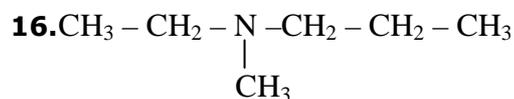
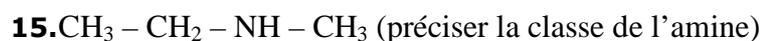
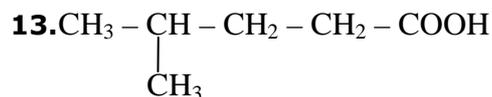
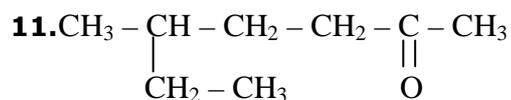
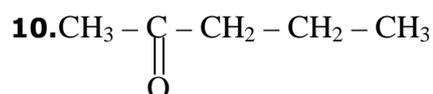
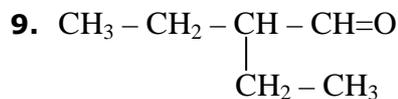
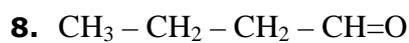
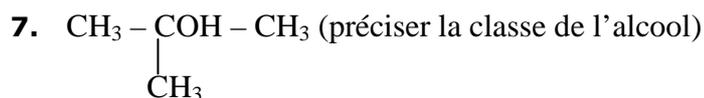
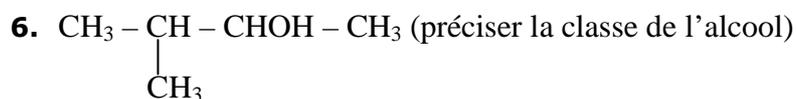
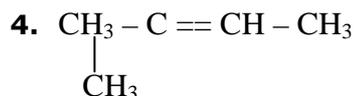
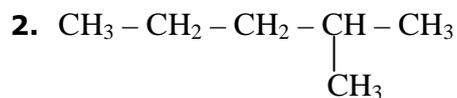
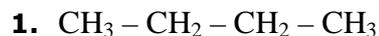


## EXERCICES

**Exercice 1 :**

Donner le nom des molécules suivantes ainsi que leur écriture topologique :



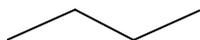
**Exercice 2 :**

Donner la formule développée des molécules suivantes, préciser le groupe caractérisant la famille.

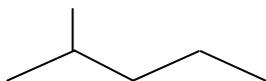
1. 2,2-diméthylbutane
2. 2-éthyl-3-méthylpent-1-ène
3. 2,2-diméthylbutan-1-ol
4. 3-méthyl-2-propylhexanal
5. 2,4-diméthylpentan-3-one
6. acide 4-méthylpentanoïque
7. N,N-diméthylbutanamine
8. triméthylamine

**CORRECTION****Exercice 1 :**

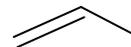
1. butane



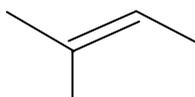
2. 2-méthylpentane



3. propène (l'indice 1 est omis car il n'y a pas d'autre possibilité pour cette molécule)

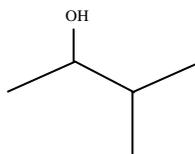


4. 2-méthylbut-2-ène

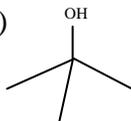


5. Méthanol (alcool primaire)

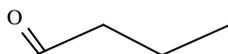
6. 3-méthylbutan-2-ol (alcool secondaire)



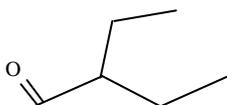
7. 2-méthylpropan-2-ol (alcool tertiaire)



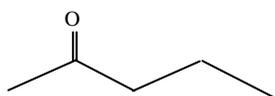
8. Butanal



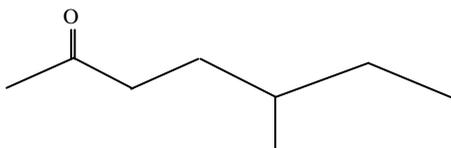
9. 2-éthylbutanal



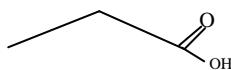
10. pentan-2-one



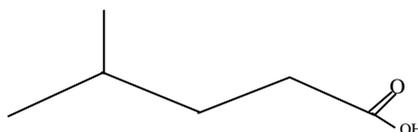
11. 5-méthylheptan-2-one



12. Acide propanoïque



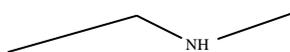
13. acide 4-méthylpentanoïque



14. Ethanamine (amine primaire)



15. N-méthyléthanamine (amine secondaire)



16. N-éthyl-N-méthylpropanamine (amine tertiaire)



**Exercice 2 :**