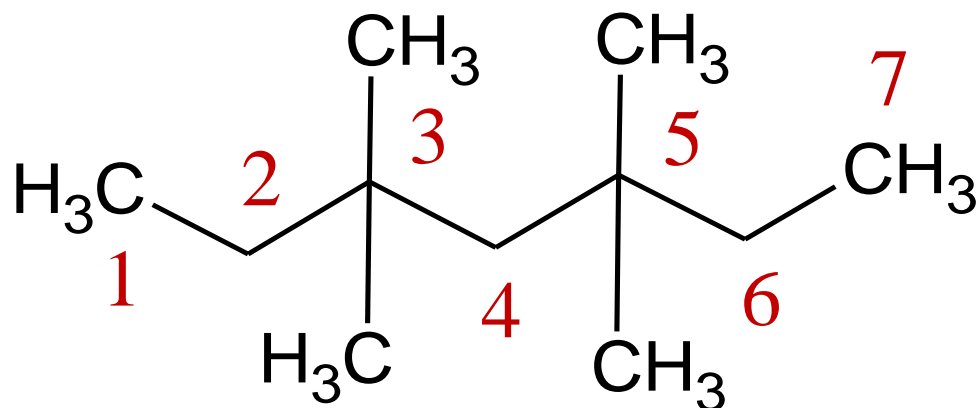


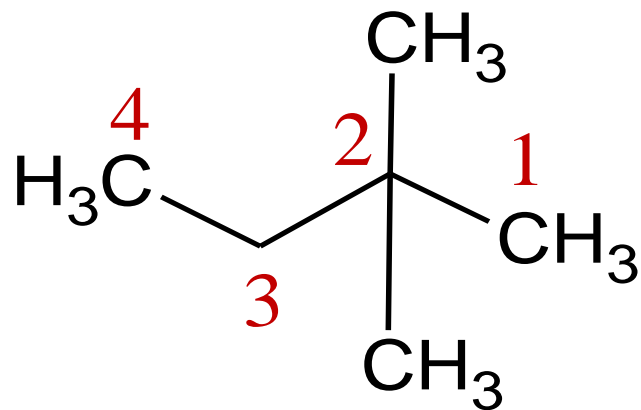
Corrigé série sur la nomenclature

Exercice 1

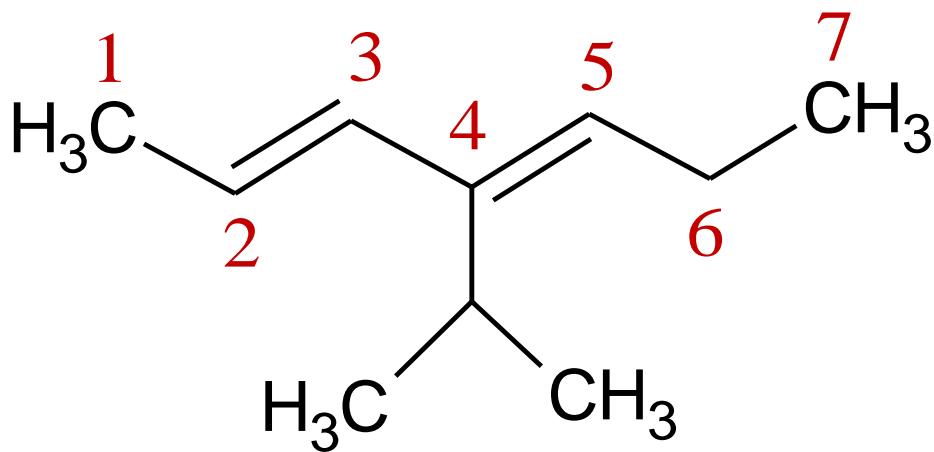
a) Nommez les hydrocarbures selon IUPAC



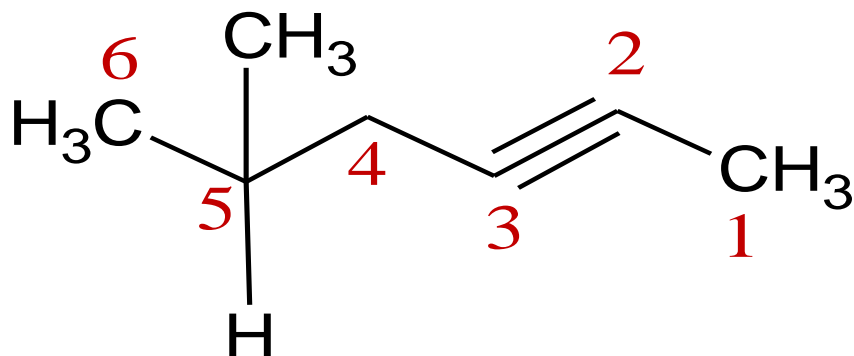
3,3,5,5-tétraméthylheptane



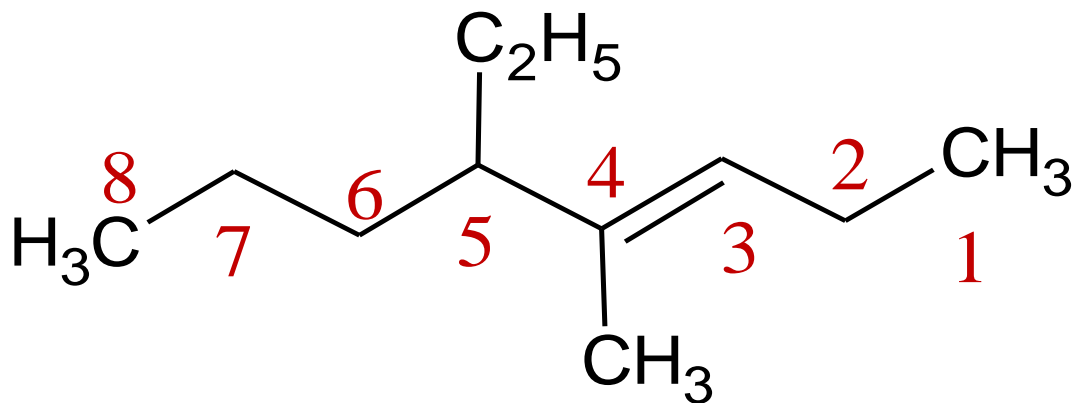
2,2-diméthylbutane



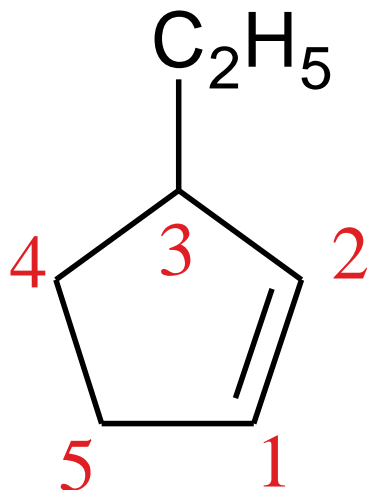
4-isopropylhepta-2,4-diène



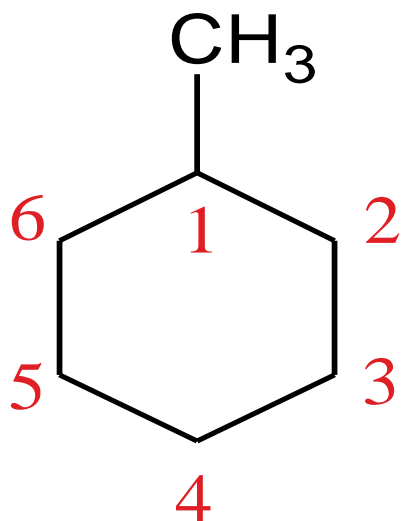
5-méthylhex-2-yne



5-éthyl-4-méthyloct-3-ène



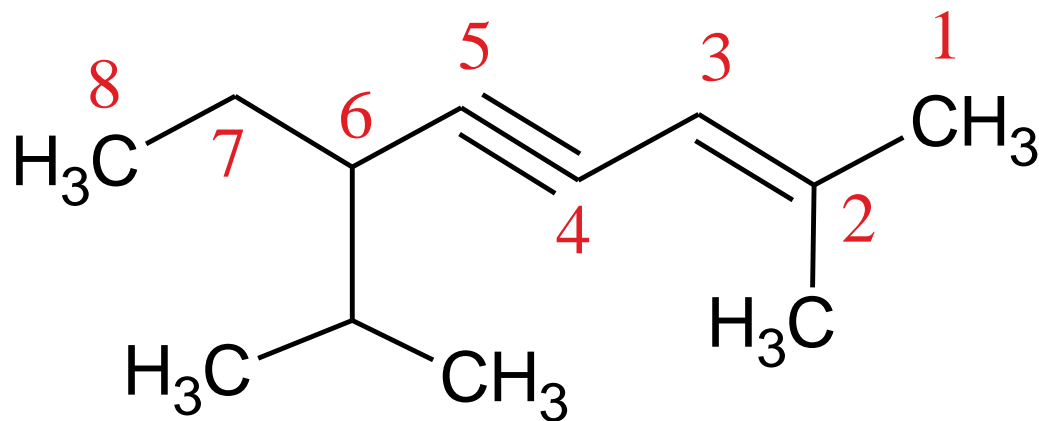
3-éthylcyclopentène



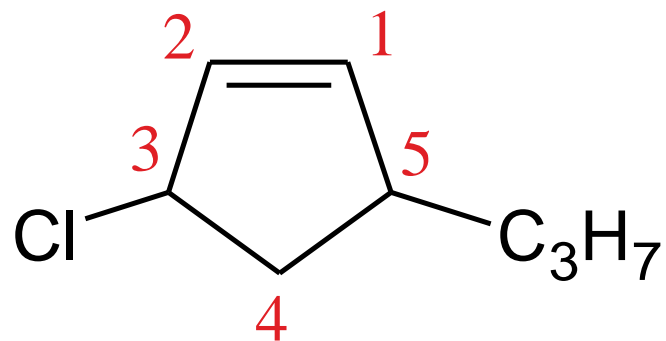
méthylcyclohexane

b) Ecrire les formules semi-développées des hydrocarbures suivants :

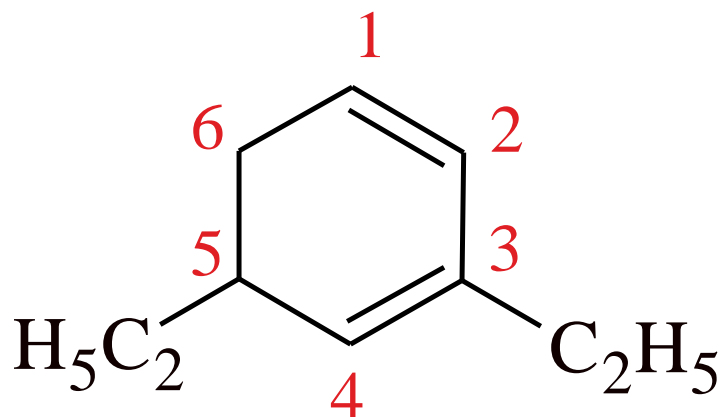
1) **2-méthyl-6-isopropyloct-2-èn-4-yne**



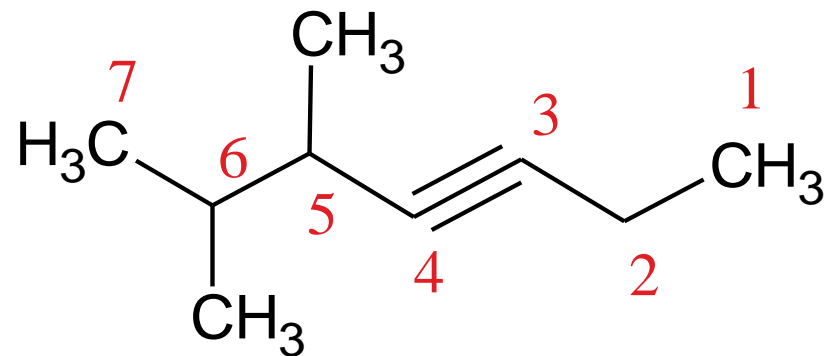
2) 3-chloro-5-propyl**cyclopentène**



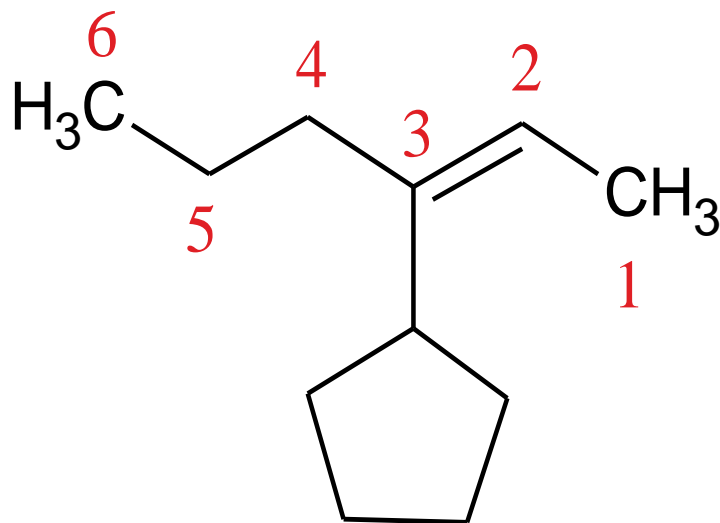
3) 3,5-diéthyl**cyclohexa-1,3-diène**



4) 5,6-diméthyl**hept-3-yne**



5) 3-cyclopentyl**hex-2-ène**



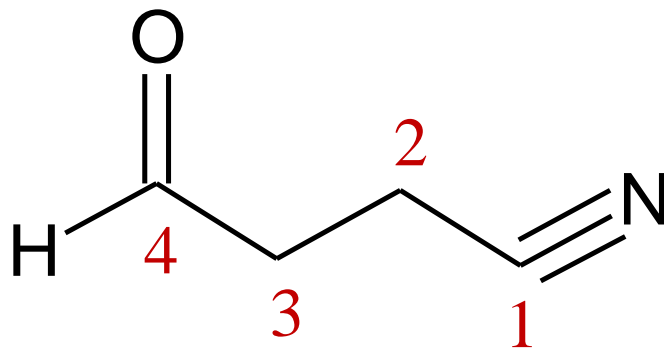
Exercice 2 :

a) Nommez les composés ci-dessous selon IUPAC

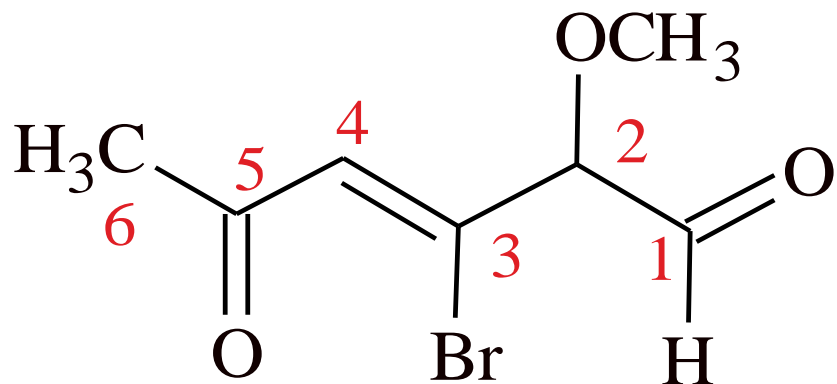


éthylméthylether

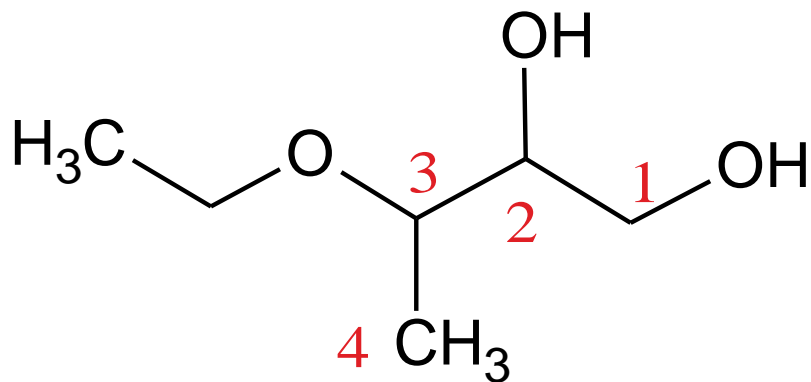
proylamine



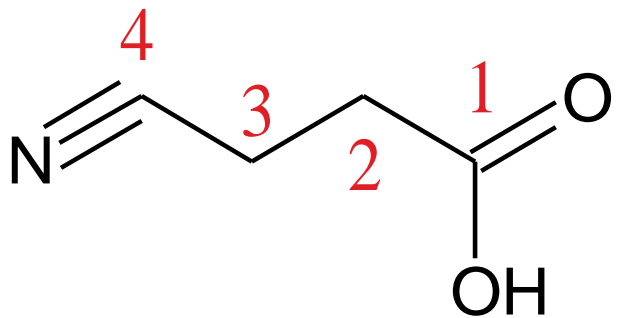
4-oxobutanonitrile



3-bromo-2-méthoxy-5-oxo**hex-3-éнал**



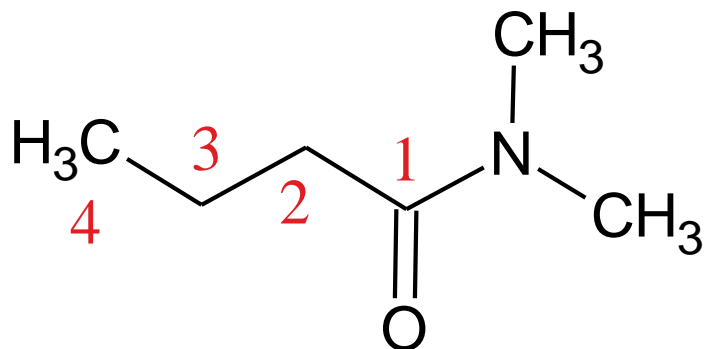
3-éthoxy**butan-1,2-diol**



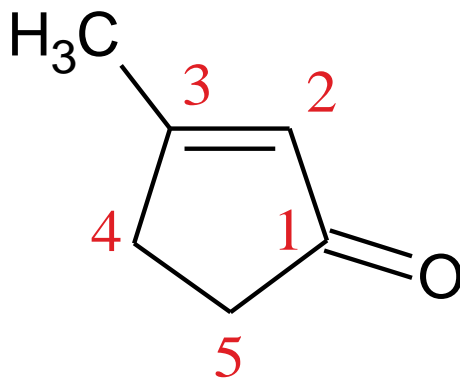
Acide 4-cyano**butanoïque**

b) Ecrire les formules semi-développées
des composés ci-dessous :

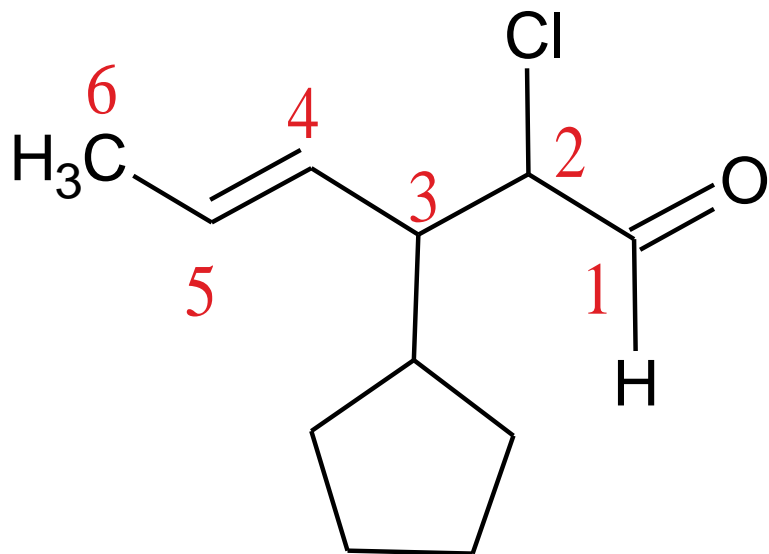
1) **N,N-diméthylbutanamide**



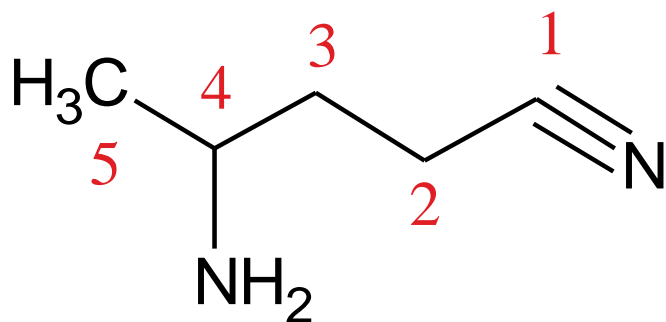
2) **3-méthylcyclopent-2-énone**



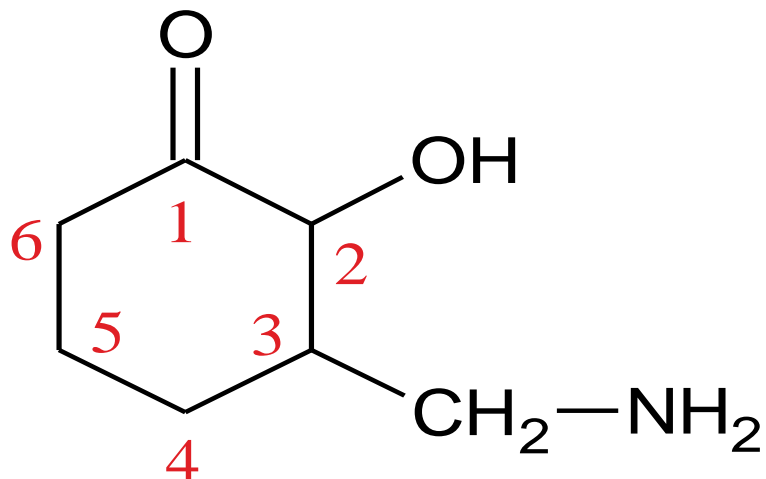
3) 2-chloro-3-cyclopentylhex-4-éнал



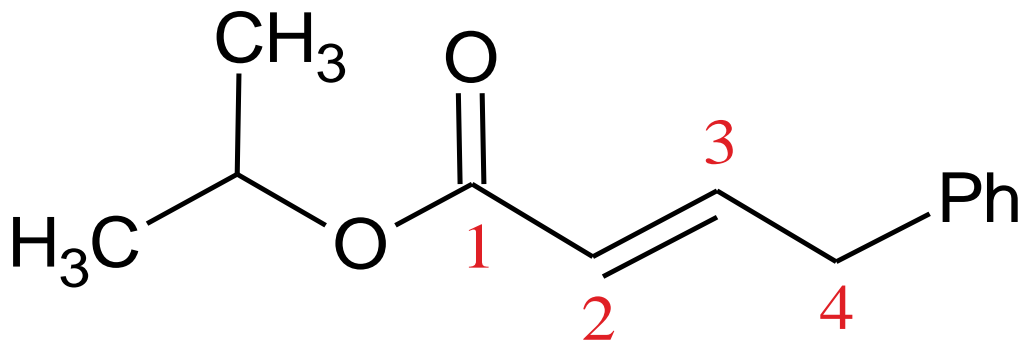
4) 4-aminopentanitrile



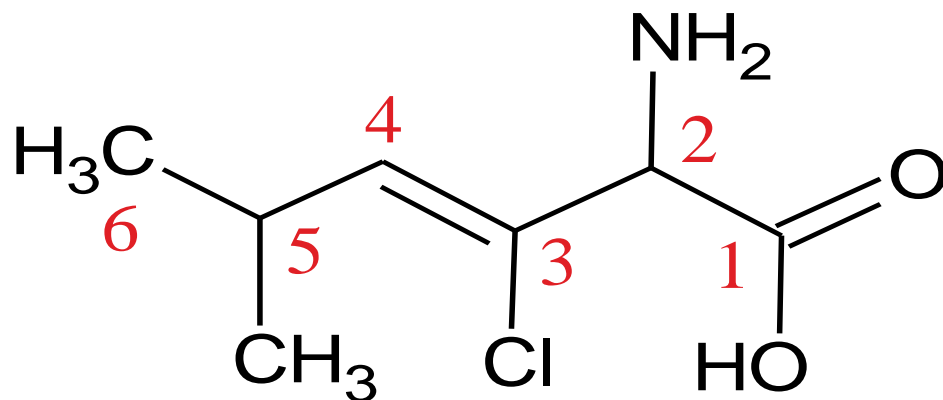
5) 3-méthylamino-2-hydroxycyclohexanone



6) 4-phénylbut-2-énoate d'isopropyle



7) Acide 2-amino-3-chloro-5-méthylhex-3-énoïque



8) Métachlorophénol ou 3-chlorophénol

