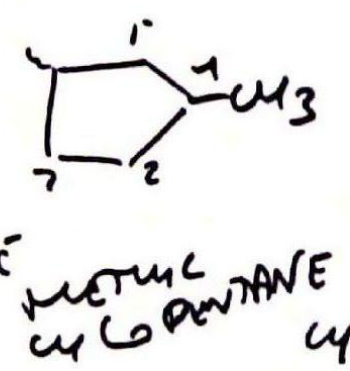
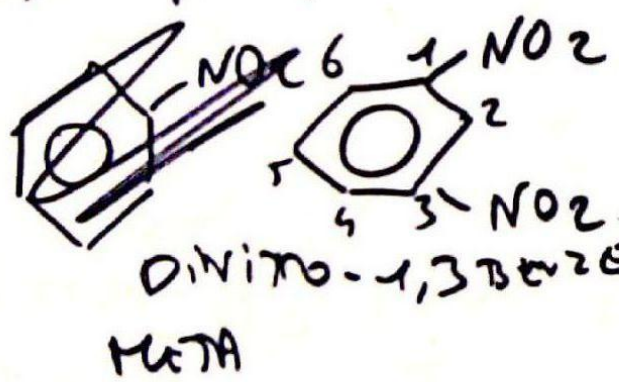
# M6N GMP CYCLIQUES

SUPER BASES + UNISES

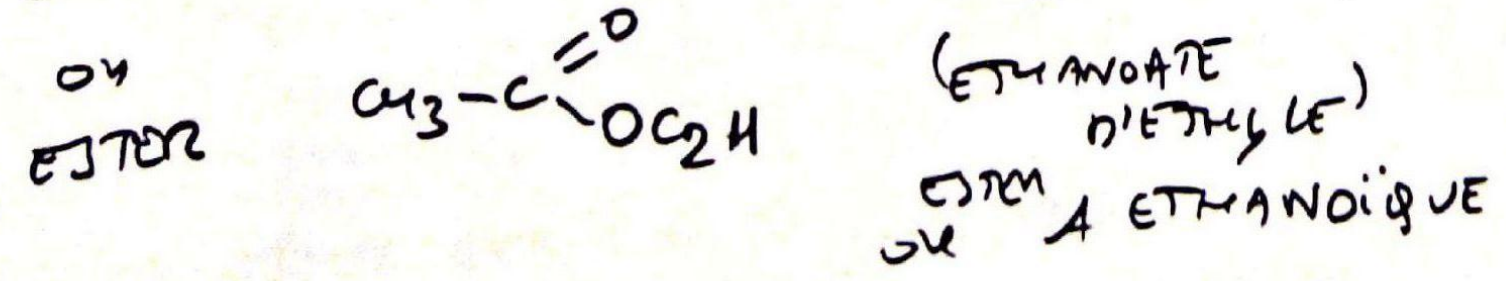
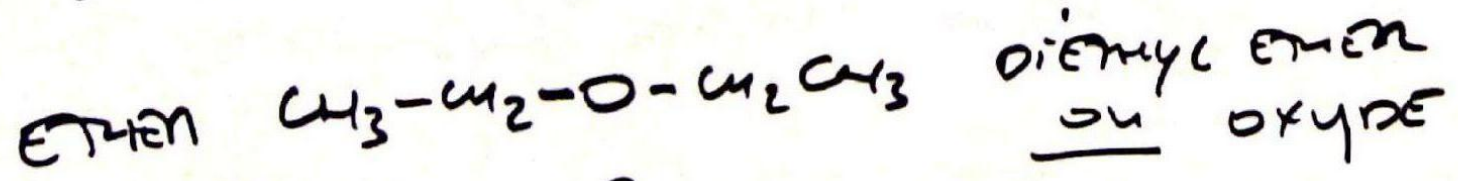


• ~~sub~~ substitués

- a) num  $C_6$  cycle 1 → 6  
en commençant par 1 (substitués)
- b) applique règles comp acycliques



Si chaîne  $C_6$  ou  $C_5$  ou  $C_4$  par 1 O on le soit



# HYDROCARBURES

F <sup>ND</sup>	FORM	ORIGAN <sup>N</sup> P <sup>TR</sup> O <sub>2</sub>	S T SUR <sup>S</sup>	A A <sup>ND</sup>
ALCANE (SATURÉ)	$C_n H_{2n+2}$	INDUST GMBU <sup>N</sup> GAZ ESLOVE CAZ <sup>LE</sup> FUELS	INDUSTRIELLE AVEC CL <sub>2</sub> NITRAN <sup>N</sup> SULFONAN <sup>N</sup>	JAMAIS
ALÈNE (INSATURÉ)	$C_n H_{2n}$ $C=C$	ANALYTIQUE	TRANE	NBIES Cl <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O (Co + Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) H <sup>+</sup> H <sub>2</sub> (Co + Ni) Pt
ALCYNE (DOUBLEMENT INSATURÉ)	$C_n H_{2n-2}$ $C\equiv C$		AVEC I <sup>(-)</sup> LET EN MILIEU BASIQUE	NBET Cl <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O H <sub>2</sub>
AROMATIQUE ex BENZÈNE INDANÈRE	$C_6 H_6$		NITRAN <sup>N</sup> SULFONAN <sup>N</sup> Br <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (Co + Fe)	TOTAL 3O <sub>2</sub> ou 3Br <sub>2</sub> (AVEC UNIMENT) 3H <sub>2</sub> difficile à en purifier (Co <sup>+</sup> )

OX<sup>N</sup> TOT HC → CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O  
 2 SEULS PRODUITS  
 IMP DEBAT<sup>T</sup> MALEUR — DOUCET  
 INDUIT  
 MONTAN GMBU<sup>N</sup>IM

$C_7 H_{16} (ET) (MCE)$   
 $+ 11 O_2 \rightarrow 7 CO_2 + 8 H_2 O$

ENDOMÈTRE SURCE TOT<sup>T</sup>  
 ANAL QUANTI → P → REMONTE  
 à FORMULE  
 Brute

# EXP ENDIOMÈTRE

8 cm<sup>3</sup> H GAZ COU<sup>X</sup>  
 + 30 cm<sup>3</sup> O<sub>2</sub> ENTROUVER  
 GMBU<sup>N</sup>

→ VOL GAZ 22 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 + NaOH → 6 cm<sup>3</sup> → ? FORMULE  
 Brute HC

Tjs exc<sup>S</sup> — GMB<sup>N</sup> couple  
 ne pas en proportion  
 mélange toutent  
 (exorbit)

après  
 - exc<sup>S</sup> O<sub>2</sub> GAZ  
 - CO<sub>2</sub>  
 - H<sub>2</sub>O NY volume négligeable

+ NaOH → O<sub>2</sub> 10 cm<sup>3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>  
 donc produit 22 - 6 = 16 cm<sup>3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>  
 qt' O<sub>2</sub> utilis 30 - 6 = 24 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 8 cm<sup>3</sup> HC GAZ ont été oxydés par 24 cm<sup>3</sup> O<sub>2</sub>  
 → 16 cm<sup>3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>

$C_x H_y + (x + y/4) O_2 \rightarrow x CO_2 + y/2 H_2 O$

8 cm<sup>3</sup>      24 cm<sup>3</sup>      16 cm<sup>3</sup>

~~GAL PRINATS ⇒ O<sub>2</sub> V<sub>2</sub> M<sub>2</sub> mal~~

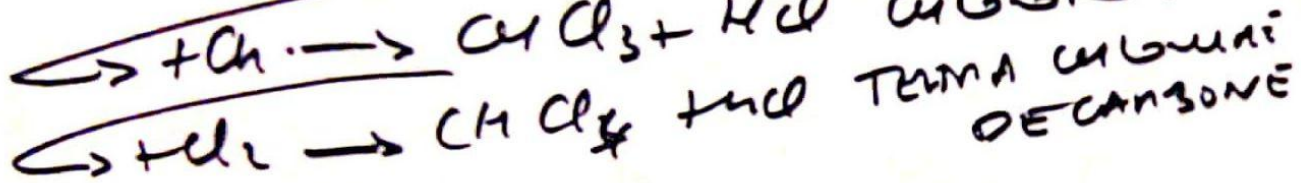
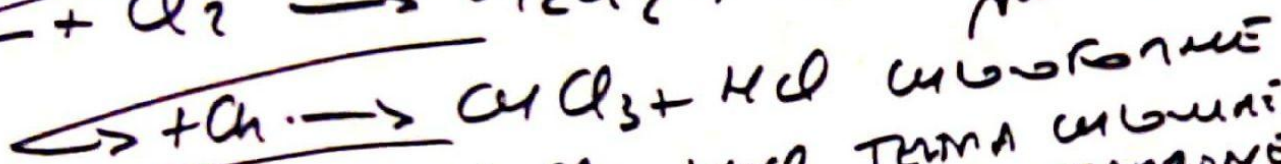
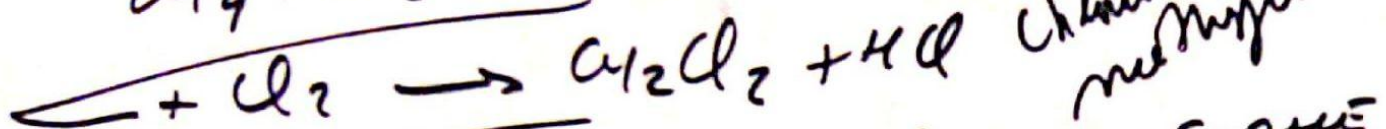
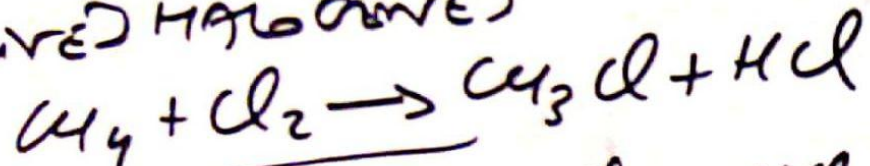
$\frac{8}{1} = \frac{24}{x + y/4} = \frac{16}{x} \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } y = 8$   
 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>8</sub> ETU<sup>N</sup> CEVE

R<sup>ns</sup> HC

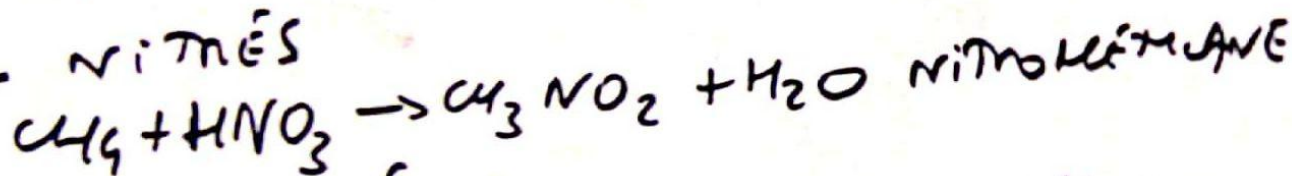
ALCANES

≠ 5<sub>n</sub> → ALÉKAN

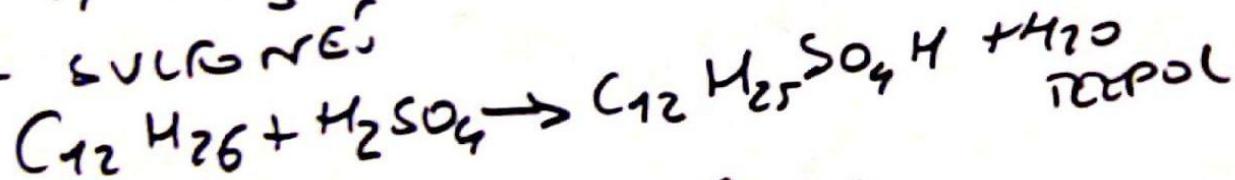
• DÉRIVÉS HALOGÉNÉS



• — NITRÉS



• — SULFONÉS



~~caractéristiques~~ *meq* *alcoles* *lourds*  
 (en C<sub>20</sub> ou +) insolubles

comme effet  $\sigma$  + CAT (MET)  
 → PET MOLEC

ALCOÏNES & ALYNES

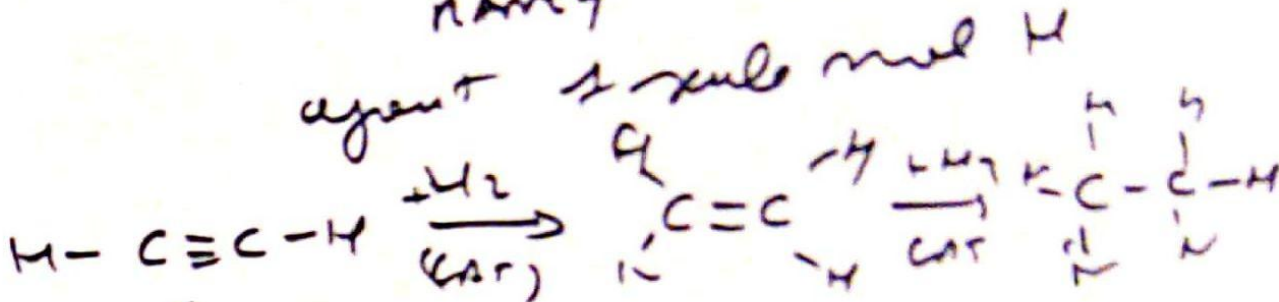
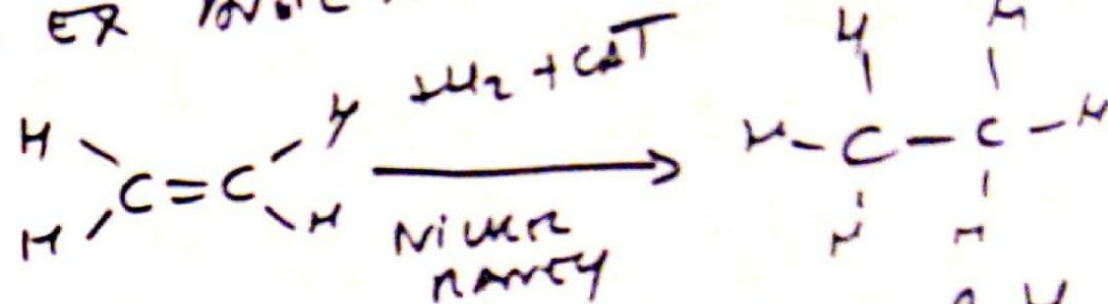
HC INIATNÉS

peut être

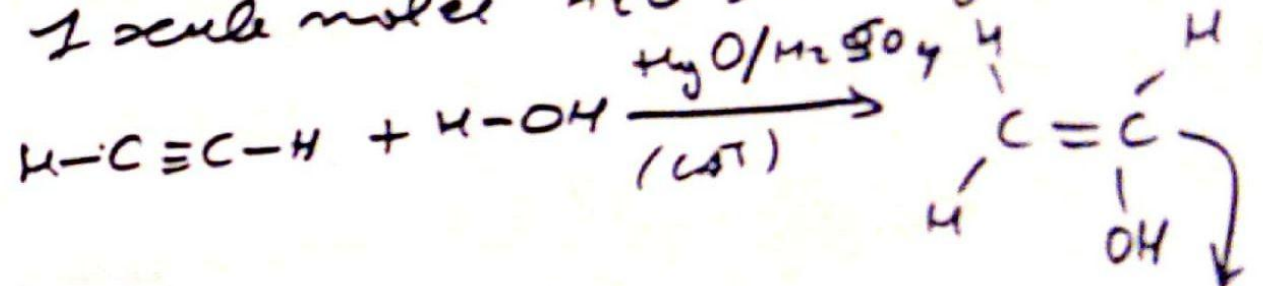
1 mol  
 Cl<sub>2</sub>  
 Br<sub>2</sub>  
 ou H<sub>2</sub>  
 ou H<sub>2</sub>O

2  
 Cl<sub>2</sub>  
 Br<sub>2</sub>  
 H<sub>2</sub>  
 1 seule H<sub>2</sub>O

• EX ANOCH



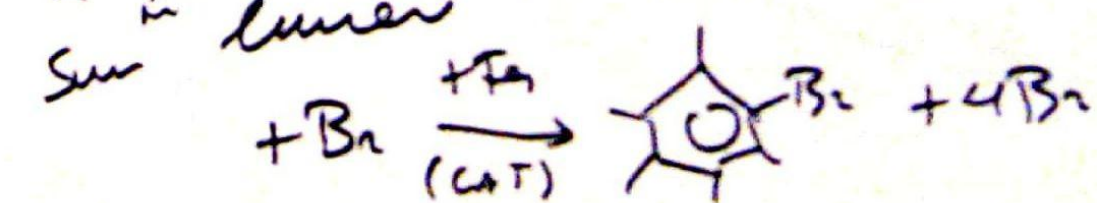
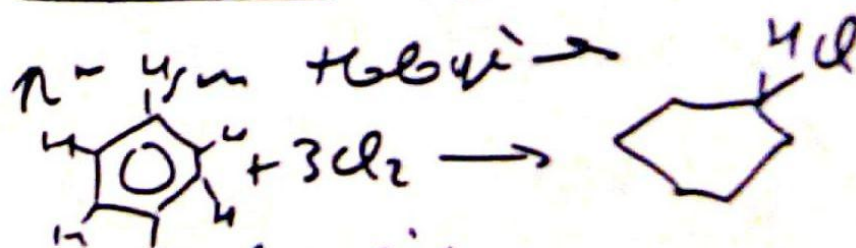
2 mols  
 1 seule mol H<sub>2</sub>O ou élyso?



AROMATIQUES

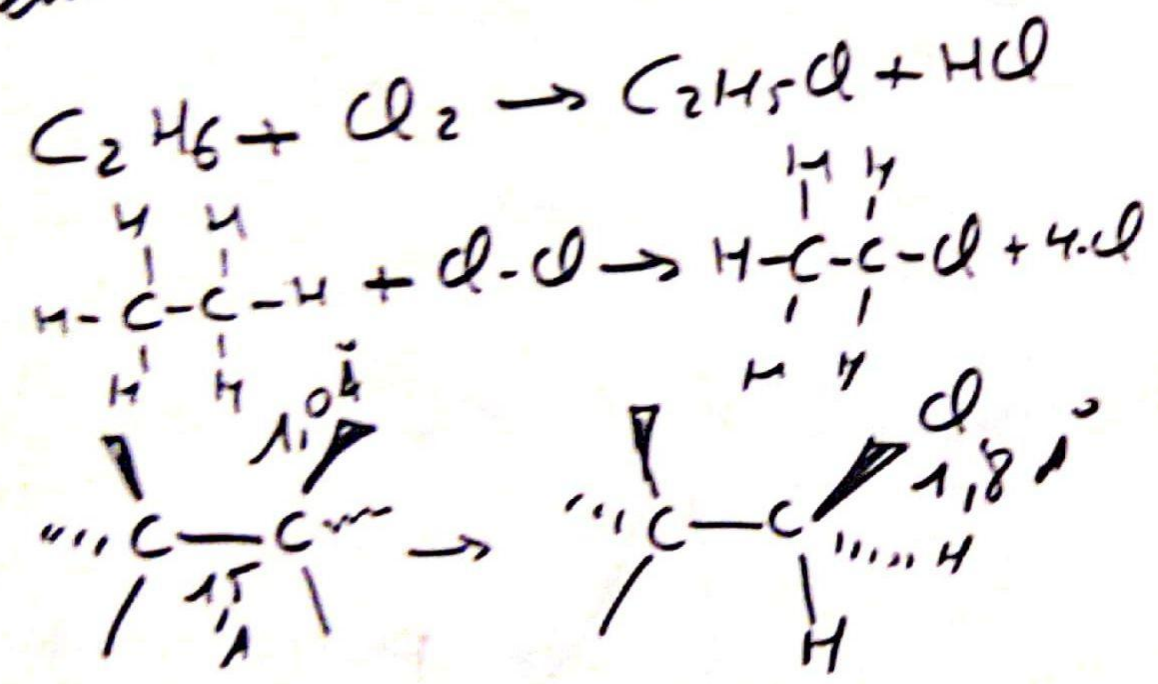
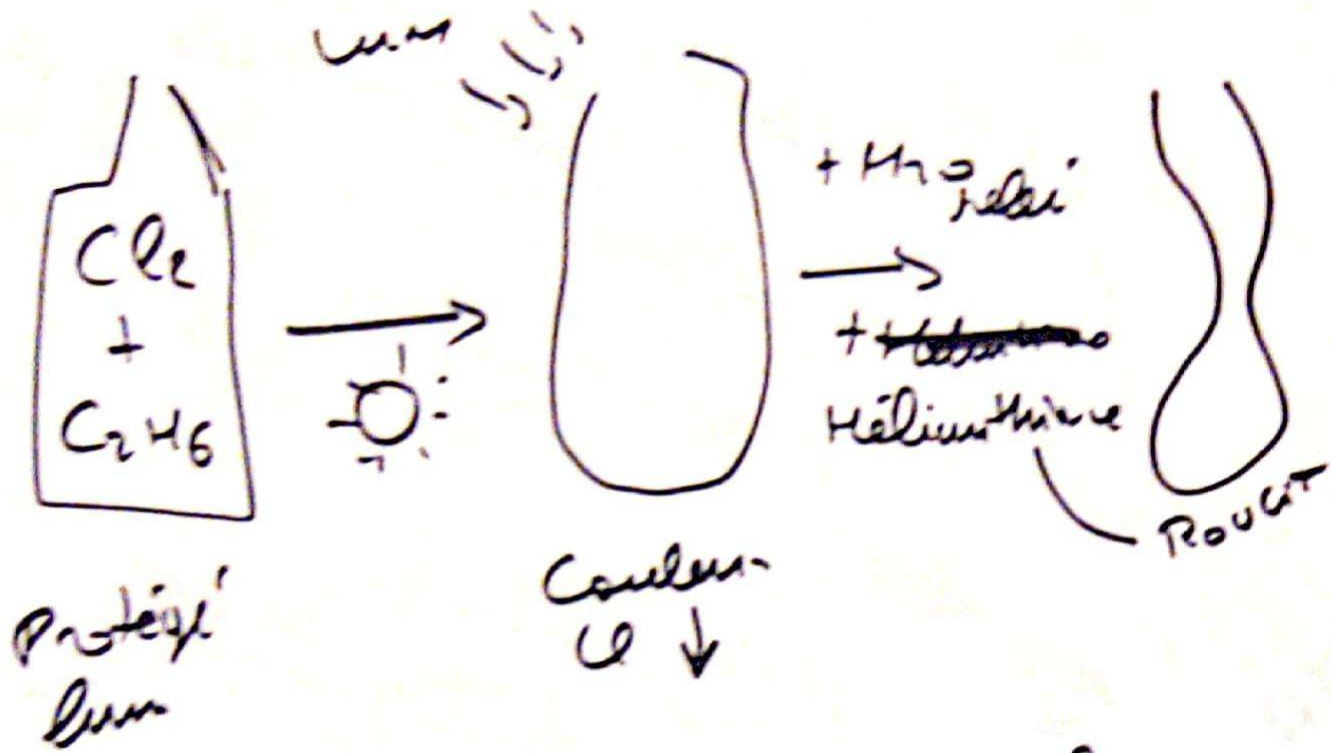
Bien que molécules donnent facilement  
 H S<sup>c</sup> par SO<sub>3</sub>H *SULFONATION*

— NO<sub>2</sub> *NITRATION*  
 — CH<sub>3</sub> *ALKYLATION FRIEDEL & CRAFT*

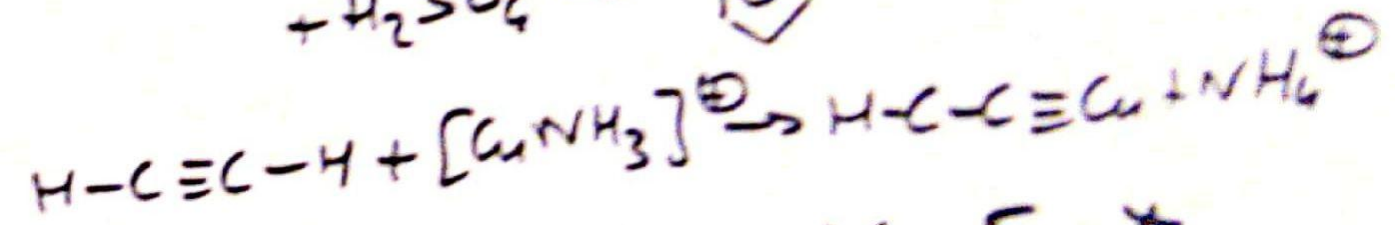
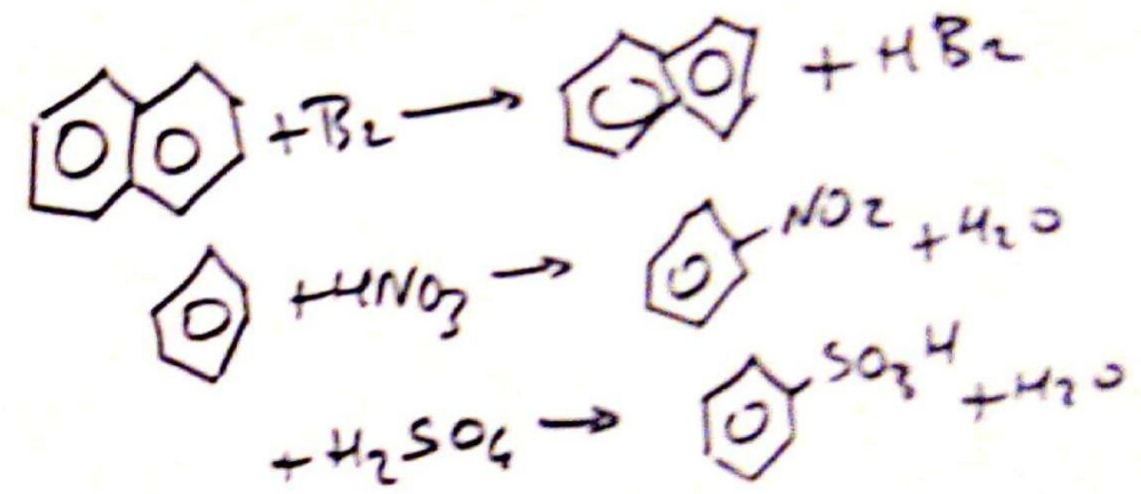
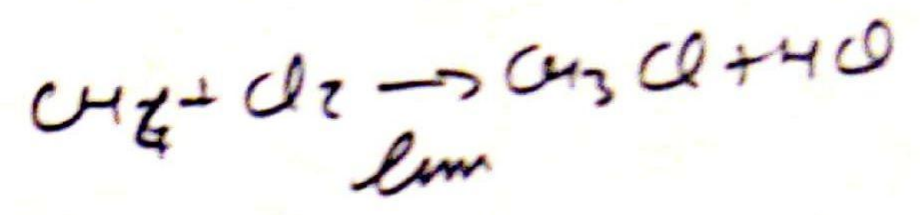


pour plus  
 bri  
 ou m  
 molec

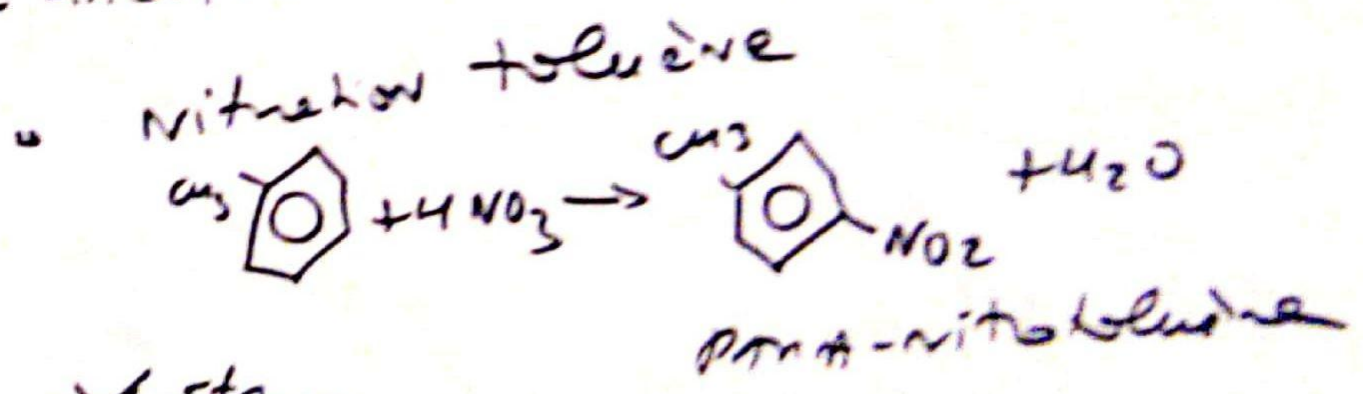
III



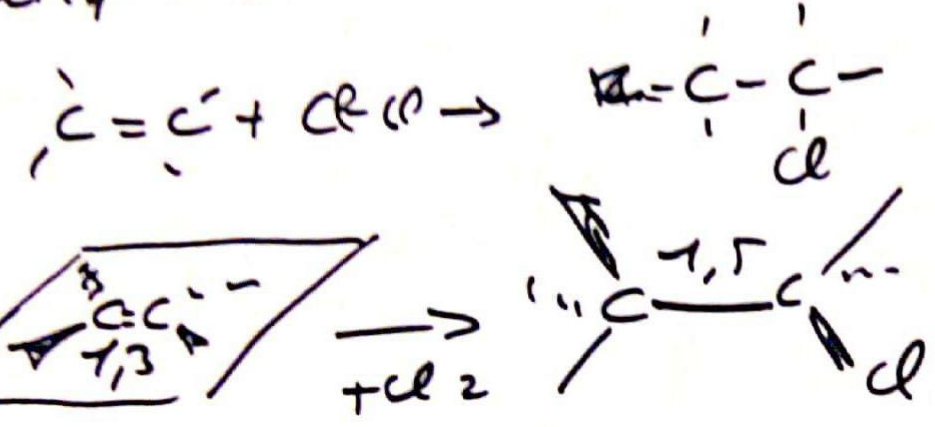
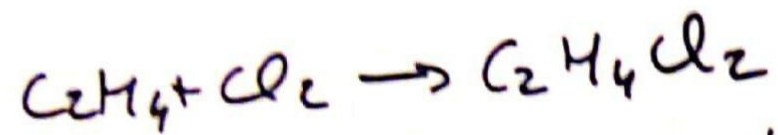
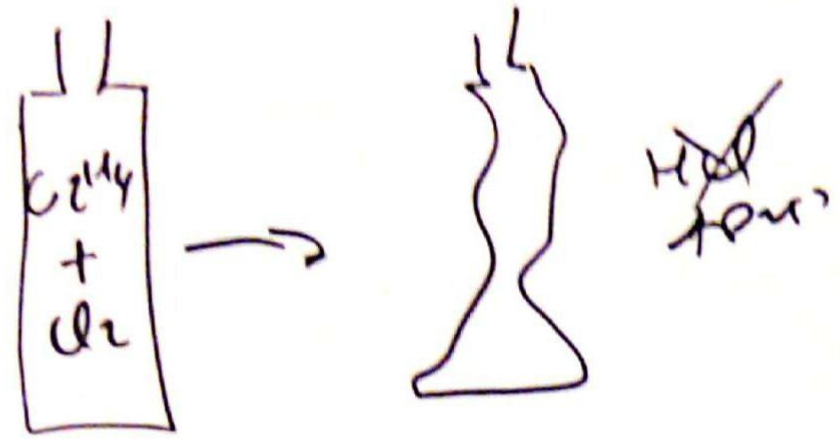
CRITÈRES  
 - ~~STR M~~ pour électrons MPT utilisés  
 - A effectuer lie' un C est remplacé'



- HALOGENANT SUR  $\equiv$  ou  $\equiv$  ~~S~~ \*

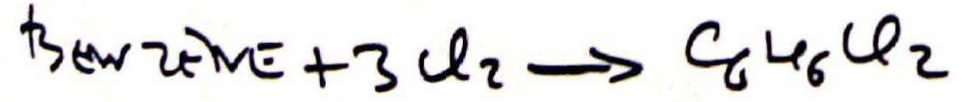
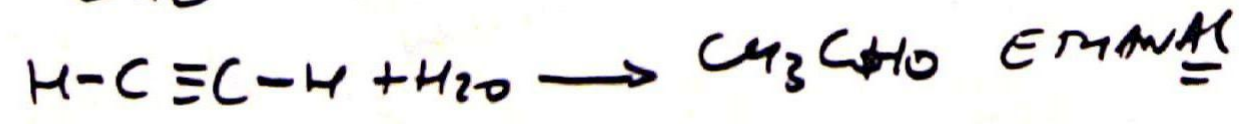
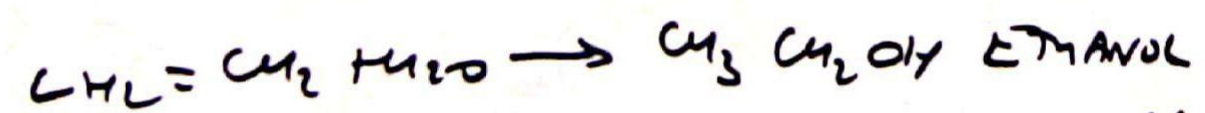


~~str -~~  
 rem:



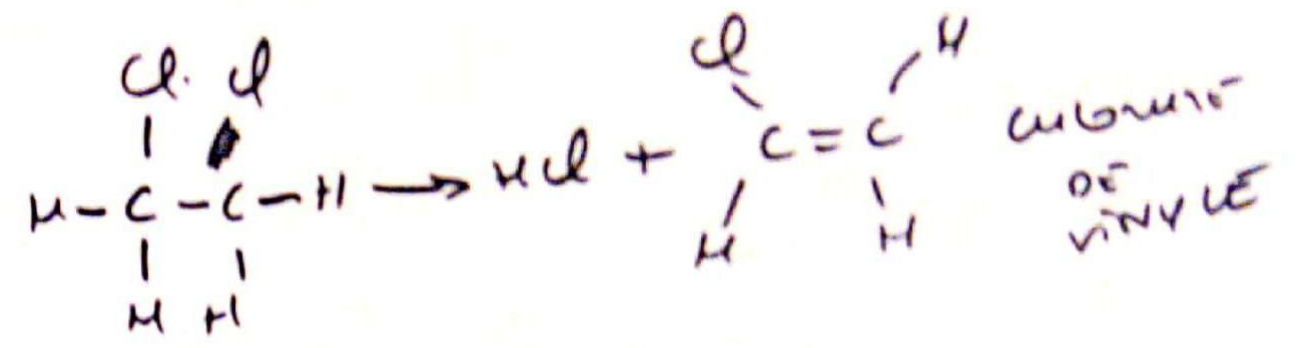
critères

- que insaturés
- présence  $\nu$  str  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{geom} \\ \text{elect} \end{array} \right.$
- au moins 2 nouveaux A  $\rightarrow$  e bar  $\wedge$  2 C

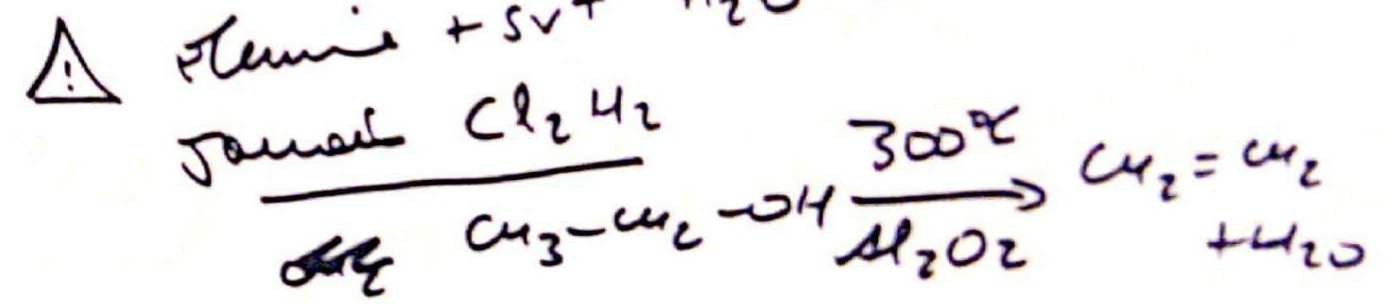


HEXACHLORO - 1,2,3,4,5,6  
CYCLOHEXANE

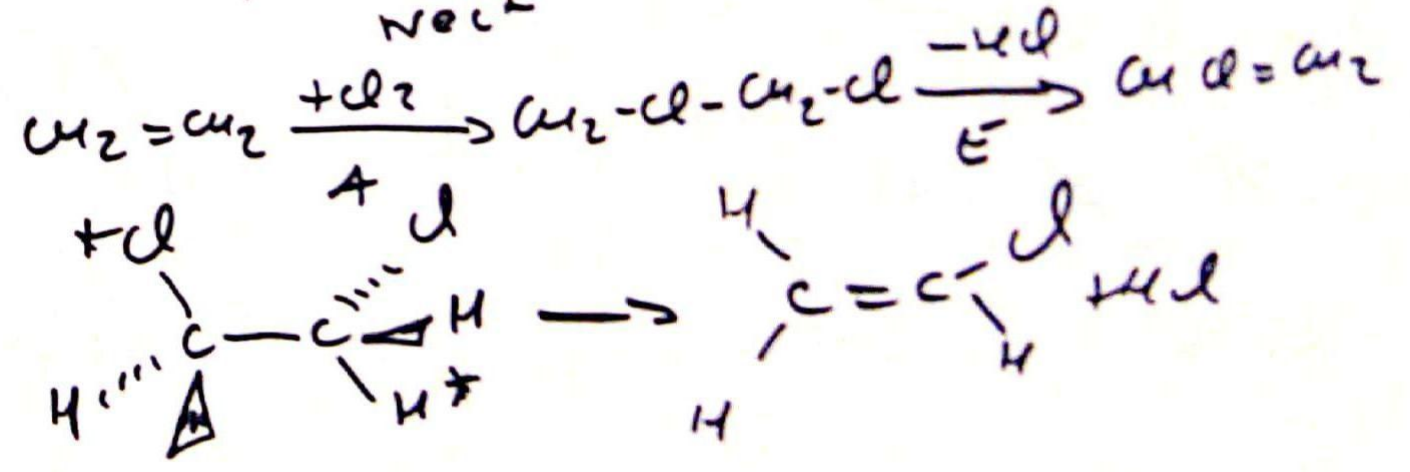
III



- critères
  - $\rightarrow$  insaturé
  - $\nu$  str
  - Au - 2 C doublement liés à double



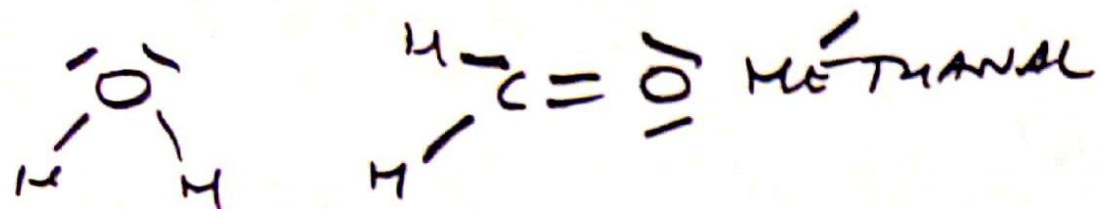
Note A + E  $\rightarrow$  Départ neck





O

Place des TP "O" chimie divalent

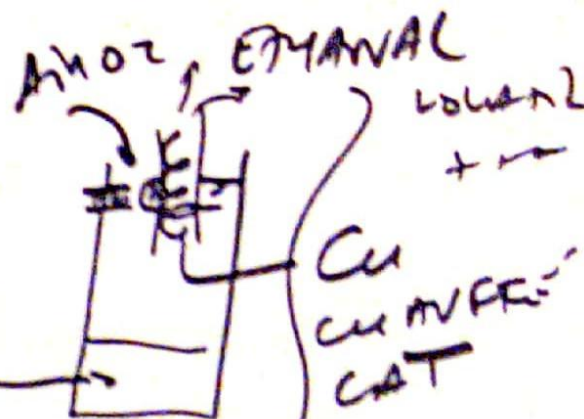


"O" peut = T & lier par m se  
 se substitués libres  $\rightarrow$   $\oplus$   
 $\text{H}_3\text{O}^{\oplus}$  For yin

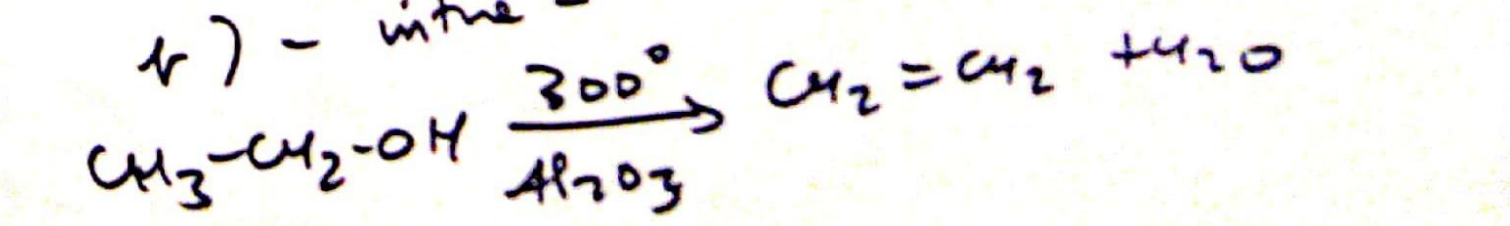
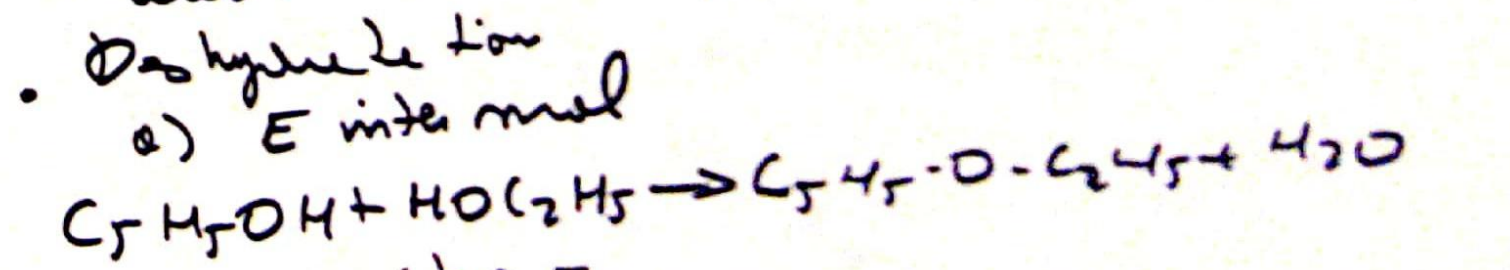
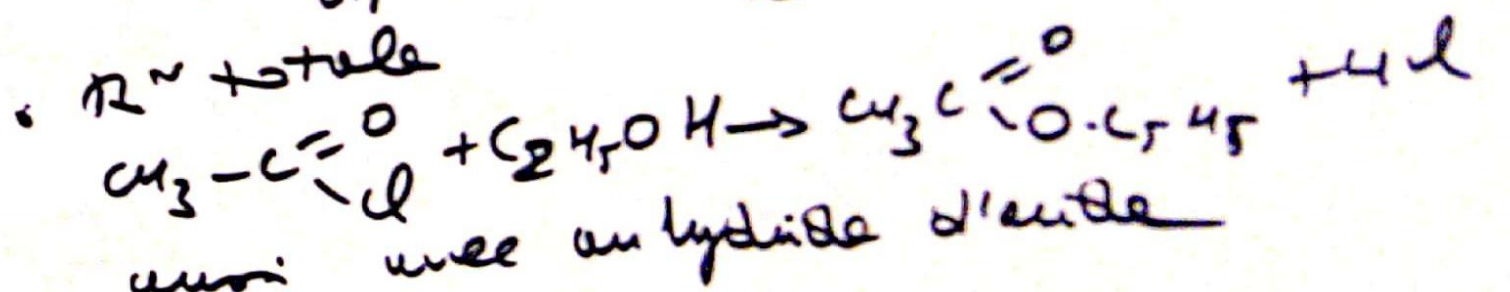
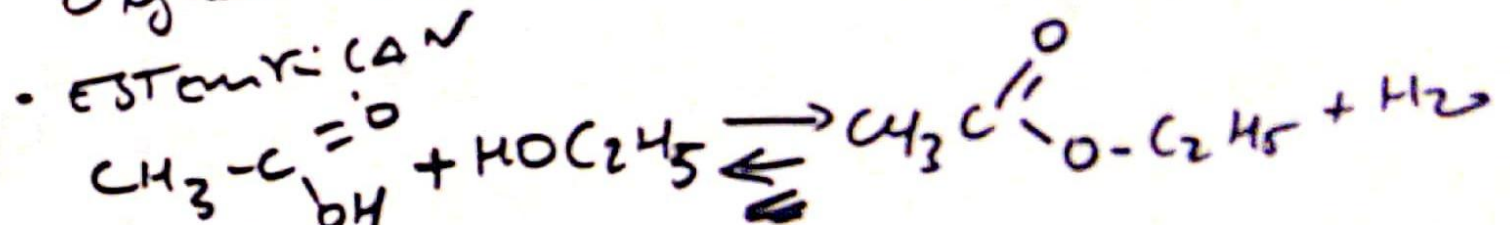
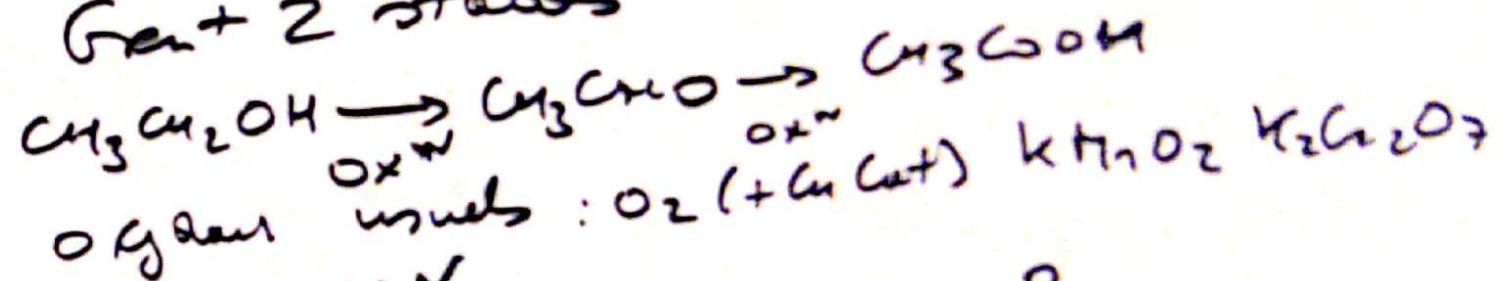
- Alcool  $\text{C}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-H}$  MÉTHANOL  $\text{R-O-H}$
- Éther  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-C}_2\text{H}_5$  diéther ou éther symple  $\text{R-O-R'}$
- Aldehyde  $\text{CH}_3\text{-C(=O)H}$  ÉTHANAL  $\text{R-C(=O)H}$
- cétone  $\text{CH}_3\text{-C(=O)CH}_3$  PROPANONE  $\text{R-C(=O)R}$
- Acide  $\text{C}_3\text{-C(=O)OH}$  ACÉTANOÏQUE  $\text{R-C(=O)OH}$
- Ester  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-C(=O)OCH}_3$  butanoate de méthyle  $\text{R-C(=O)OR}$
- Chlorure d'acide  $\text{CH}_3\text{-C(=O)OCH}_3$  chlorure d'acide  $\text{R-C(=O)OR}$
- Ammoniac d'acide  $\text{CH}_3\text{-C(=O)O-C(=O)CH}_3$   $\text{R-C(=O)-O-C(=O)-R'}$

Passage entre 1<sup>vs</sup>

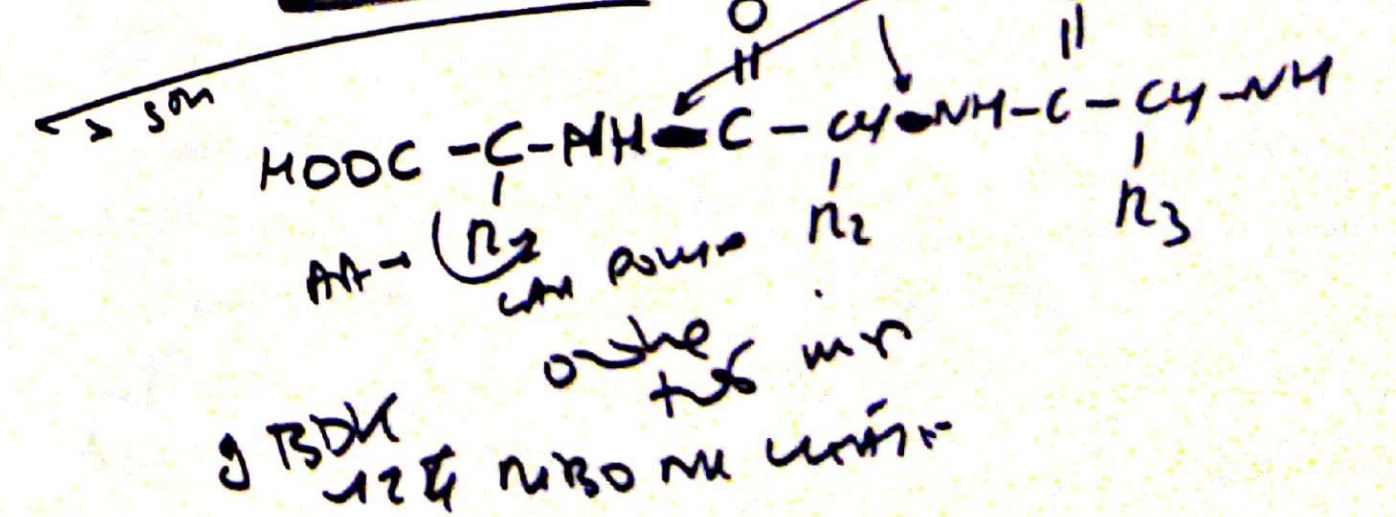
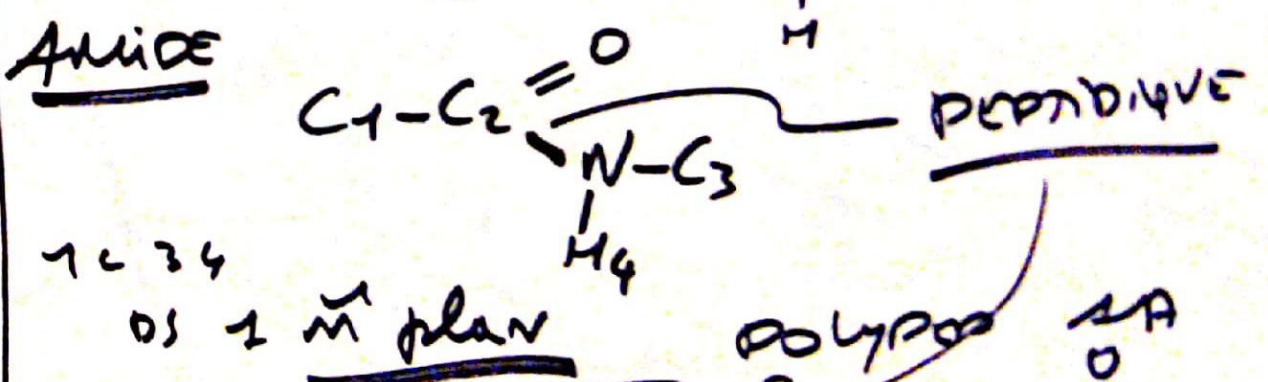
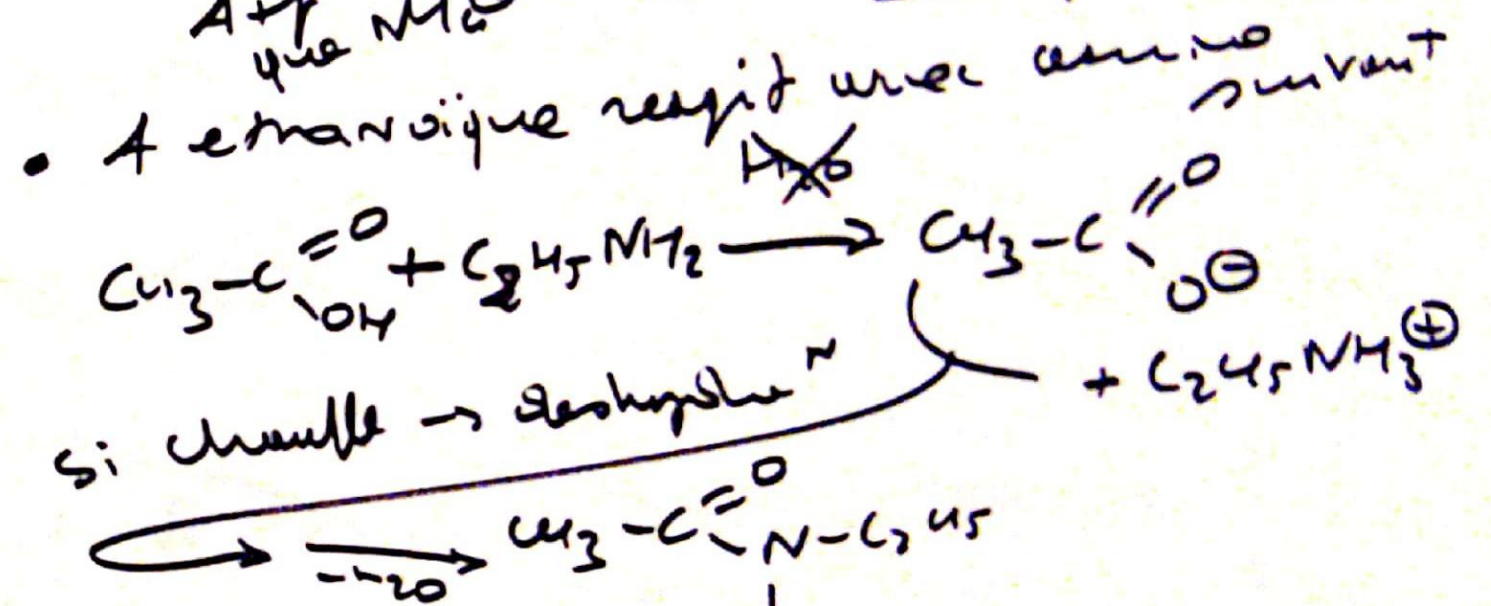
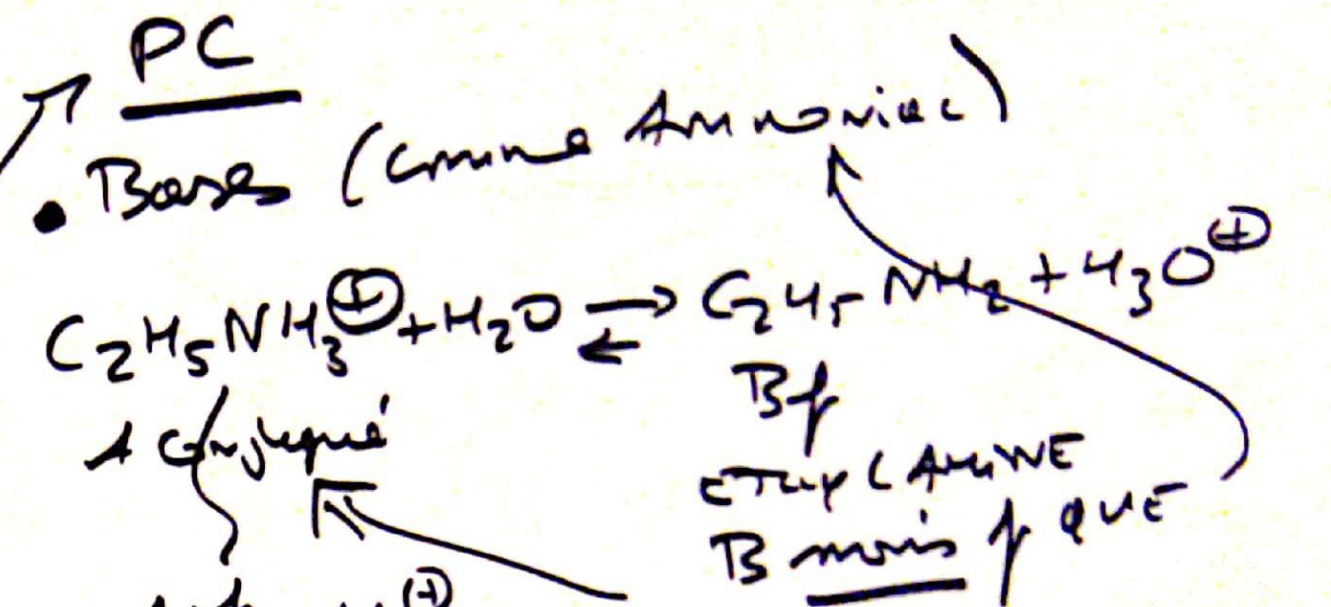
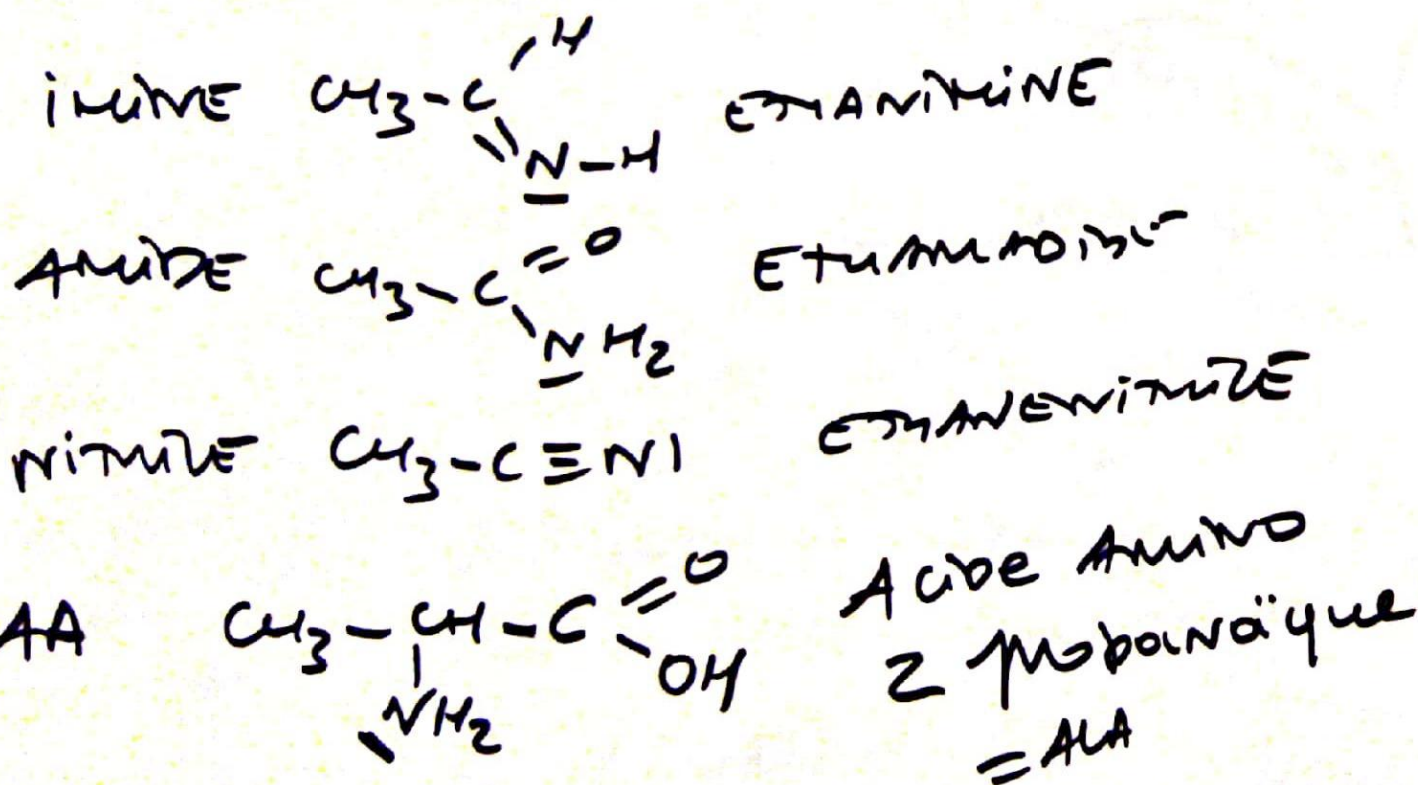
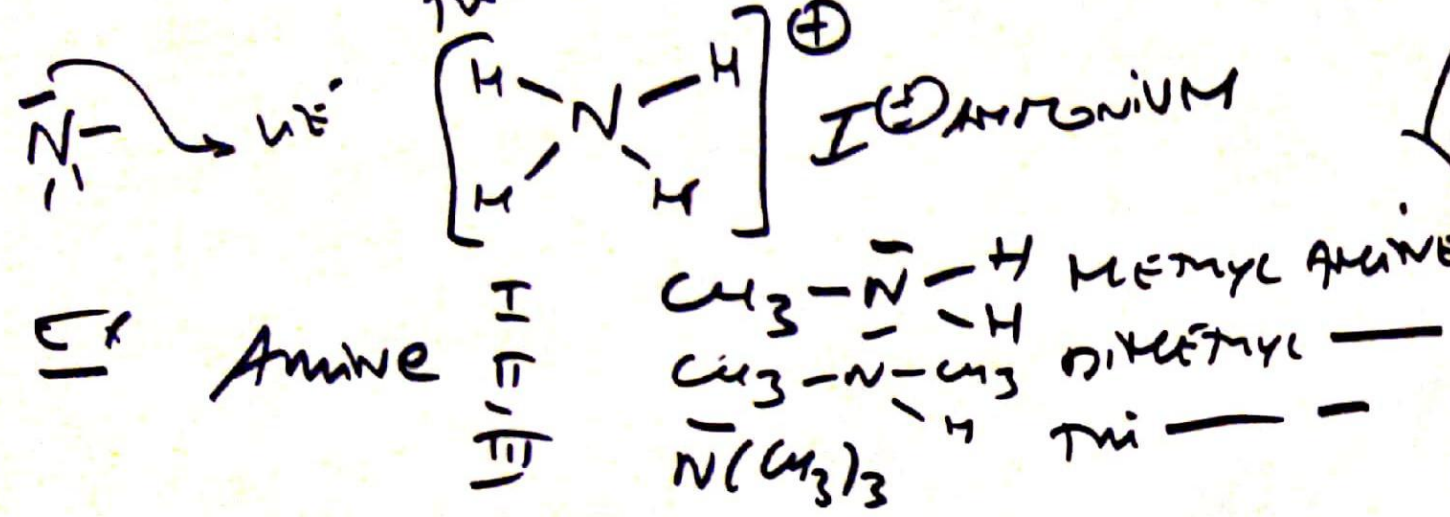
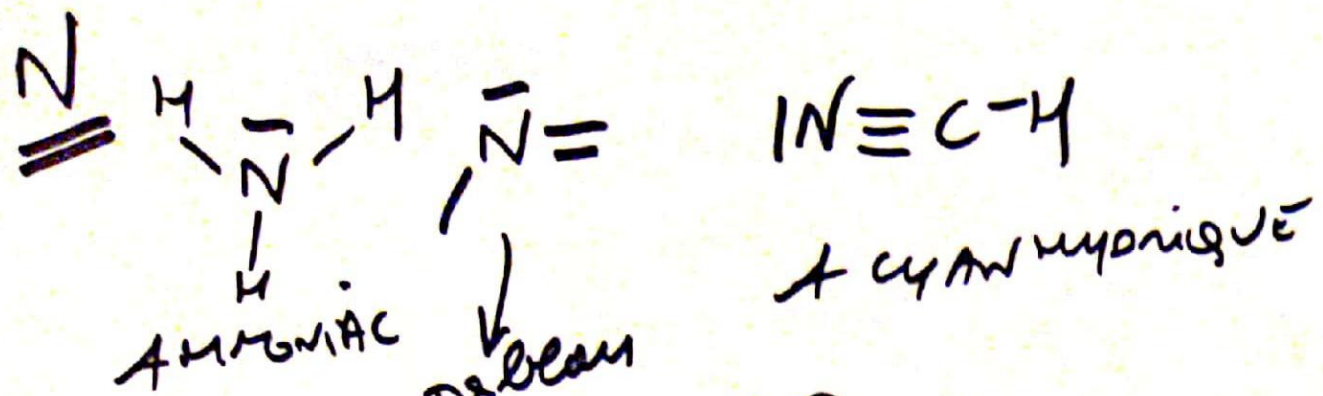
O<sub>2</sub> & Éthanol  
 Flamme sur



À Sp Cu  
 E réaction sur Cat  
 Cu  $\rightarrow$  Rouge  
 Gen + 2 stades



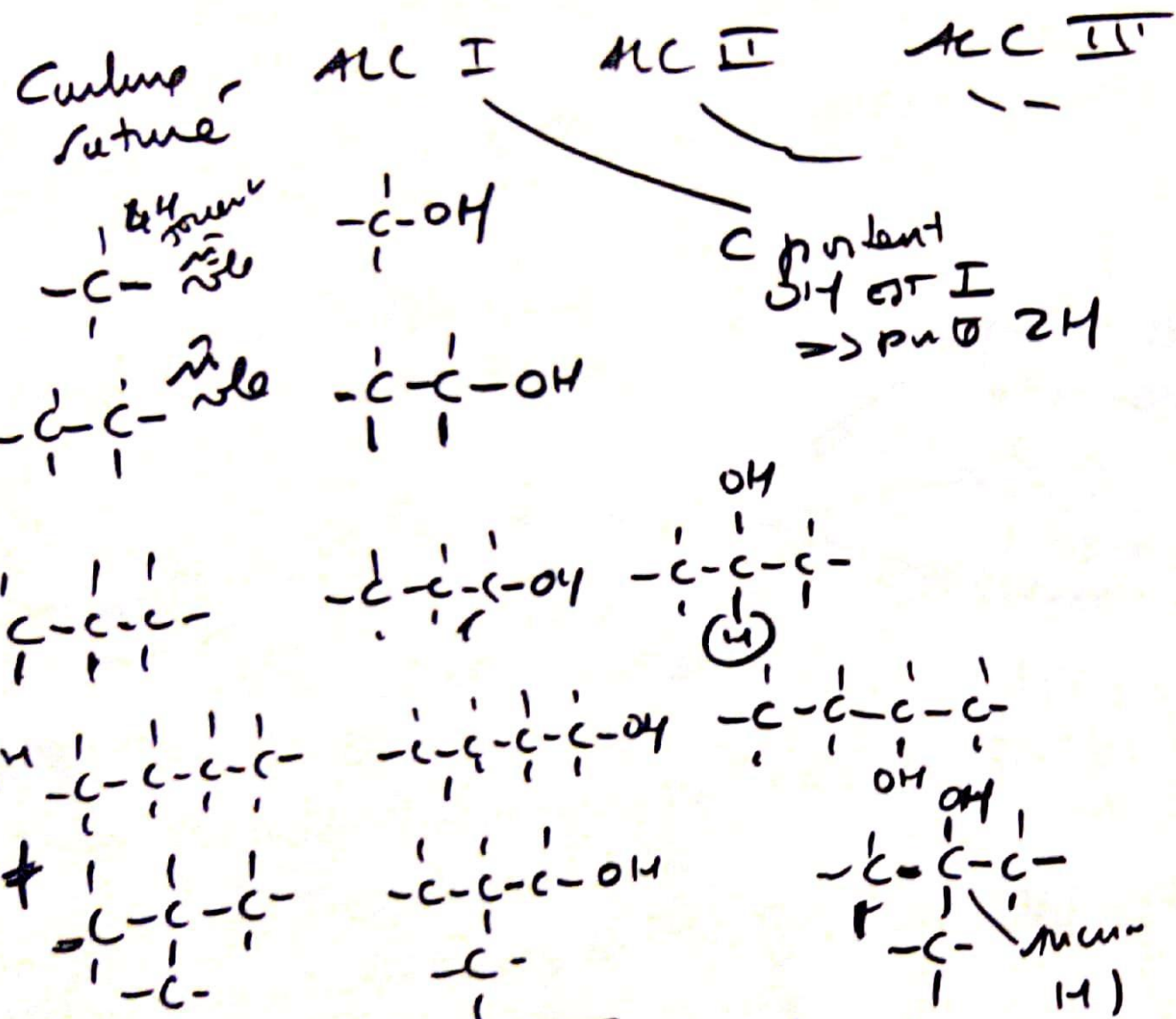
Can  
 Pan  
 Réactif  
 Schiff



# ALCOOLS

Substituant  
 14 d'un HC saturé  
 par Radical -OH

## Tableau



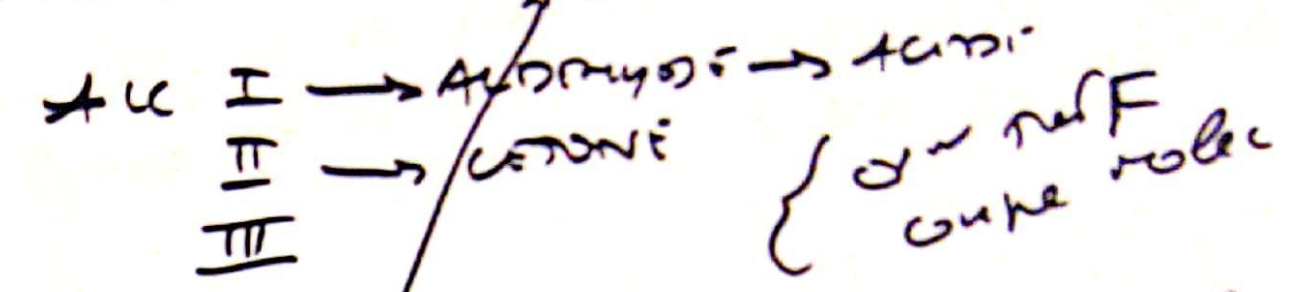
Donc: 1C I  
 2C II  
 3C III

lieu 1 (ou 0) A 20C

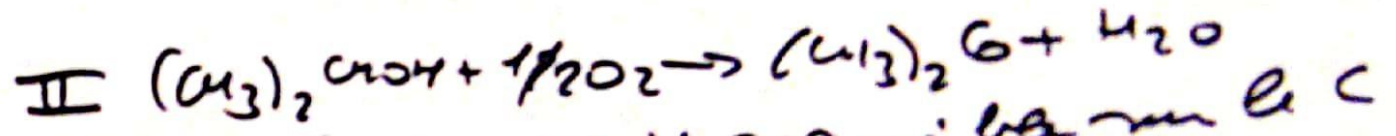
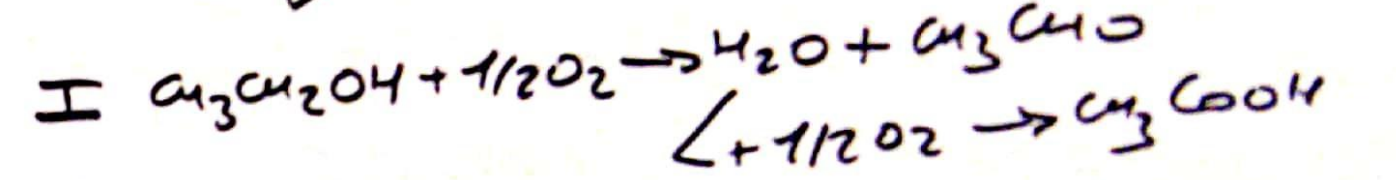
les radicaux sont avec I  
 III  
 I  
 III

# chimie

Tableau de l'oxydation ALC



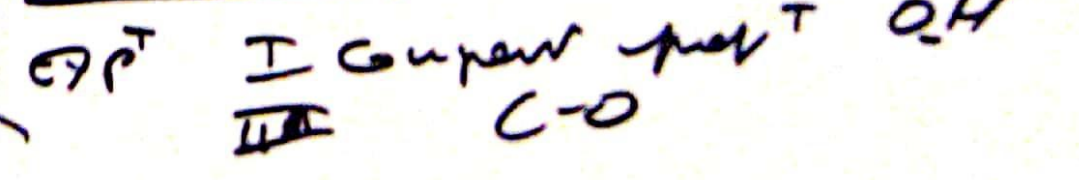
3 autres étapes que de H portés par le C fonctionnel



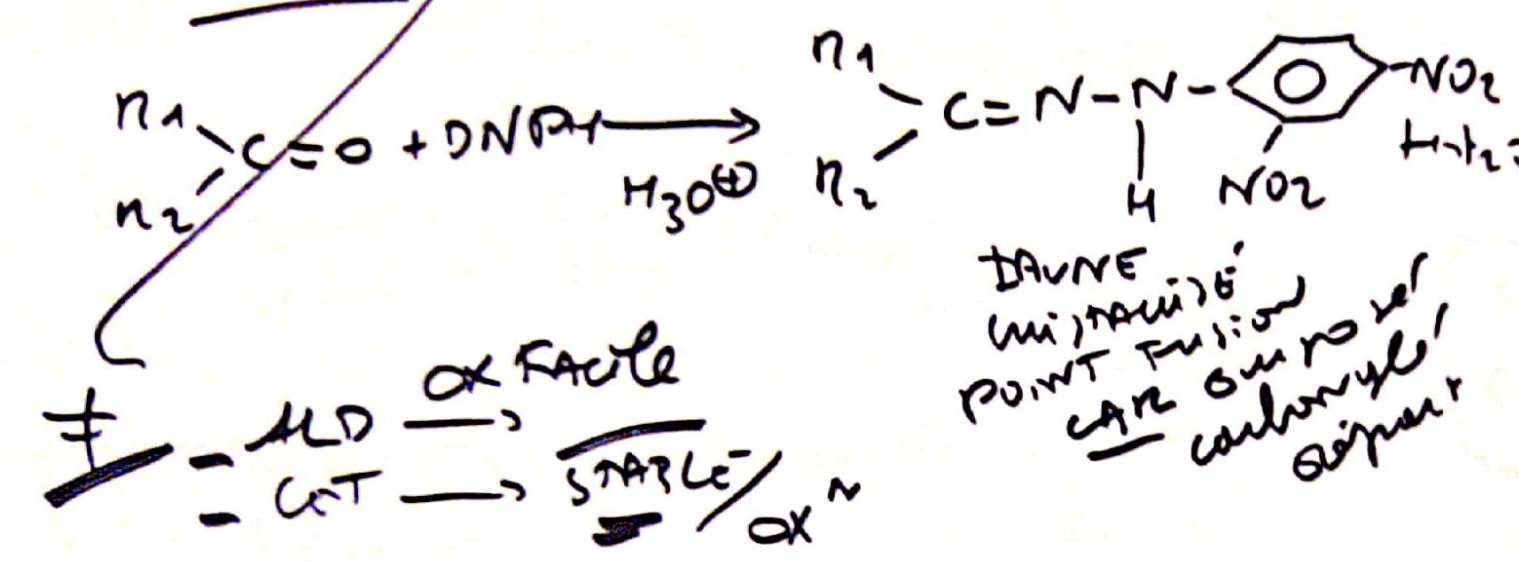
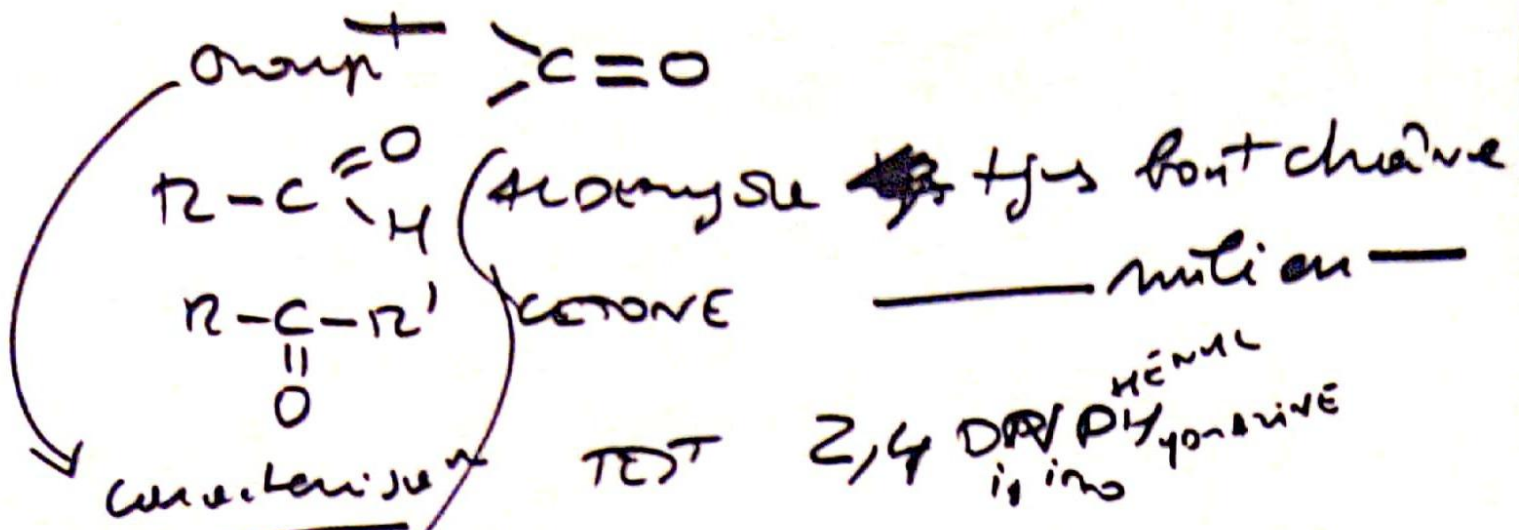
III pas de H disponible sur le C  
 • ↑ : hydratation alcènes  
 $ALC + H_2O \rightarrow ALCOOL$

Reactions sur III + AlCl<sub>3</sub>, acides et chaux  
 $H_2SO_4$  ou  $H_3PO_4$  + addition avec I

• Estérification  
 Deux groupes principaux fonctionnels ALC

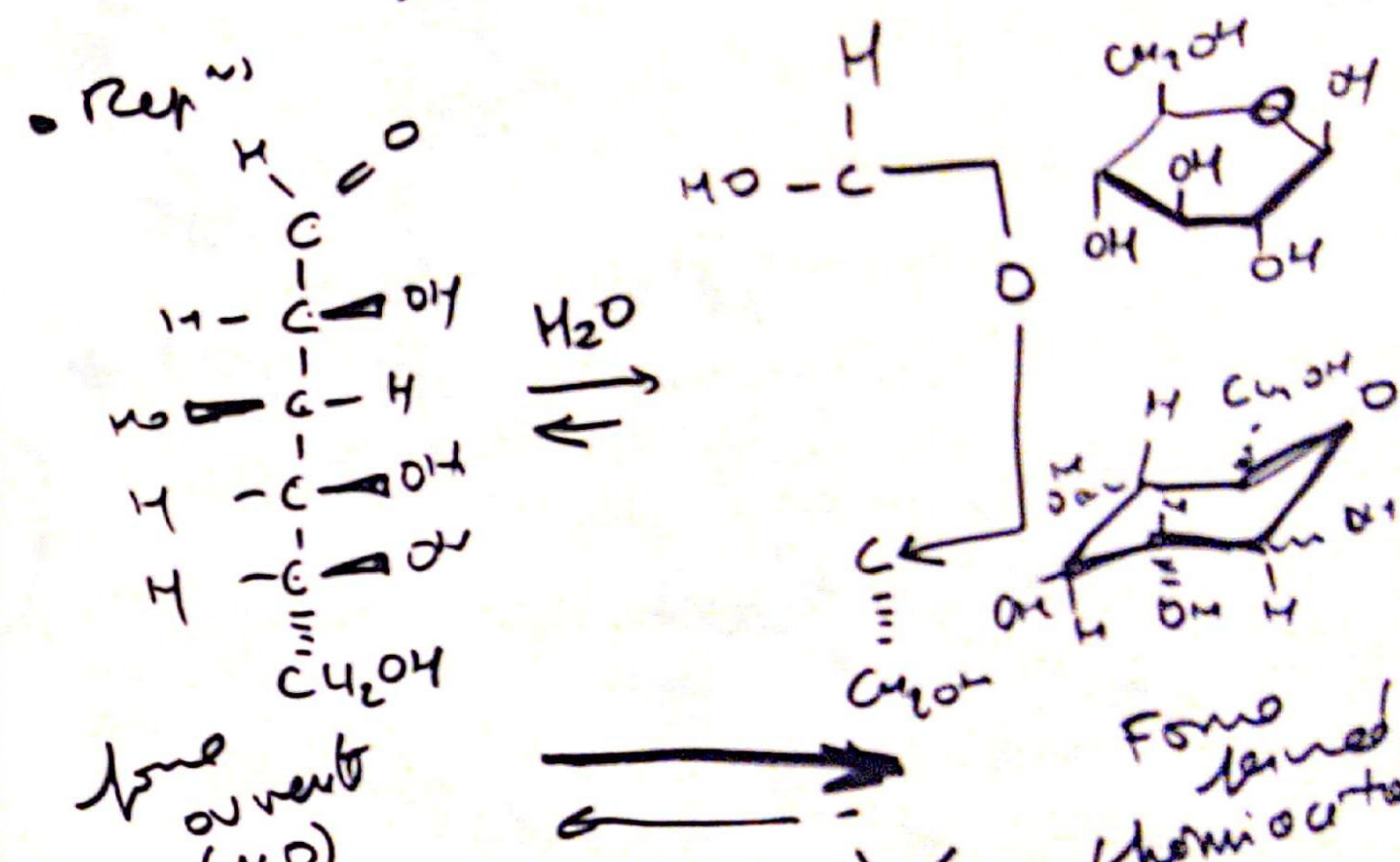


# COMPOSES CARBONYLES



- ER OX ALD
- Test liques Fehling sol bleue Sulfate Cu II & Tartrate Na Ald réduit  $\text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^+$  rouge oxide Cu I Ald oxydés en acide
- Test mirin Ag  $\text{Ag}^+$  + Nitrate Ag ammoniacal chélate  $\rightarrow$  précipité
- Autre  $\neq$  Réactif Schiff = fuchsine décolorée par  $\text{SO}_2 \rightarrow$  couleur violette + Ald
- thème  $\pm$

Glu GSE de ~~5 ALD~~  $\frac{1 \text{ ALD}}{5 \text{ ALD}}$   
 polyme de ~~5 ALD~~  
 monomère (ou non)  
 sucre résine d'érable (saccharose) Amidon & cellulose polymère



TEST ALD réactif Schiff ~~couleur~~  
 test mirin Ag  $\text{Cu}^+$  any F  $\text{Ag}^+$  any F  
 non déplacé  $\rightarrow$  hémicétyl

$\oplus$

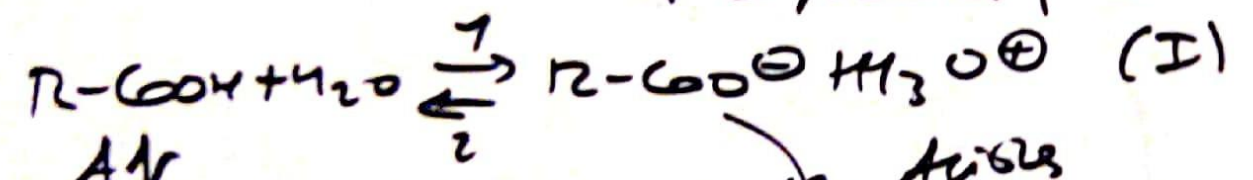
# FN ACIDE CARBOXYLIQUE

1 N  $\leftrightarrow$  DEF  
- 5V3 propriété

↳ dts cette classe equiv sivent  
- repousser à def  
- Posseder 4 propriétés (à des degrés  $\neq$ )

• Def -  $\text{C} \begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{OH} \end{matrix}$  FN ACIDE met font

• Peu soluble ds H<sub>2</sub>O  
seuls 3 ac. Méthanoïque  
Éthanoïque  
Propanoïque



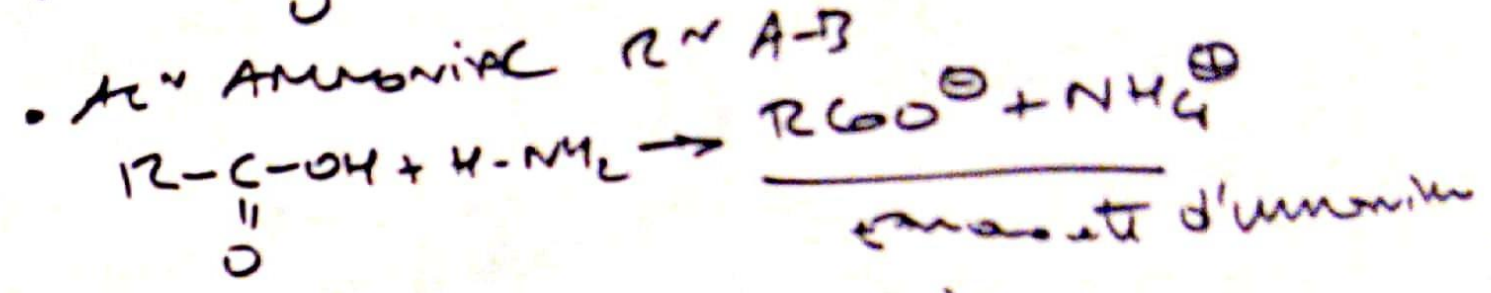
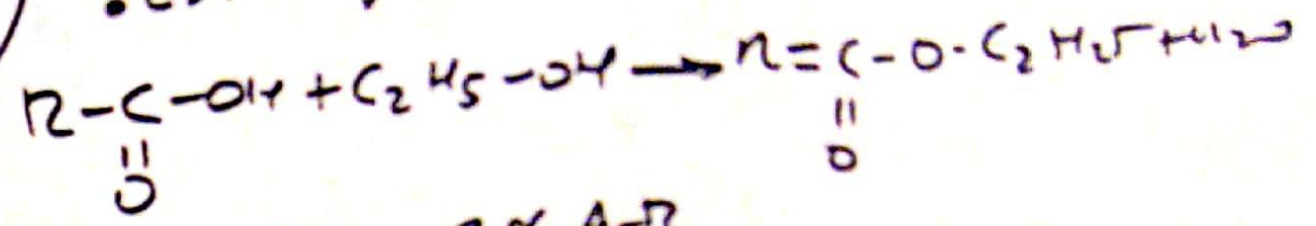
Apr  
Anion sul bruyes sur la terre  
 $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
Général  $\xrightarrow{1}$  source Na

Les acides carboxyliques  
sont solubles ds les solutions  
aqueuses bruyes

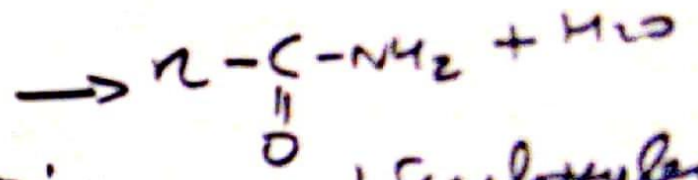
↔ mel aipol  
detergents

(avec m/n que  
est un  
R equiv)

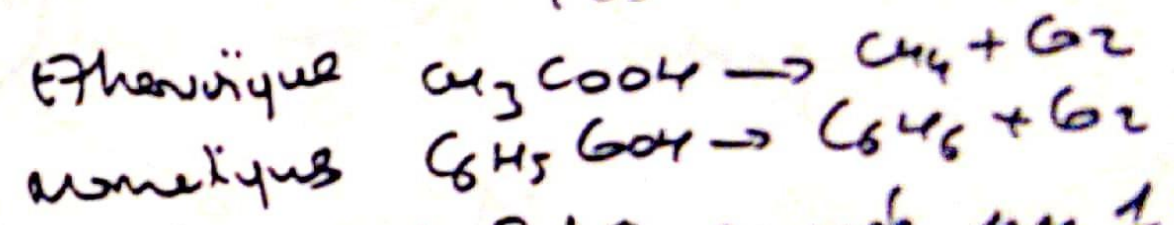
chim  
• ESTOMIc<sup>N</sup>



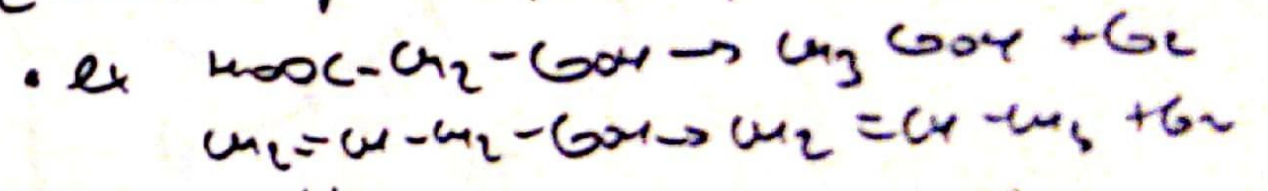
se anhydrot en anide



• P ~~est~~ certain ~~de~~ de carboxyle



2 molec ayant 2  $\neq$  séparés par 1 C



autres pret pas  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$   
se case complètement

+ A sulfure  
ou chlorure CAC NaOH

CAC de Na d/A Carbox ont 6m d'ind  
partie hydrophile COO or hydrophobe  
(Chien unbon)

# DER A CARB

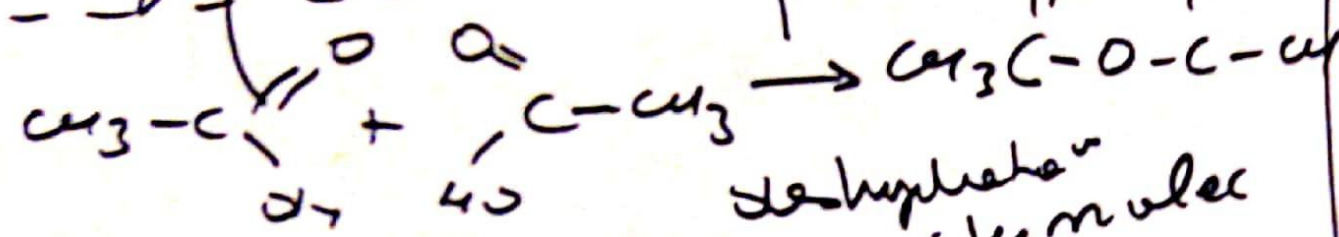
## ANHYDRIDE D'ACIDE

déshydratation A carb avec

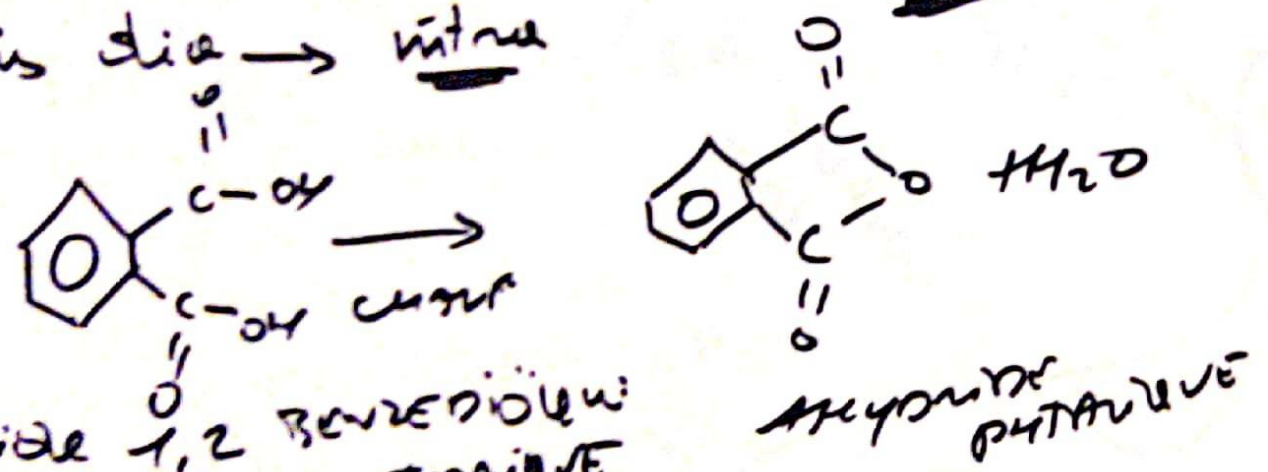
P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>  
(ANHYDRIDE A PROPRIO-NE) A PROPRIO-NE

Pour faire

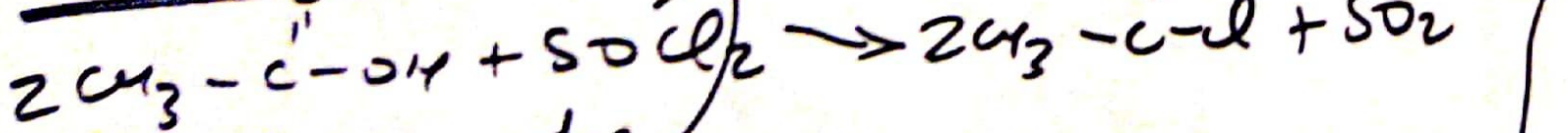
il faut un autre anhydride



Certaines dia → intra



## CHLORURE D'ACIDE



il faut un autre

## ESTER & AMIDE

## chimie

Reactions avec

AMINO & COMPOSES D'A

ESTER & AMIDES

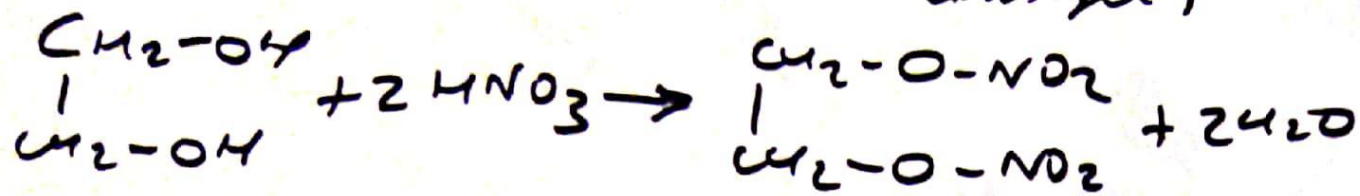
H <sub>2</sub> O / H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	R <sup>n</sup> COOH : n <sup>n</sup> tot & violent	R <sup>n</sup> COOH + P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> n <sup>n</sup> équilibrée
- BAIN M <sup>RE</sup> OH <sup>+</sup>	ROO <sup>+</sup>	R <sup>n</sup> COO <sup>+</sup> : n <sup>n</sup> tot SARONILAN
- ALCOOL R'OH	R <sup>n</sup> COOR'	+ PD
- AMMONIAC NH <sub>3</sub>	R <sup>n</sup> CONH <sub>2</sub>	+ PD
- AMINE R'NH <sub>2</sub>	R <sup>n</sup> CONHR'	+ PD

# Molécule polyfonc

Peu ou pas nouvelles ← présence simultanée

2 pKa identiques

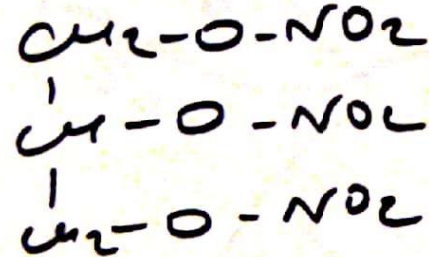
- ESTER AN  $HNO_3$  de Ethanediol-1,2 (ou  $C_4GL$ ) (antigel)



- Diacides et Sulfonés, *est un* nitroglycol

- Soufre A malique
- Sulfhyd interne
- Nylon

+ 2 pKa ≡



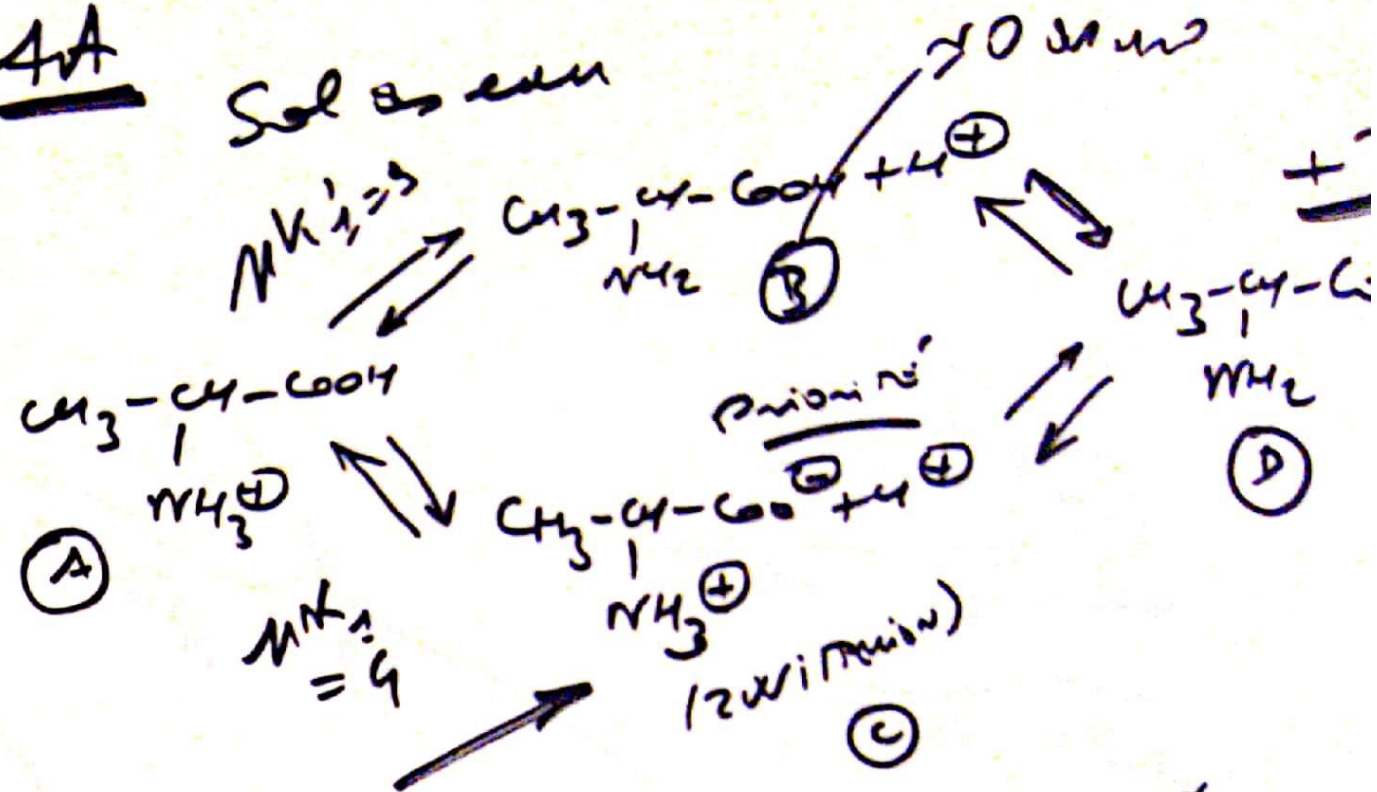
2 pKa ≠

A 6 AMINO HEXANOÏQUE  
 $H_2N-(CH_2)_5-COOH$

αAA  
 ↓  
 MC

4A

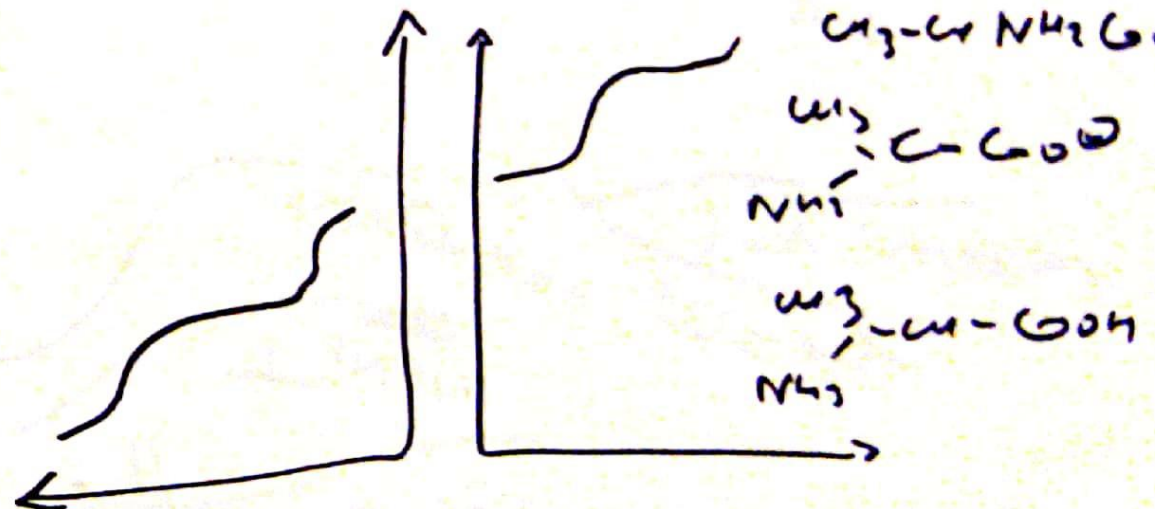
Sol en eau



ETN initialement à  $pH = 7 \rightarrow pH = 12$   
 $= 1/2 (pK_2 + pK_3)$

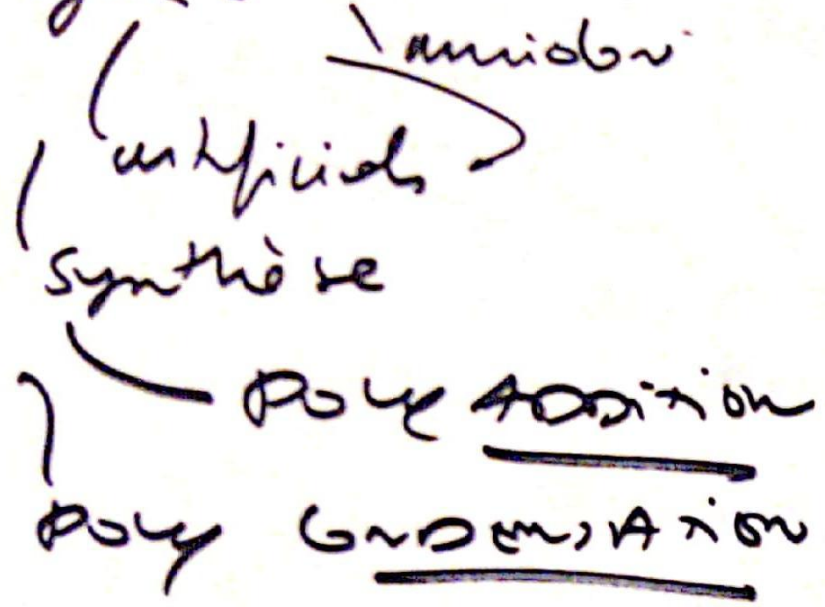
PT ISOÉLECTRIQUE

val  $pH$  en ce point ne dépend pas de la solution

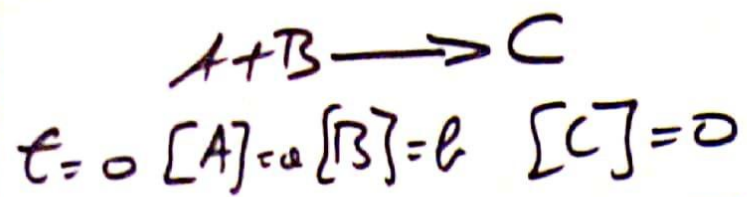


# MACROMOL

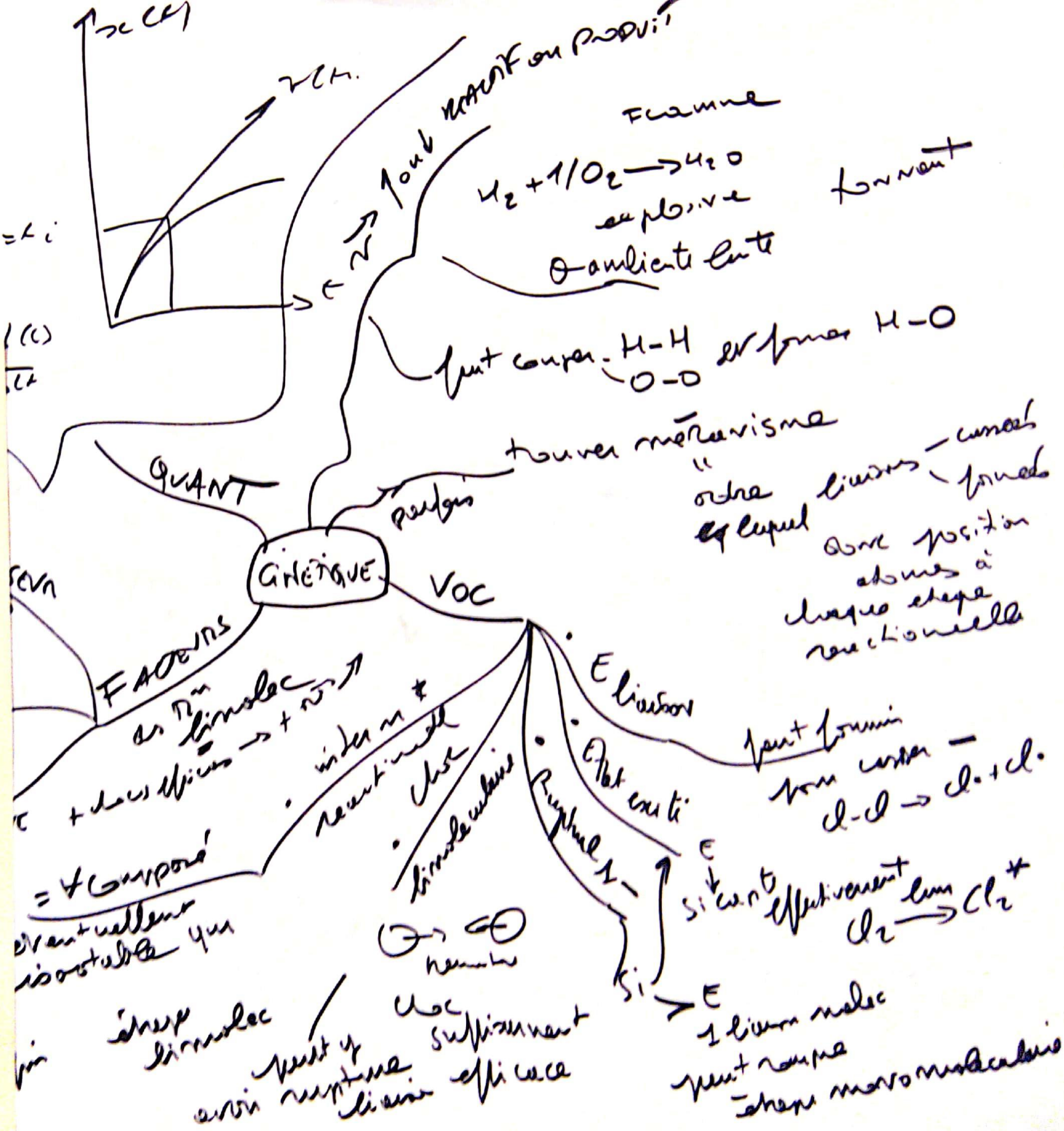
- Polyp H<sub>2</sub>O elevated ~~polymer~~
- Polym. N - later







$t > 0 \quad a-x \quad b-x \quad x$   
 def  $v \uparrow C \quad v = \frac{d[C]}{dt}$   
 pour  $t=t_1$  on me donne  $t=t_1$   
 $\frac{d(A)}{dt} = \frac{d(a-x)}{dt} = -\frac{dx}{dt} = -v$



CINÉTIQUE



$t=0 [A]=a [B]=b [C]=0$

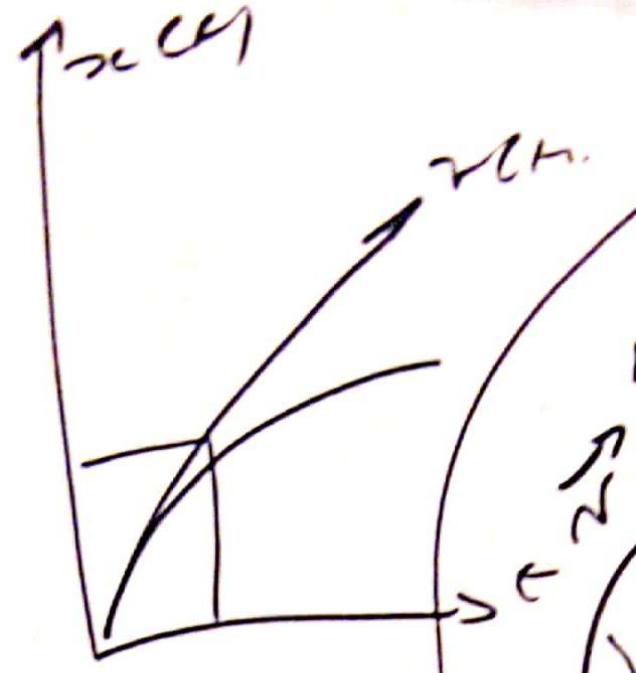
$t = a-x \quad b-x \quad x$

def  $v \uparrow C \quad v = \frac{d[C]}{dt}$

pour  $t=t_1$  some value  $t=t_1$

$\frac{d(A)}{dt} = \frac{d(a-x)}{dt} = -\frac{dx}{dt} = -v$

$v = -\frac{d(A)}{dt} = -\frac{d(B)}{dt} = \frac{d(C)}{dt}$



**KINETIQUE**

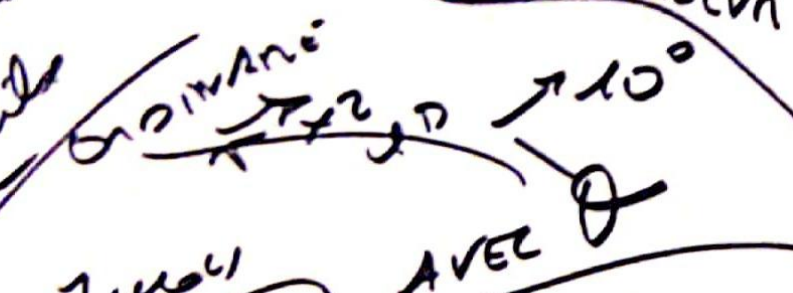
**QUANT**

**ORDRE**

**VOC**

par ex  
en ~~eff~~  
effets  
de surface  
à l'échelle

**CATALYSE**



**FACTEURS**

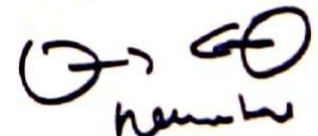
$[PRÉACTIFS]$   
cinétique

Bilan

point  
reac  
fin

chape  
limolec

pour y  
avoir rupture  
de liaisons  
efficace



interm  
réactionnelle  
juste  
limoleculaire

**E liaison**

Etat excité

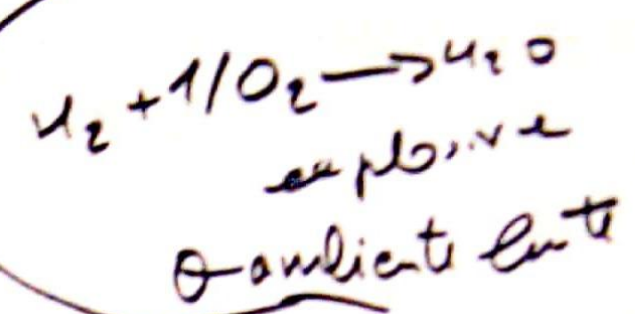
part formé  
non canon  
 $Cl-Cl \rightarrow Cl \cdot + Cl \cdot$

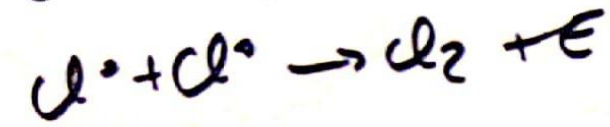
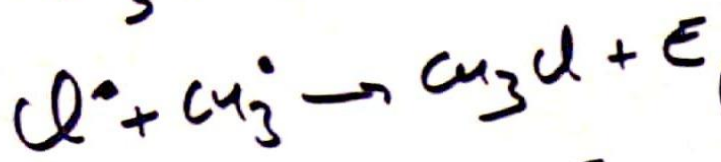
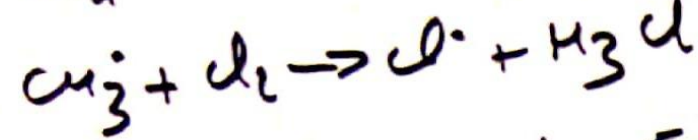
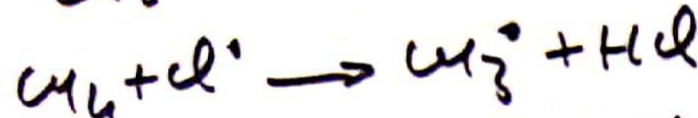
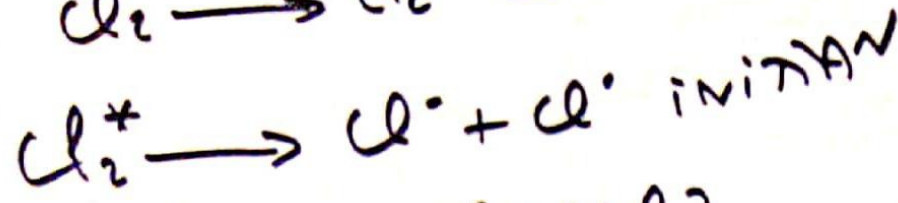
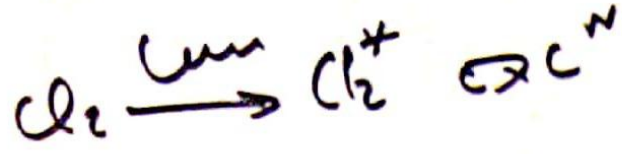
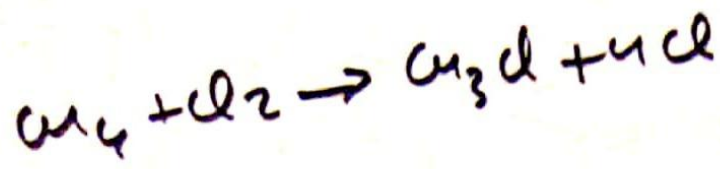
Si c'est  
efficacement  
 $Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl_2^+$

Si  
E  
1 liaison molec  
pour rompre  
chape macromoléculaire

pour former ou produit  
peut casser H-H et former H-O  
O-O

trouver mécanisme  
" autre liaisons - canals  
et lequel  
avec position  
atomes à  
chaque étape  
réactionnelle





PROPAGATION

TERMINATION

Particulates

Free radical chain

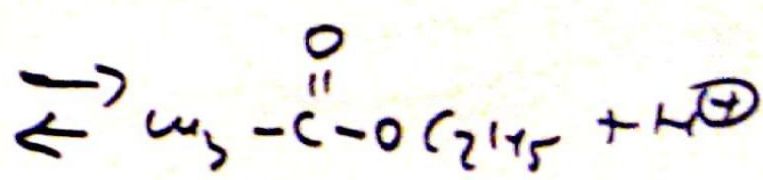
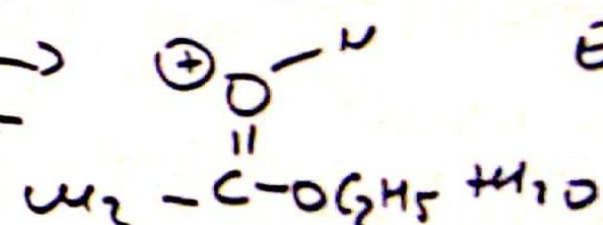
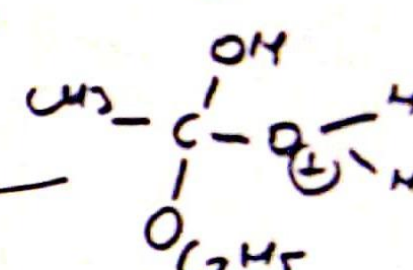
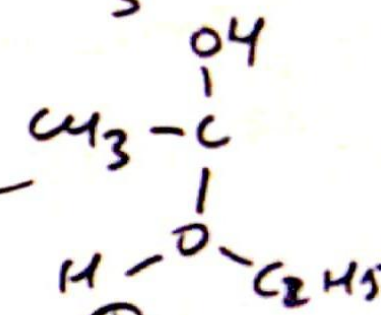
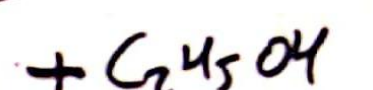
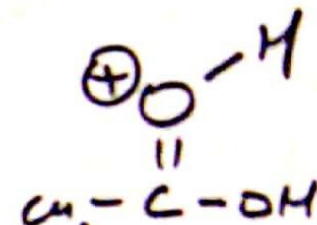
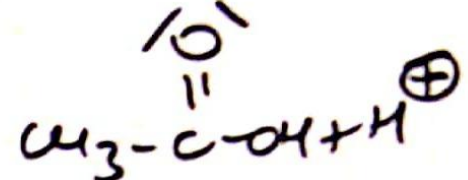
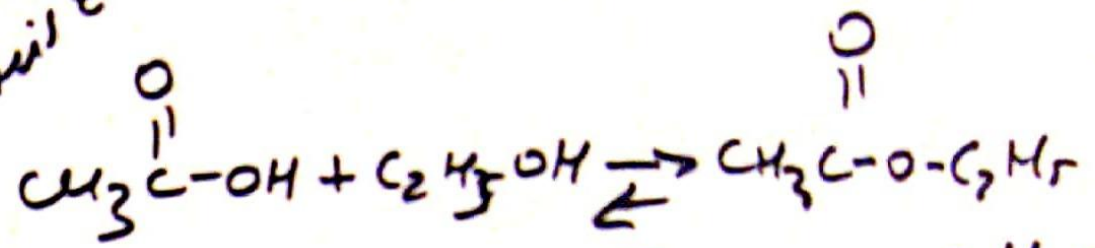
**MECHANISME**

Free radicals  
Bilan global

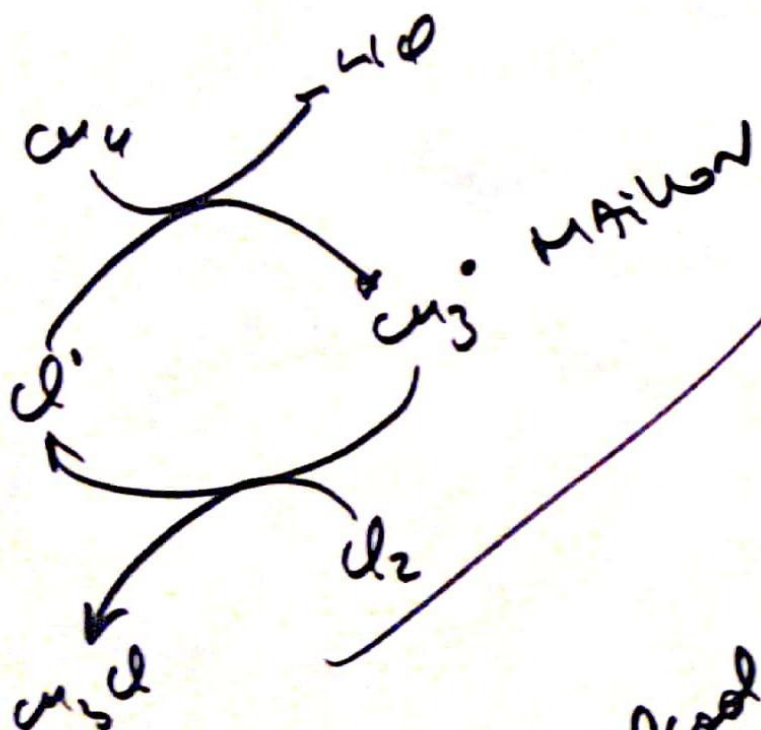
"O" de l'alcool  
retrouve  
in ESTER  
or non de H<sub>2</sub>O

ONNAIT AD ONNAIT  
ONNAIT AD ONNAIT  
ONNAIT AD ONNAIT

CHONTRAN



cat restue!



Si on ne peut pas  
ste mure

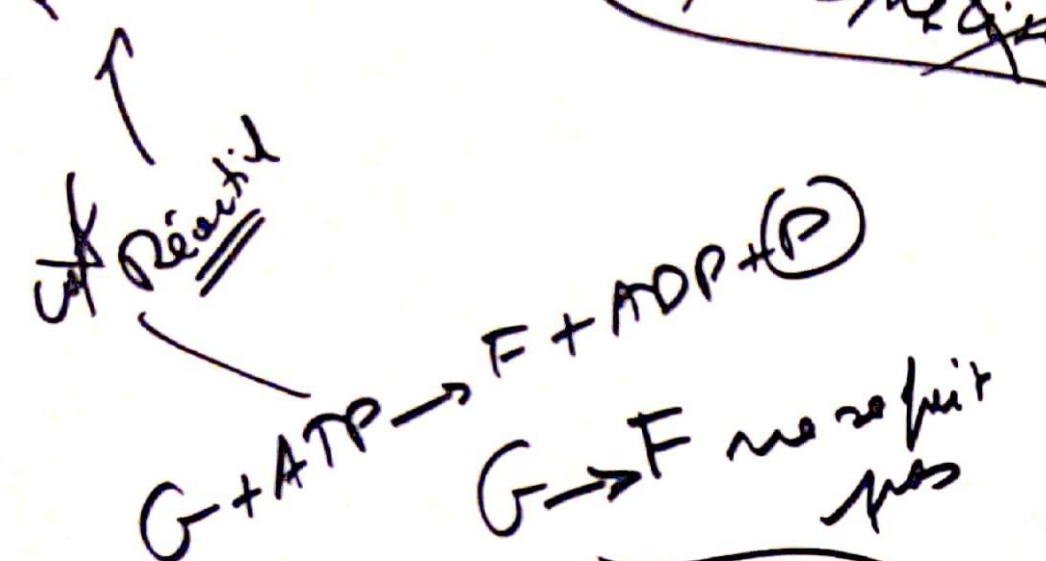
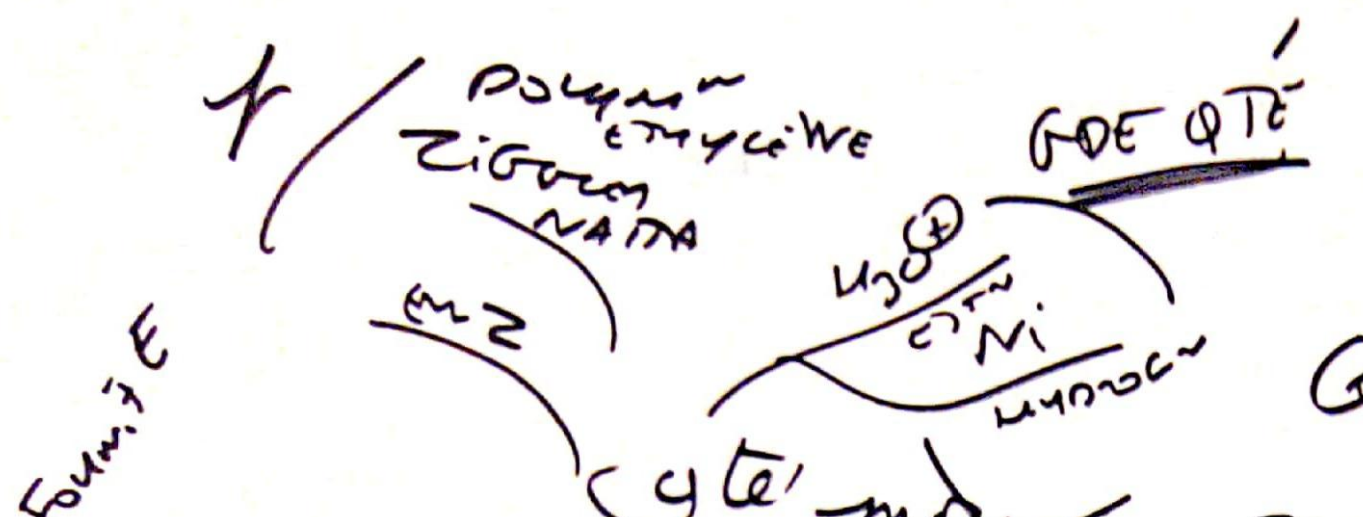
and sure  
but exp  
mer AFP

INTERMEDIATE

ADDIN  
TERMINATION

TRANSITION  
STATE

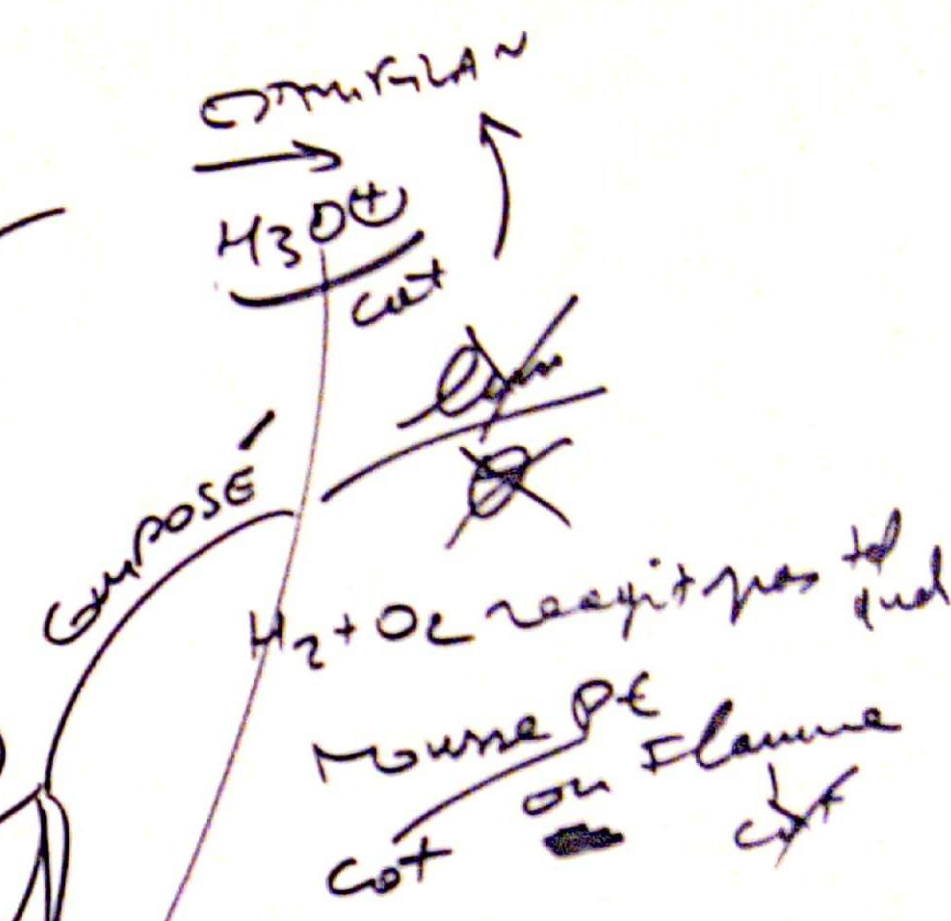
ELIMINATION



Composé qui a v  
 nul butoirs  
 $\rightarrow$  Bilan

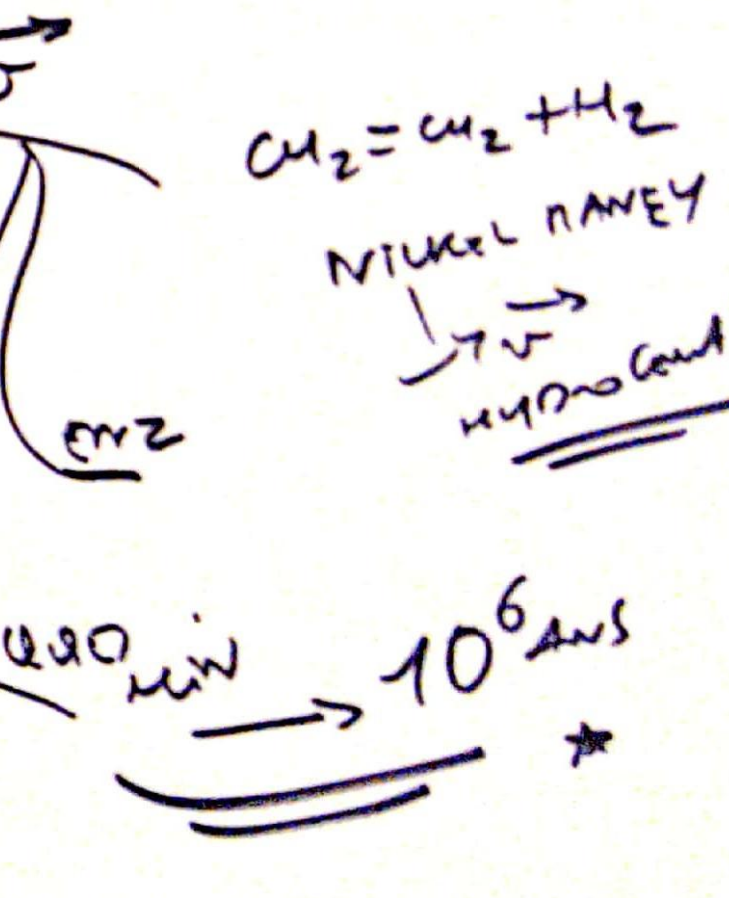
? si peut cat es  
 $\Delta R^{\circ}$  aut, ou ne  
 pas cat DEF

**CATALYSEURS**



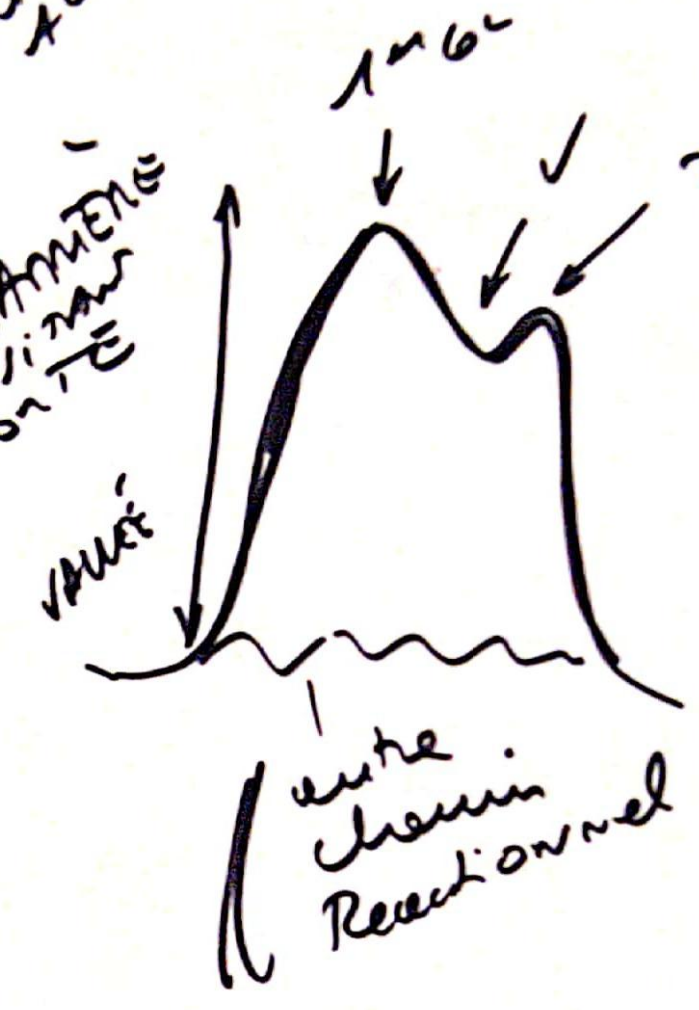
G. J. J. J.  
 definit  
 contient pas  
 Bilan =  
 obit e  
 regene  
 H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> cat - hydrolyse  
 autut  
 que estation  
 Mit nu  
 ne e invenie

ce que dit  
 ce que dit  
 Bilan  
 tris hater & imparable  
 catalyseur  
 not de vin  
 m rendement \*  
 66% avec alCI



Fréquence des Toluène  
Libération  
Modèle & Image CATALYSEUR

BARMIERE  
NECESSITAIRE  
APPROPRIATE



Conversion avec