
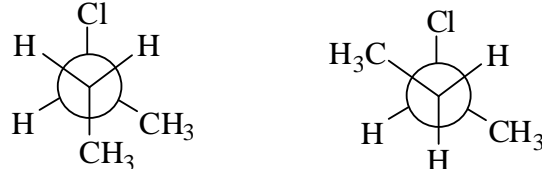
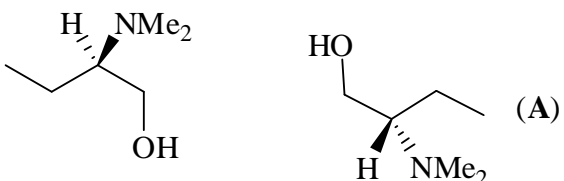
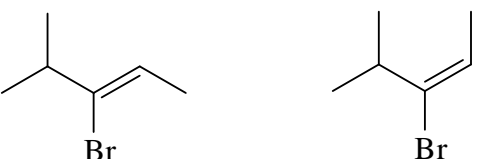
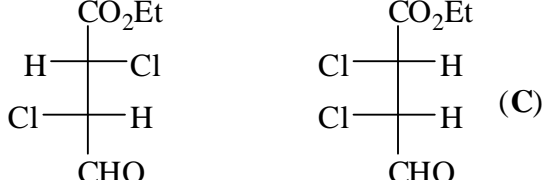
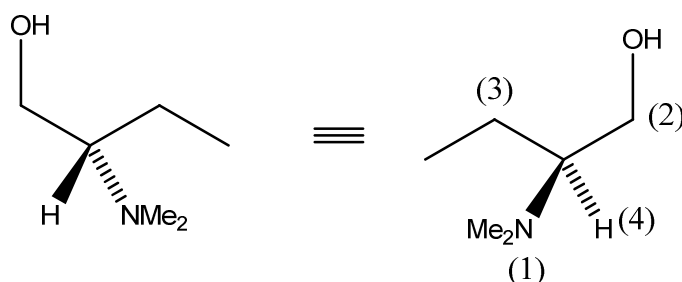


- Consider the following pairs of compounds. Indicate the isomeric relationship that exists between the compounds in each set.

	<p>constitutional isomers (different connectivity)</p>
	<p>conformational isomers (related by a rotation about a C-C bond)</p>
	<p>enantiomers (non-superimposable mirror images)</p>
<p>(B)</p> 	<p>diastereoisomers (different arrangement in space but not enantiomers)</p>
	<p>diastereoisomers (different arrangement in space but <i>not</i> enantiomers – the molecules are not mirror images of one another)</p>

What is the configuration of the stereogenic centre in compound (A)?

(S). The groups have the priorities shown below. With the lowest priority group at the back, the other groups are in an anticlockwise order.



Give the full name of compound (B) that unambiguously describes its stereochemistry.

(Z)-3-bromo-4-methylpent-2-ene

Is compound (C) a *meso* isomer? Give a reason for your answer.

No. It has no plane of symmetry.