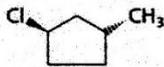


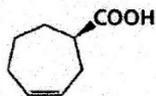


5) Atribua a configuração *R* ou *S* para cada um dos centros estereogênicos dos seguintes compostos.

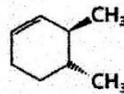
a.



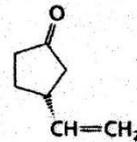
b.



c.



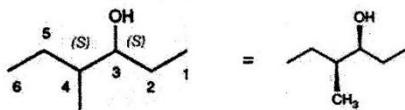
d.



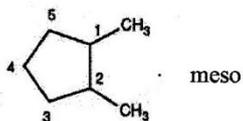
a. *R, R*; b. *R*; c. *S* e *R* (carbono de baixo); d. *R*

6) Escreva fórmulas estruturais que ilustrem a estereoquímica dos seguintes compostos.

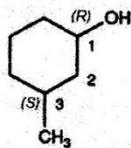
Ex:



a)

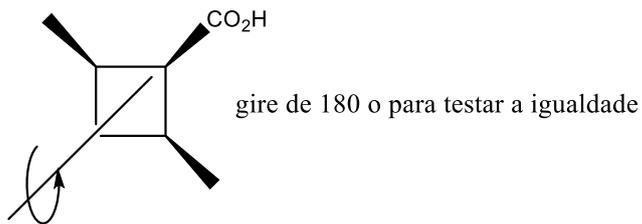
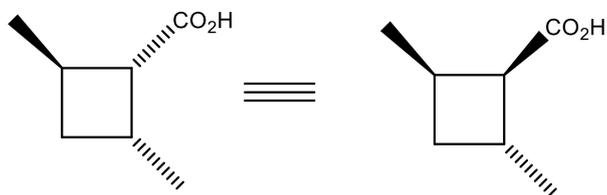
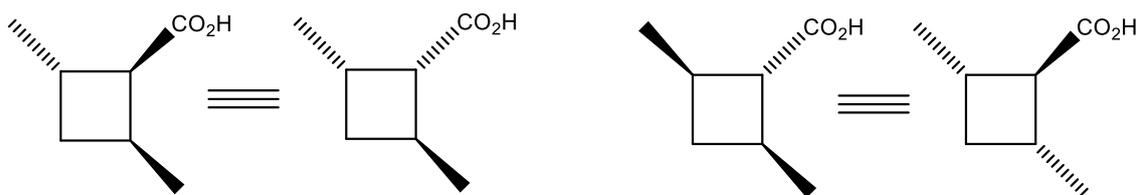
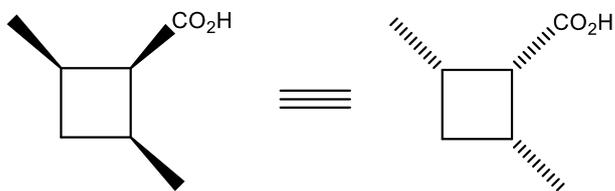
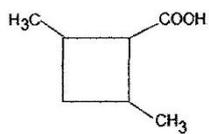


b)

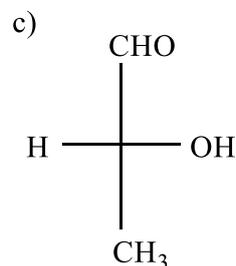
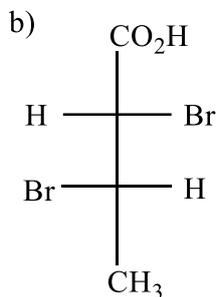
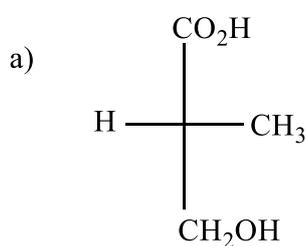
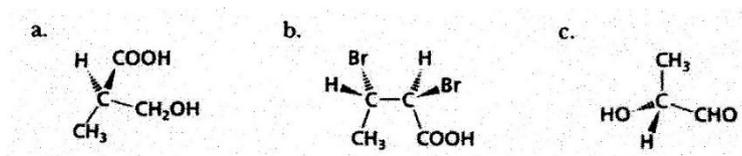


a) Represente o composto na forma *cis*; b) os dois substituintes em beta (para cima do plano)

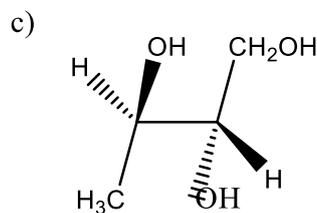
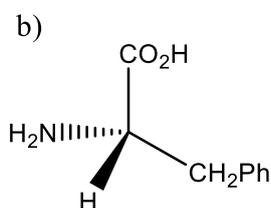
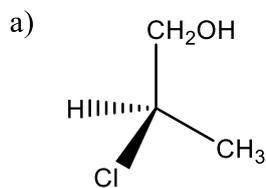
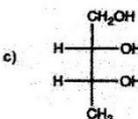
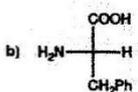
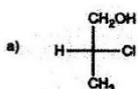
7) Mostre todos os possíveis estereoisômeros do composto abaixo e decida quais são os mesmos compostos e quais são meso.



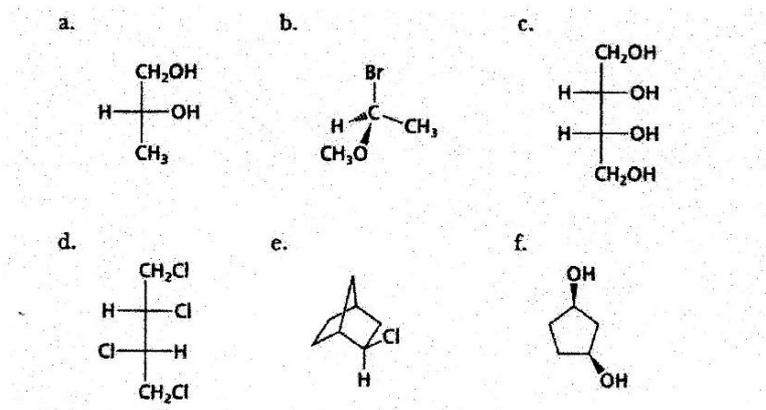
8) Converta as seguintes representações em projeções de Fischer. Determine a configuração de cada centro estereogênico e transfira suas conclusões para as fórmulas de Fischer.



9) Converta as seguintes projeções de Fischer em fórmulas em perspectiva:



10) Para cada um dos centros estereogênicos dos seguintes compostos, atribua a configuração absoluta R ou S e identifique compostos meso, se for o caso.



a) R; b) S; c) S, R (cima para baixo); d) S e S; e) R f) R, S

11) Qual deve ser a relação entre as rotações específicas do (2R, 3R)-dicloropentano e (2S, 3S)-dicloropentano? E entre (2R, 3S)-dicloropentano e (2R, 3R)-dicloropentano?

Enantiômeros, diastereômeros

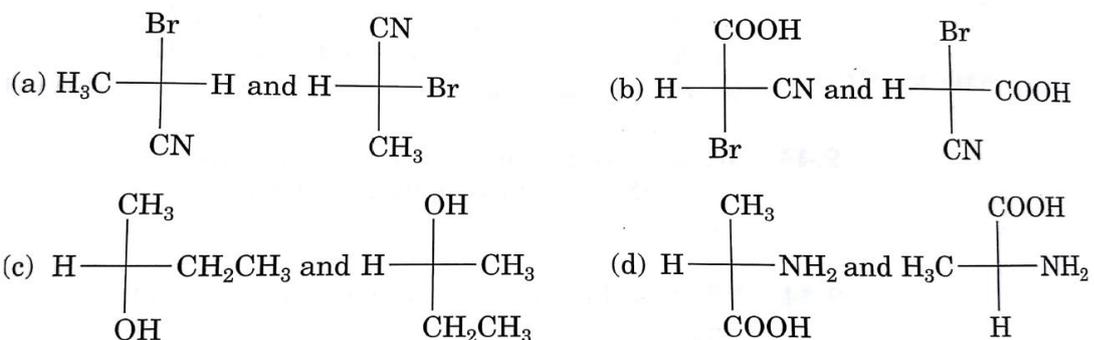
12) Qual é a configuração do enantiômero do (2S, 4R)-dibromooctano?

(2R, 4S)-dibromooctano

13) Quais são as configurações dos dois diastereoisômeros do (2S, 4R)-dibromooctano?

(2R, 4R)-dibromooctano; (2S, 4S)-dibromooctano

14) Quais dos seguintes pares de representações de Fischer representam os mesmos compostos?



B, c e d; a é um par de enantiômero

15) Represente as projeções de Fischer que combinam com as seguintes descrições compostos:

- a) Enantiômero *S* do 2-bromobutano;
- b) Enantiômero *R* da alanina,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$ ;
- c) Enantiômero *R* do ácido 2-hidroxi-propanoico;
- d) Enantiômero *S* do 3-metil-hexano.

