La chimie organique

Les Alcanes

1. Quels types de liaisons se trouvent dans les composés organiques?

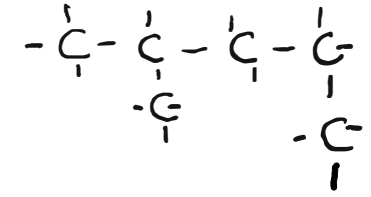
2. Donnez des exemples de la chimie organique dans notre vie quotidienne.

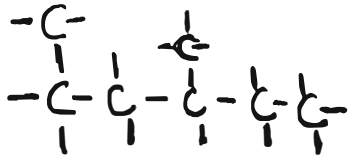
3. Quelle est la différence entre un hydrocarbure saturé et non-saturé?

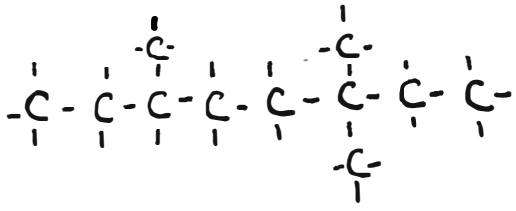
4. Comment se forment les radicaux d'hydrocarbures?

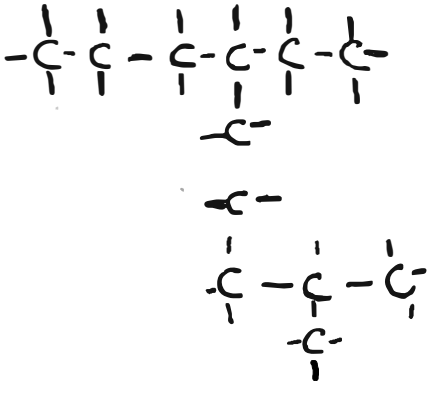
5. Quelle est la formule générale des alcanes?

6. Nommez les composés suivants.

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

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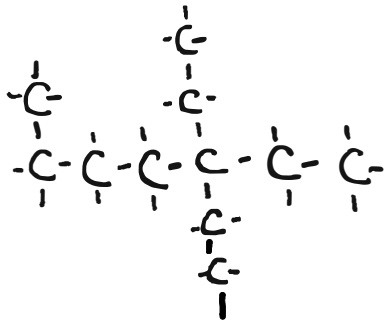

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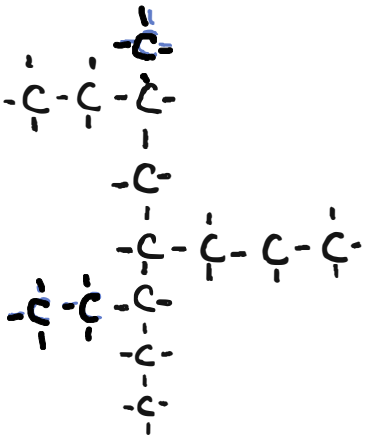

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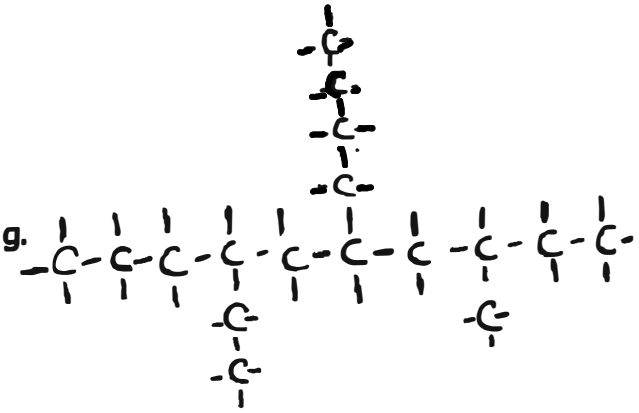

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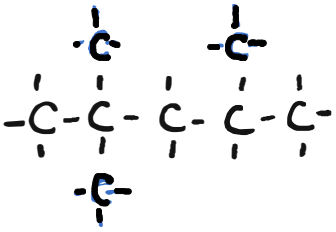

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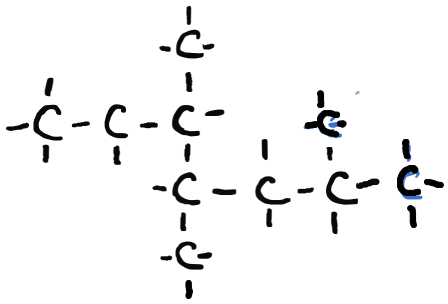

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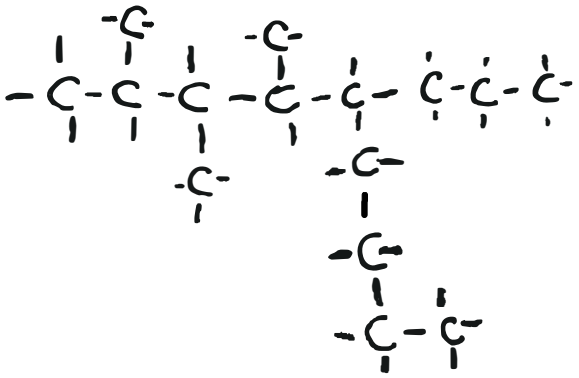


7. Tracez les composés suivants.

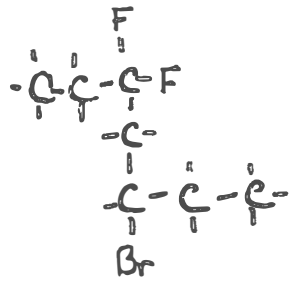
a. triméthyle-2,3,5 heptane

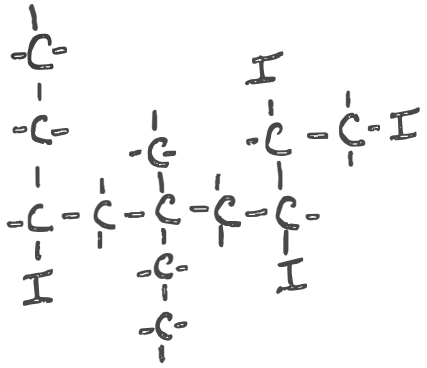
b. éthyle-4 diméthyle-2,4 octane

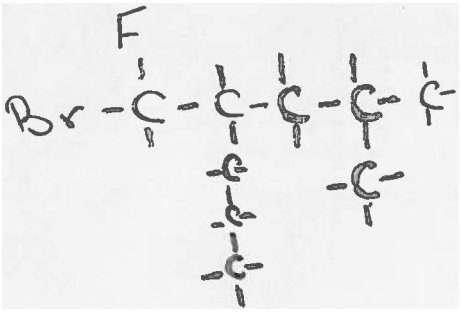
c. Butyle-5 triméthyle-2,4,5 éthyle-3 nonane

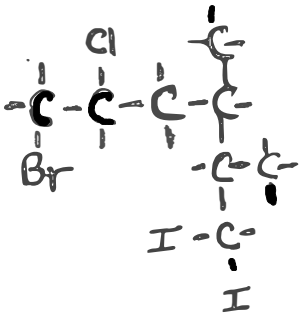
d. diméthyle-3,5 propyle-7 décane

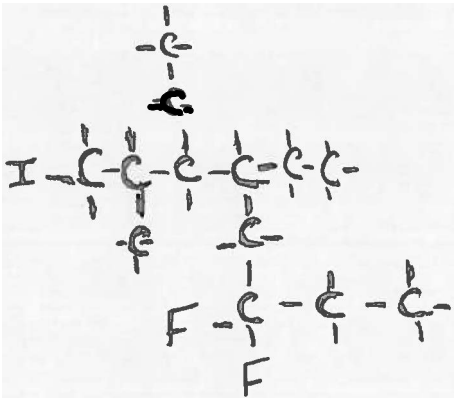
e. tétramethyle-2,3,5,7 pentyle-3 heptane

k. 

l. 

m. 

n. 

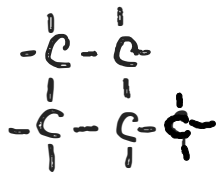
o. 

La chimie organique

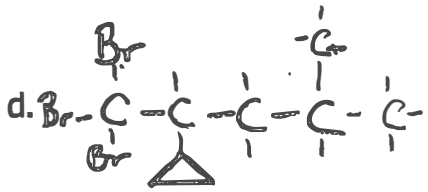
Les cyclanes et les isomères

1. Nommez les composés suivants.

a.



d.



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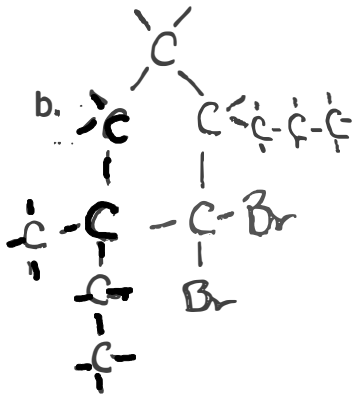

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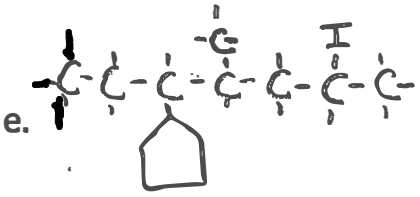

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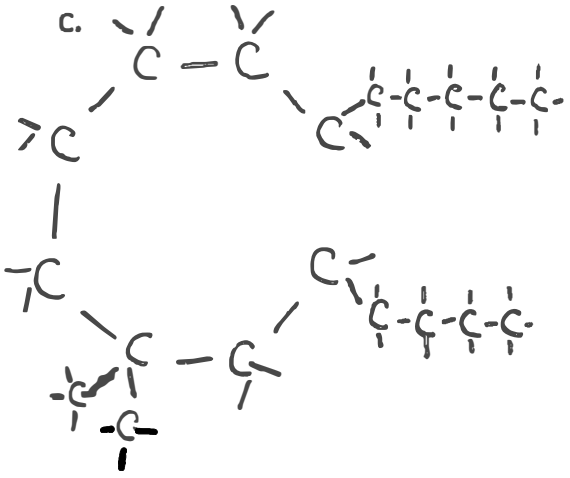

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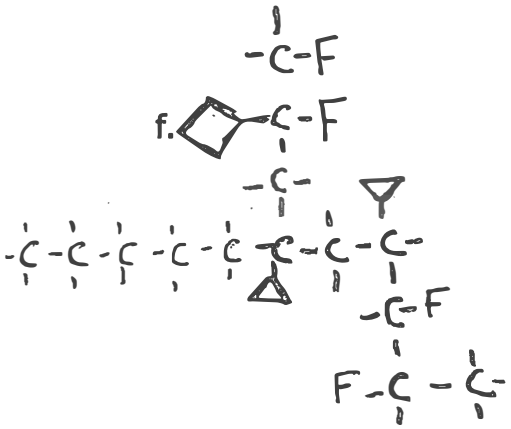


2. Qu'est-ce que c'est un isomère?_____

3. Tracez et nommez tous les isomères de heptane.

4. Tracez et nommez 8 de les isomères de nonane

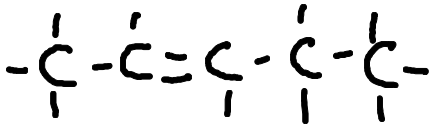
La chimie organique

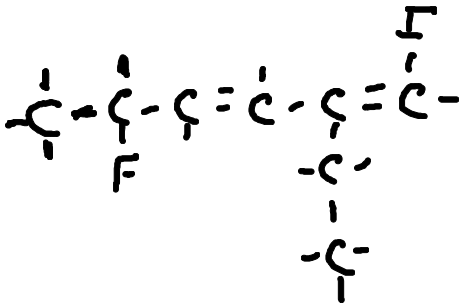
Les Alcènes

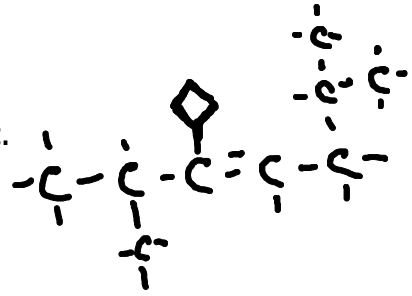
1. Quelle est la formule générale des alcènes?

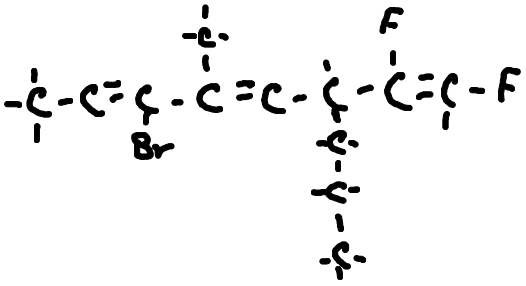
2. Pourquoi est-ce qu'on dit que les alcènes sont non-saturés?

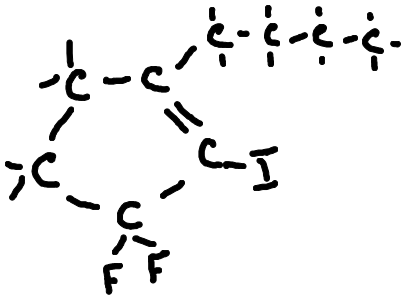
3. Nommez les composés suivants.

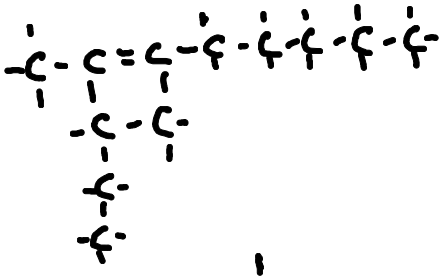
a. 

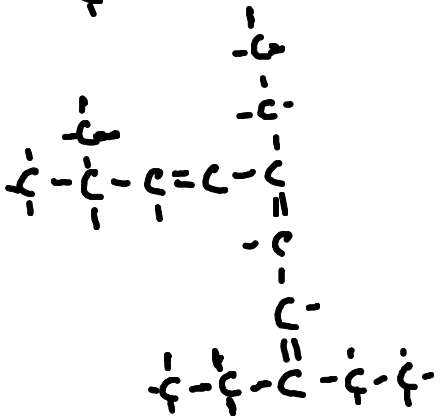
b. 

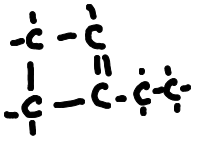
c. 

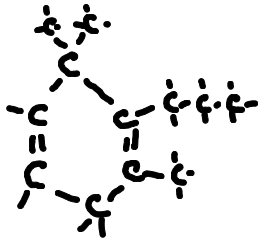
d. 

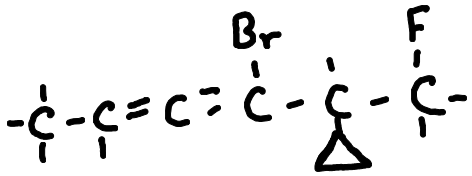
e. 

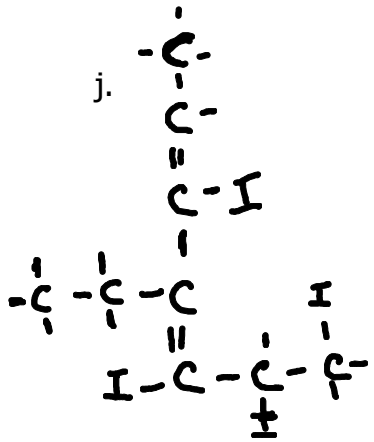
f. 

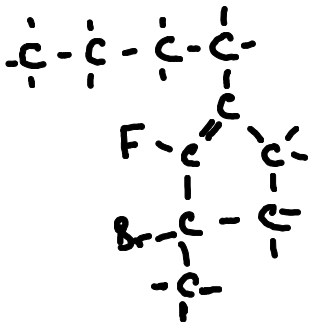
g. 

h. 

i. 

k. 

j. 

l. 

4. Tracez les composés suivants.

a. dibromo-1,3 fluoro-4 éthyle-5 diméthyle-2,7 octadiène-1,4

b. tétraiodo-2,4,5,5 butyle-3 propyle-4 cyclohexène-1

c. éthyle-2 hexyle-4 diméthyle-3,3 heptadiène-1,5

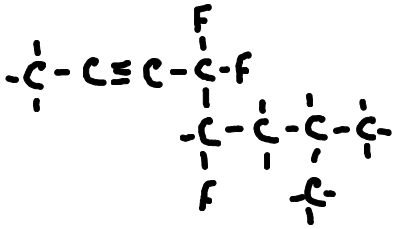
d. Tracez et nommez un alcène avec 1 double liaison, deux halogènes, et deux radicaux d'hydrocarbures.

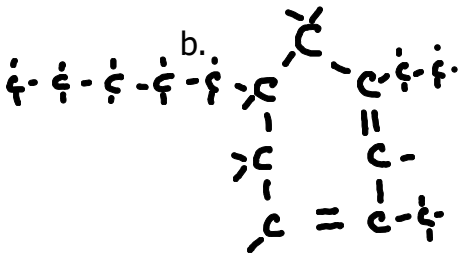
e. Tracez et nommez un cycloalcène avec 2 liaisons doubles et 3 radicaux d'hydrocarbures.

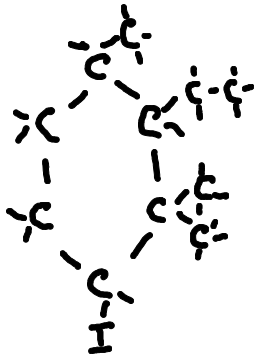
Les Alcynes

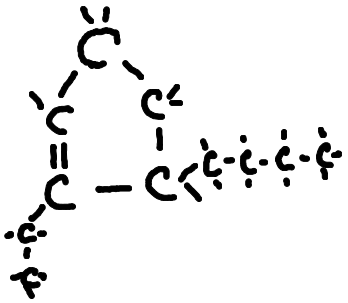
1. Quelle est la formule générale des alcynes?

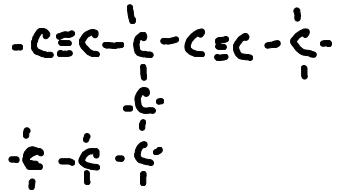
2. Nommez les composés suivants. (melange d'alcanes, alcènes et alcynes)

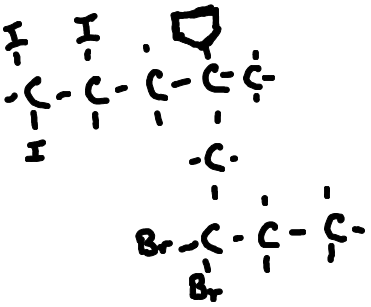
a. 

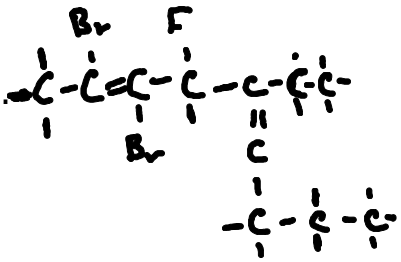
b. 

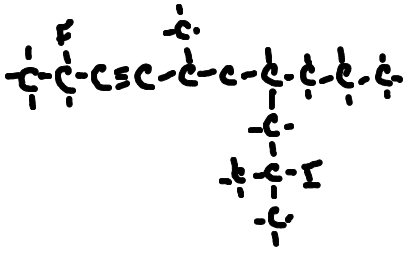
c. 

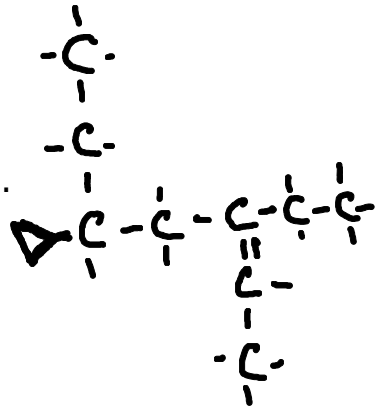
d. 

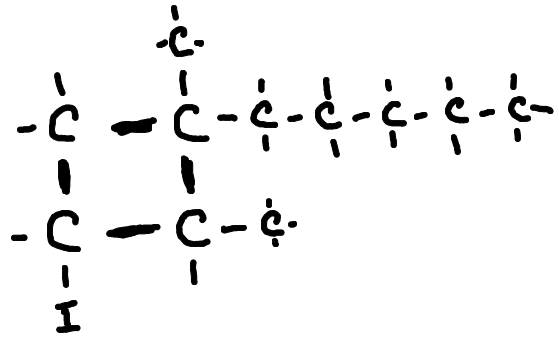
e. 

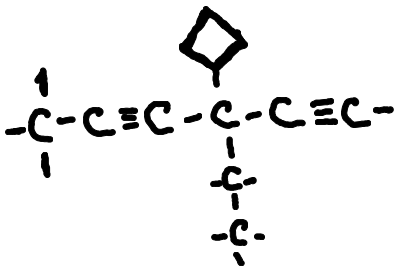
f. 

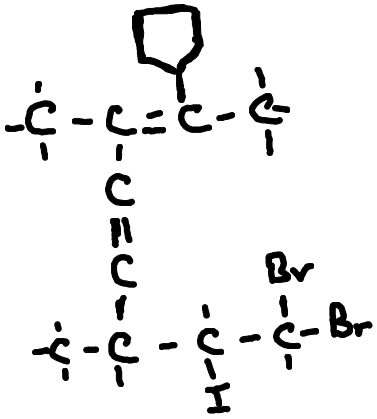
g. 

h. 

i. 

k. 

j. 

l. 

3. Tracez les composés suivants.

a. trifluoro-1,1,4 diméthyle-4,5 ethyle-7 nonadiyne-2,6

b. cyclobutyle-2 propyle-4 cyclohexadiène-1,3