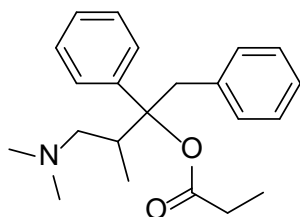


**ACTIVIDAD TEMA 2**

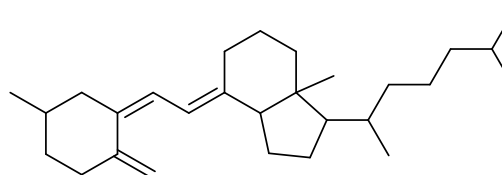
**GRUPAL. ESTEREOISOMERÍA. 21-22**

ALUMNOS: \_\_\_\_\_

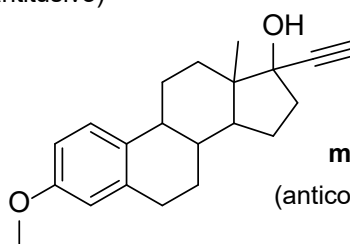
1. Indica los centros quirales existentes en las siguientes moléculas y calcula el número de estereoisómeros que presenta cada uno:



**propoxifeno**  
(analgésico y antitusivo)

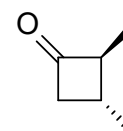
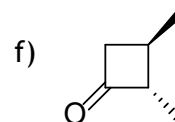
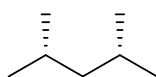
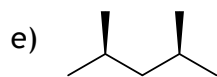
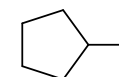
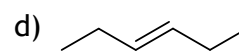
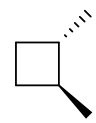
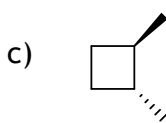
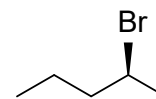
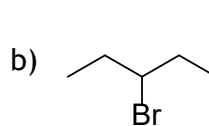
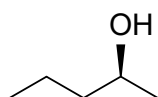
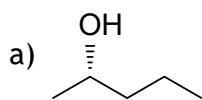


**vitamina D<sub>3</sub>**



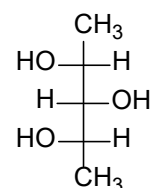
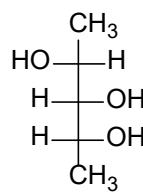
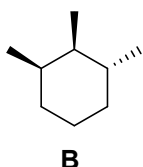
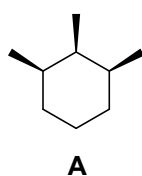
**mestranol**  
(anticonceptivo oral)

2. Para cada uno de los siguientes pares de moléculas, determina la relación entre ellas:



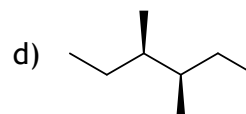
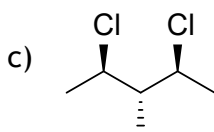
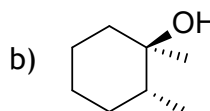
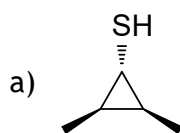
3. Dibuja todos los posibles estereoisómeros del 1,2-dimetilciclohexano y del 2,3-butanodiol. Indica la relación estereoquímica existente entre los diferentes isómeros.

4. Considera los siguientes compuestos:



Indica cuantos centros quirales posee cada molécula y su configuración R/S. ¿Son las moléculas ópticamente activas? Justifica tu respuesta.

5. Determina la configuración R/S de los centros quirales presentes en las siguientes moléculas. Indica cuales son quirales.



6. Dibuja el enantiómero de las siguientes moléculas:

