

# STEREISOMERISM

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### CONFIGURATIONAL ISOMERISM

### CONFORMATIONAL ISOMERISM

#### OPTICAL ISOMERISM [(+)/d dextrorotatory (-)/l levorotatory]

#### CONFORMER

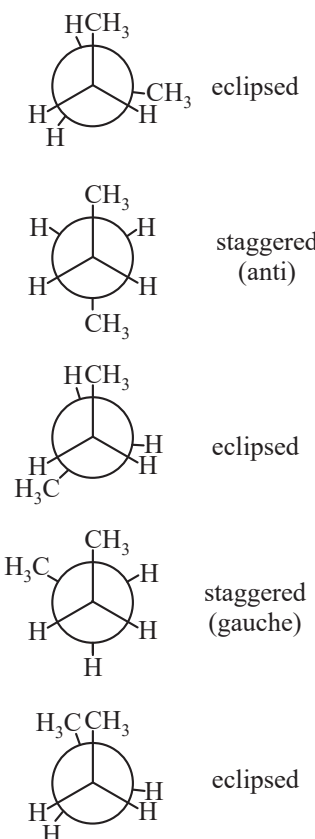
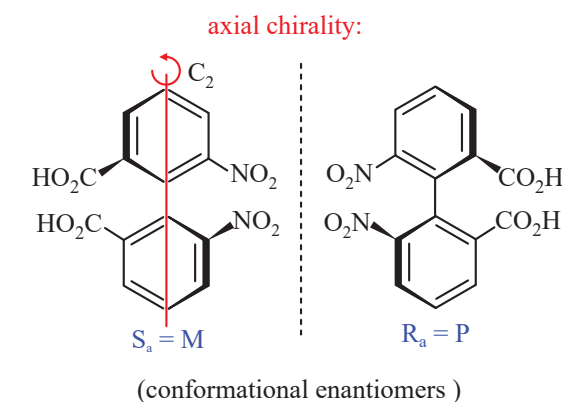
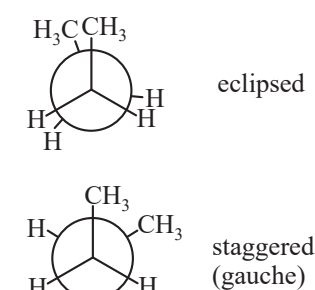
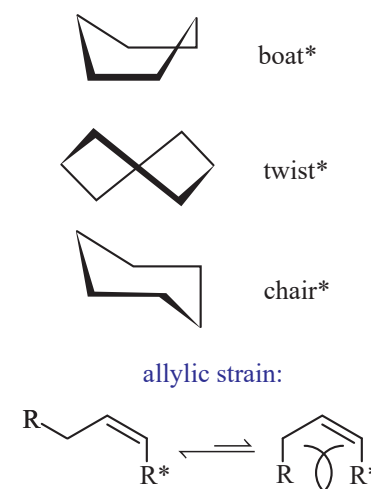
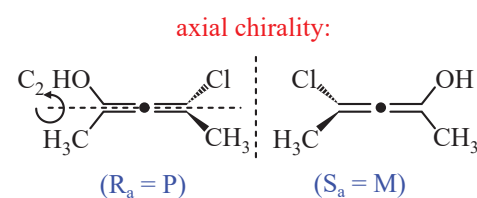
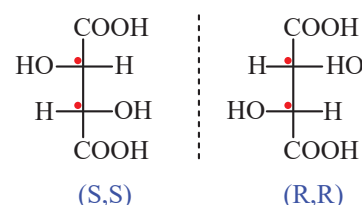
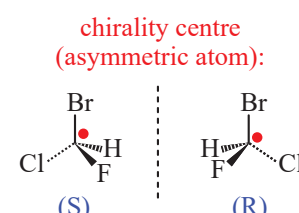
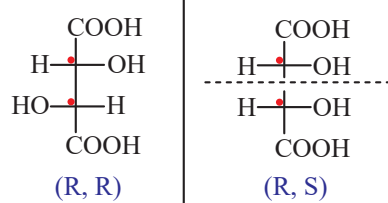
#### DIASTEREOMER

#### ENANTIOMER

#### RING CONFORMATIONS

#### ROTAMER

#### ATROPISOMER

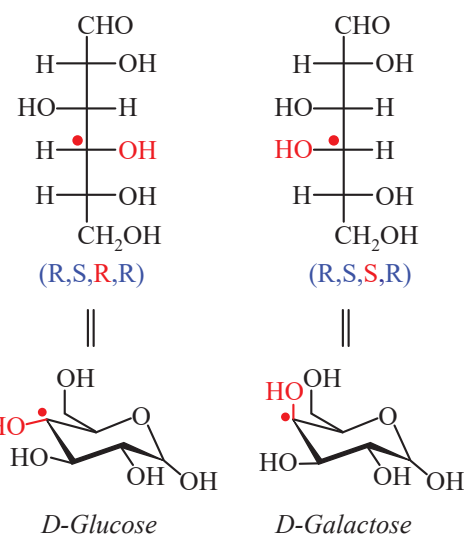
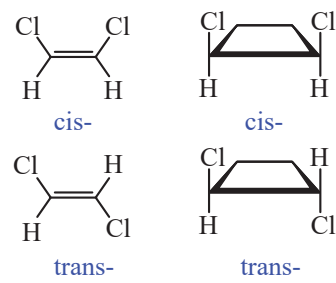
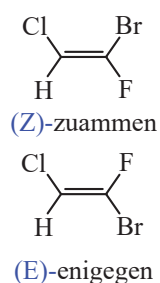


#### GEOMETRIC ISOMERISM

#### EPIMER

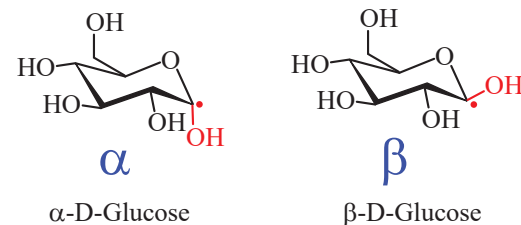
#### ABSOLUTE stereochemistry E/Z-ISOMER

#### RELATIVE stereochemistry cis/trans-ISOMER



#### ANOMER

glycosides, hemiacetals, sugars



Q. Which of the following does not show geometrical isomerism?  
(1) 1, 2-dichloro-1-pentene  
(2) 1, 3-dichloro-2-pentene  
(3) 1, 1-dichloro-1-pentene  
(4) 1, 4-dichloro-2-pentene

Q. Out of the following, the alkene that exhibits optical isomerism is:  
(1) 2-methyl-2-pentene  
(2) 3-methyl-2-pentene  
(3) 4-methyl-1-pentene  
(4) 3-methyl-1-pentene

Q. With respect to the conformers of ethane, which of the following statements is true?  
(1) Both bond angles and bond length remains same  
(2) Bond angle remains same but bond length changes  
(3) Bond angle changes but bond length remains same  
(4) Both bond angle and bond length change