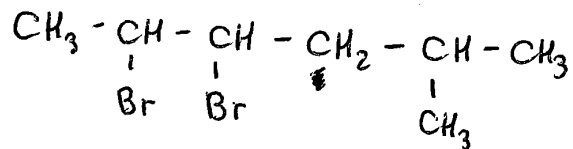
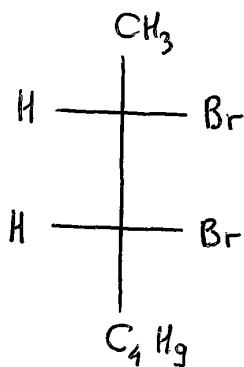
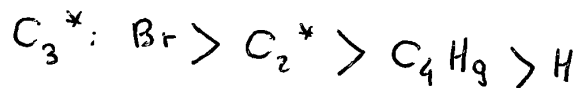
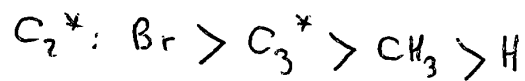


**CORRECTION EXAMEN BLANC DE CHIMIE ORGANIQUE  
PHARMACIE**
**Exercice 1** (6 points)

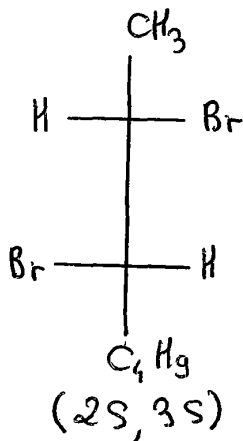
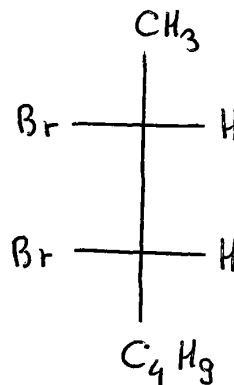
2,3-dibromo-5-méthylhexane

2 C\* différents  $\Rightarrow$  isomère optique 2 THREO  
2 ERYTHRO

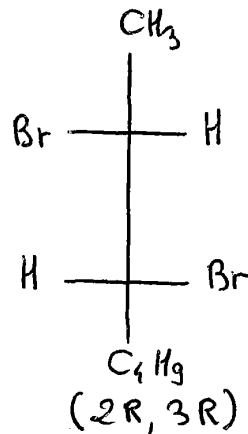


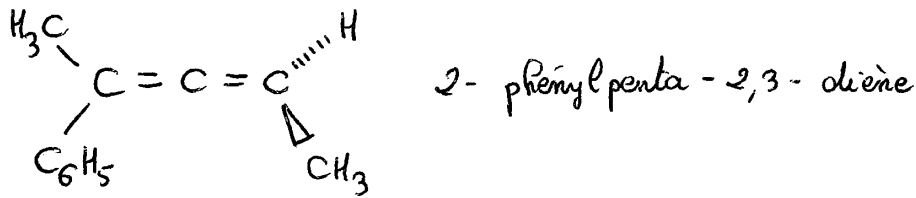
(2S, 3R)

ERYTHRO (2R, 3S)

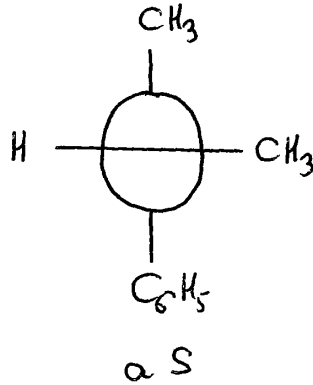
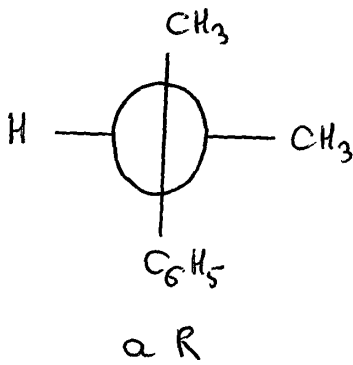


THREO

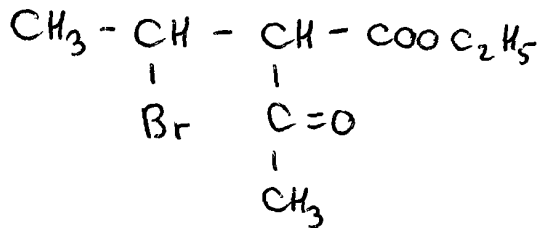




isomérie optique due à 1 axe de chiralité

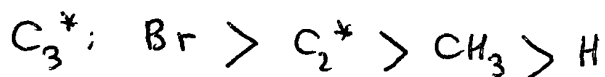


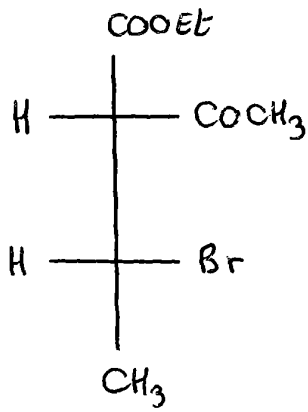
**Exercice 2** (3 points)



2- acéto-3-bromobutanoate d'éthyle

2 C\* différents ⇒ isomérie optique : 2 ERYTHRO  
2 THREO

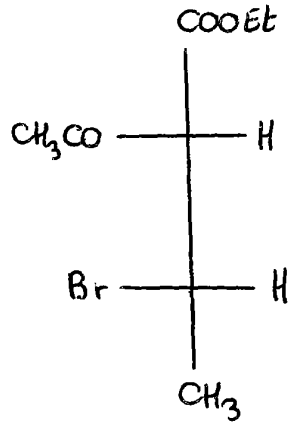




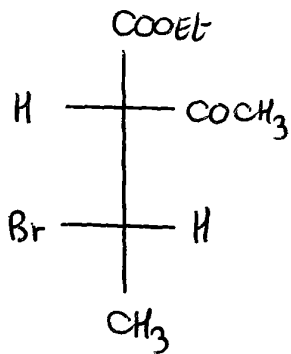
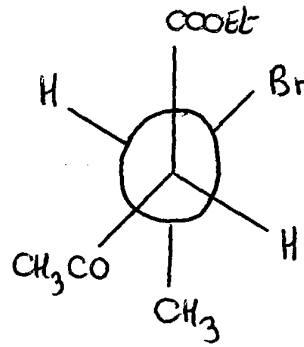
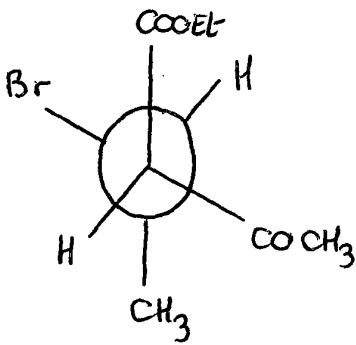
(2S, 3R)



ERYTHRO

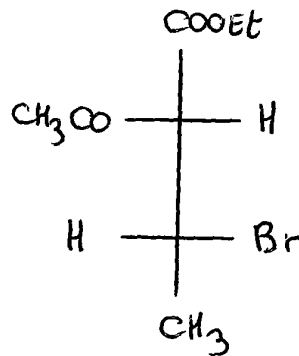


(2R, 3S)

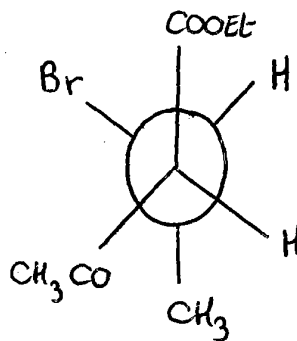
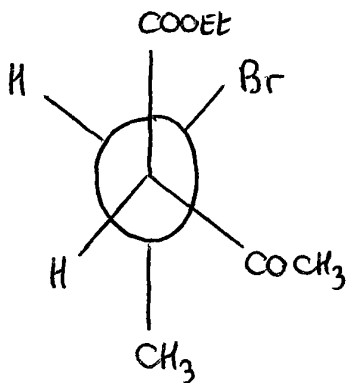


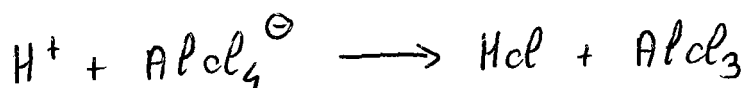
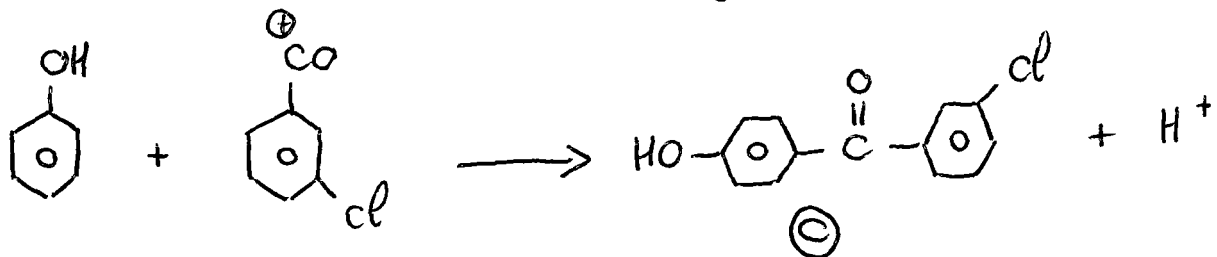
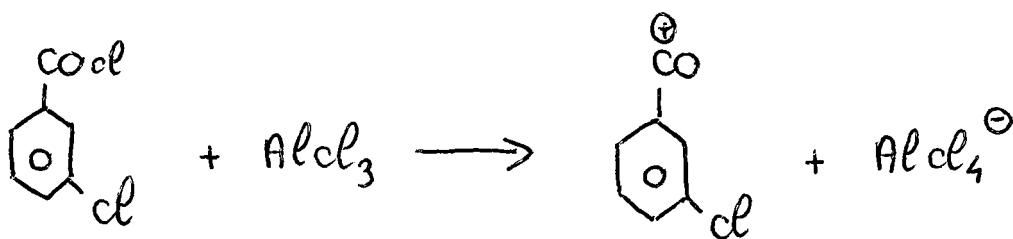
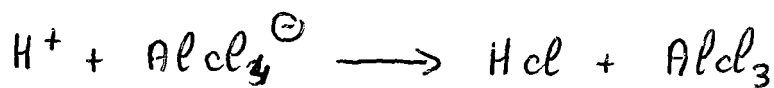
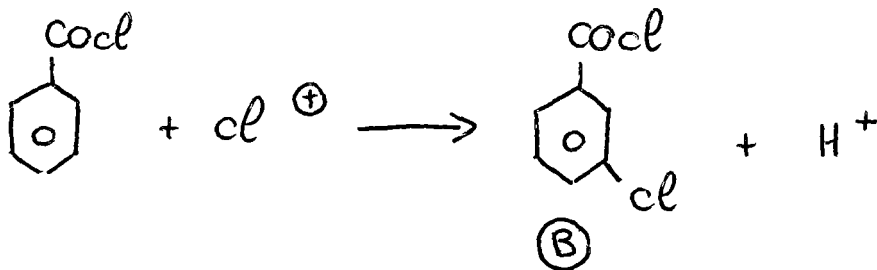
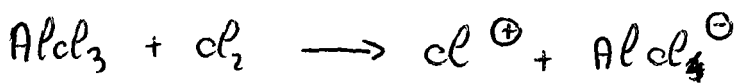
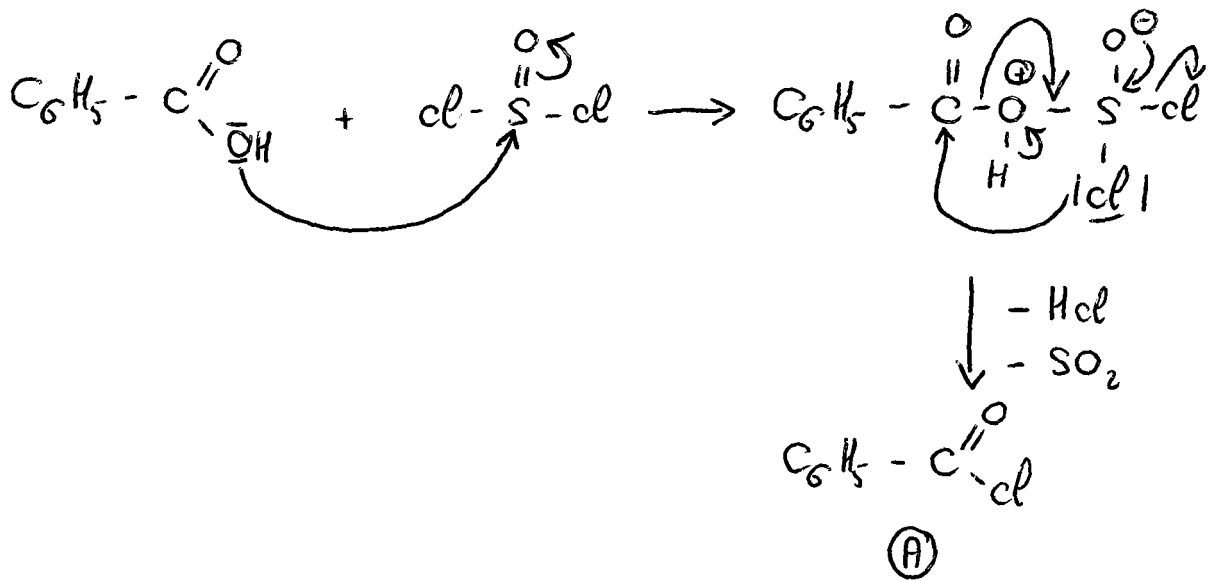
(2S, 3S)

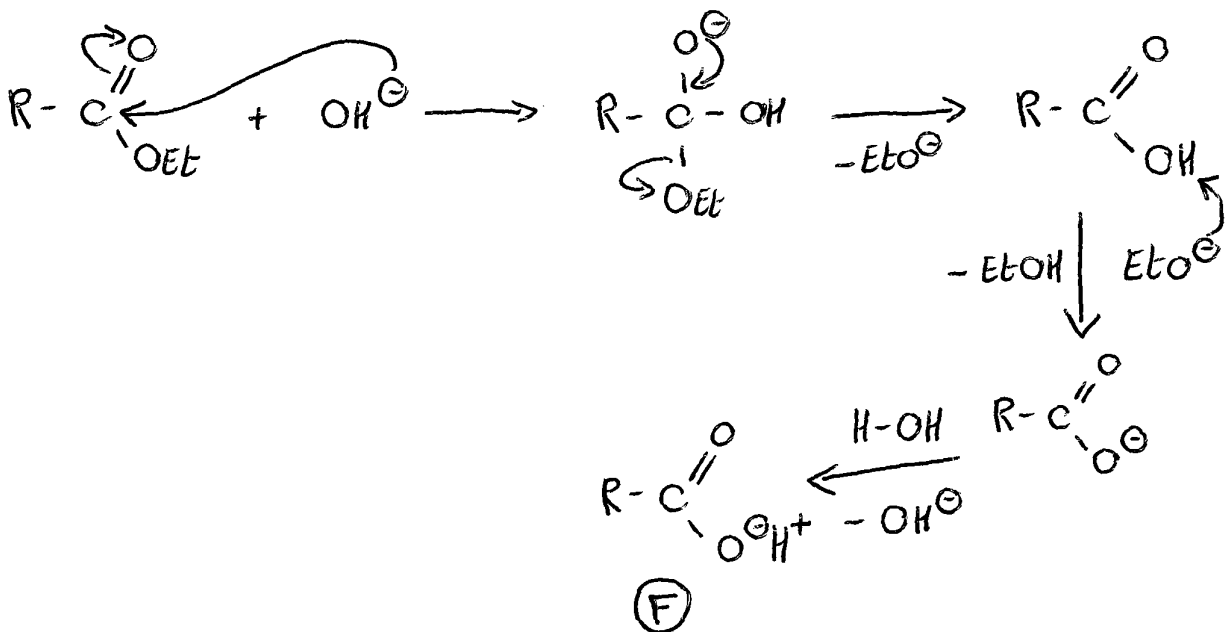
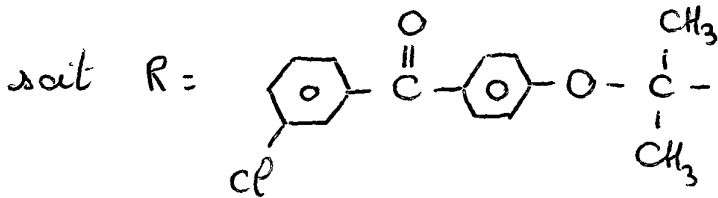
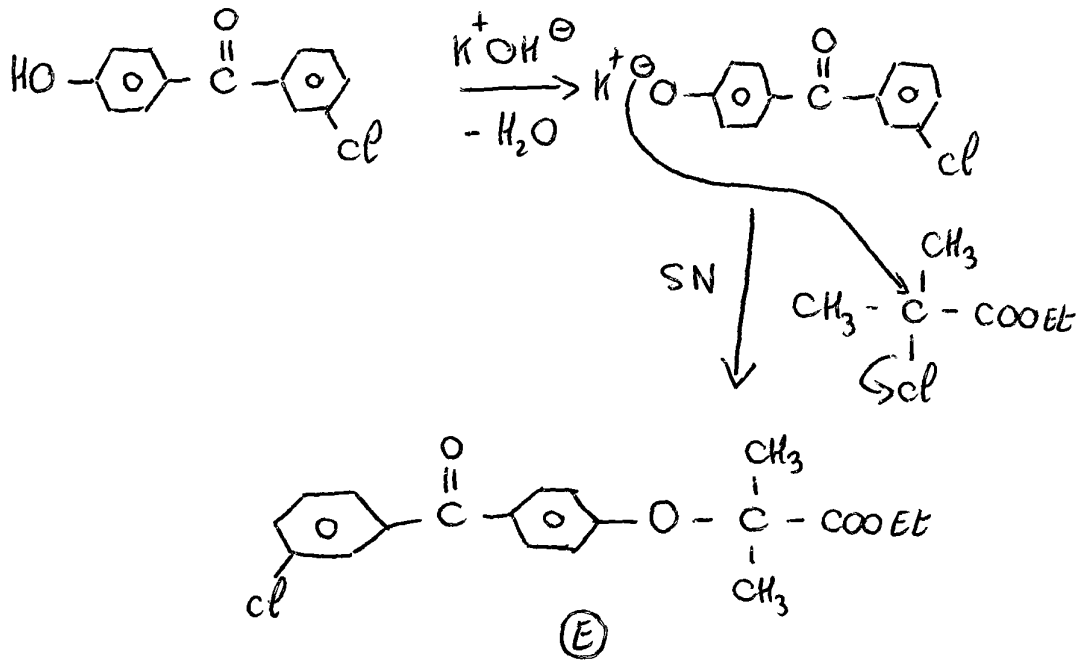
THREO



(2R, 3R)

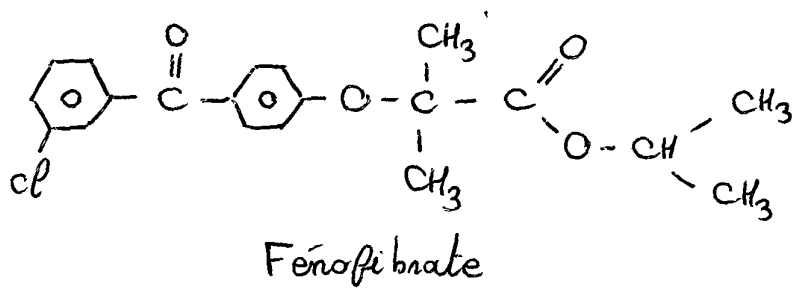
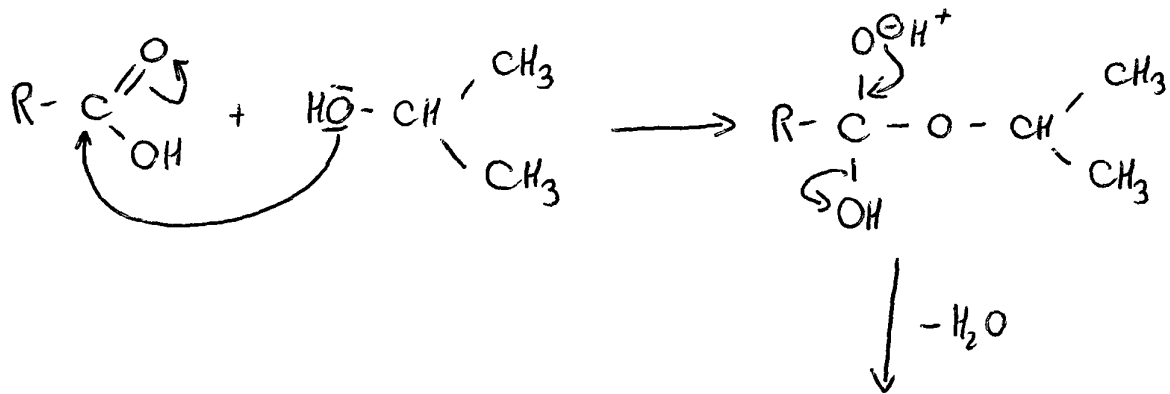


**Exercice 3** (7 points)



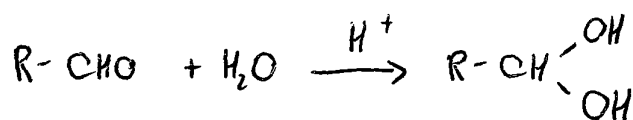
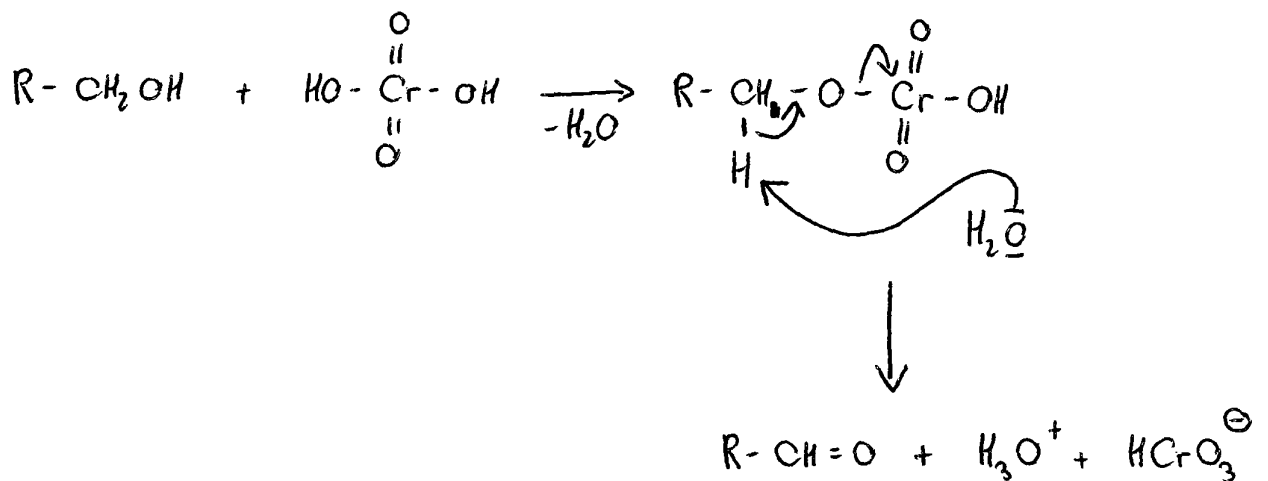
**Exercice 4 : Question de cours** (4 points)

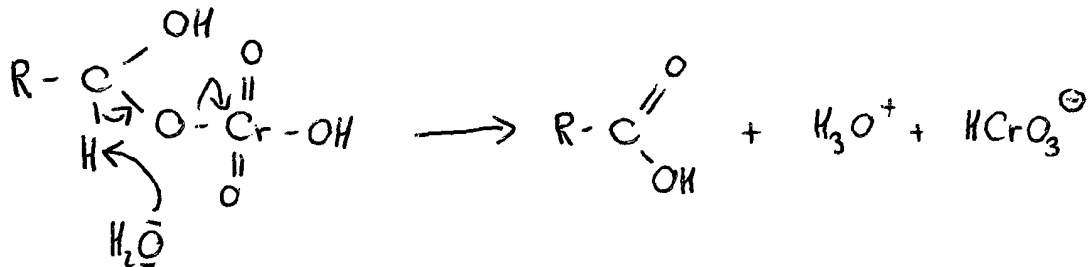
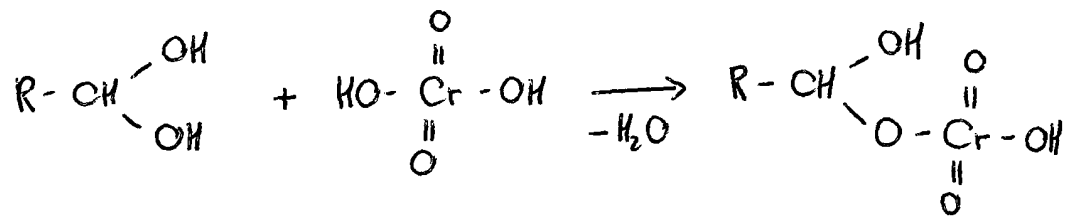
Réaction d'estérification:



Question de cours

- oxydation des alcools primaires : par l'acide chromique





- oxydation des alcools secondaires : par déshydrogénation catalytique ou par un oxydant fort.

La réaction s'arrête au stade cétone.

- oxydation des alcools tertiaires : par un oxydant fort en milieu acide type  $\text{KMnO}_4$  concentré.