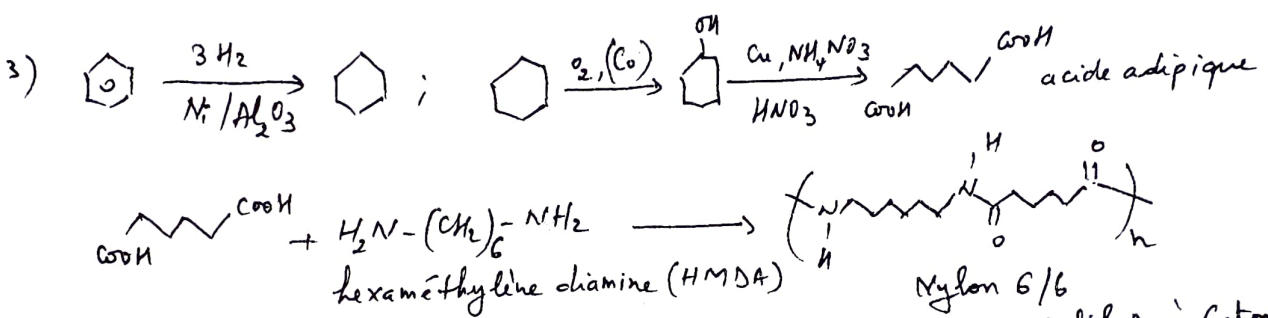
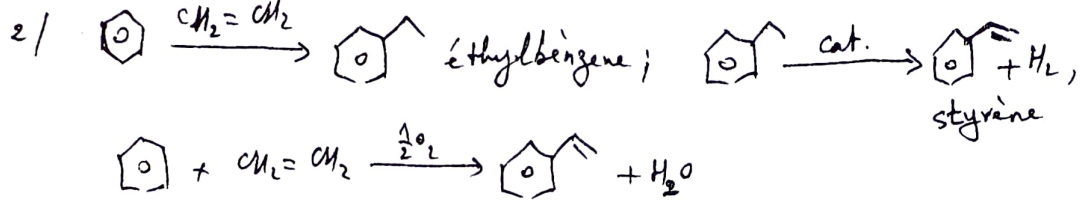
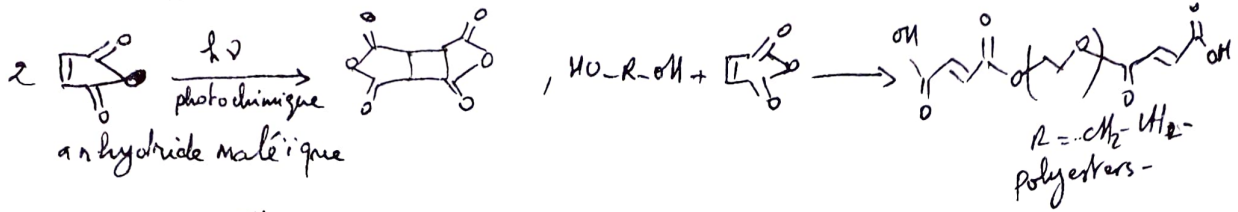
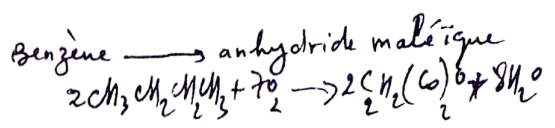
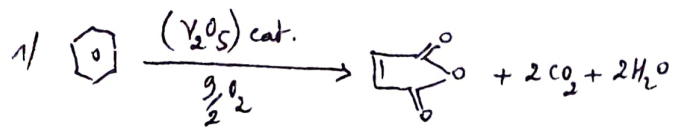
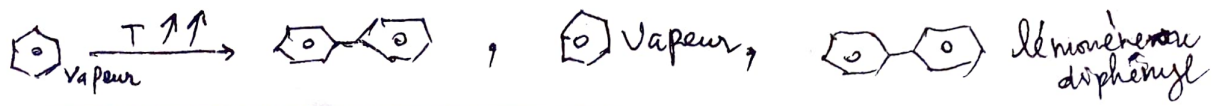
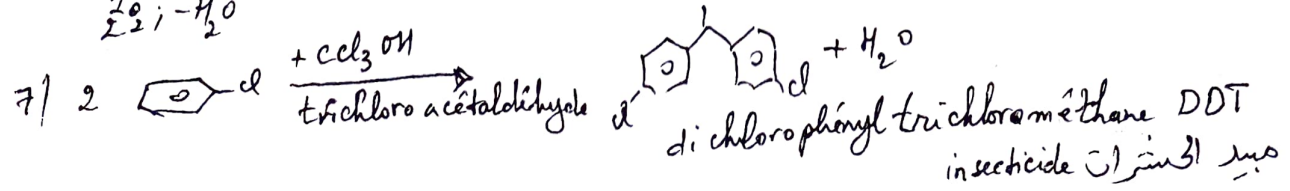
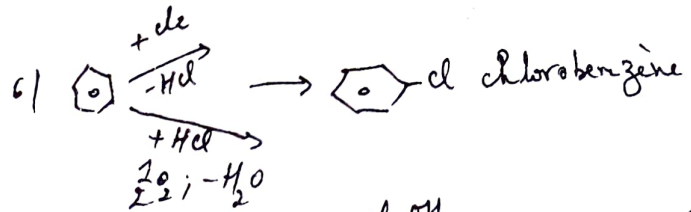
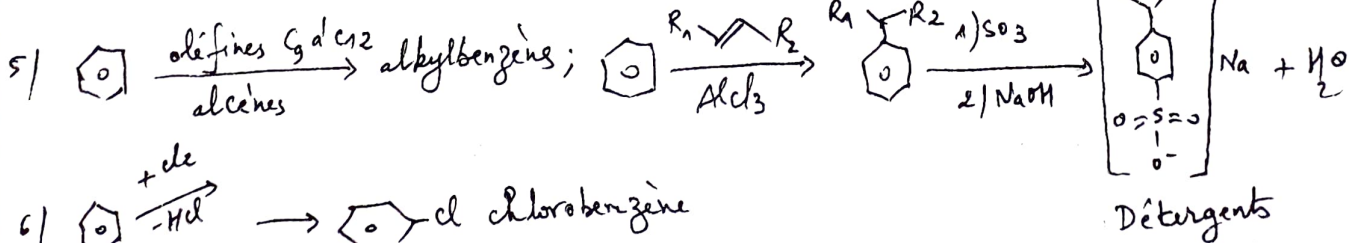
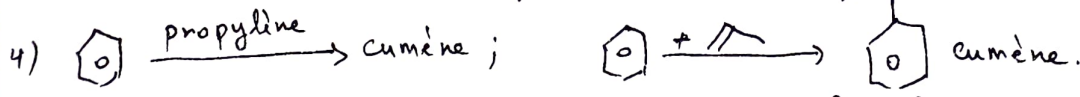
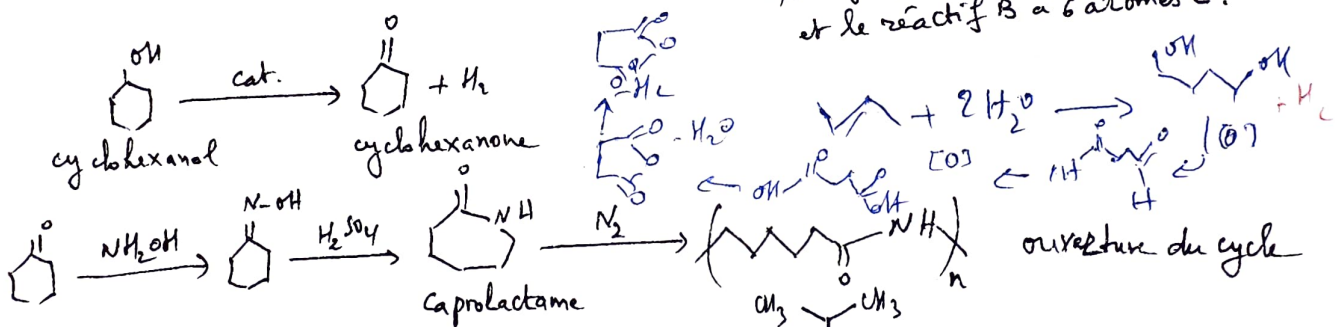


# Série n°2 : Benzène

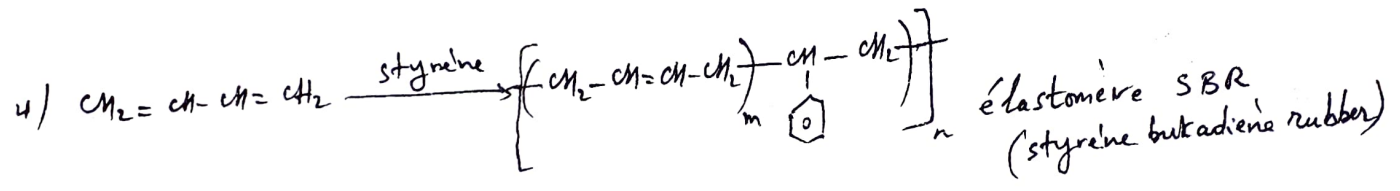
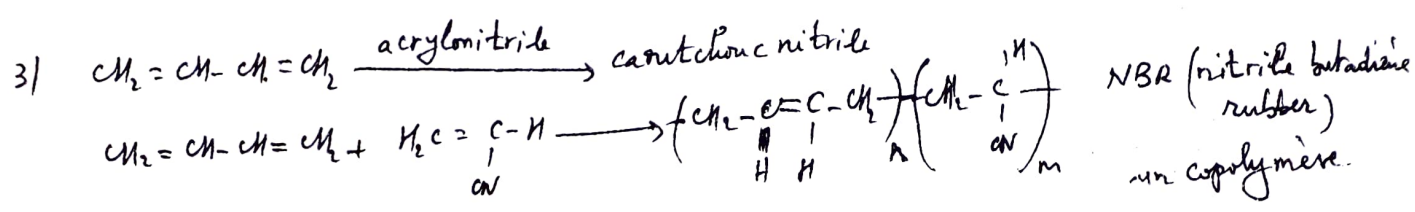
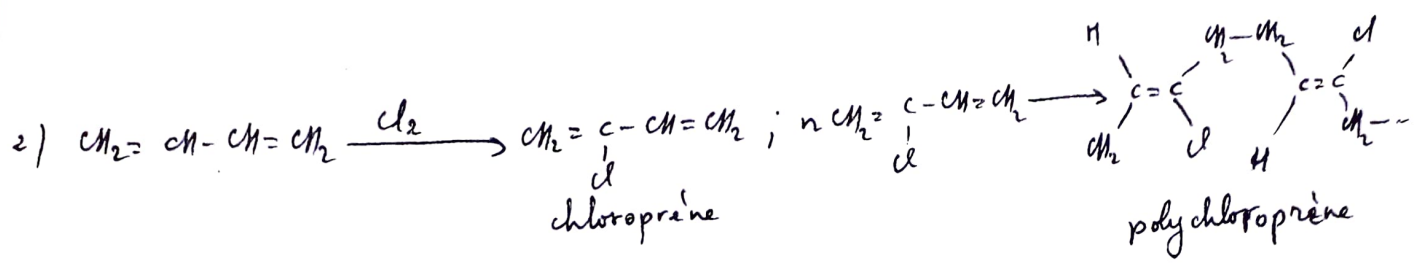
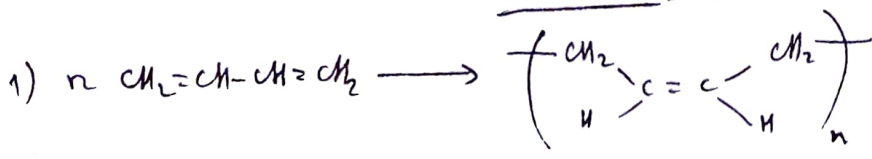


6/6 signifie le réactif A à 6 atomes C et le réactif B à 6 atomes C.

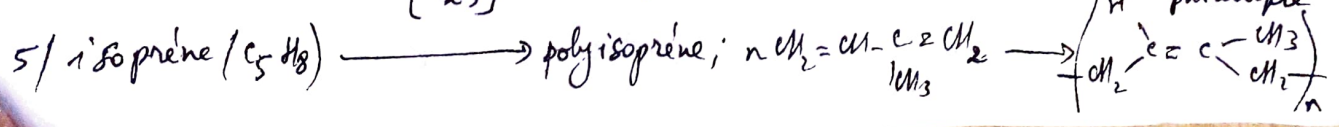
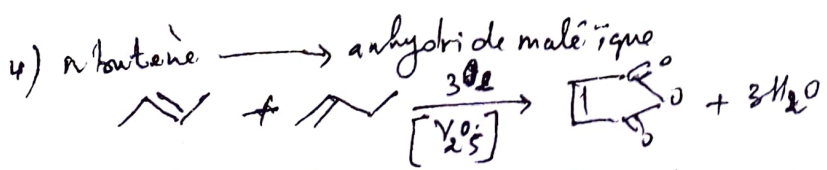
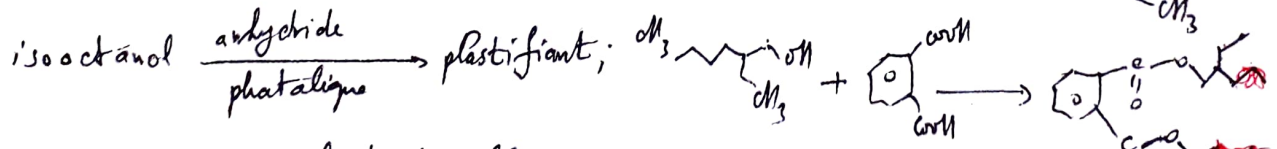
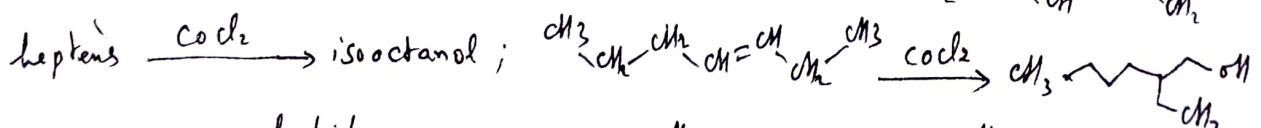
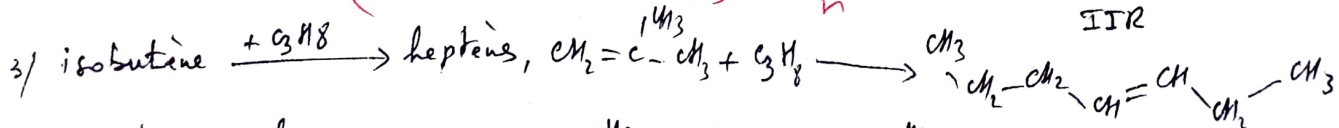
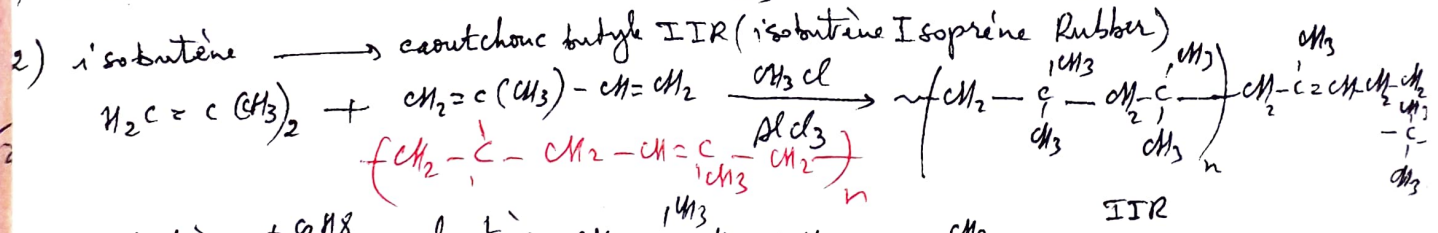
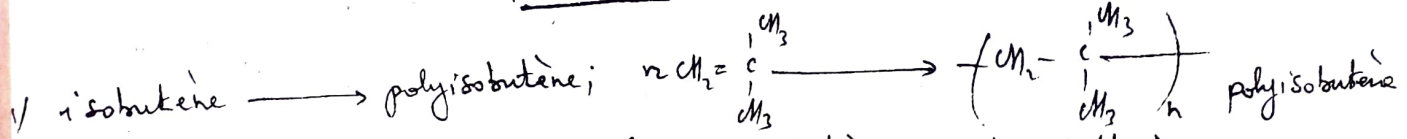


B

Série n=3: butadiène  $CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$  ou  $C_4H_6$



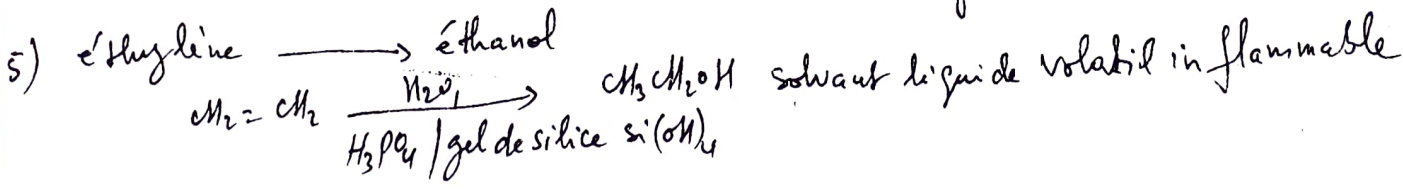
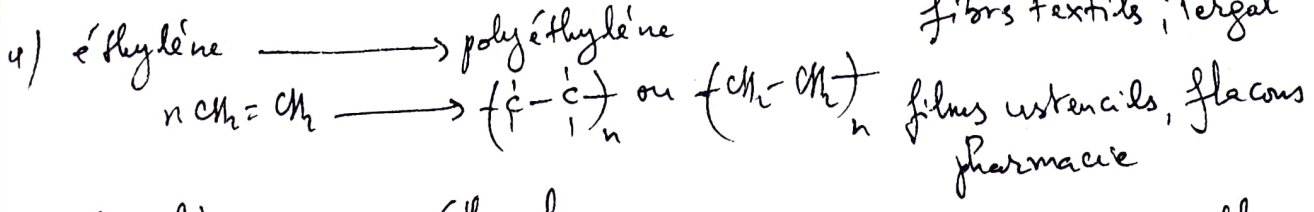
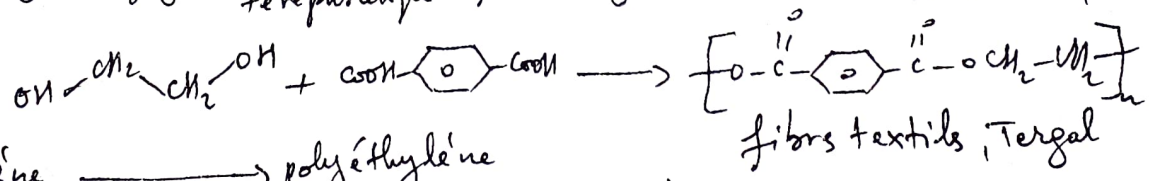
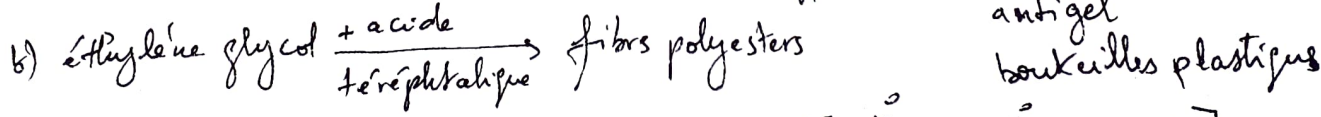
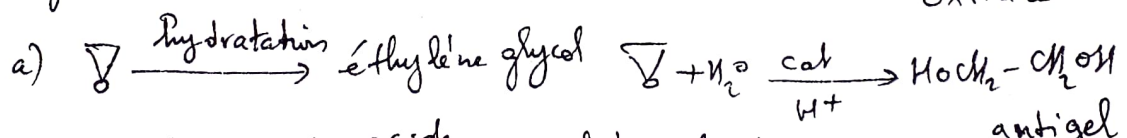
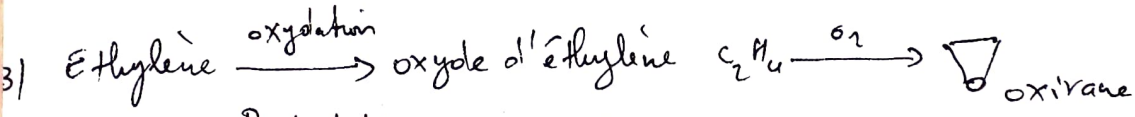
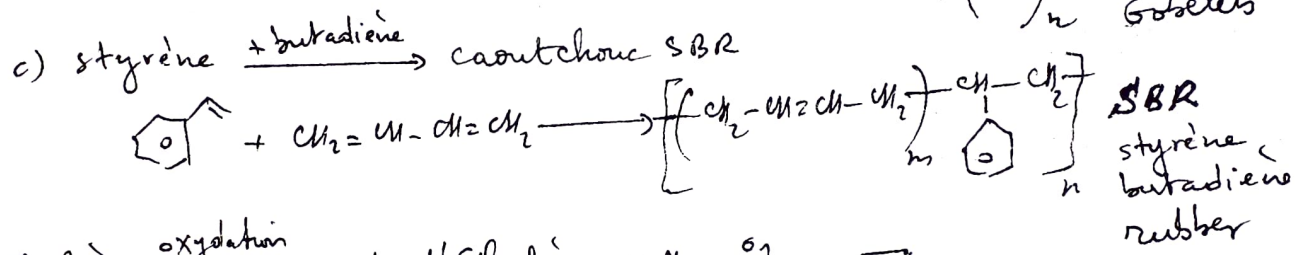
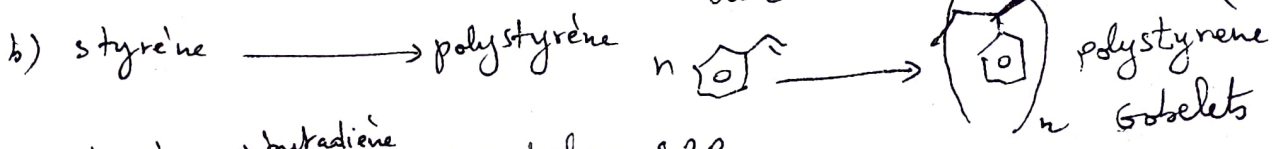
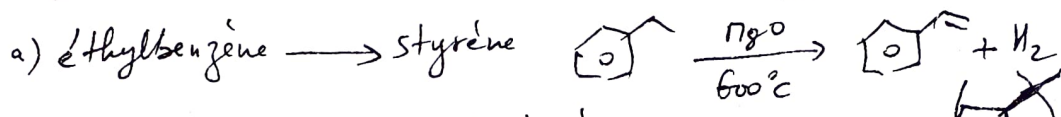
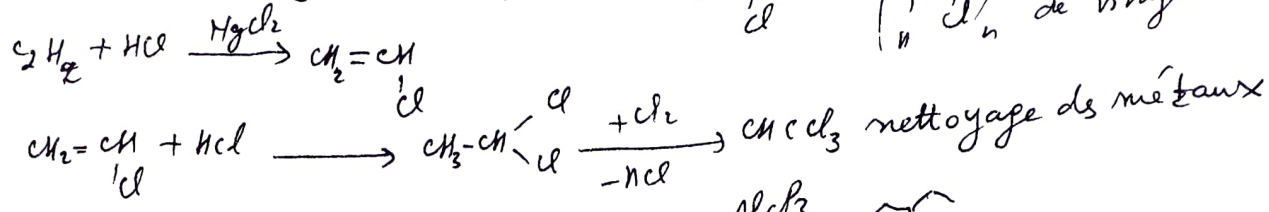
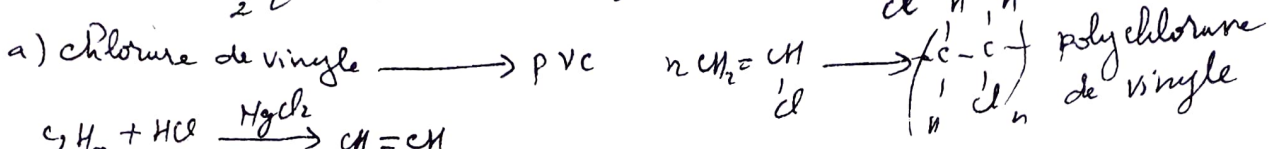
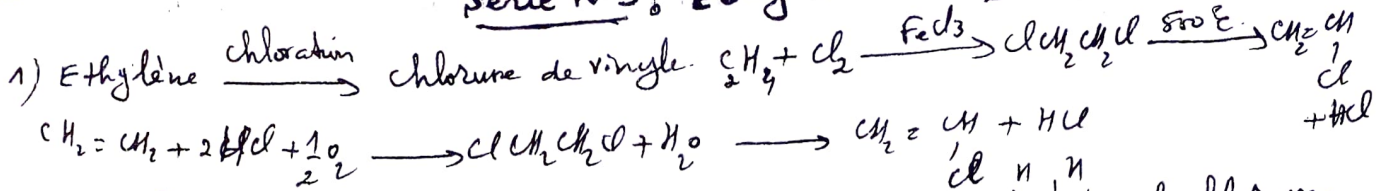
Série n=4: isobutène, n-butène, isoprène



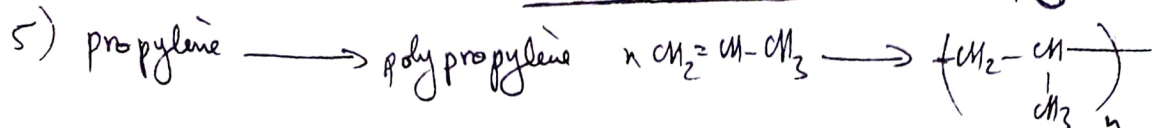
dérivés de l'acide phthalique

②

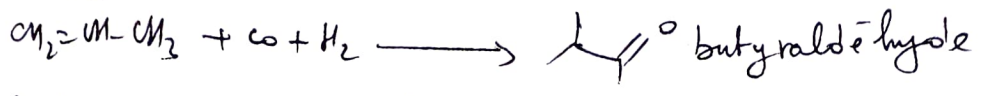
### Série n°5: Ethylène $CH_2=CH_2$ ou $C_2H_4$



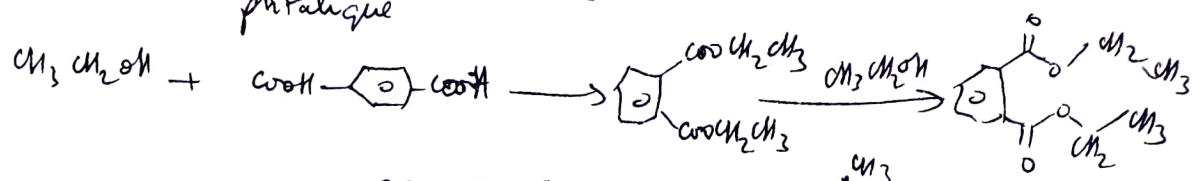
**(E) La suite de S6 : suite série n=6 : Propylène C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>**



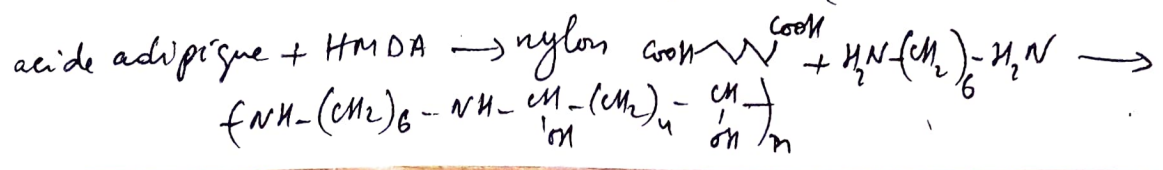
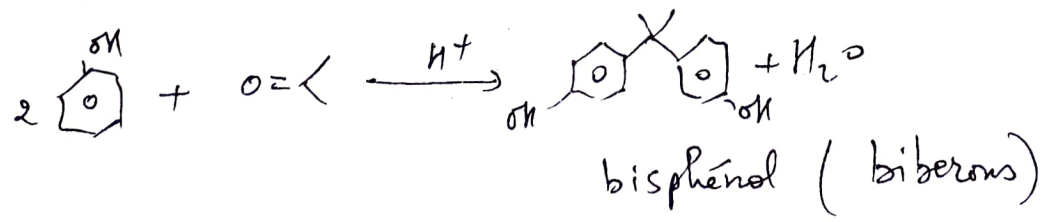
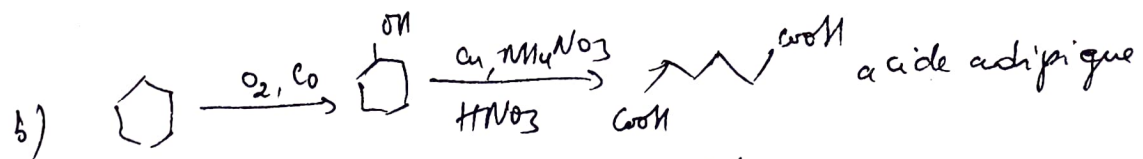
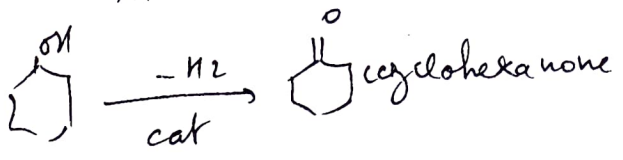
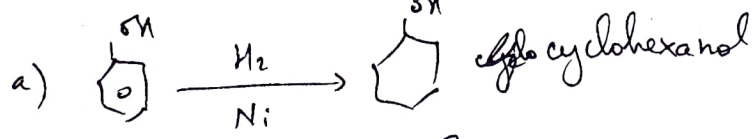
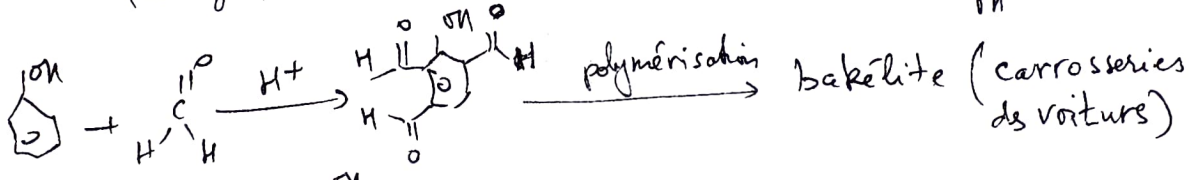
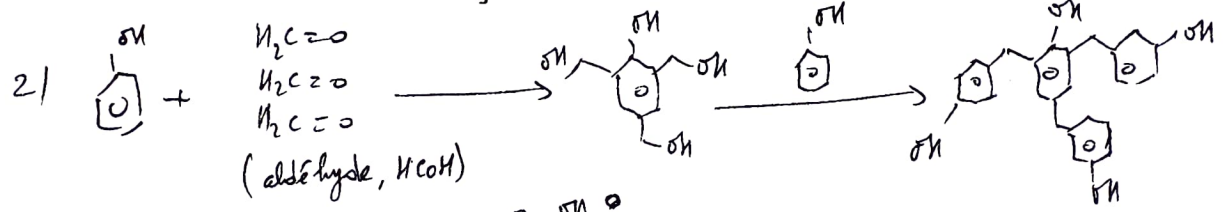
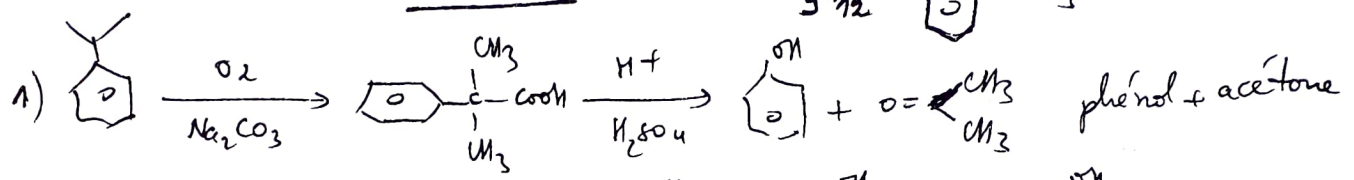
6) propylène  $\longrightarrow$  alcools oxo



a) alcools oxo  $\xrightarrow[\text{phthalique}]{+\text{anhydrie}}$  plastifiants.

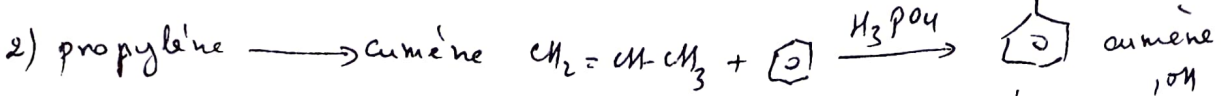
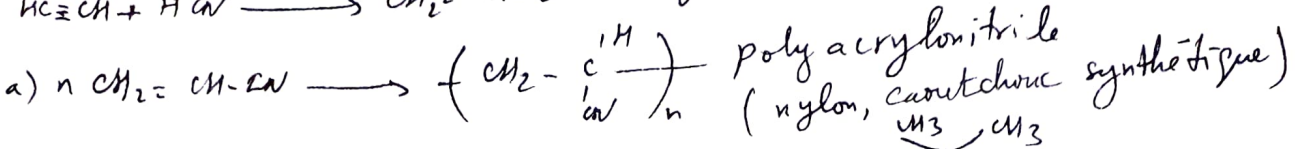
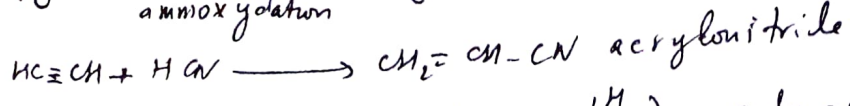
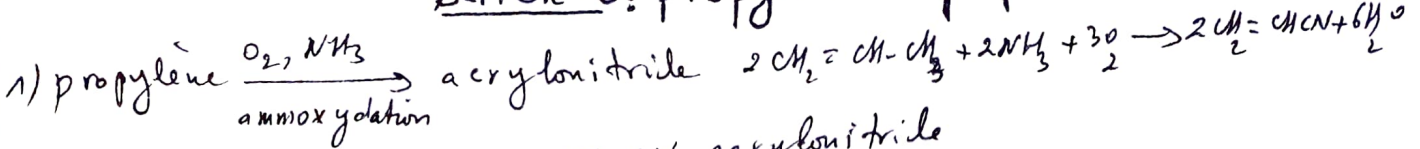


**série n=7 : Cumène C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>12</sub>**

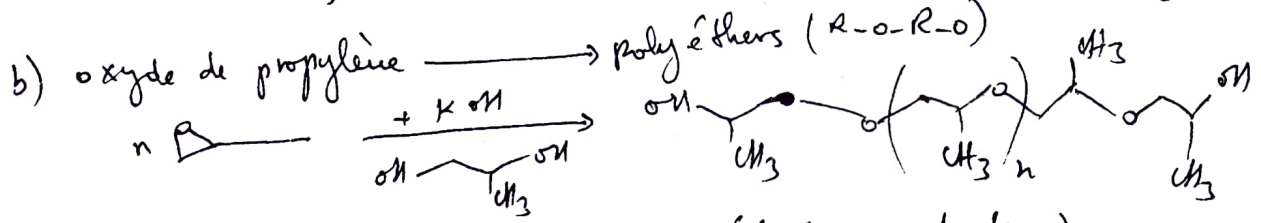
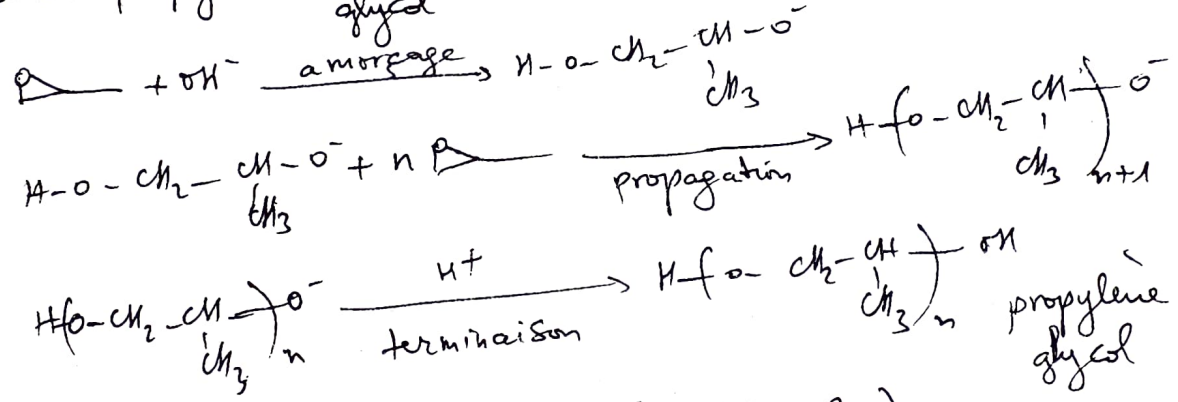
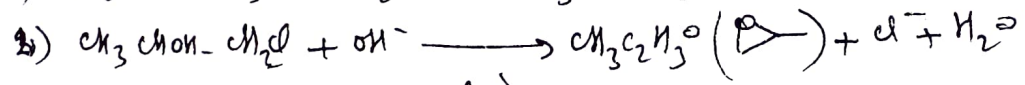
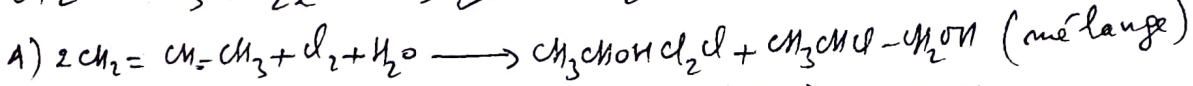
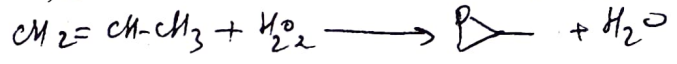
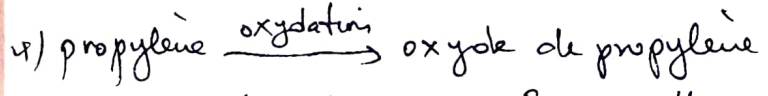


⑤

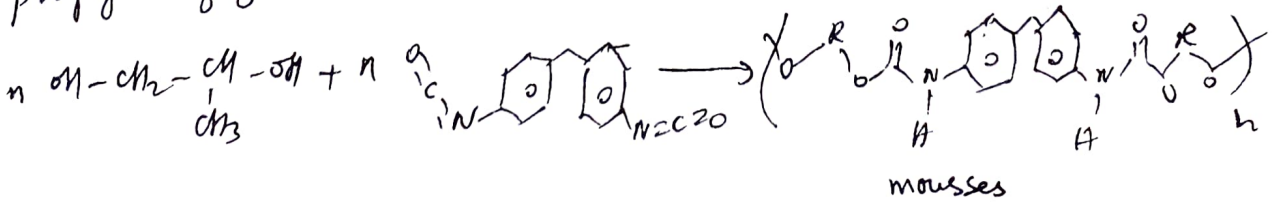
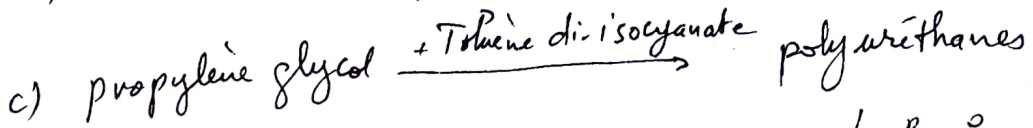
Série n° 6: propylène ou propène  $CH_2=CH-CH_3$



isopropanol: désinfectant, conservateur

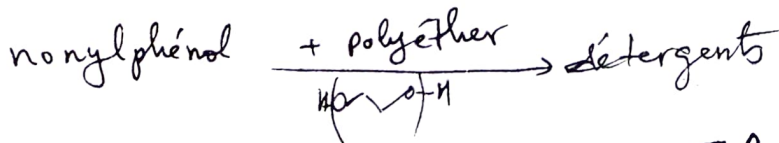
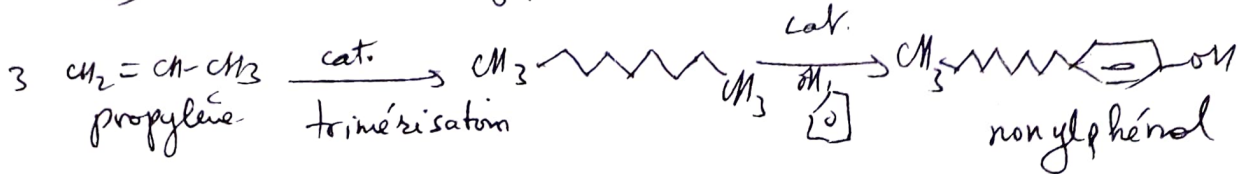
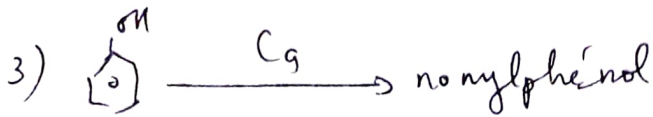


KOH: base (catalyseur),  $OH-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_3$  (alcool, un initiateur)

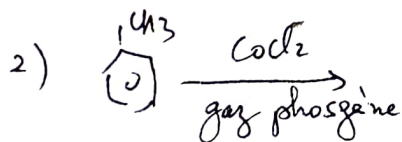
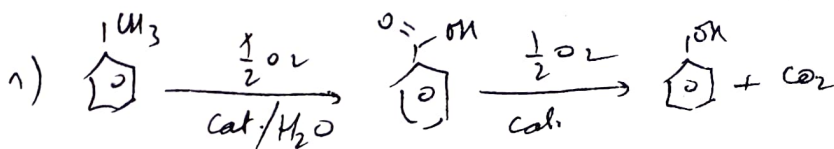


F

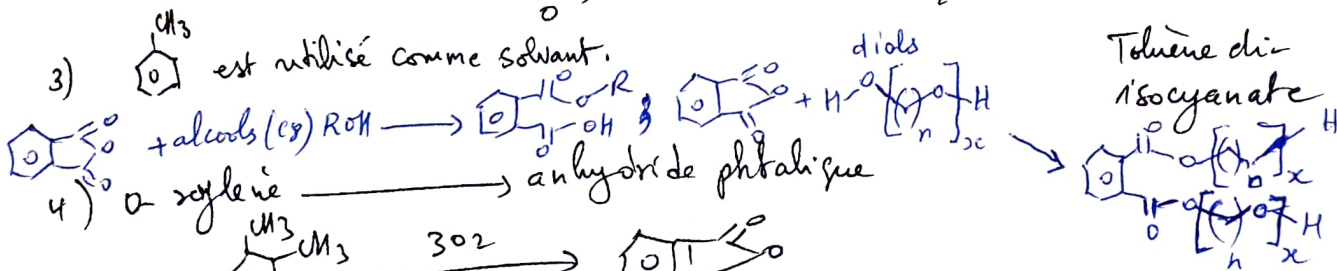
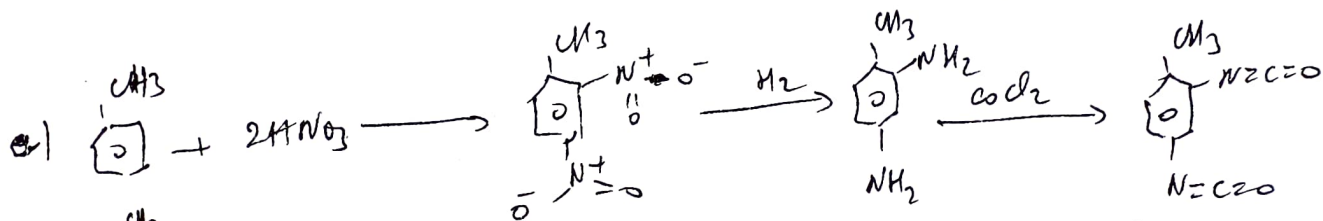
suite série n°7; Cumène



série n°8: Toluène



COCl\_2: chlorure de carbonyle gaz toxique utilisé pendant la guerre mondiale.



4) o-xylène  $\rightarrow$  anhydride phthalique

