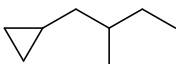
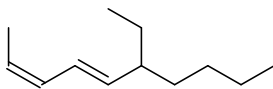


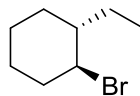
1) Scrivere le strutture delle seguenti molecole: a) 1-ciclopropil-2-metilbutano; b) (Z,E)-6-etil-2,4-decadiene; c) (S)-1-bromo-(S)-2-etilcicloesano; *m*-bromotoluene



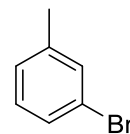
1-ciclopropil-2-metilbutano



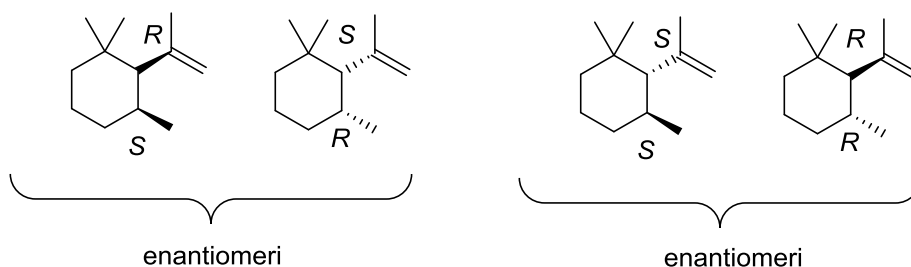
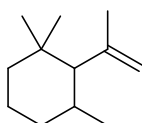
(Z,E)-6-etil-2,4-decadiene



(S)-1-bromo-(S)-2-etilcicloesano

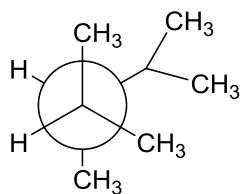
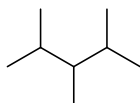
*m*-bromotoluene

2) Scrivere tutti gli stereoisomeri della seguente molecola e assegnare la configurazione assoluta agli stereocentri. Indicare le relazioni di enantiomeria e diastereoisomeria.

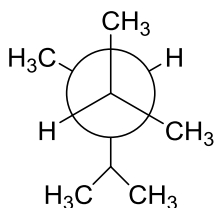


Sono mostrate le relazioni di enantiomeria. Tutte le altre sono di diastereoisomeria

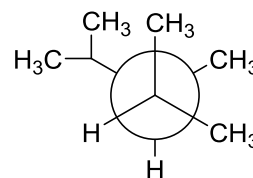
3) Scrivere le proiezioni di Newman lungo il legame 2-3 dei conformeri sfalsati del 2,3,4-trimetilpentano e indicarne la stabilità relativa.



A



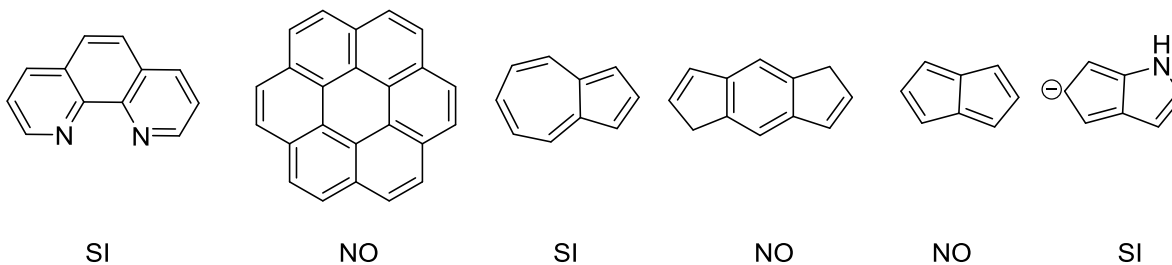
B



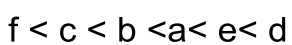
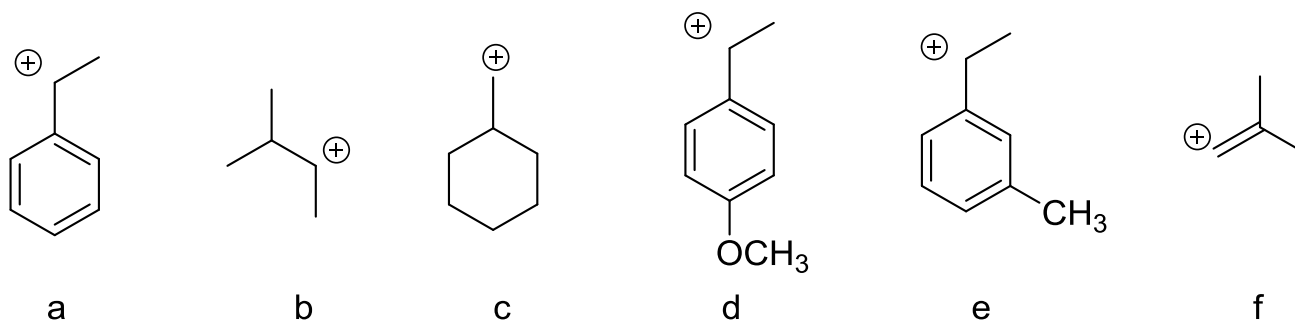
C

B > C > A

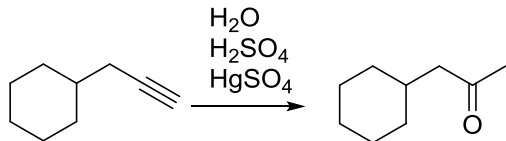
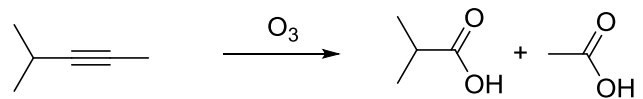
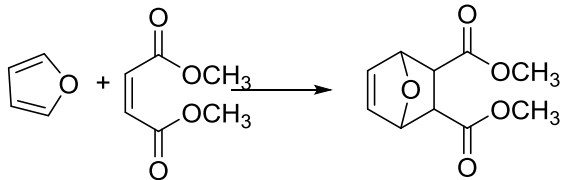
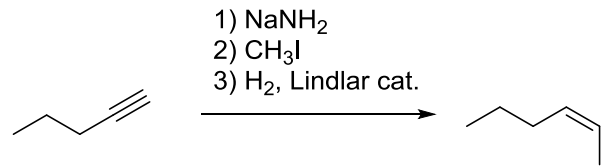
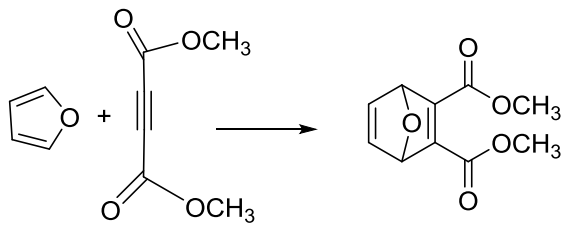
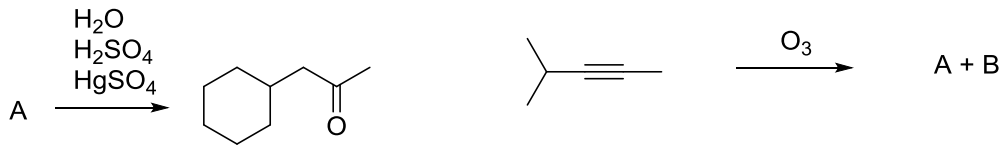
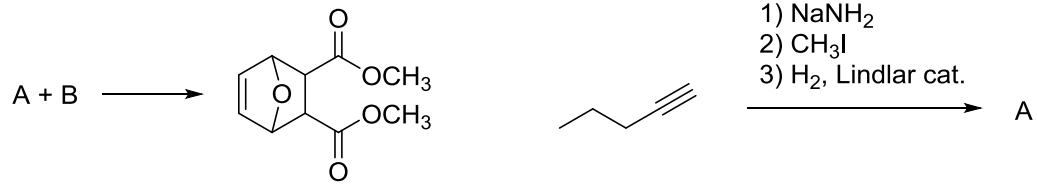
4) Sulla base della regola di Hückel identificare i composti aromatici



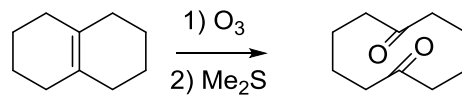
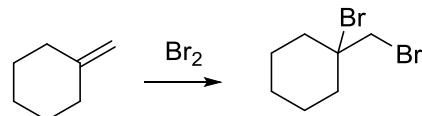
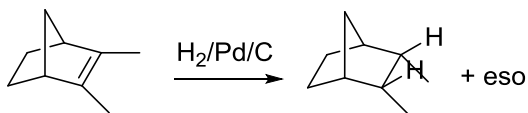
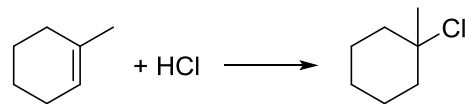
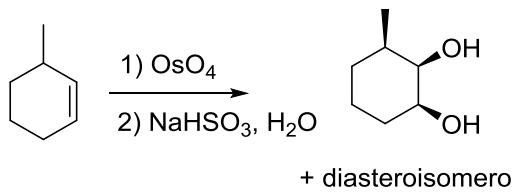
5) Ordinare in ordine di stabilità crescente i seguenti carbocationi. Nel caso del composto d scrivere tutte le forme di risonanza possibili.



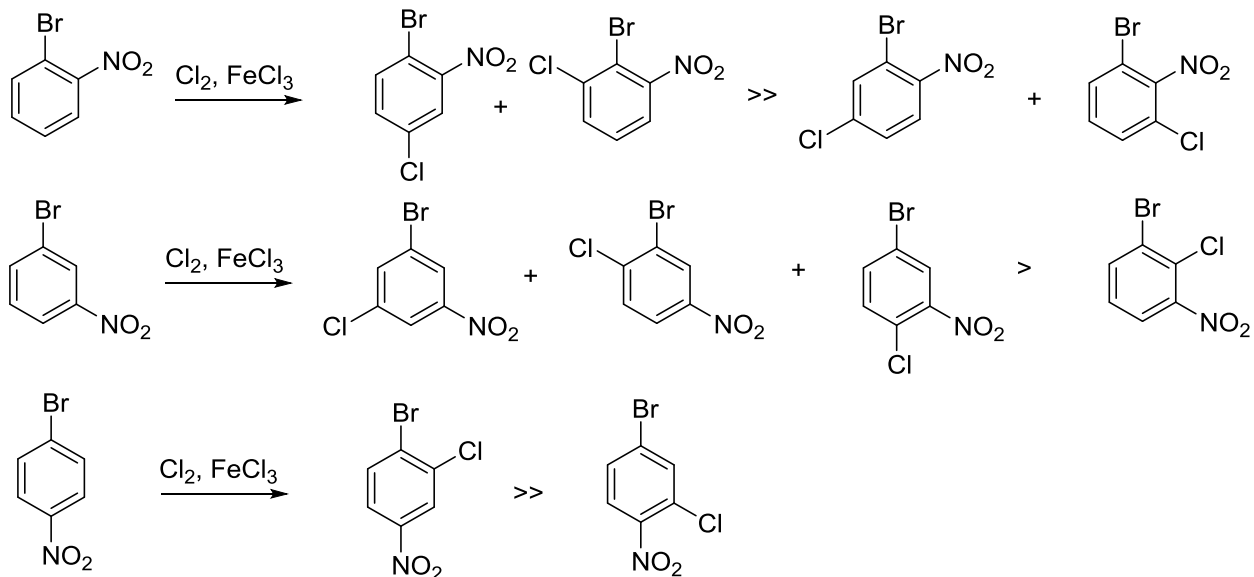
6) Completare le seguenti reazioni indicando la struttura di reagenti o prodotti.



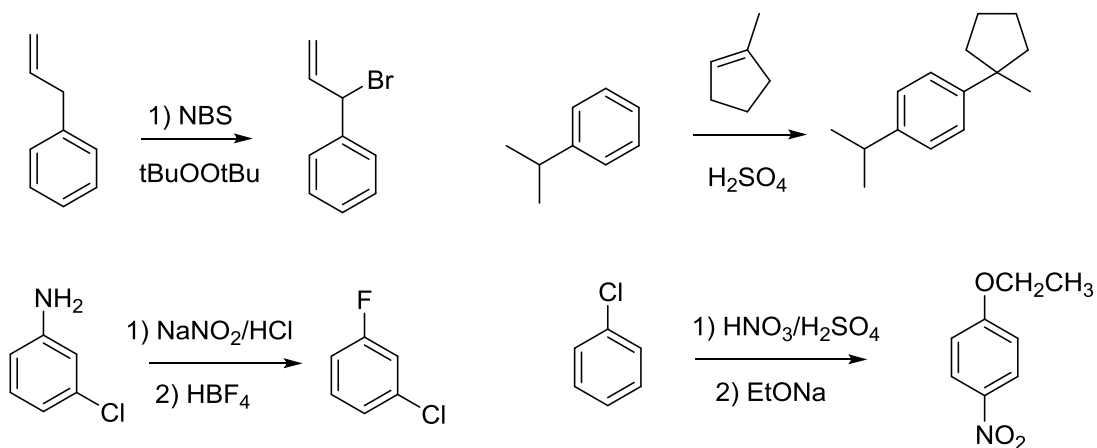
7) Scrivere i prodotti principali delle seguenti reazioni indicandone la stereochimica quando rilevante



8) Un isomero del bromonitrobenzene, per clorurazione con  $\text{Cl}_2/\text{FeCl}_3$ , dà quattro bromocloronitrobenzeni isomeri, due dei quali in percentuale molto maggiore rispetto agli altri due. Di quale isomero si tratta, quali prodotti si formano e quali sono i due ottenuti in percentuale maggiore?



9) Scrivere i prodotti principali delle seguenti reazioni:



10) Proporre una sintesi del *m*-bromofenolo a partire dal benzene

