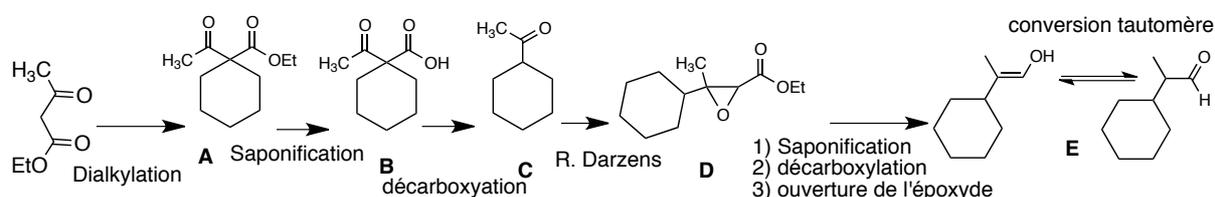


Réponse de l'Évaluation Finale

M33 : Grandes classes des réactions et stratégie de Synthèse Organique

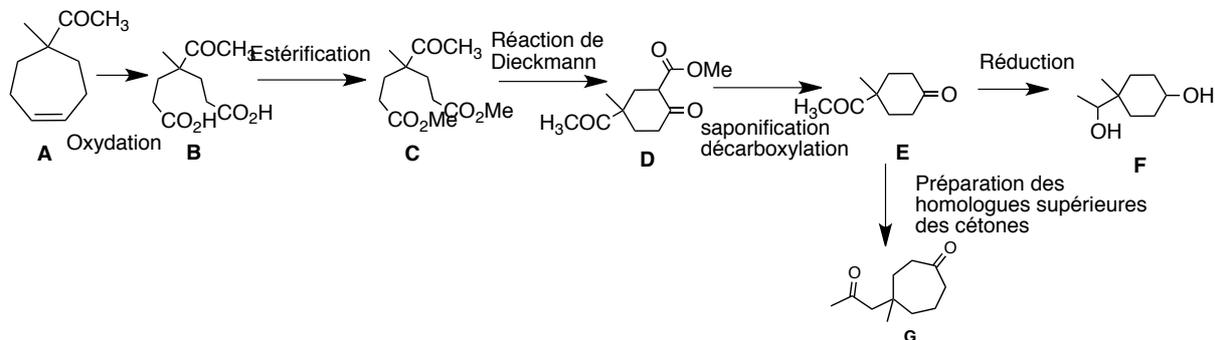
Durée : 1H 30 min

I) Préparation d'un aldéhyde naturel (terpénoïde).



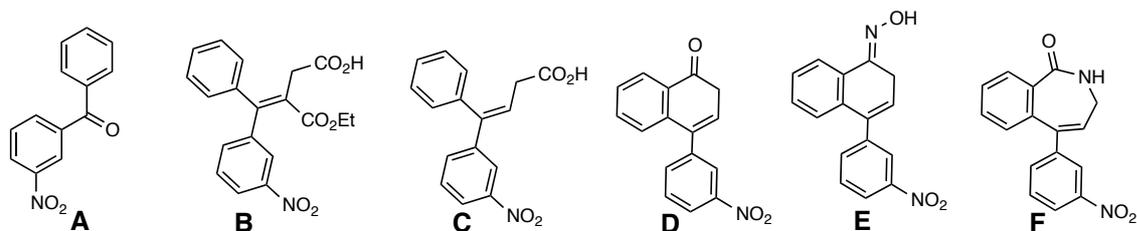
NB : Les mécanismes ont été tous décrits en cours et/ou en TD

II)

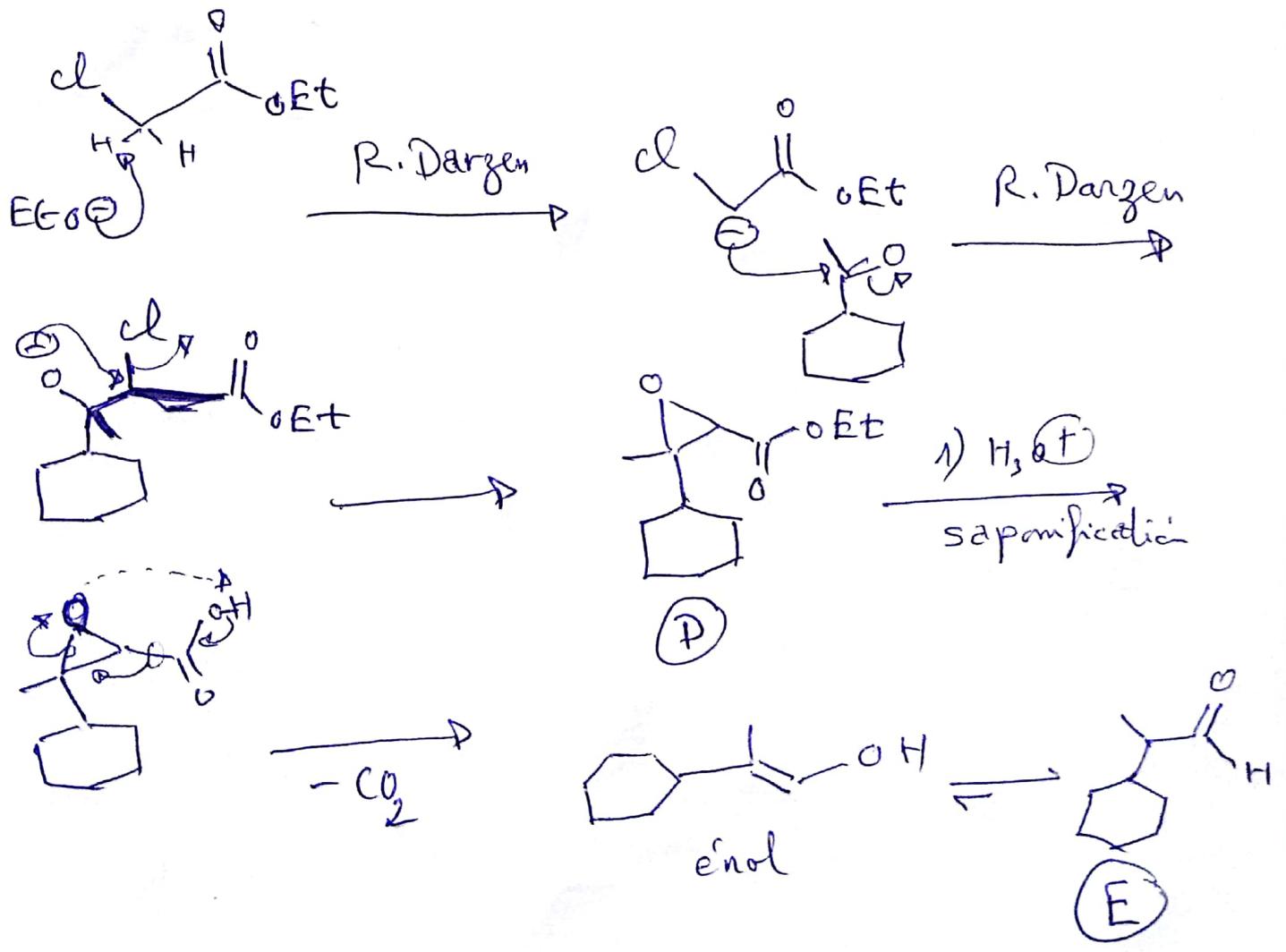
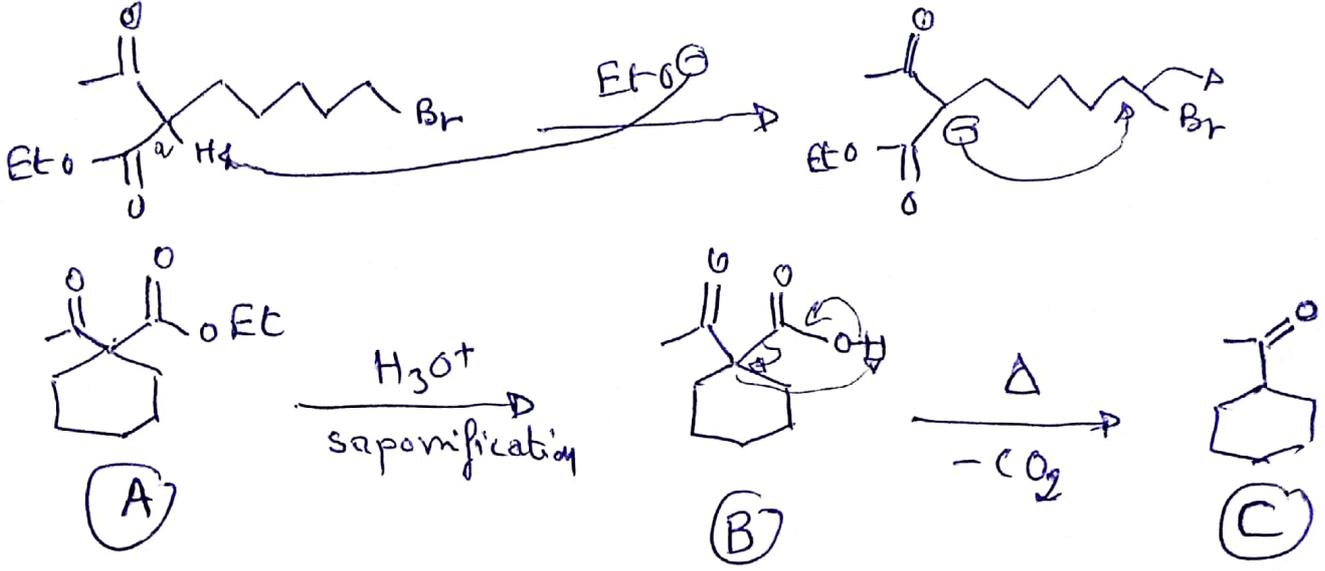
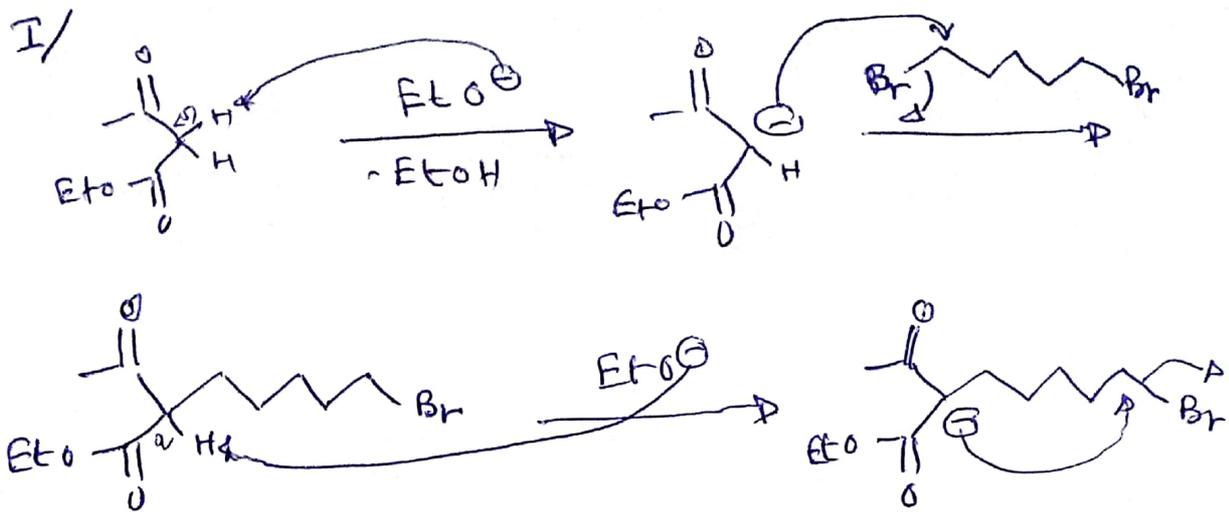


NB: Les mécanismes ont été tous décrits en cours et/ou en TD

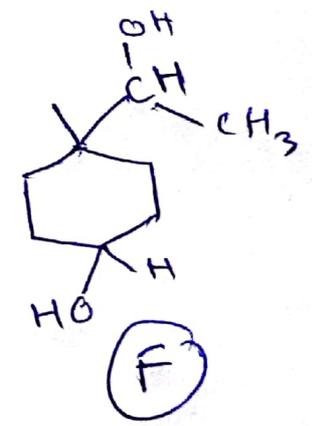
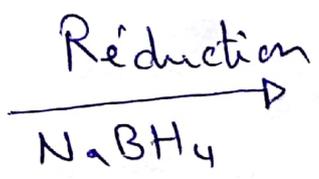
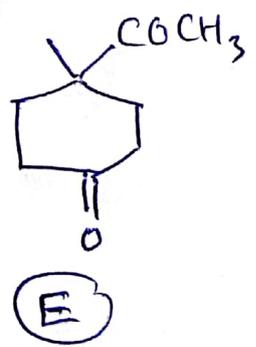
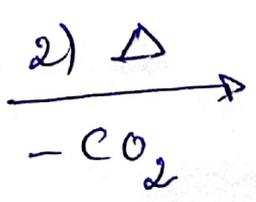
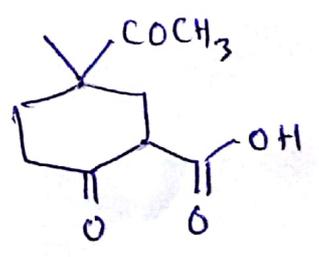
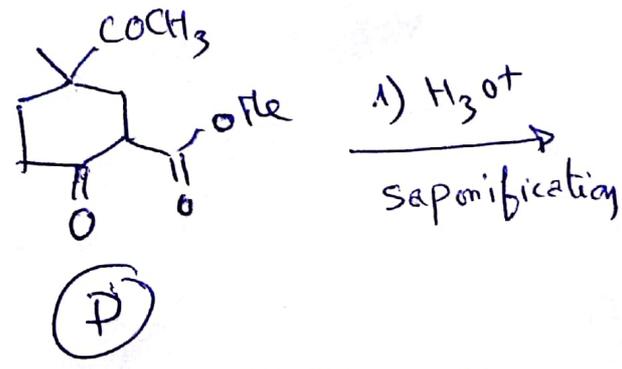
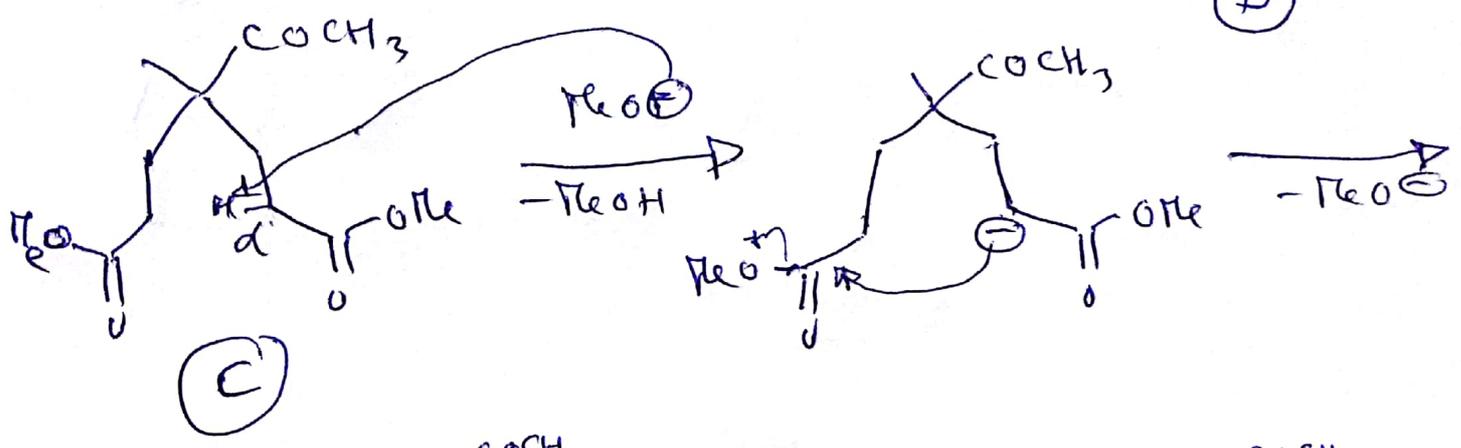
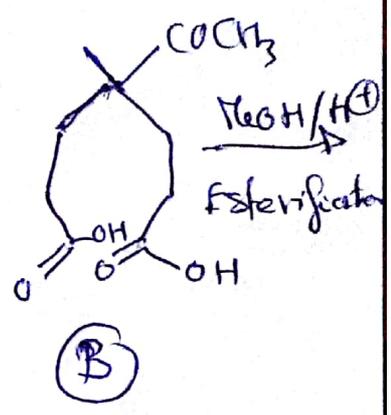
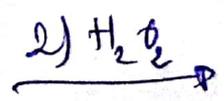
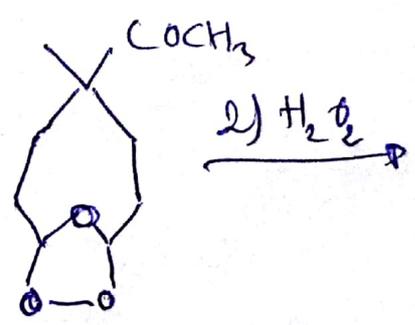
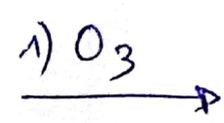
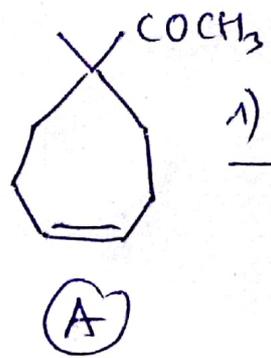
III) La synthèse d'un analogue du ε-lactame F,



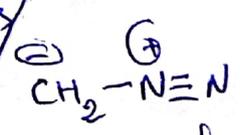
NB: Les mécanismes ont été tous décrits en cours et/ou en TD



II/

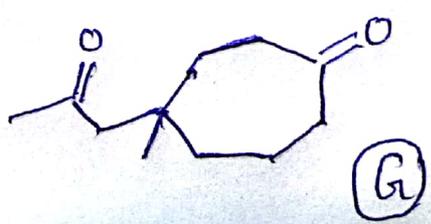


Homologues supérieurs  
des cétones  
(voir cours)

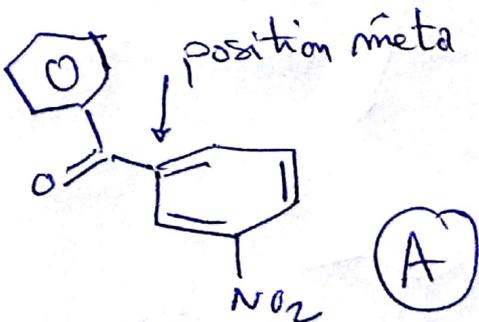
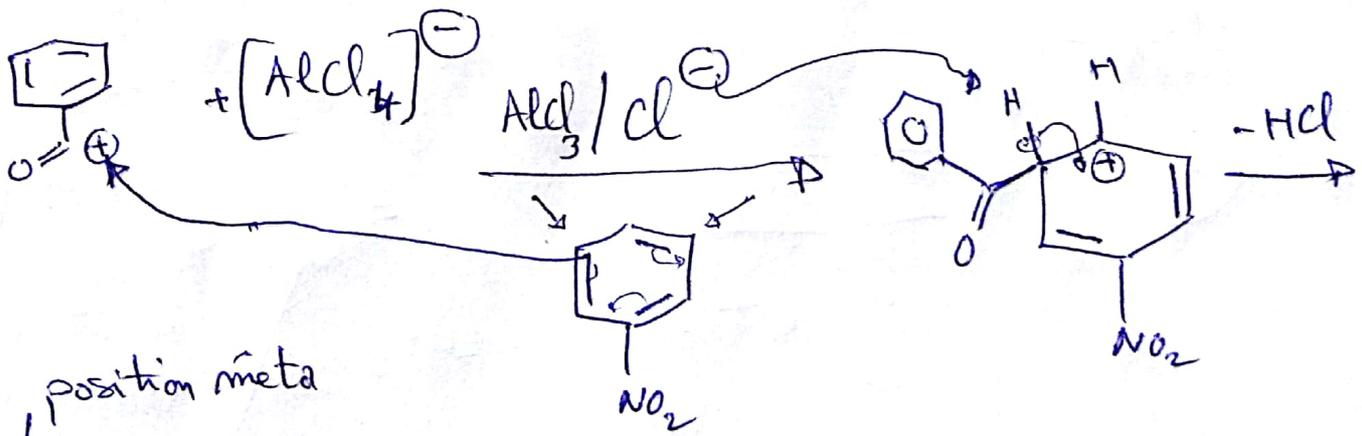
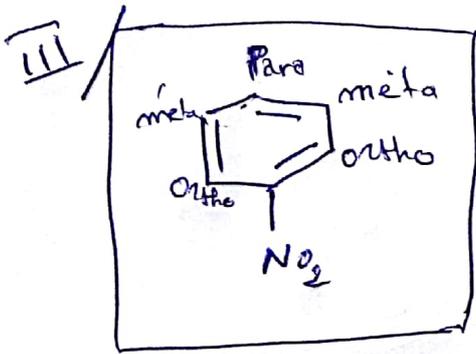
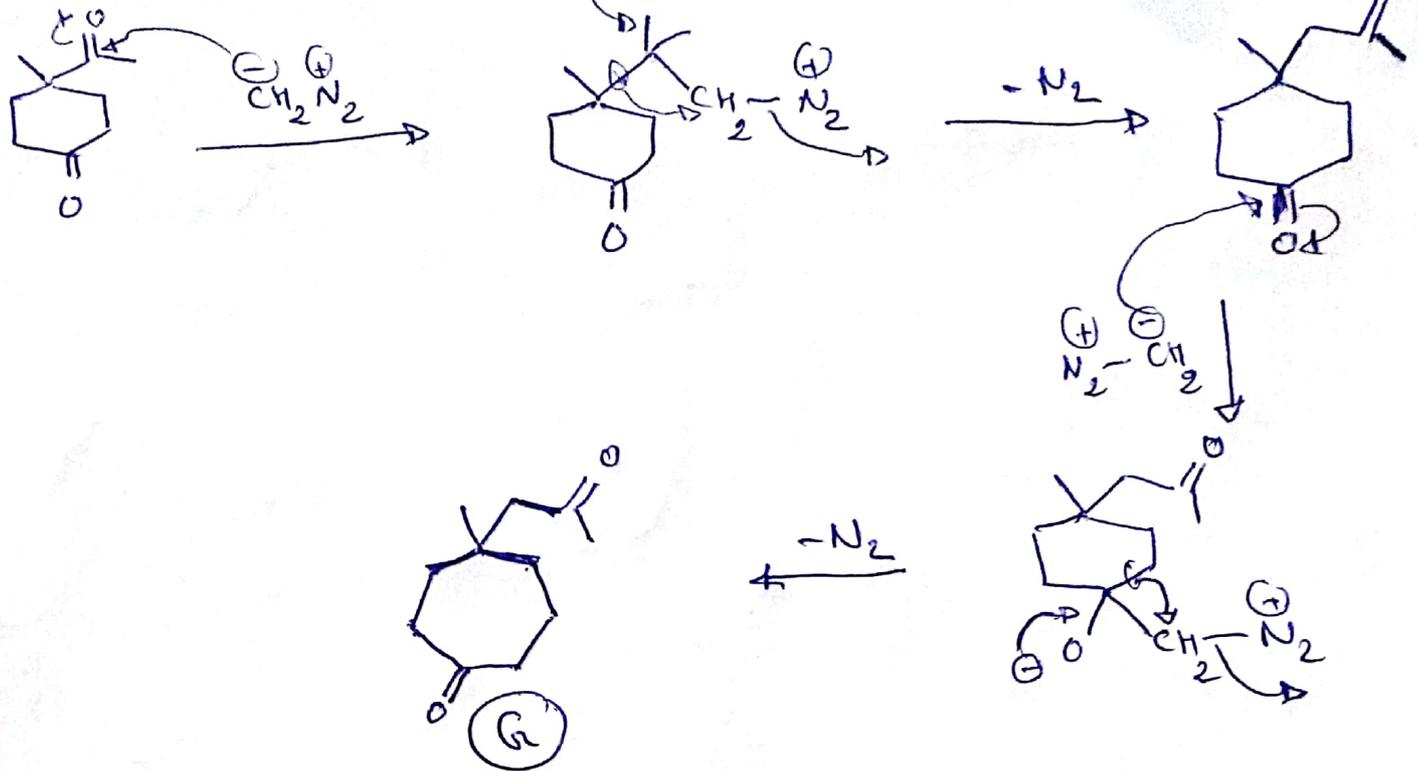


(agit sur les deux  
fonctions cétones)  
"Mécanisme fait en cours"

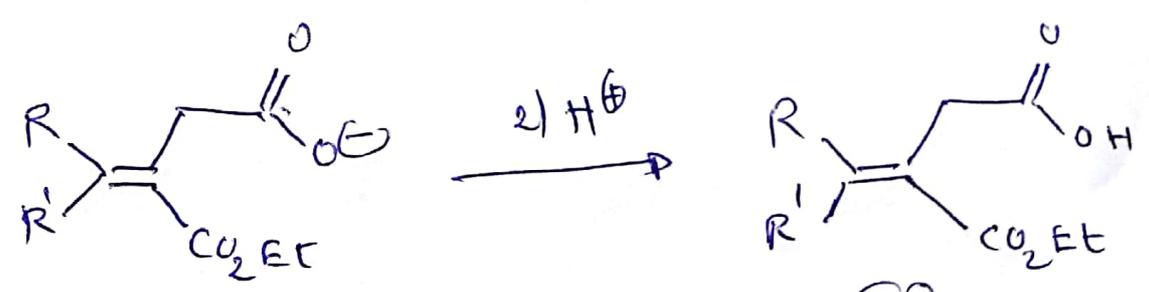
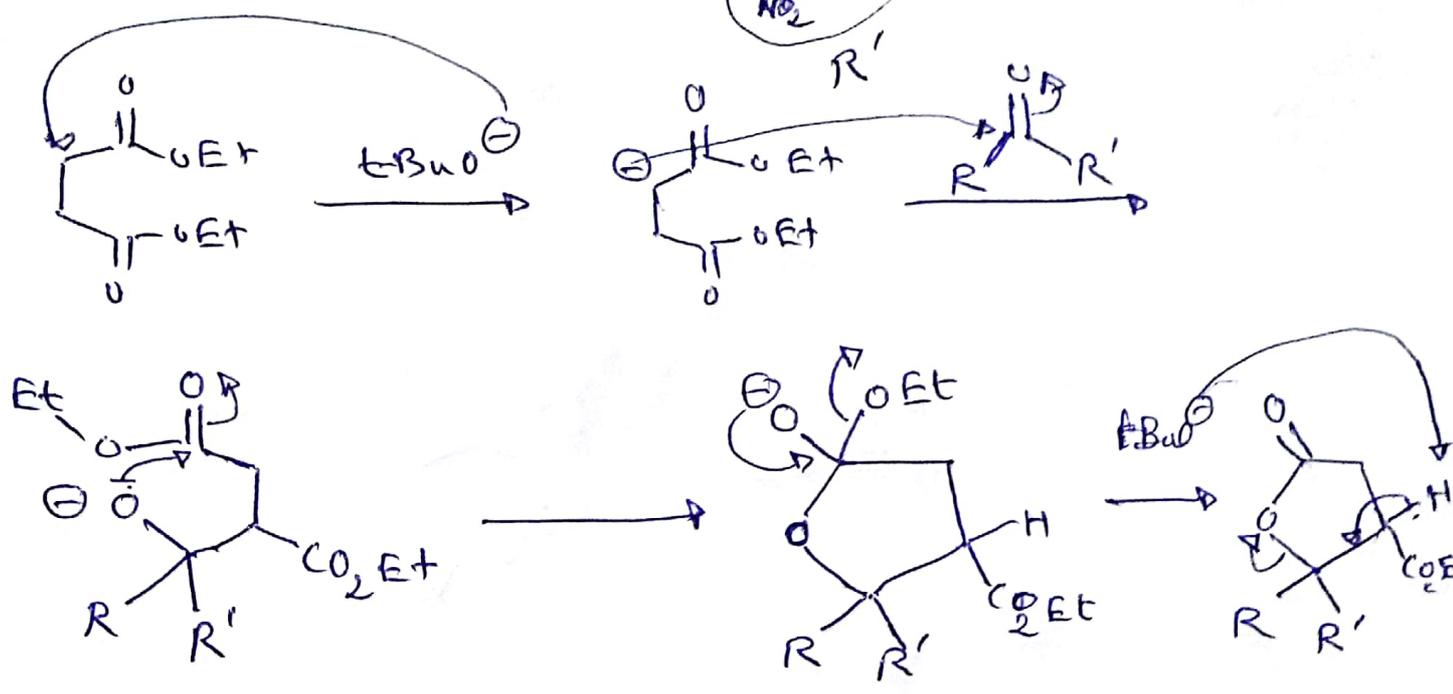
"Mécanisme fait  
en TD"



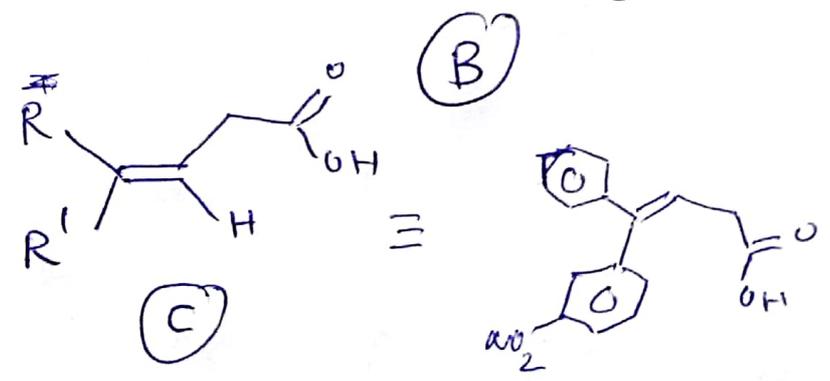
Mécanisme: E → F



Le produit (A) est une cétone  $\text{R} \text{---} \text{C}(=\text{O}) \text{---} \text{R}'$  (4)

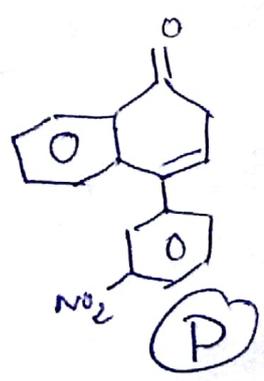
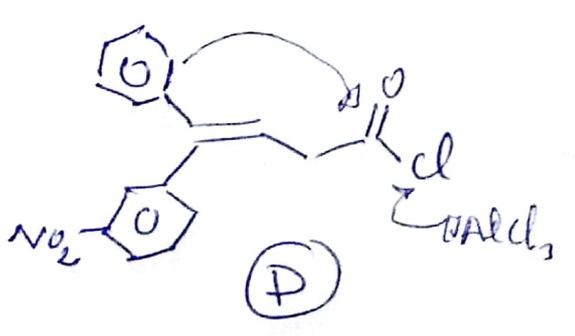


$\text{H}^+/\Delta$   
saponification suivie  
d'une décarboxylation

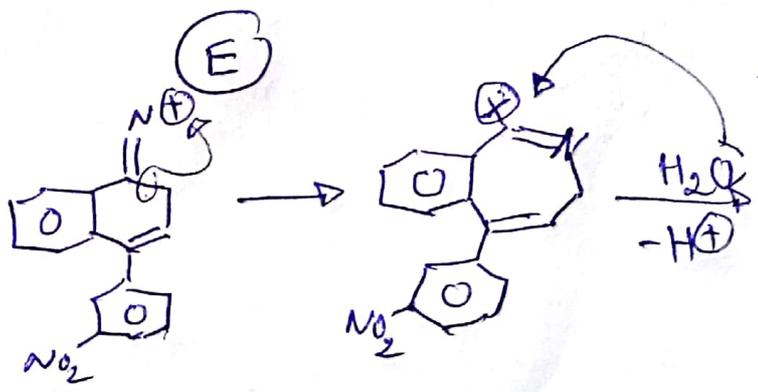
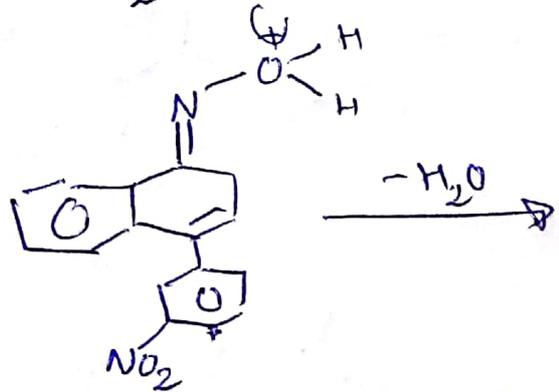
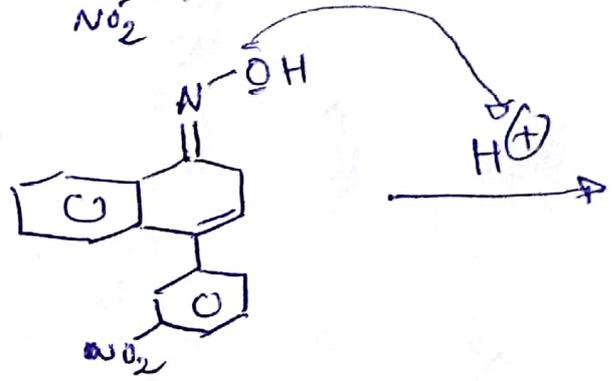
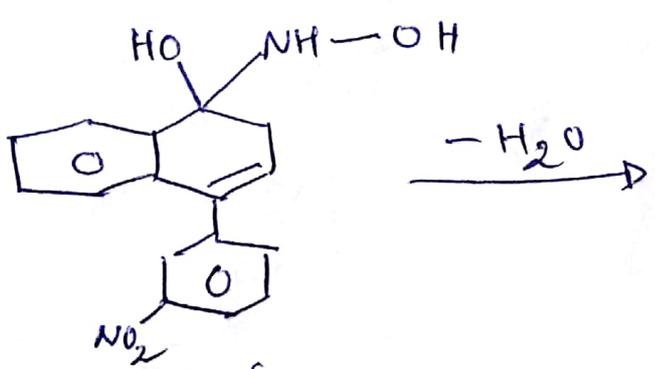
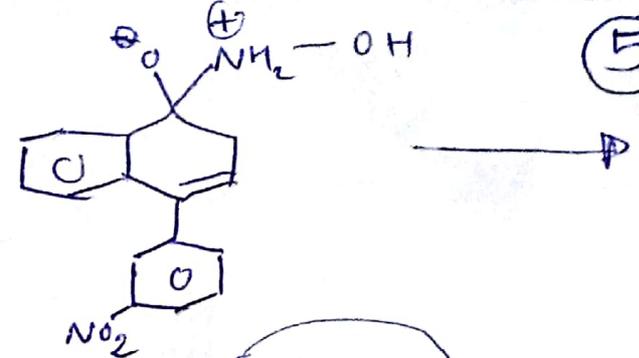
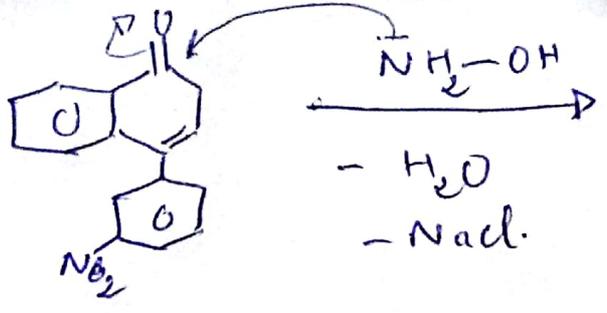


$-\text{HCl}$   
 $-\text{SO}_2$   $\downarrow$  1)  $\text{SOCl}_2$

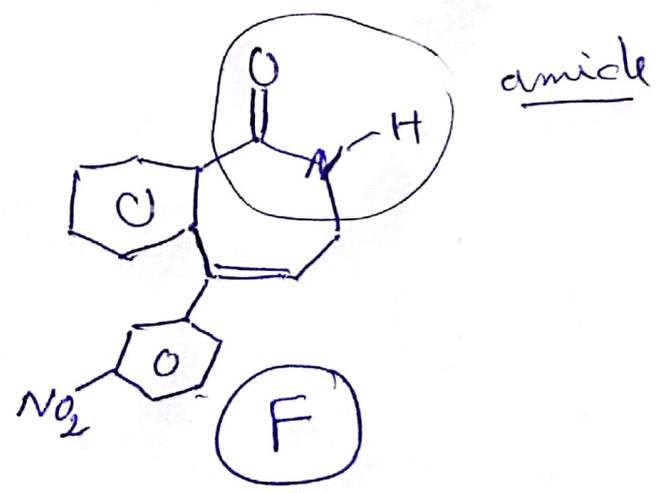
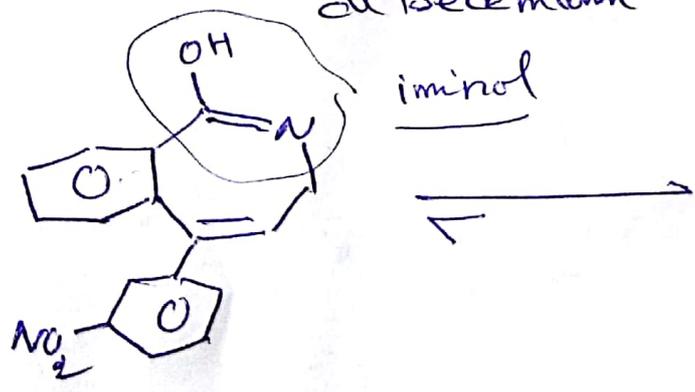
$\text{AlCl}_3$   
Friedel-Craft



(5)



Transposition de Beckmann



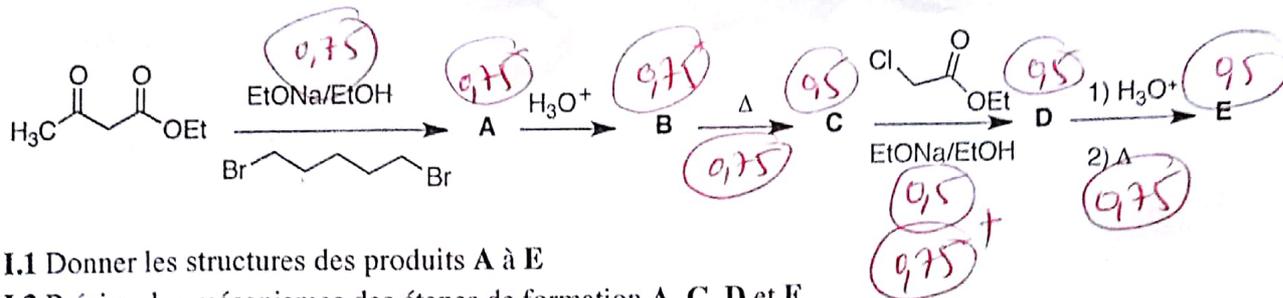
# Bareme de l'examen

## Evaluation Finale

M33 : Grandes classes des réactions et stratégie de Synthèse Organique

Durée : 1H 30 min

### I. Préparation d'un aldéhyde naturel (terpénoïde).

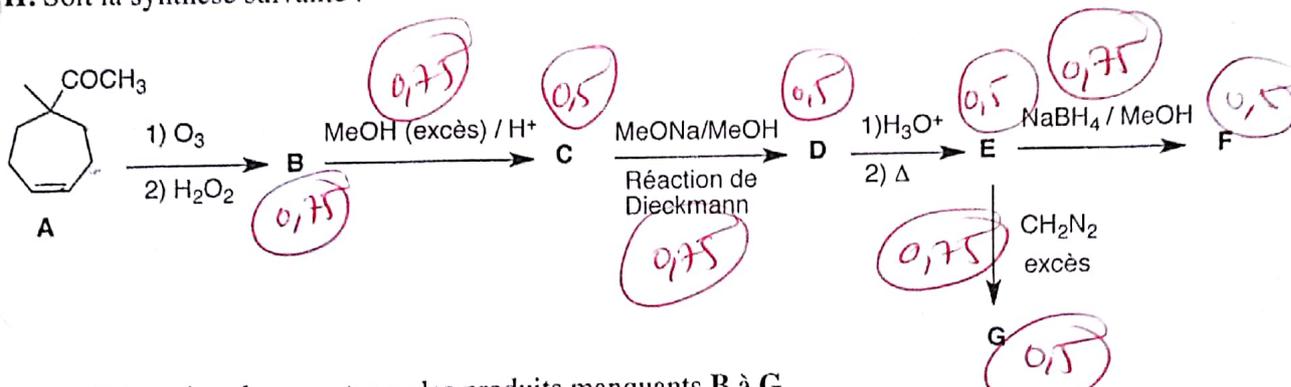


I.1 Donner les structures des produits A à E

I.2 Préciser les mécanismes des étapes de formation A, C, D et E

I.3 Donner le nom de l'étape réactionnel C----> D

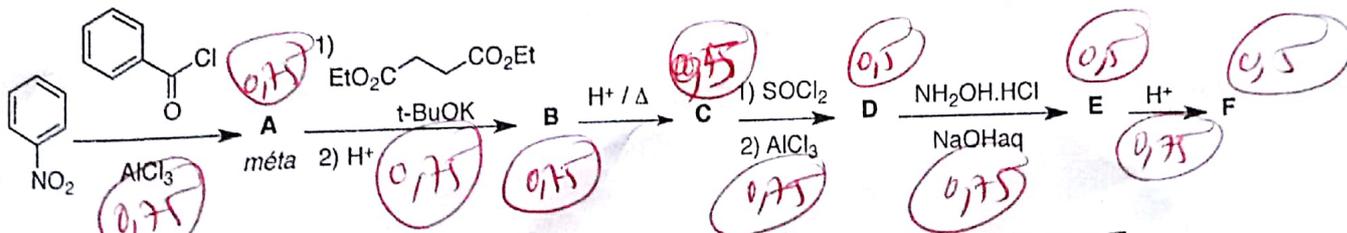
### II. Soit la synthèse suivante :



II.1 Déterminer les structures des produits manquants B à G

II.2 Détailler les mécanismes des réactions : B ---> C ; C ---> D ; E ---> F et E ---> G

### III. La synthèse d'un analogue du ε-lactame F, nécessite les étapes réactionnelles suivantes:



III. 1 Donner les structures et détailler les mécanismes de formation de A, B, D, E et F

- L'étape C ----> D la cyclisation a eu lieu sur le benzène non substitué

- Le produit final F possède un groupe carbonyle directement lié au benzène non nitré