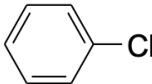
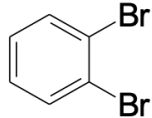
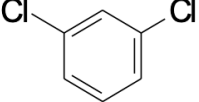


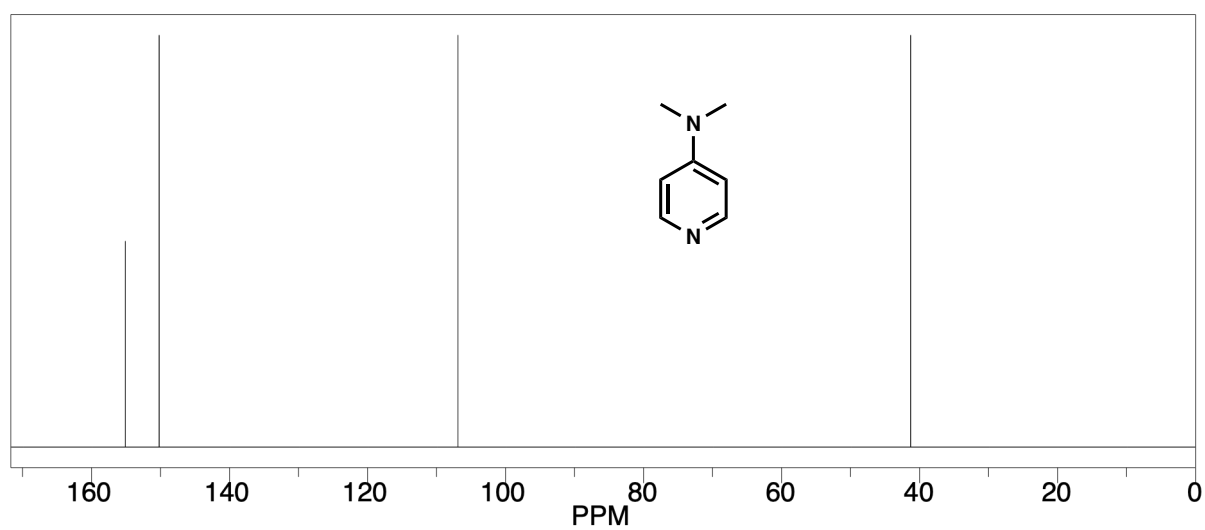
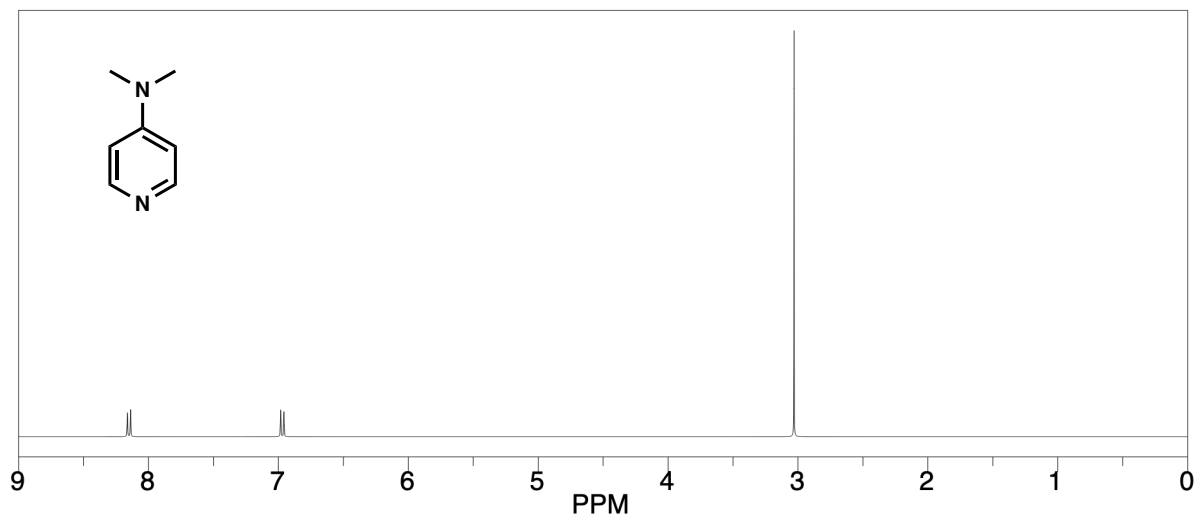
Esercizio 1

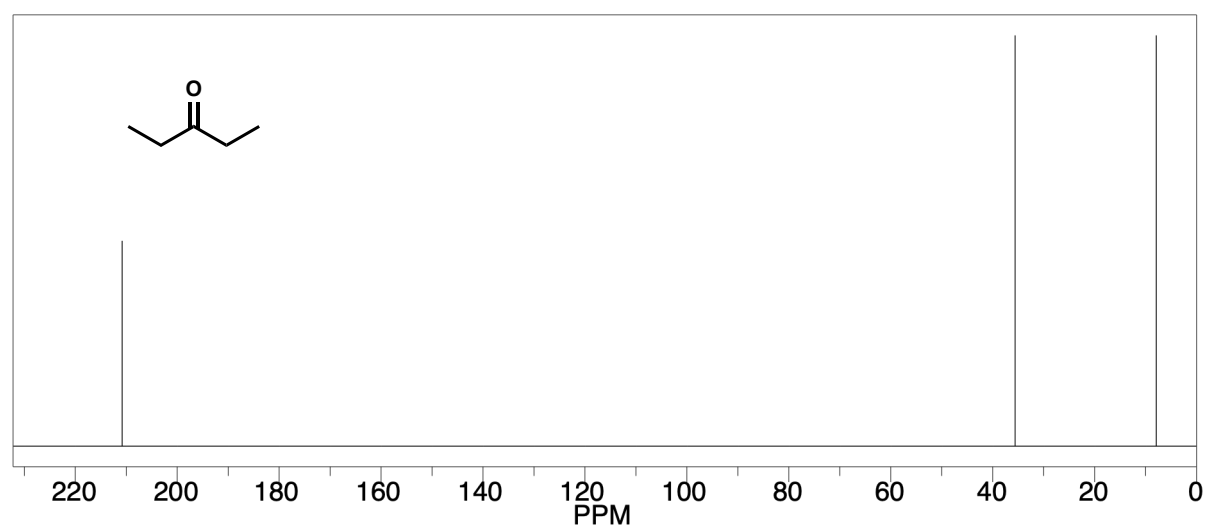
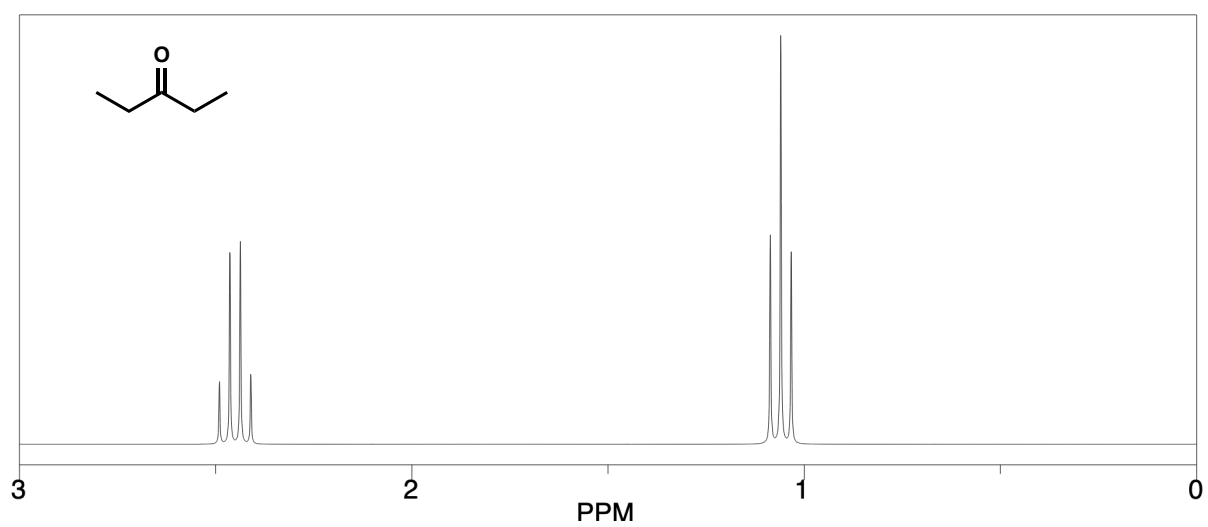
Scrivi il numero dei diversi ambienti chimici per i composti riportati in tabella.

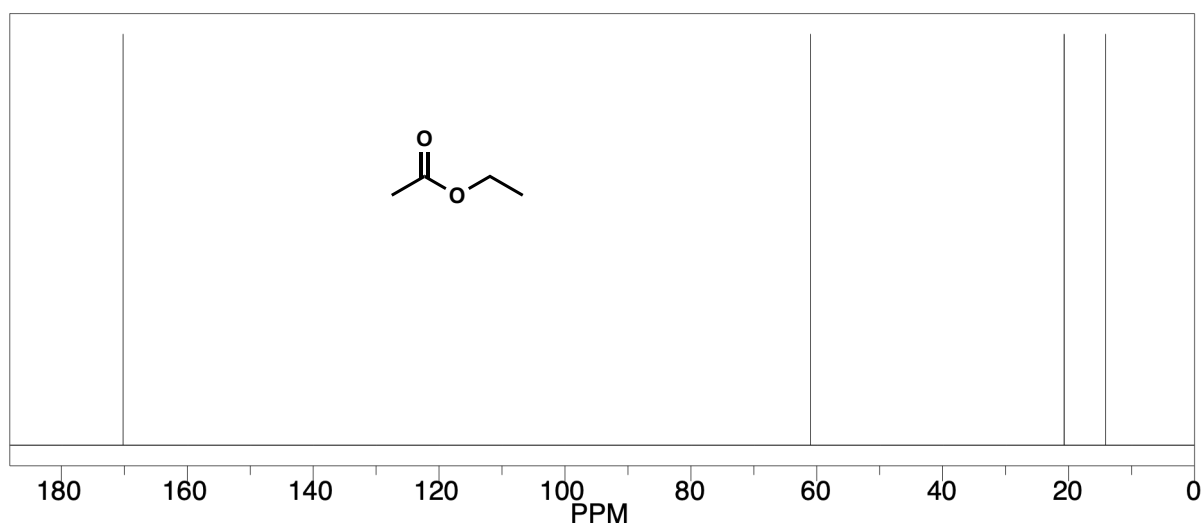
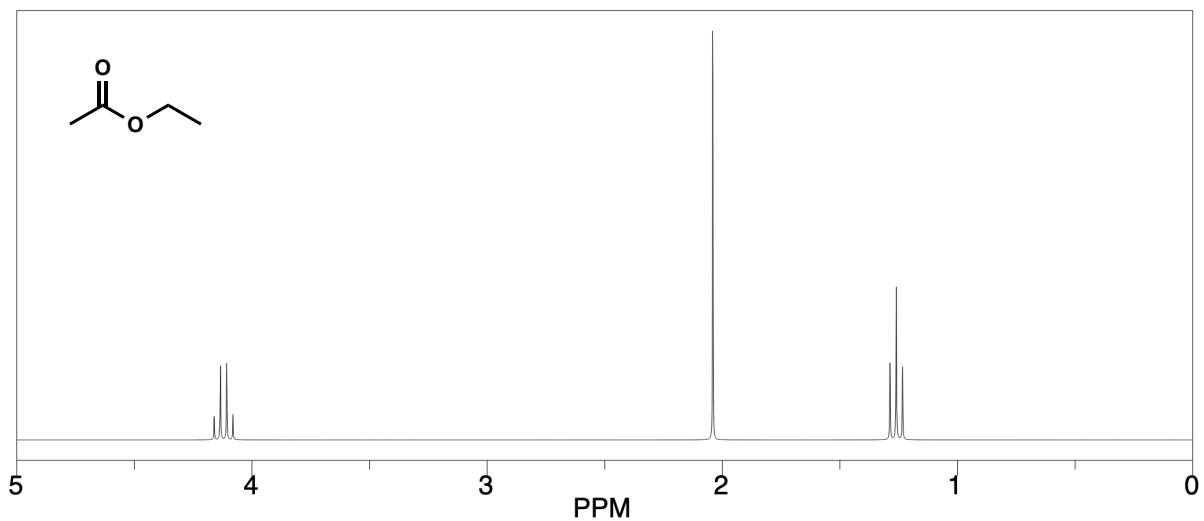
Struttura	Numero di ambienti dei protoni	Numero di ambienti dei carboni
$\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$		
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$		
$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$		
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$		
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$		
		
		
		
		

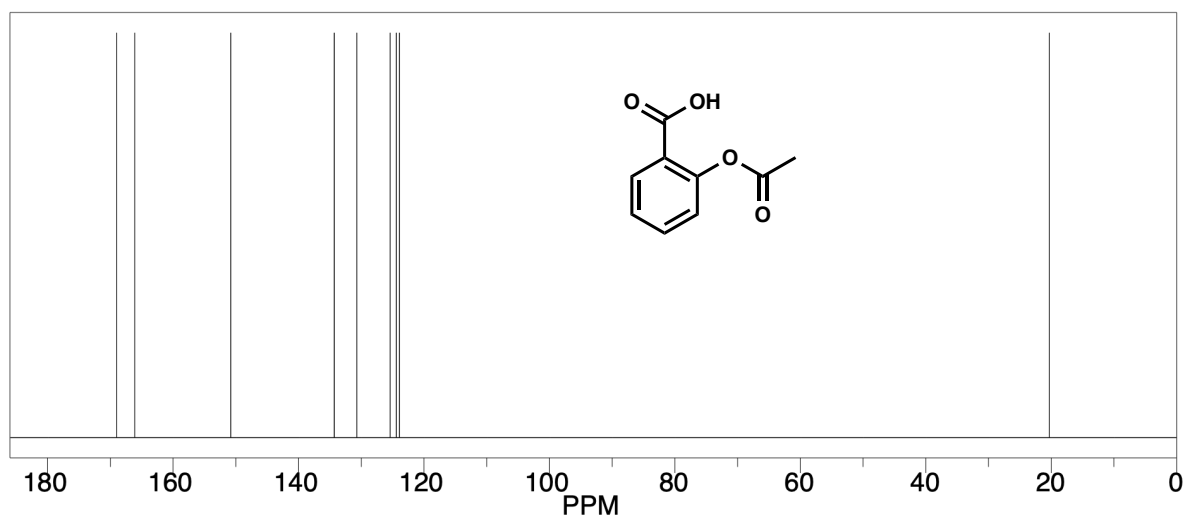
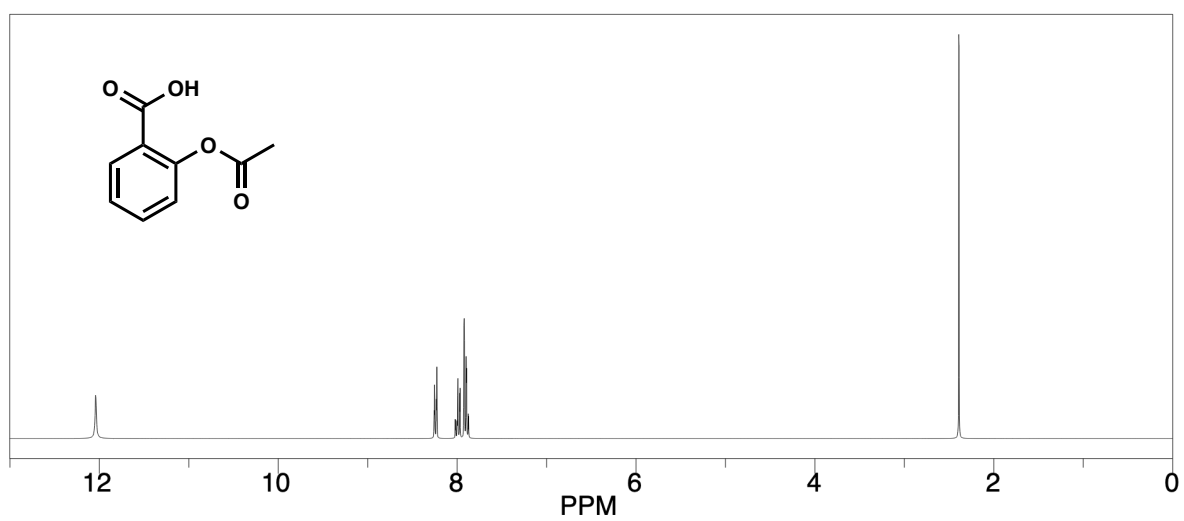
Esercizio 2

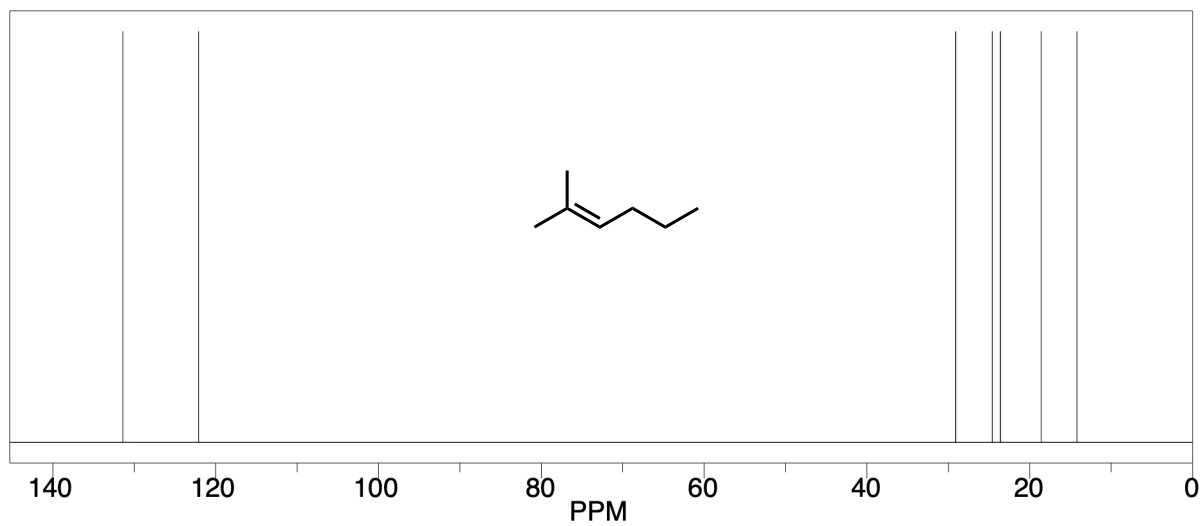
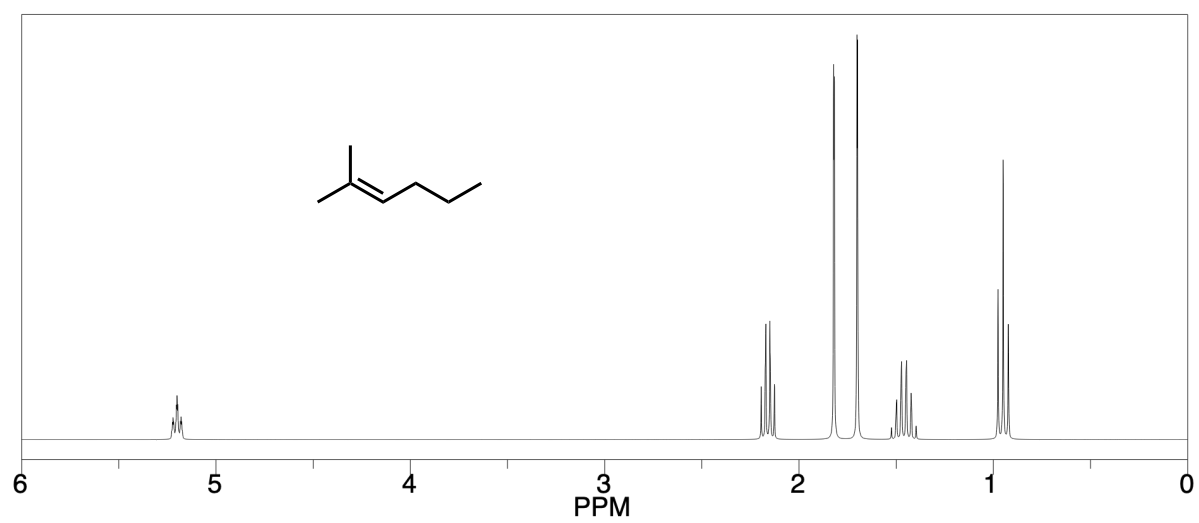
Di seguito sono riportati degli spettri NMR protonici e del ^{13}C con la relativa struttura della molecola. Attribuisce i picchi ai corrispondenti protoni e carboni e spiega il tuo ragionamento. Utilizza le lettere per indicare i protoni e i numeri per indicare i carboni.









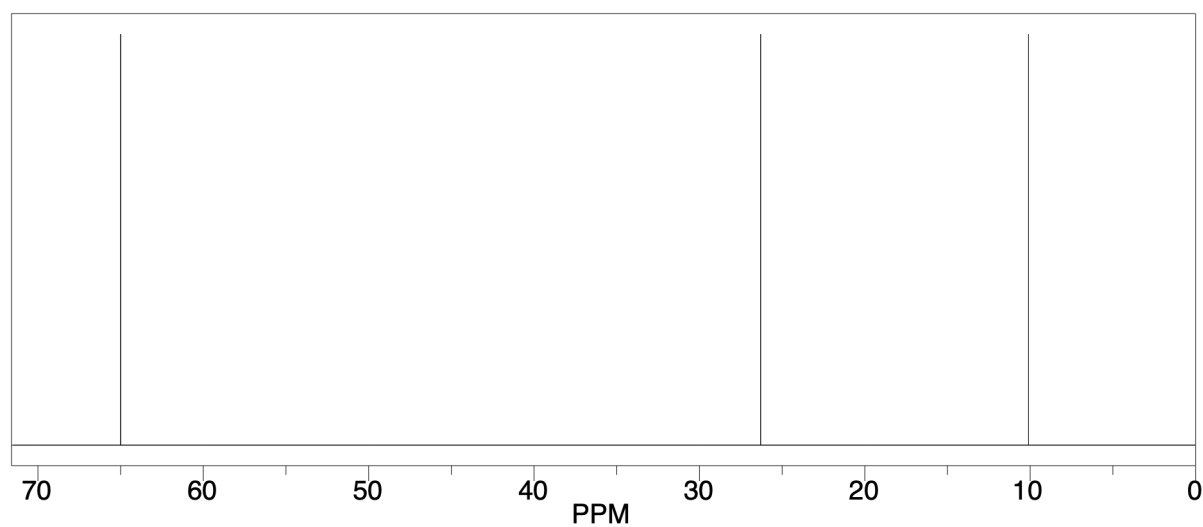
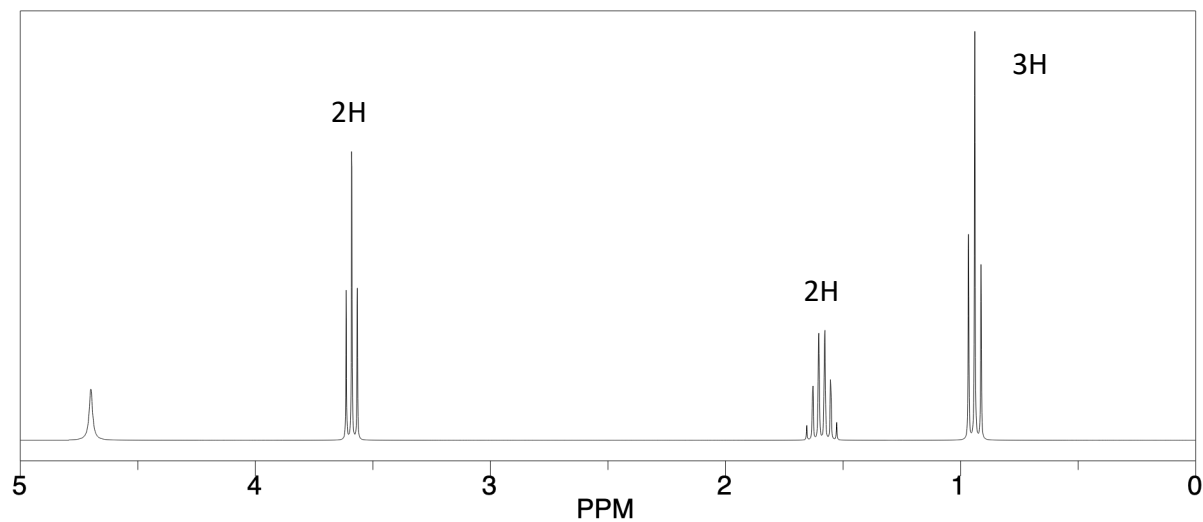


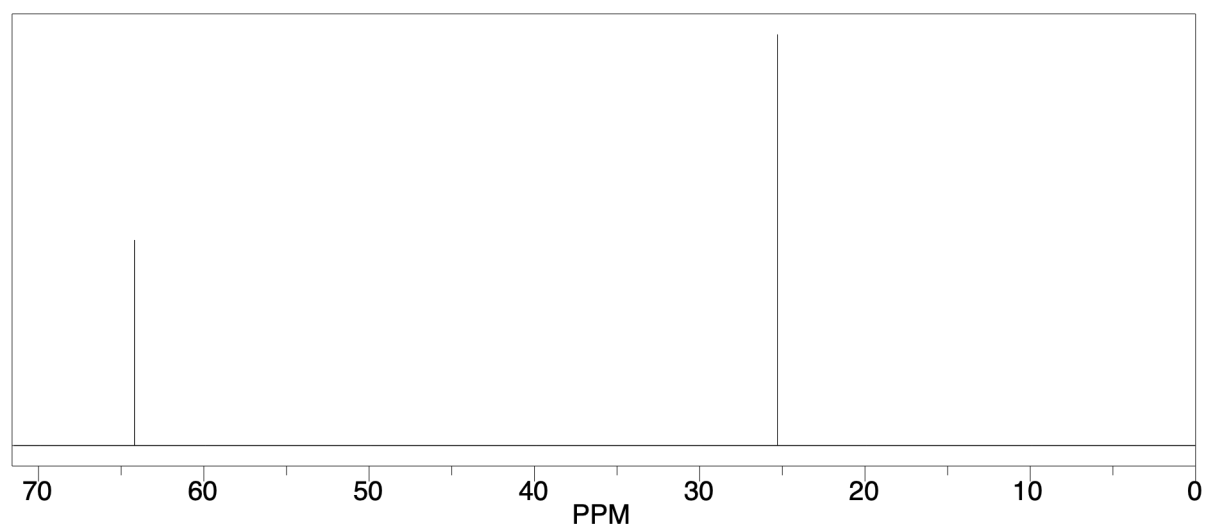
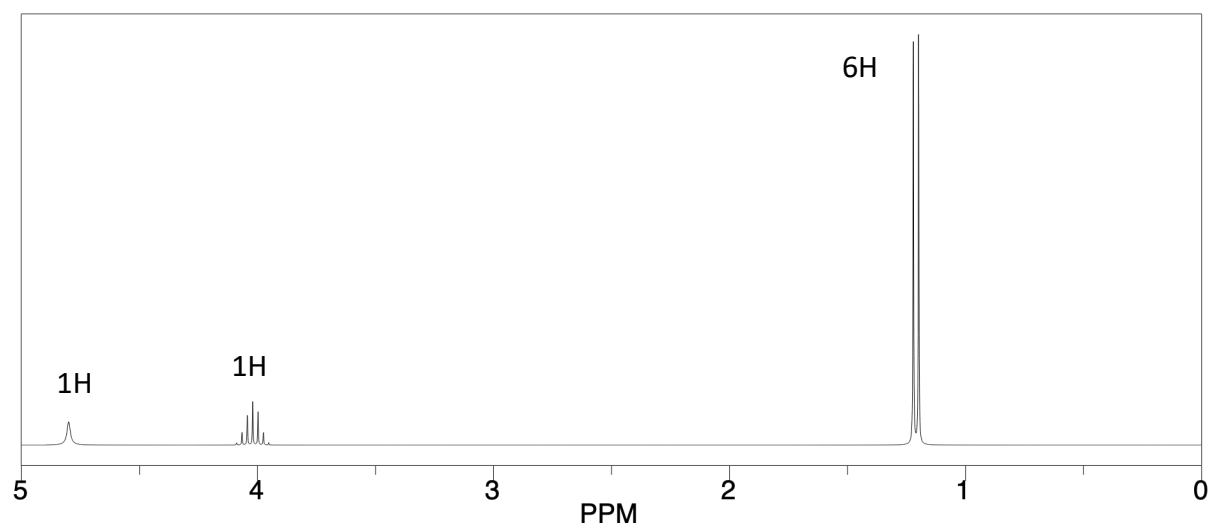
Esercizio 3

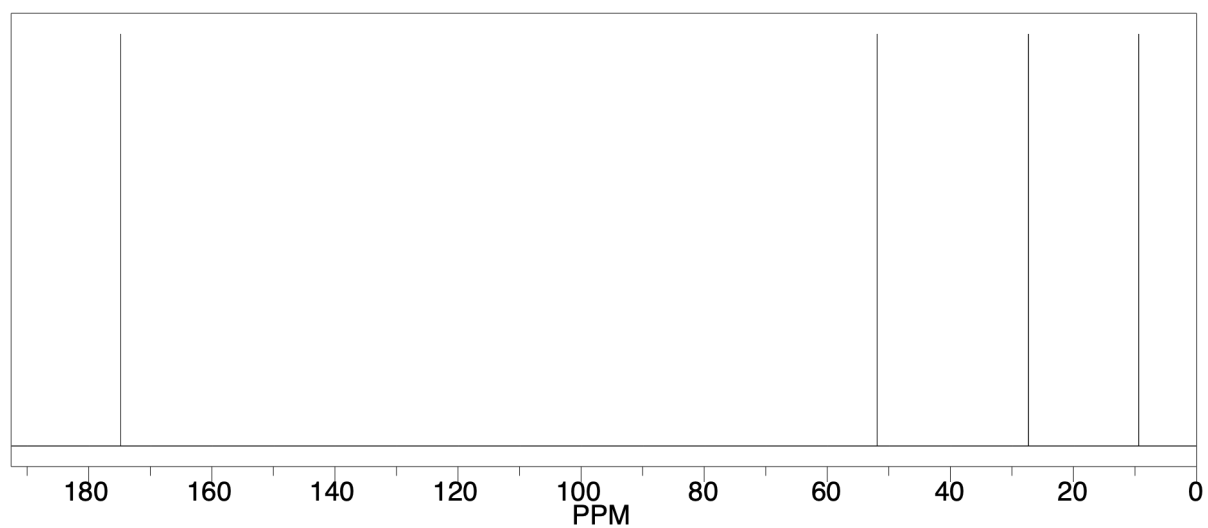
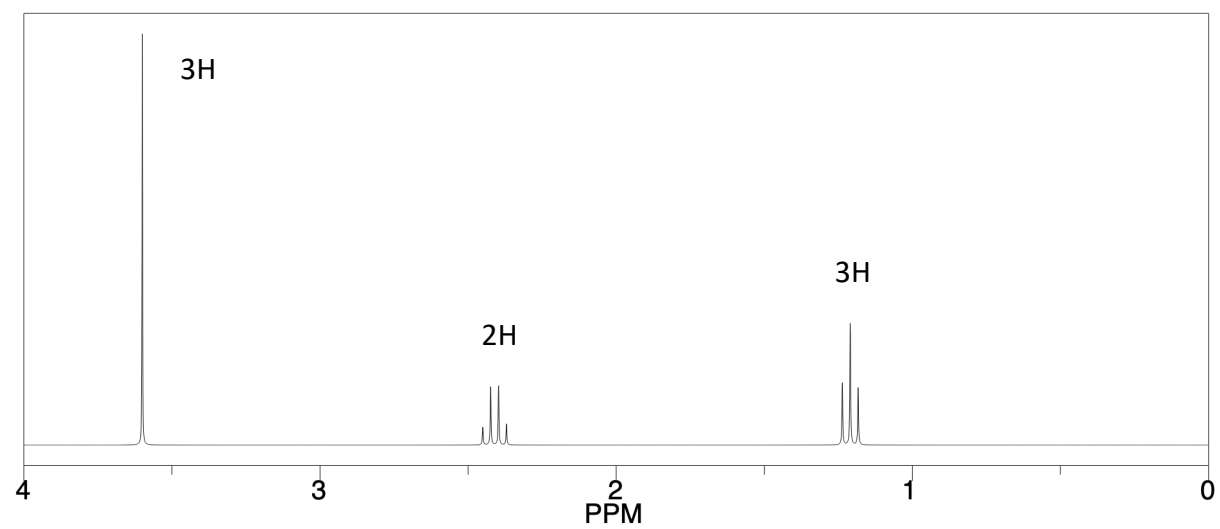
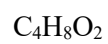
Di seguito sono riportati degli spettri NMR protonici e del ^{13}C con la relativa formula molecolare. Identifica la struttura della molecola. Utilizza le lettere per indicare i protoni e i numeri per indicare i carboni.

Consiglio: inizia determinando il grado di insaturazione: $\#Carboni - \frac{\#Idrogeni}{2} - \frac{\#Alogeni}{2} + \frac{\#Azoti}{2} + 1$

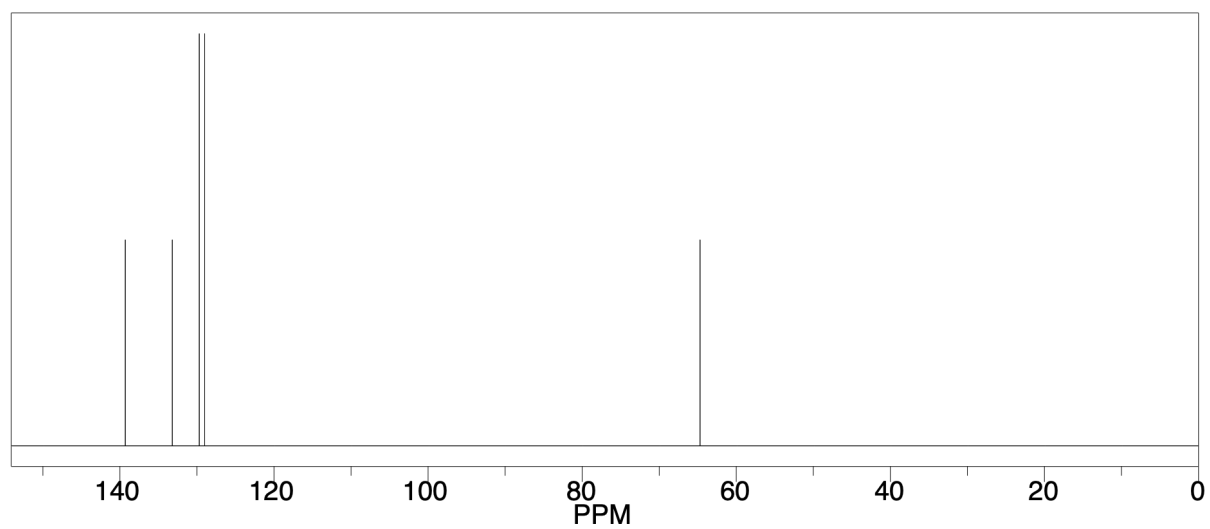
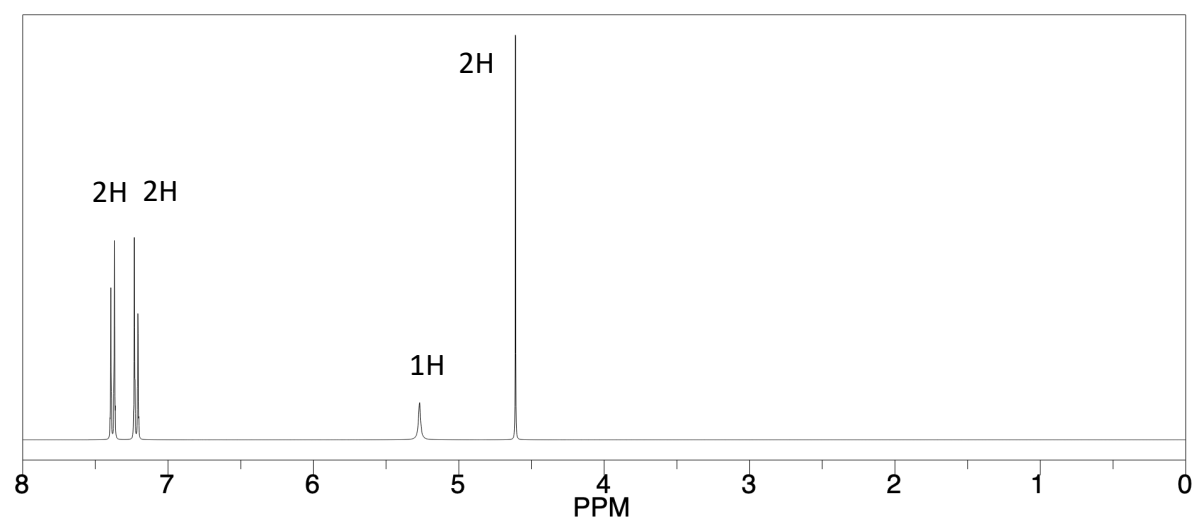
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$

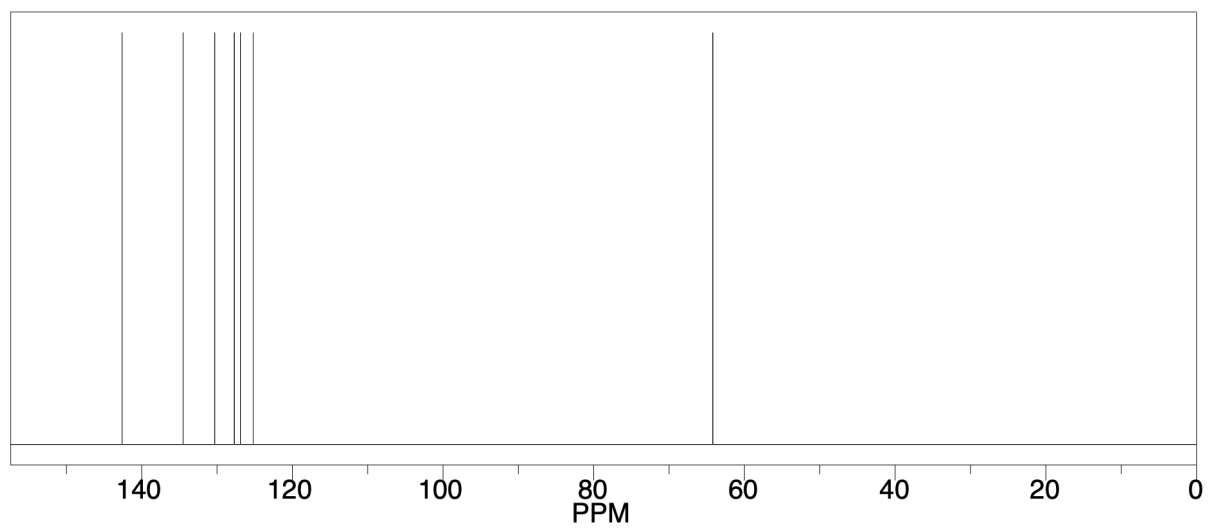
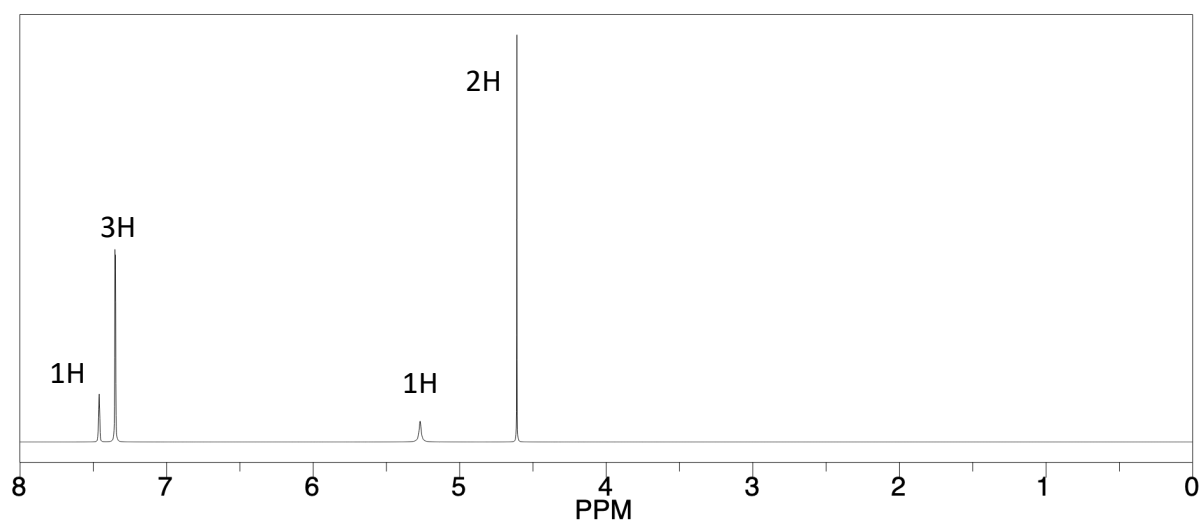






C_7H_7ClO





C_7H_7ClO

