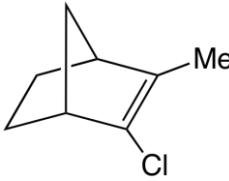
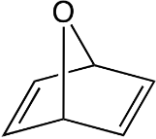
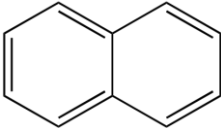
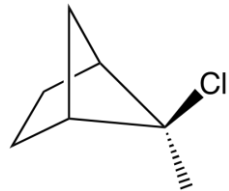
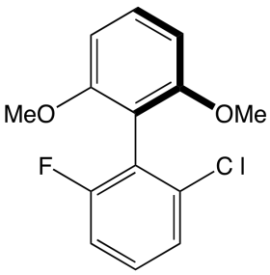
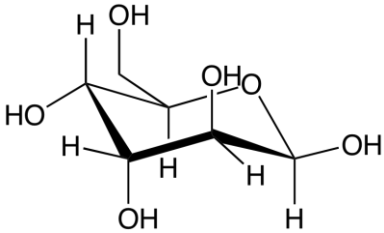
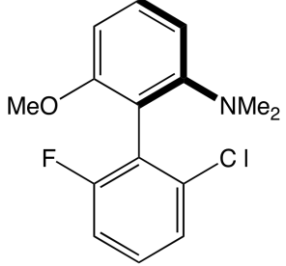
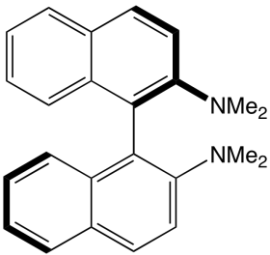
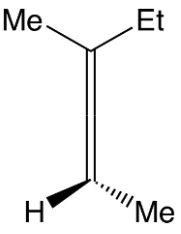
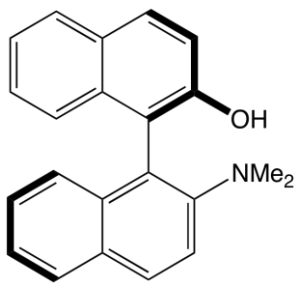
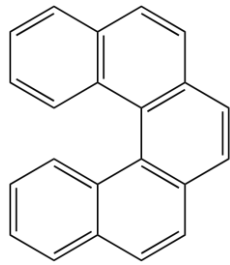
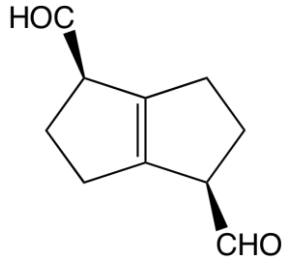
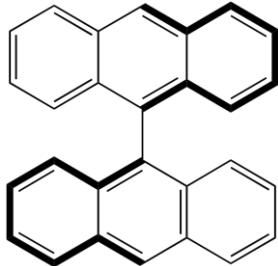
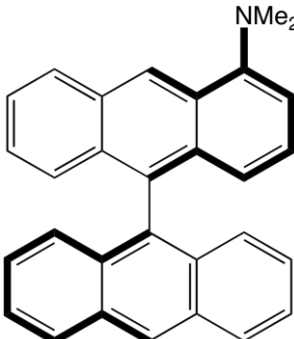
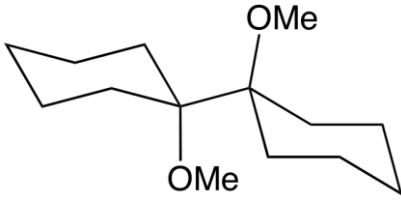
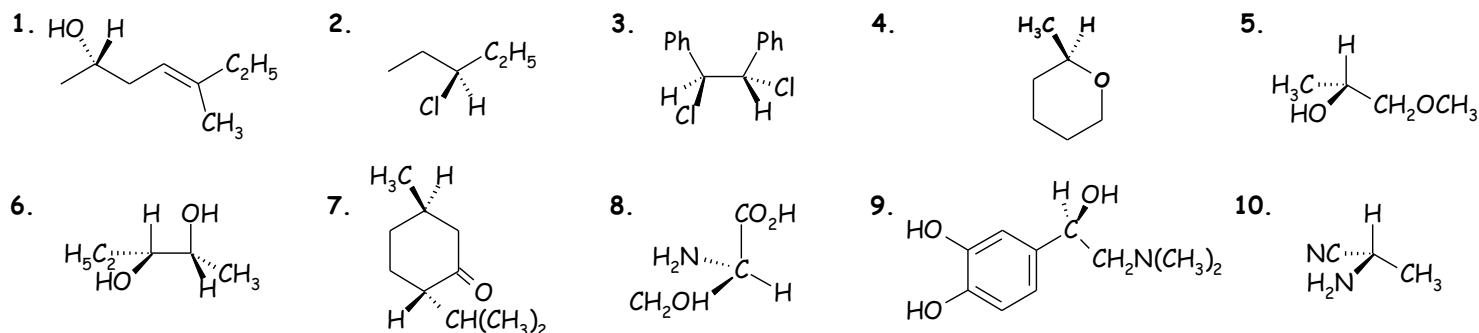


CHIMICA ORGANICA - CTF -
ESERCIZI - 3

1. Quale delle seguenti molecole è chirale? Giustificare la vostra scelta. Per i soggetti chirali, disegnarne l'enantiomero.

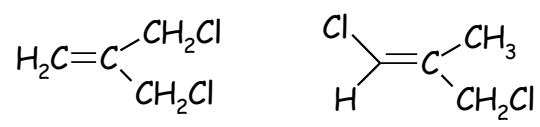
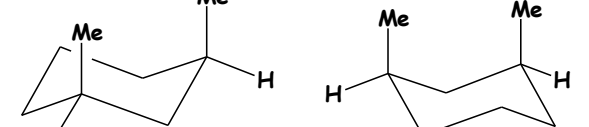
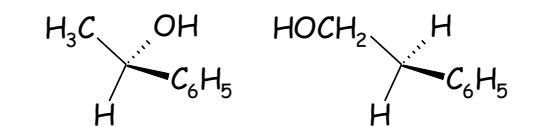
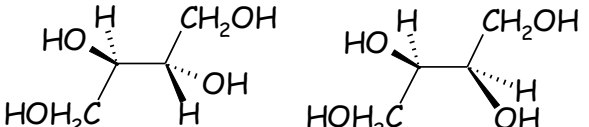
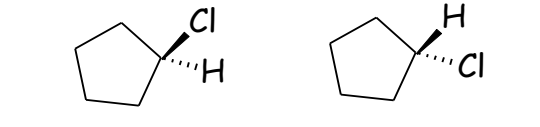
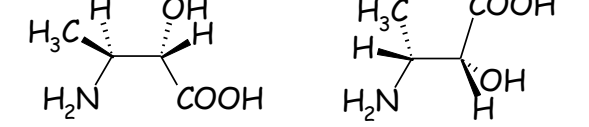
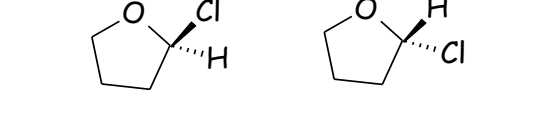
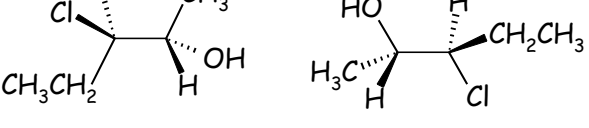
1		5		9	
2		6		10	
3		7		11	
4		8		12	
13					

2. Per ciascuna delle molecole riportate, trovate i centri stereogenici ed assegnatene la configurazione assoluta.



3. Rappresentate tramite una formula a sviluppo spaziale (cavaliere) gli isomeri (*R*)- e (*S*)-2-bromobutano. Discutetene la conformazione più stabile.

4. In termini d'isomeria, quale relazione sussiste tra le coppie di molecole riportate? (in caso di chiralità riportate anche l'enantiomero corrispondente)

1		5	
2		6	
3		7	
4		8	

5. Scrivere tutti gli stereoisomeri del 2,2'-dicloro-dimetil-1,3-ciclopentano e le relative conformazioni discutendone la stabilità. Quali sono quelli otticamente attivi?

6. Per ciascuna delle seguenti molecole, trovate i centri assimetrici assegnandone la configurazione assoluta. Se la molecola è chirale disegnarne l'enantiomero e, qualora possibile, tutti i diastereoisomeri possibili. Disegnare l'isomero conformazionale più stabile per le molecole 3, 4, 7 e 5. A scelta, indicare anche un caso di protoni enantiotopici.

1		5		9	
2		6		10	
3		7		11	
4		8		12	