

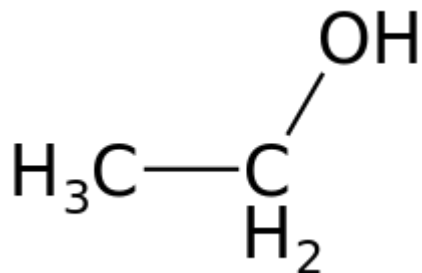
Chapitre 18 – Activité p.304

Étude des composés oxygénés

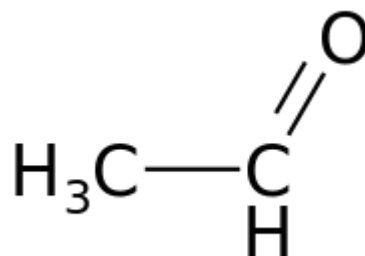
Chapitre 18 – Activité p.304 : Étude des composés oxygénés

1)

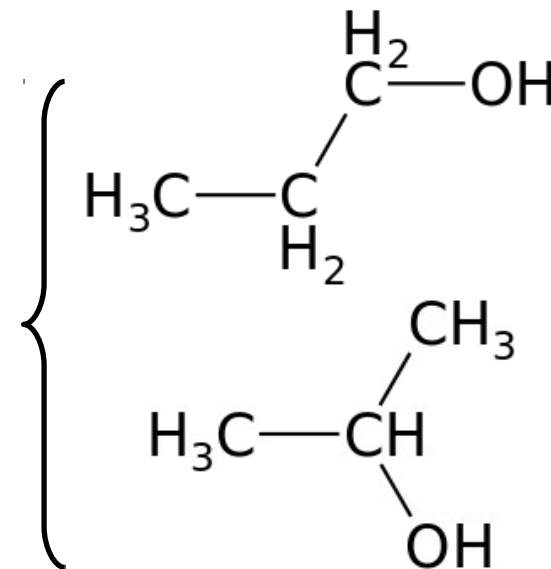
a



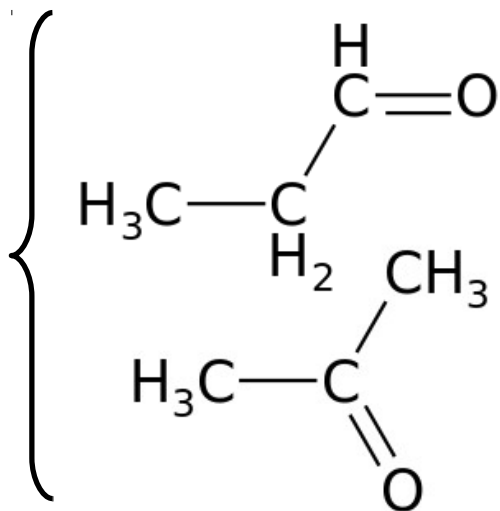
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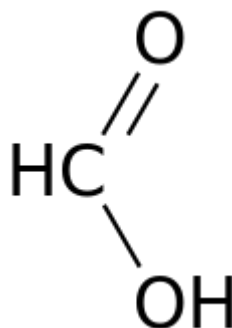
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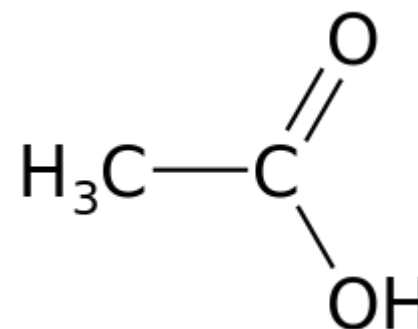
d



e



f



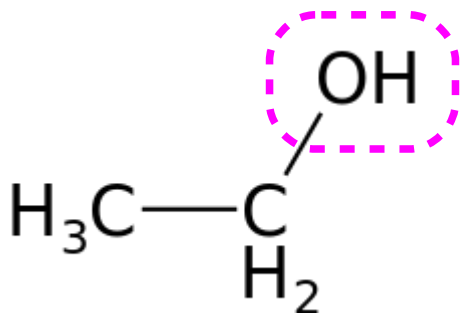
2)

HYDROXYLE

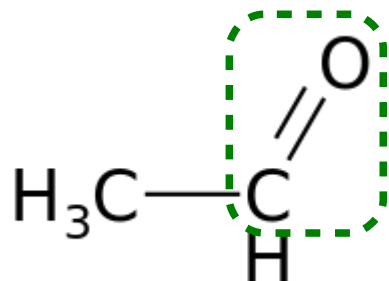
CARBOXYLE

CARBONYLE

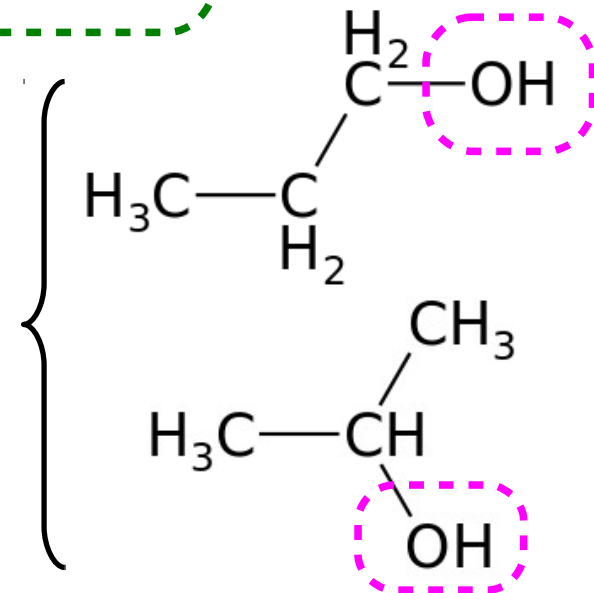
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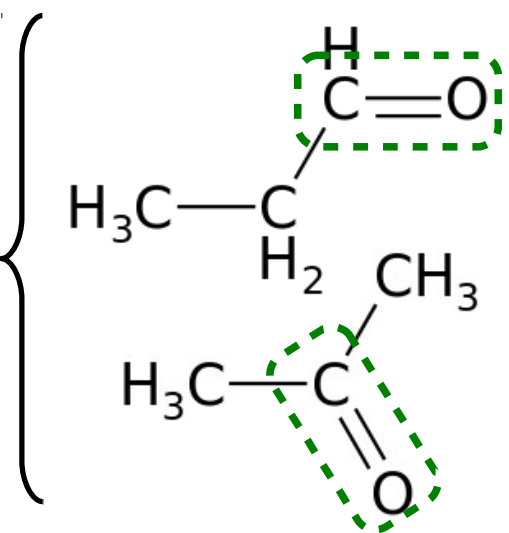
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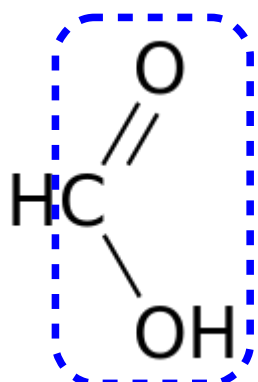
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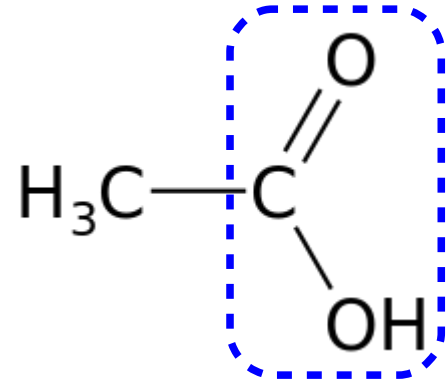
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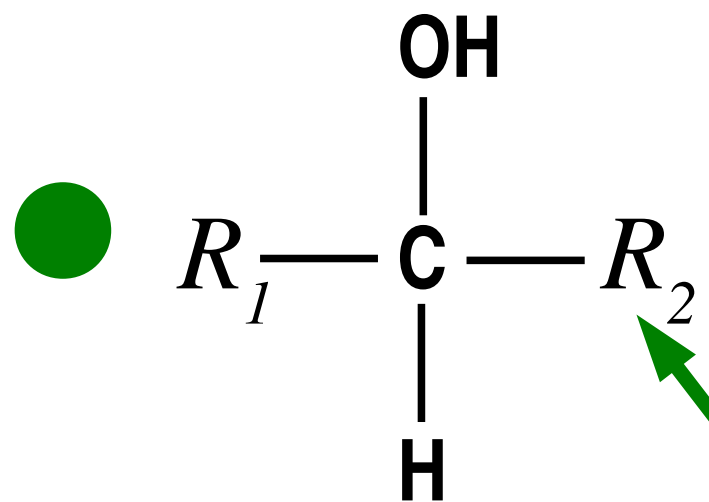
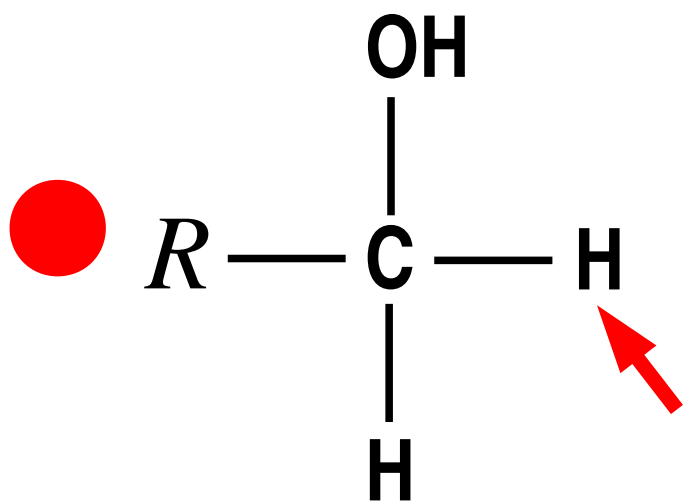
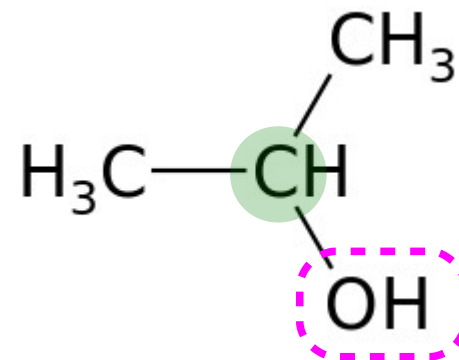
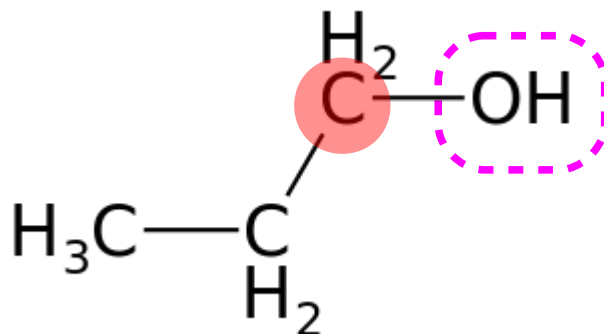
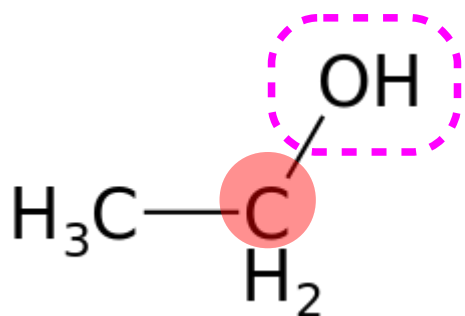


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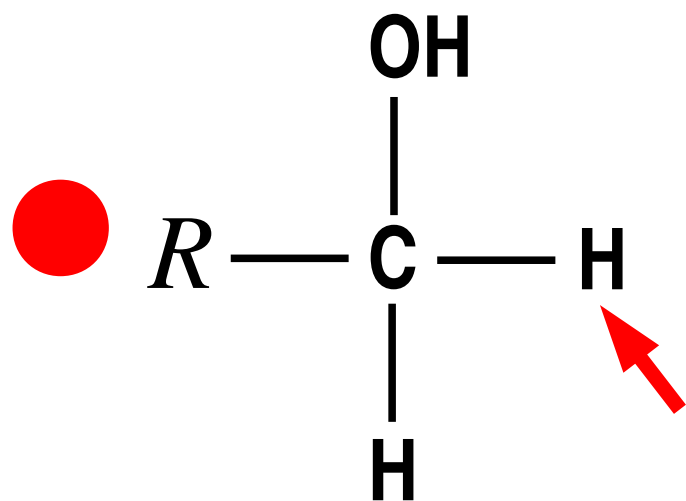


3) a

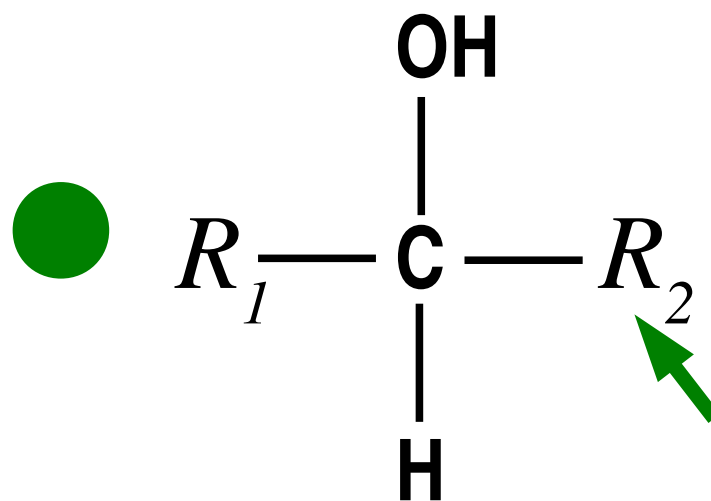
HYDROXYLE



3) b

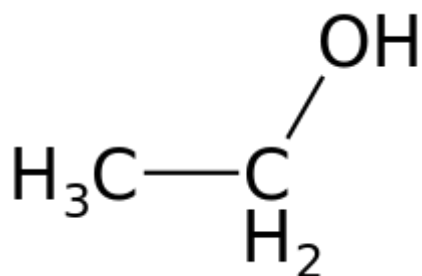


Alcool primaire

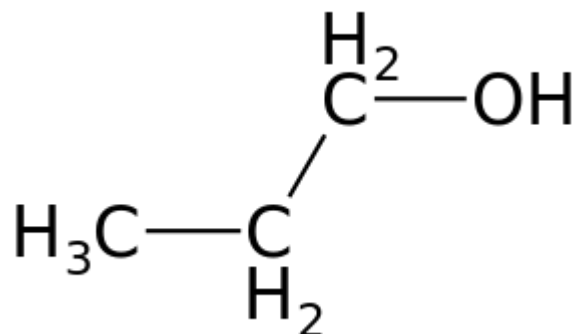


Alcool secondaire

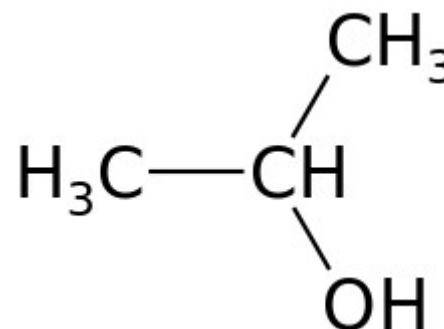
3) c Alcools (fonction hydroxyle)



Éthanol



Propanol



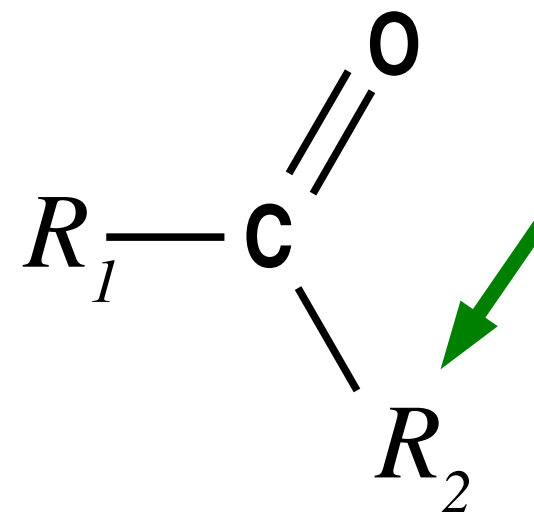
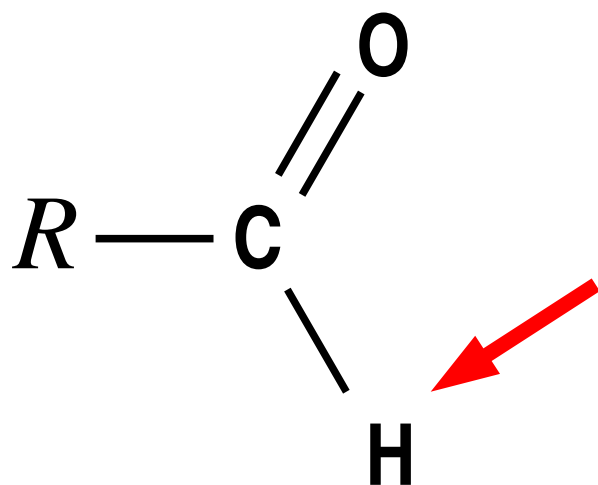
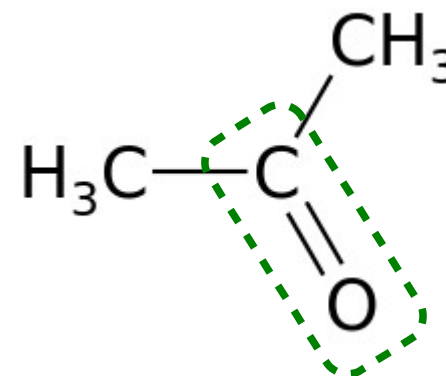
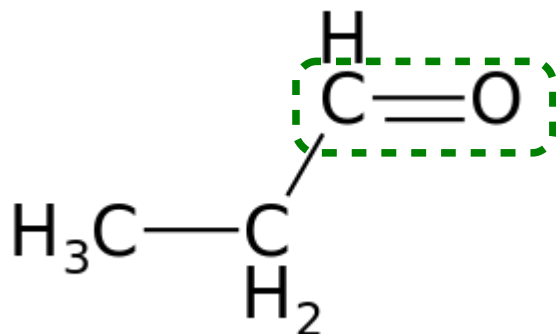
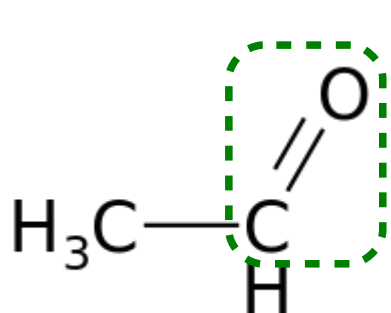
Propan-2-ol

Alcools primaires

Alcool secondaire

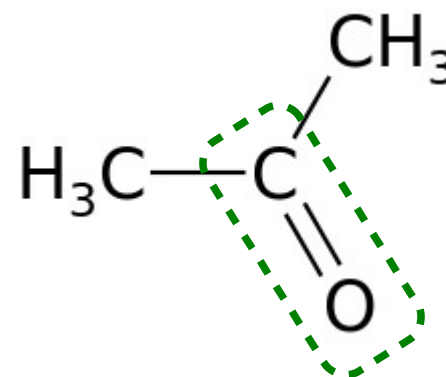
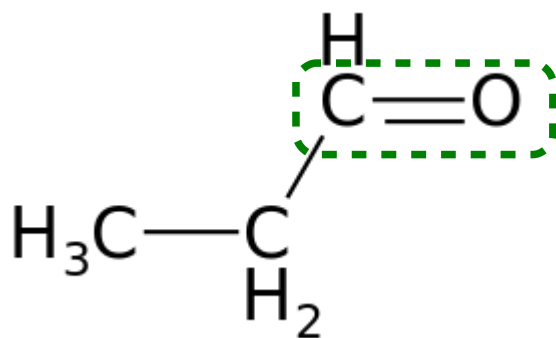
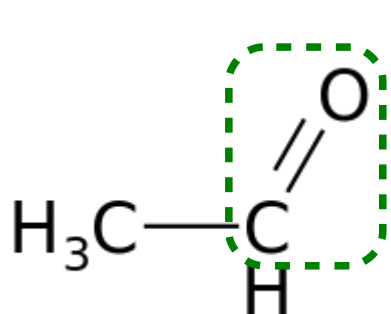
4) a Aldéhydes et cétones (fonction carbonyle)

CARBONYLE



4) b Aldéhydes et cétones

Voir définitions p.307 et p.308

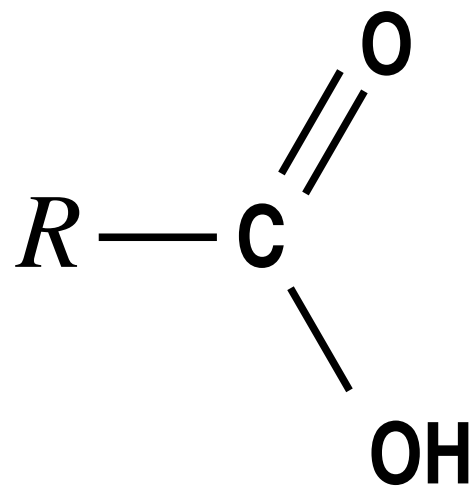


ALDEHYDES

CETONE

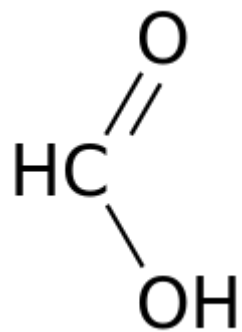
5) a Acide carboxylique

Voir définition p.308

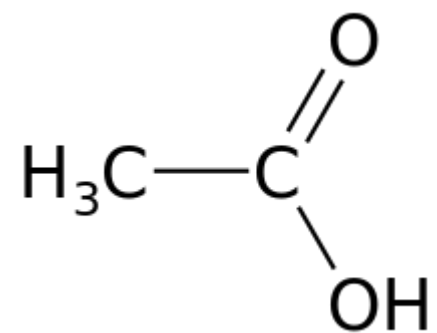


5) b

e

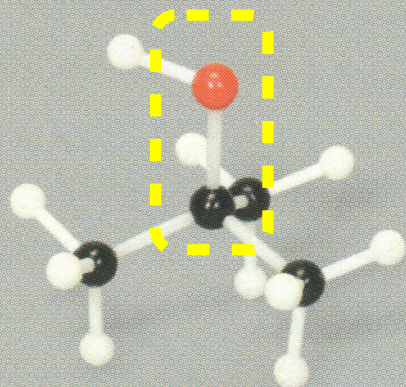


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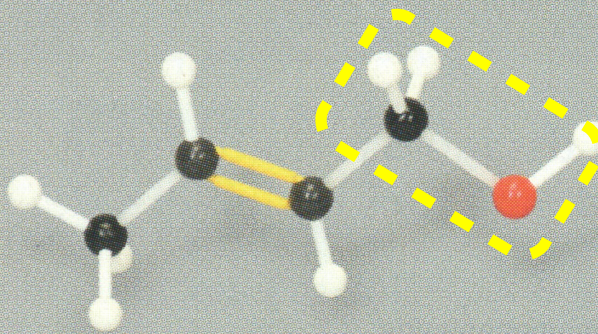


6)

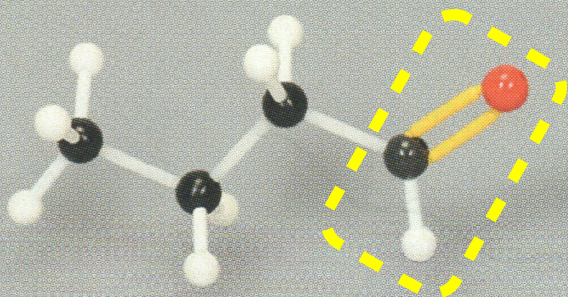
Alcool
tertiaire



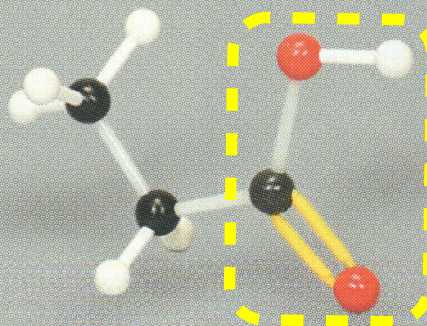
Alcool
primaire



Aldéhyde



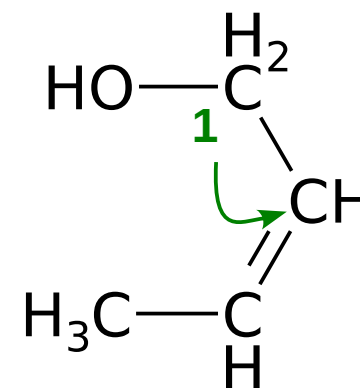
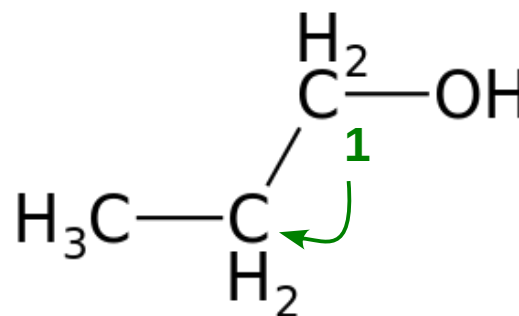
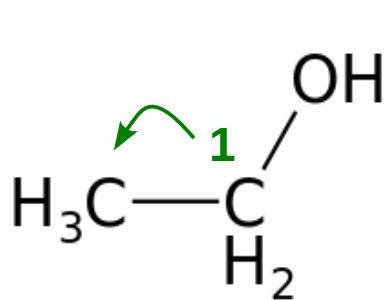
Acide
carboxylique



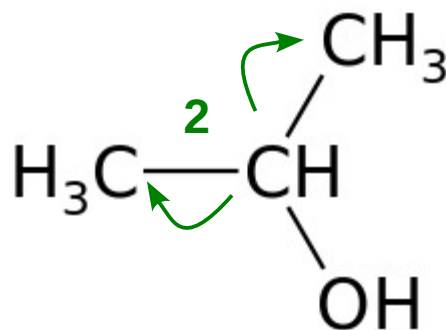
Doc. 2 Modèles moléculaires éclatés de molécules oxygénées.

7)

Alcool
primaire

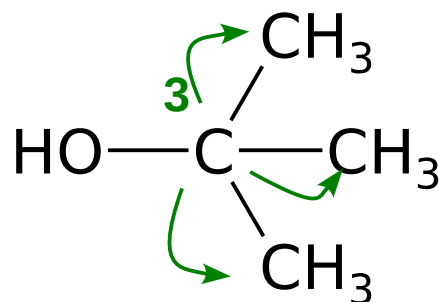


Alcool
secondaire



***VOIR
DEFINITION***

Alcool
tertiaire



P.307