

ALKOHOLY



» Amfoterní charakter alkoholů



rust stability anionu



rust kyserositi



pK_a 45-50

35-40

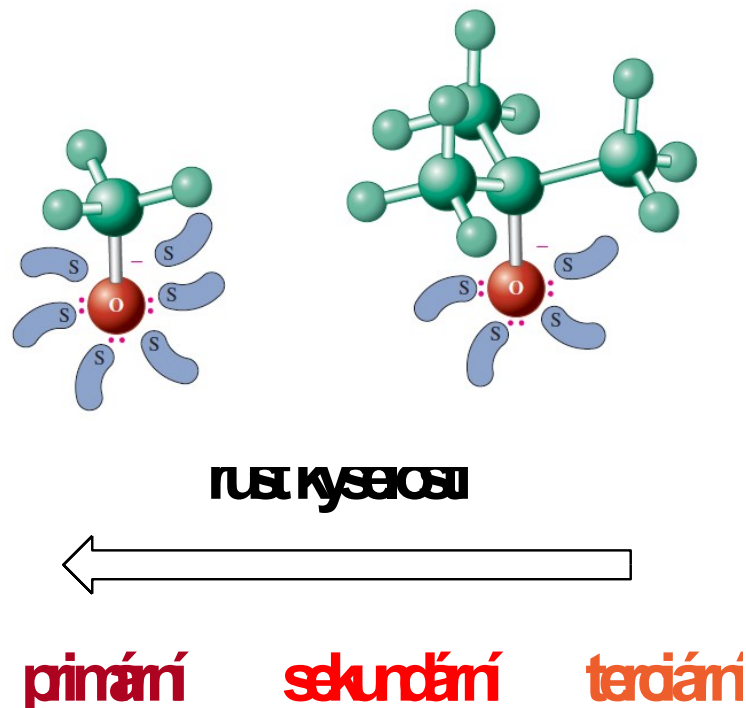
15-18

(-10)-3

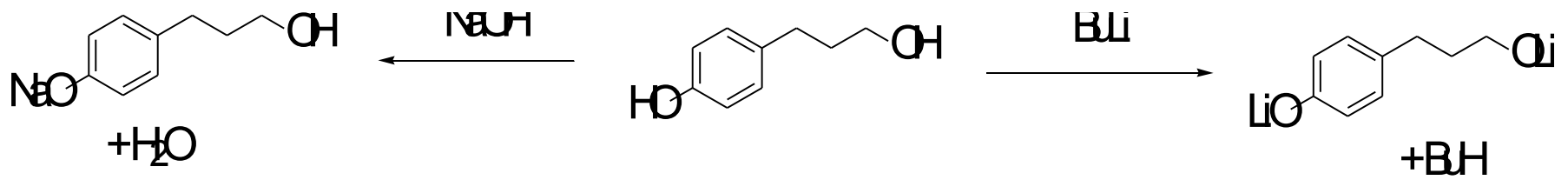


Kyselost alkoholů

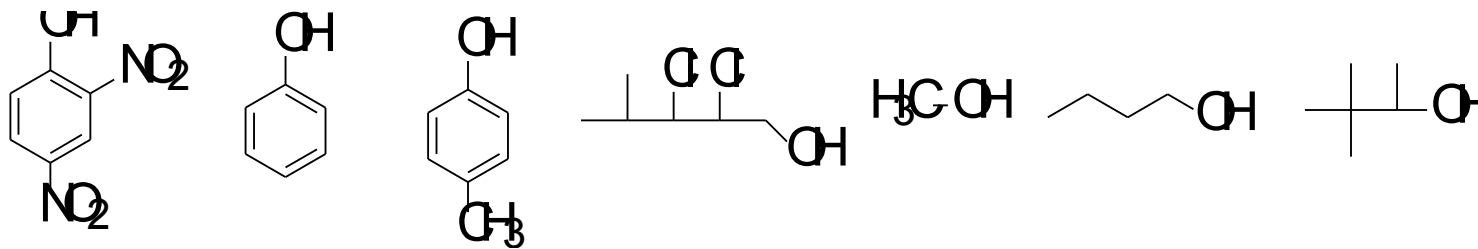
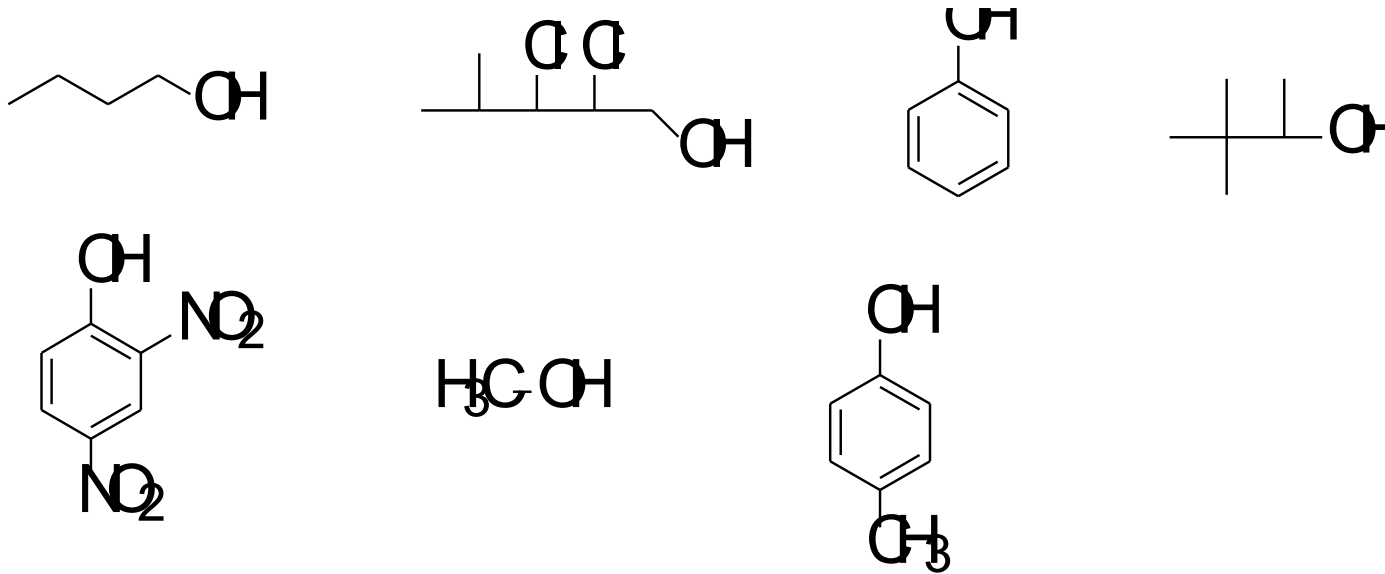
	pK_a		pK_a
<chem>CO</chem>	15,1	<chem>c1ccccc1O</chem>	10,0
<chem>CCO</chem>	15,9		
<chem>CCCO</chem>	16,1		
<chem>CC(C)O</chem>	17,1		
<chem>CC(C)(C)O</chem>	18,0		



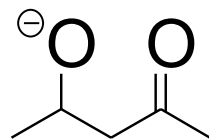
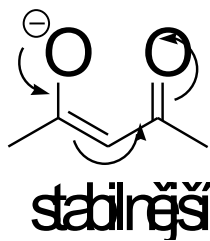
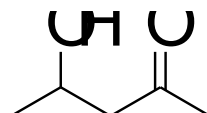
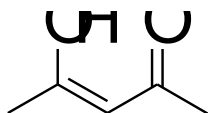
Kyselost alkoholů



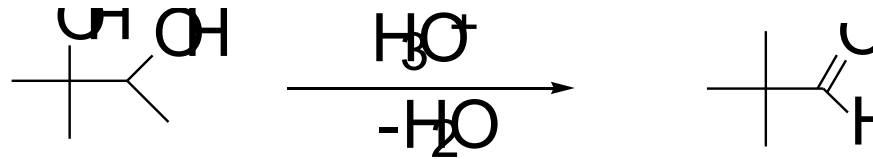
» Následující alkoholy seřadte podle vzrůstající kyselosti



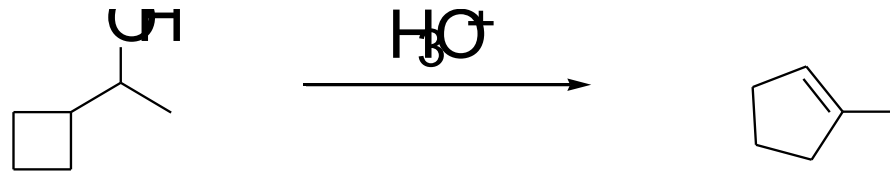
» Zdůvodněte, která ze sloučenin je kyselější



» Dehydratace alkoholů – napište mechanismus uvedené reakce



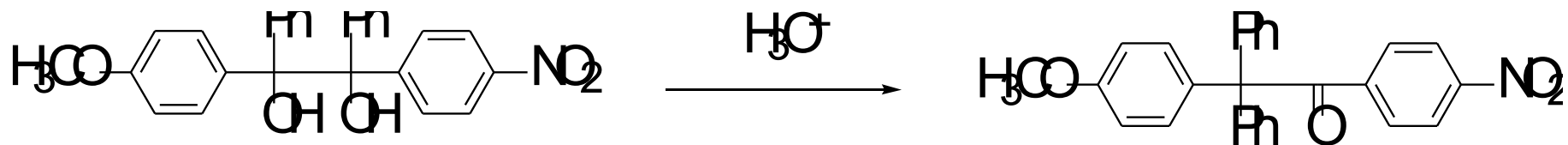
» Dehydratace alkoholů – napište mechanismus uvedené reakce



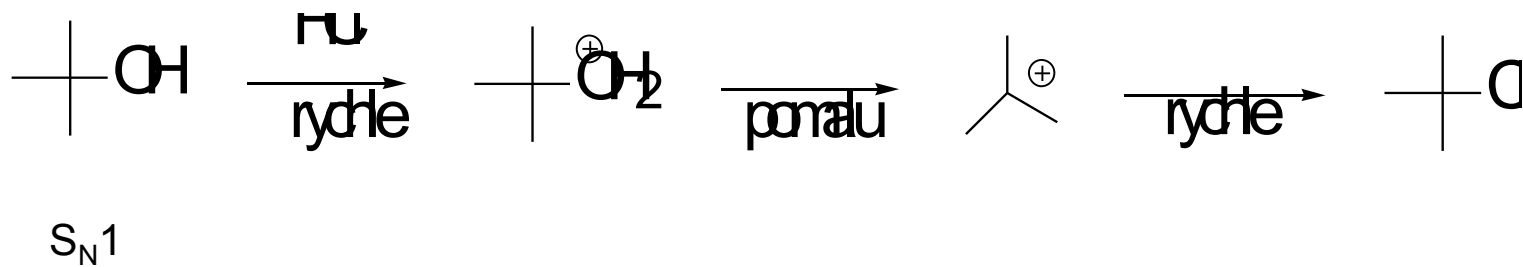
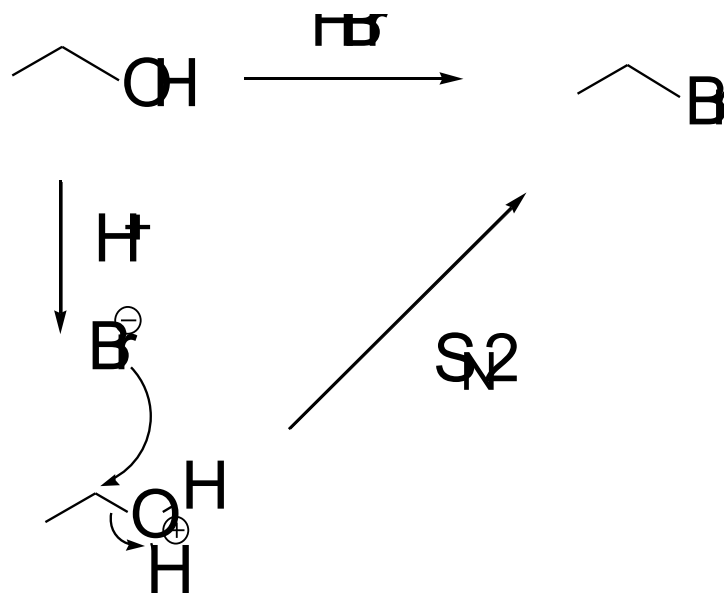
» Dehydratace alkoholů – doplňte hlavní produkt a napište mechanismus uvedené reakce



» Dehydratace alkoholů – napište mechanismus uvedené reakce a zdůvodněte vznik hlavního produktu

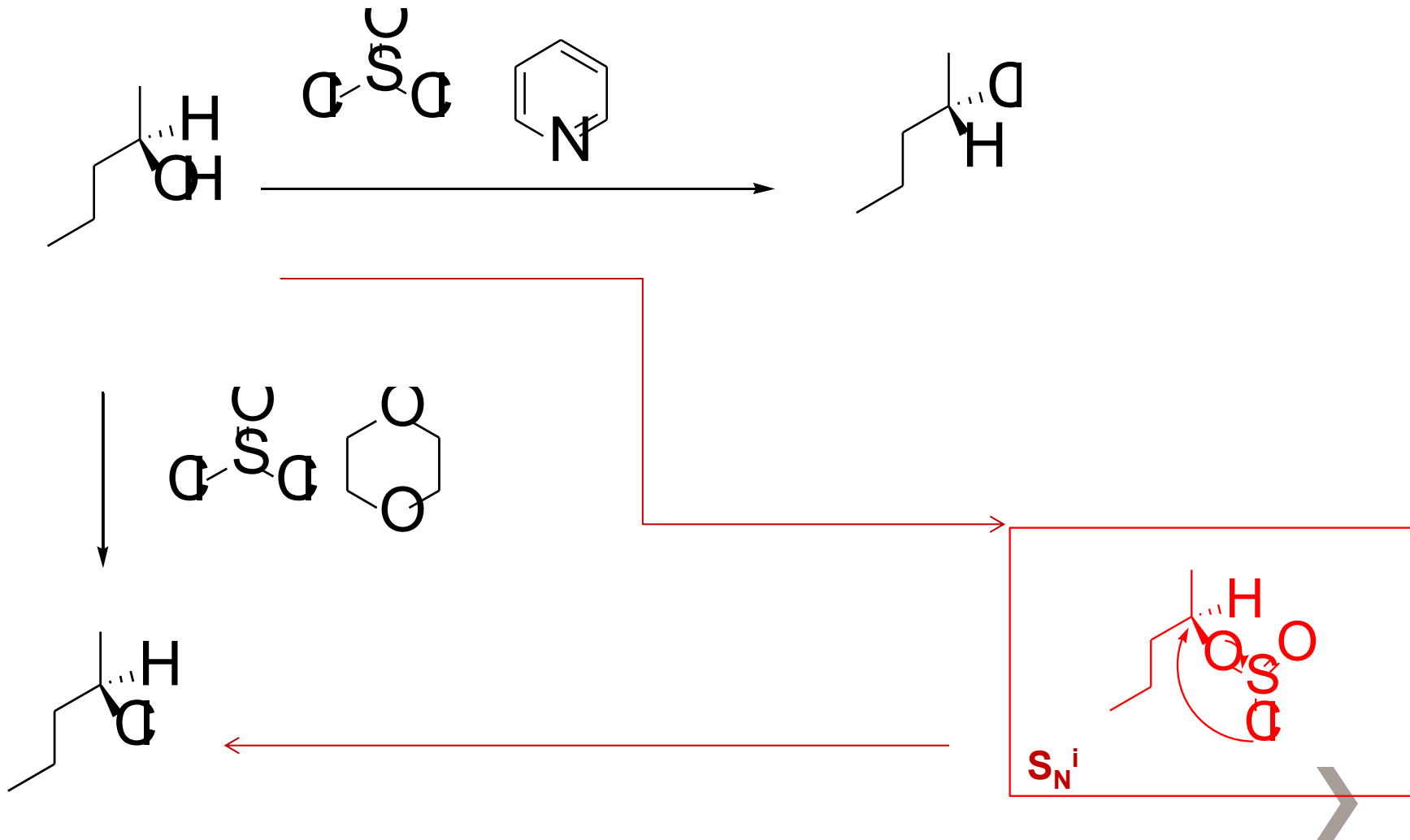


» Konverze alkoholů na alkylhalogenidy

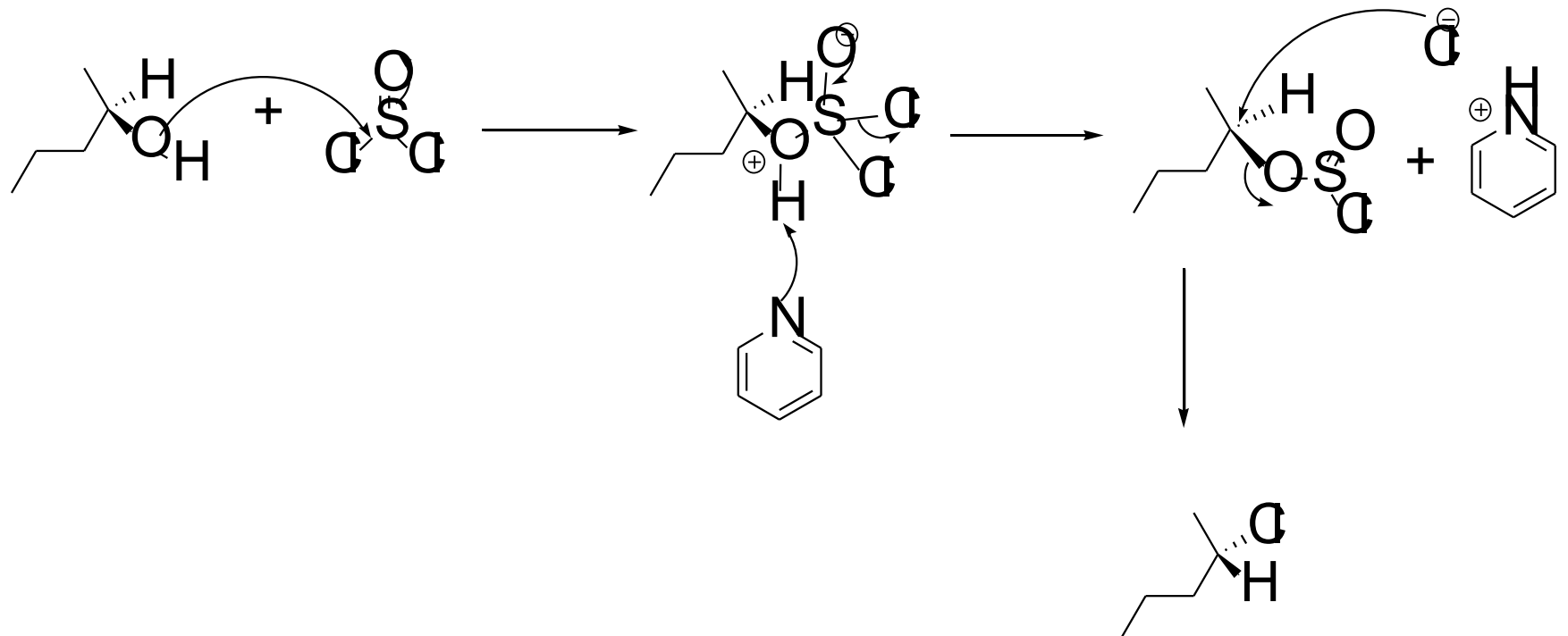


» Konverze alkoholů na alkylhalogenidy

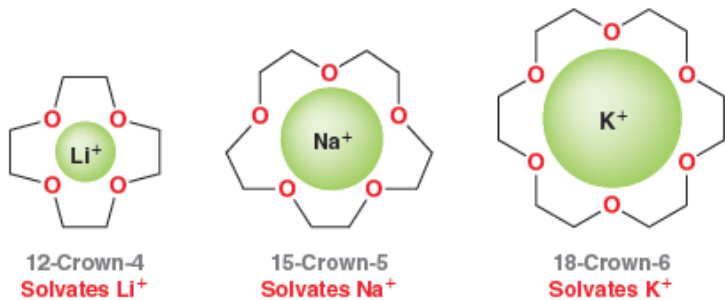
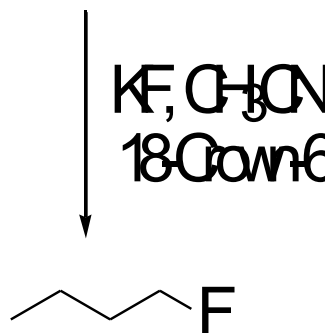
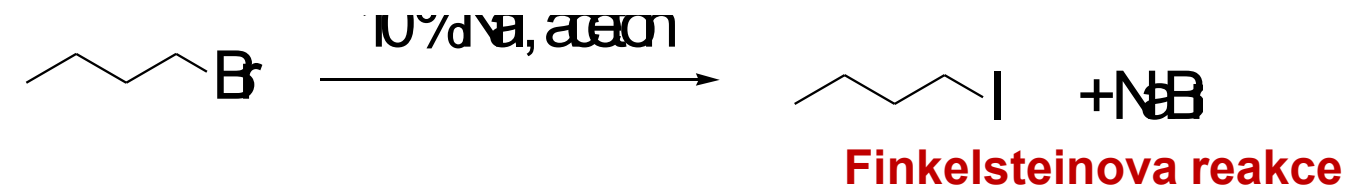
Příprava chlor-derivátů



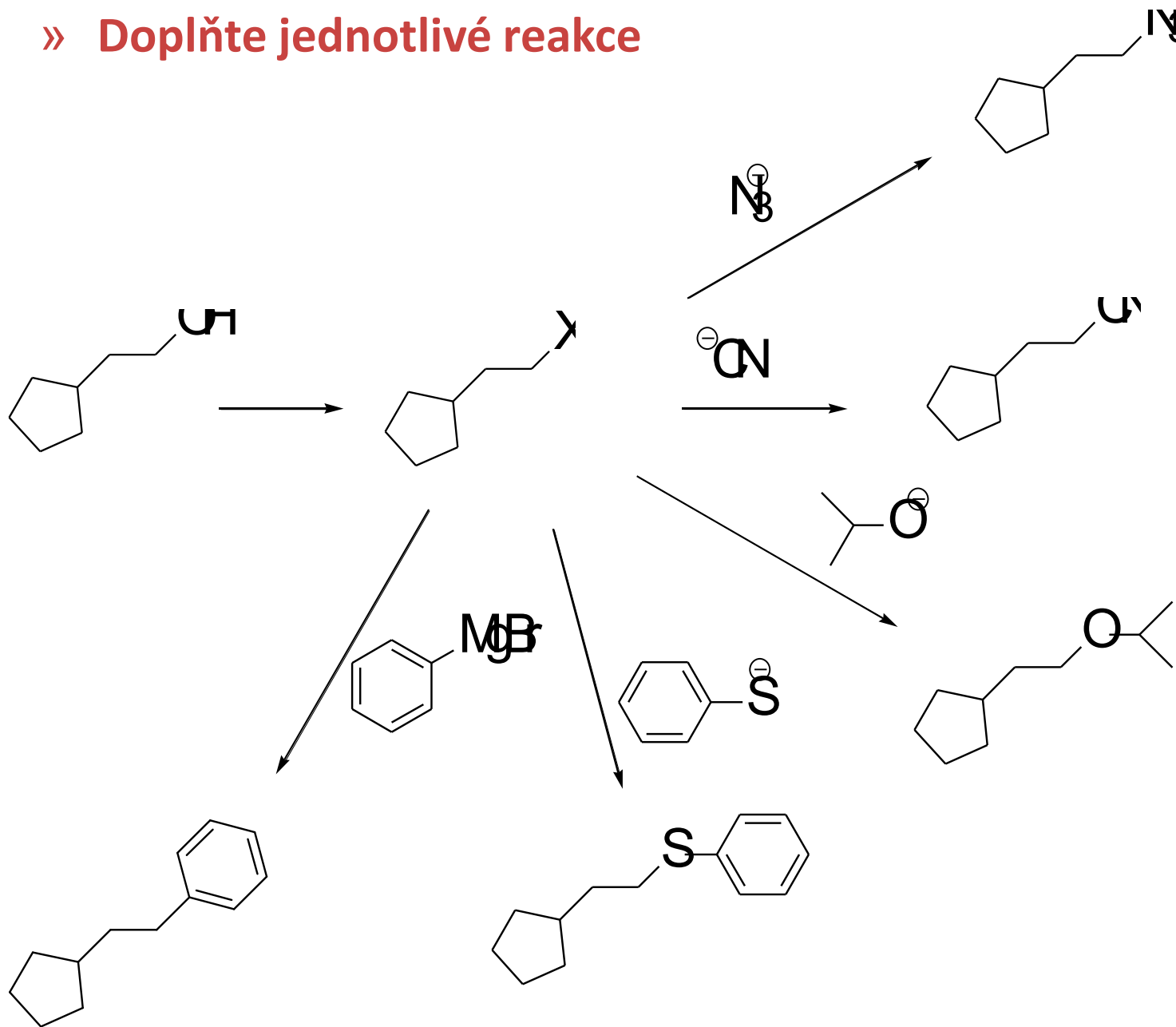
» Mechanismus reakce s thionylchloridem s inverzí konfigurace



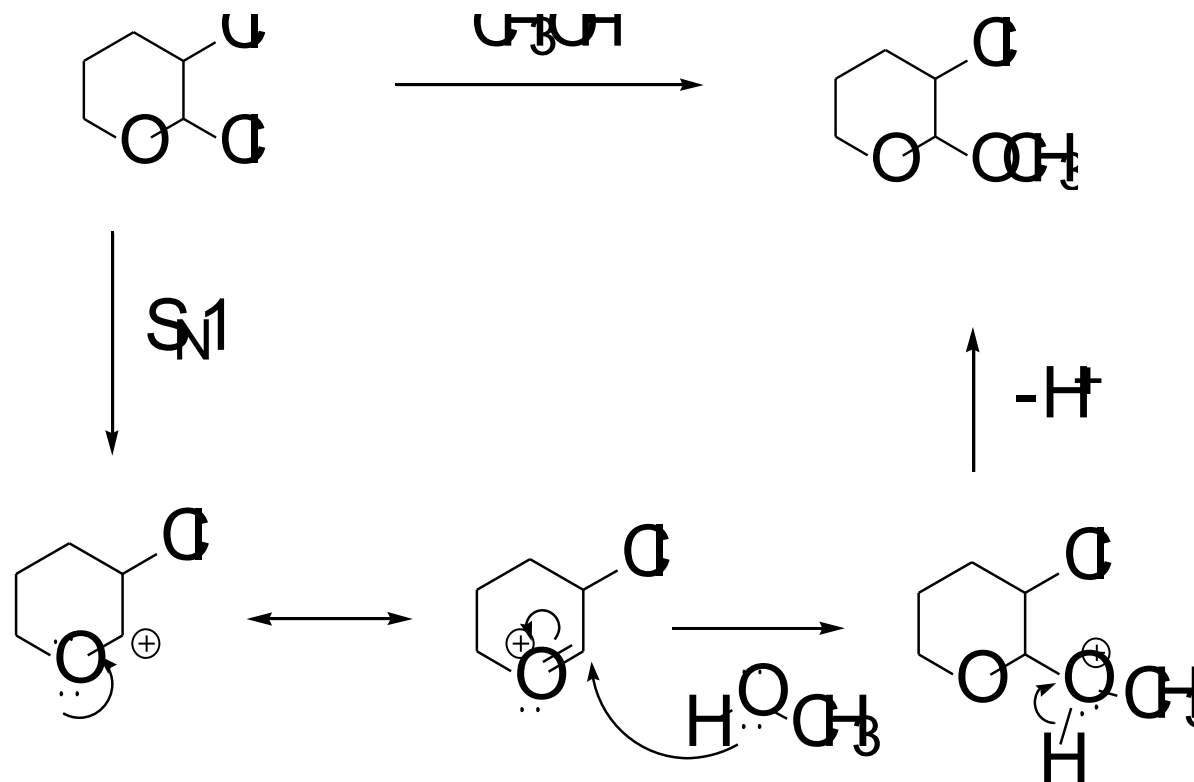
» Vzájemné přeměny alkyhalogenidů

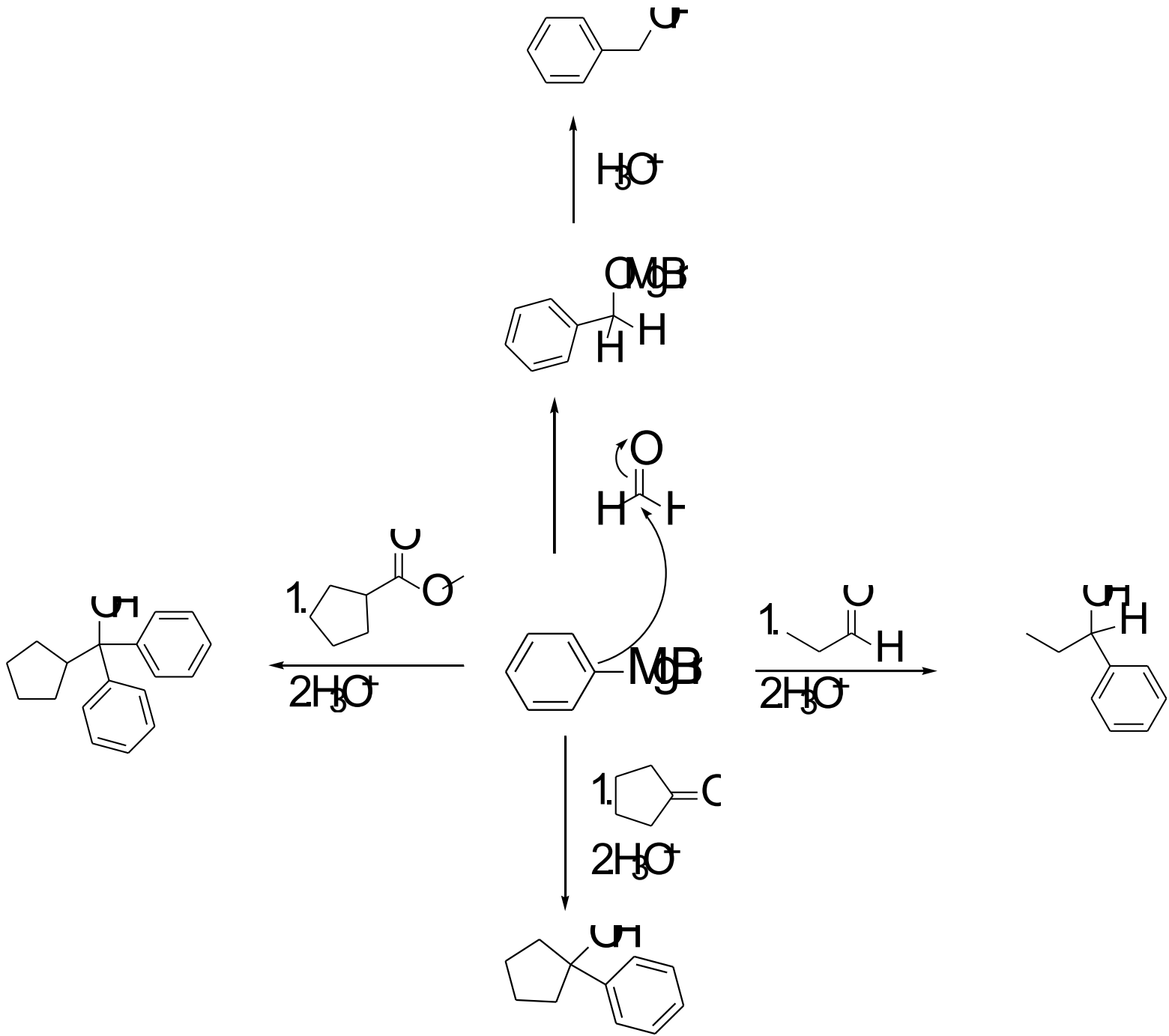


» Doplňte jednotlivé reakce

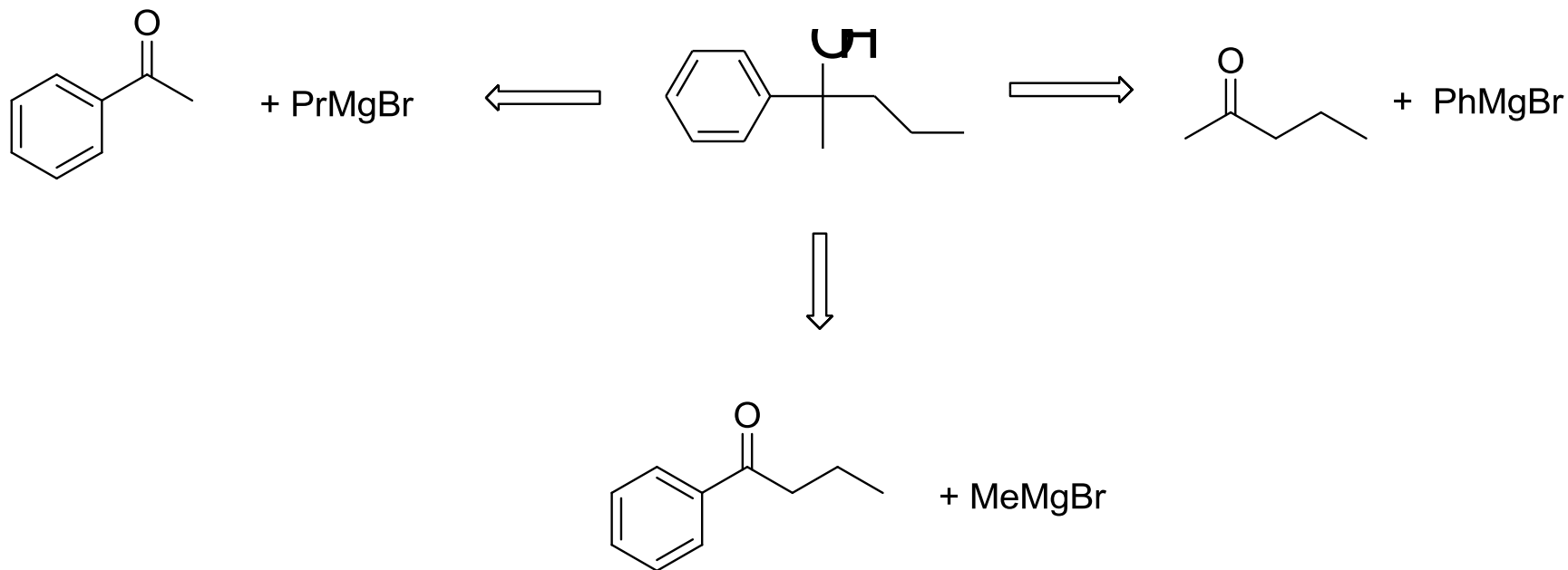


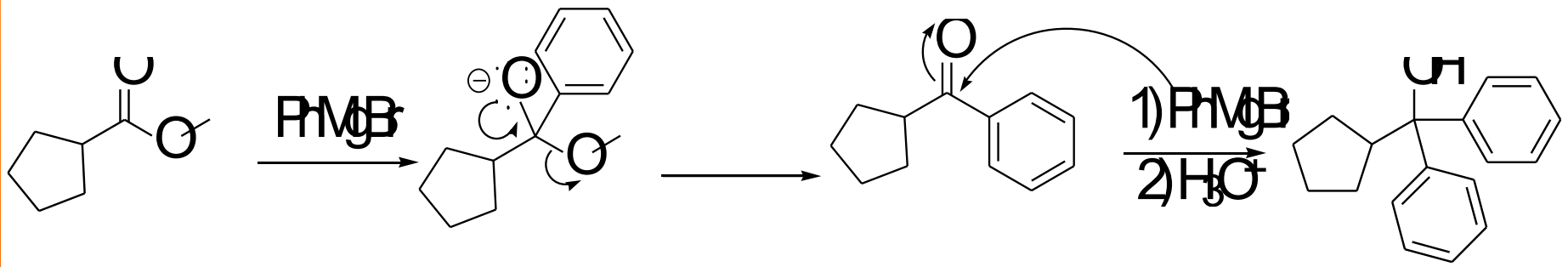
» Vysvětlete vznik hlavního produktu reakce, pomocí šipek запиšte mechanismus



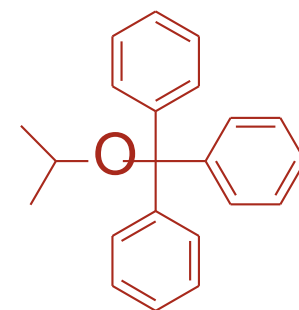
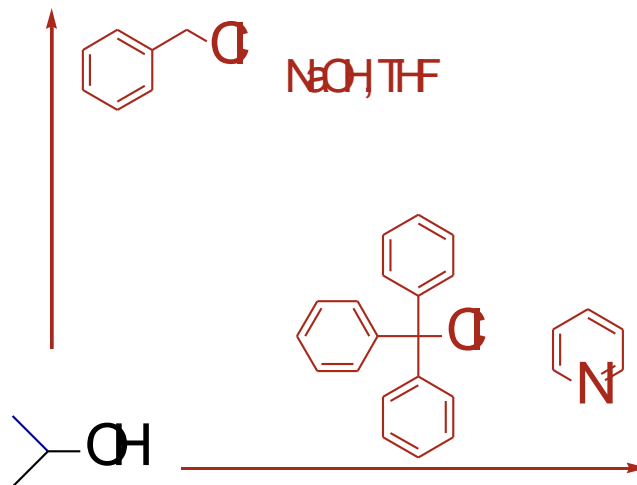
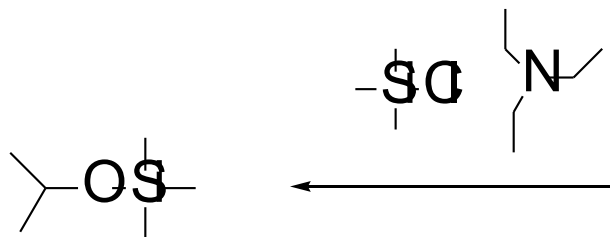
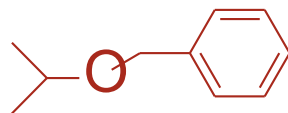


» Připravte pomocí G. č. následující sloučeninu

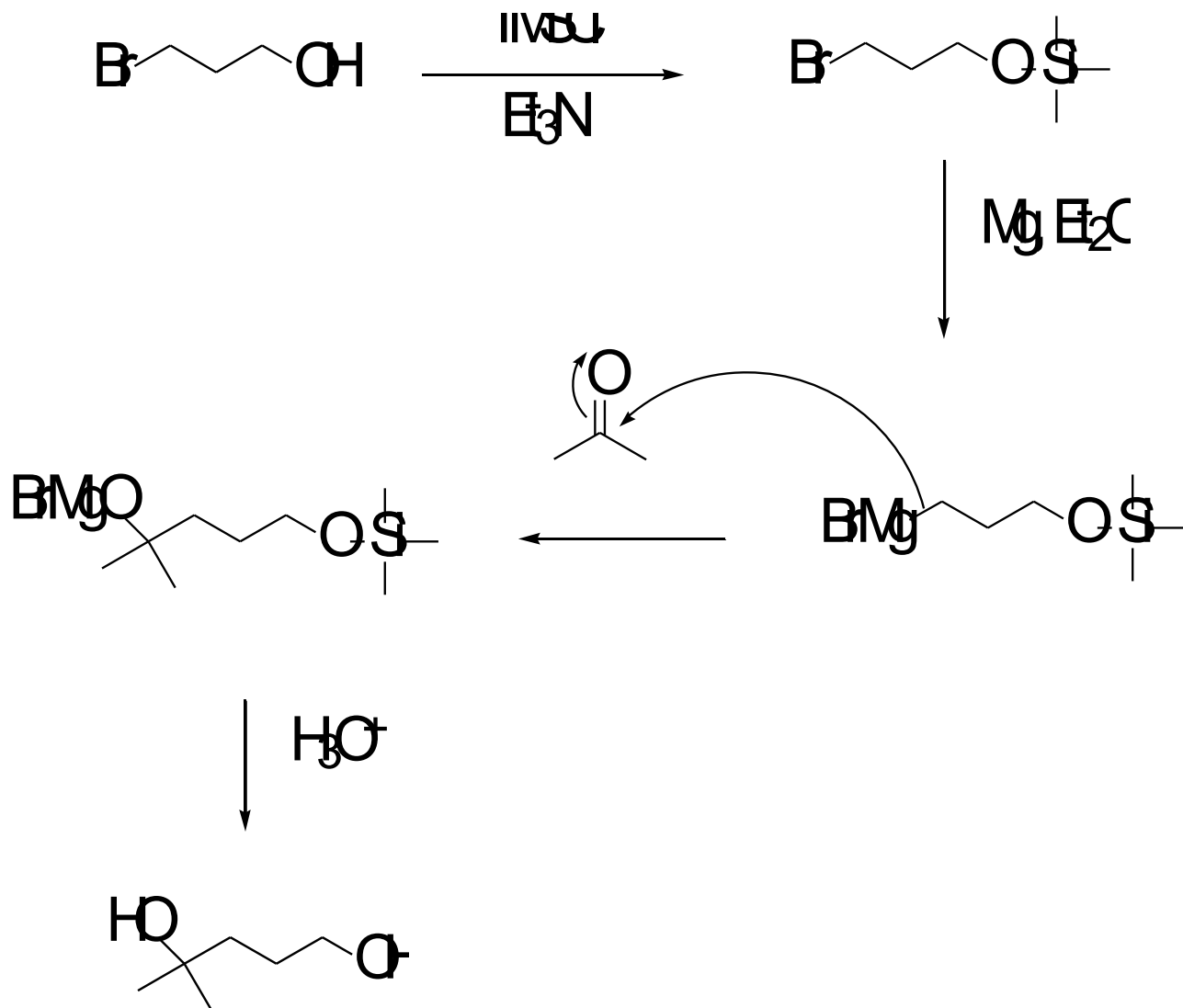


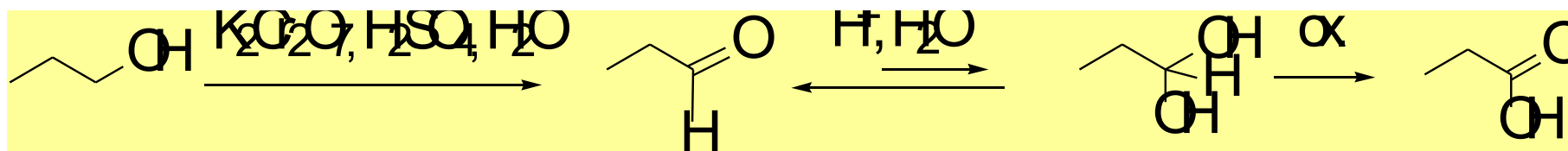
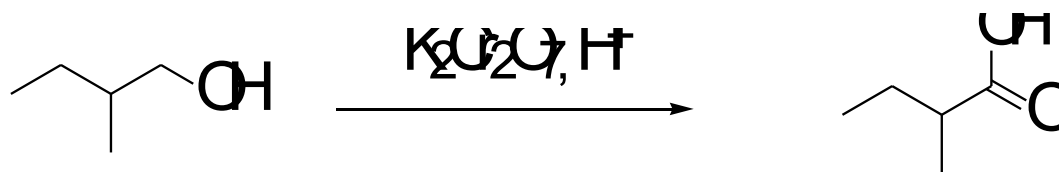


» Chránění hydroxylové skupiny



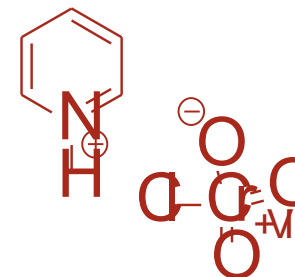
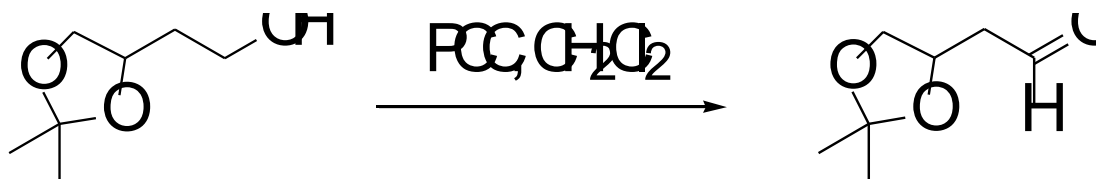
» Využití chránicí skupiny



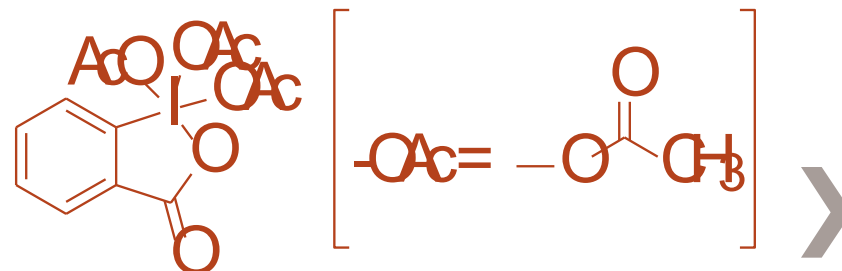


Collinsovo činidlo $\text{CrO}_3 \cdot 2 \text{Py}$

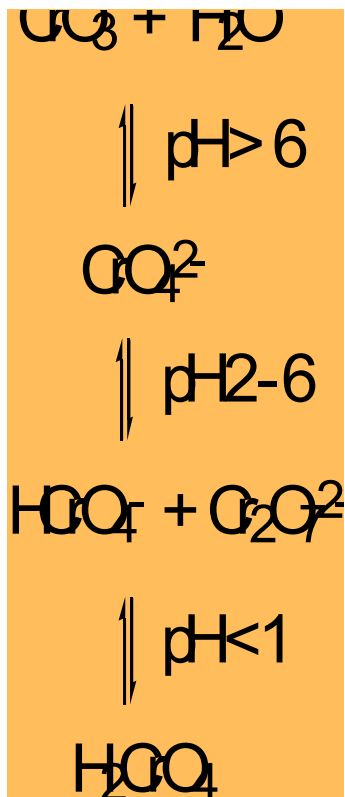
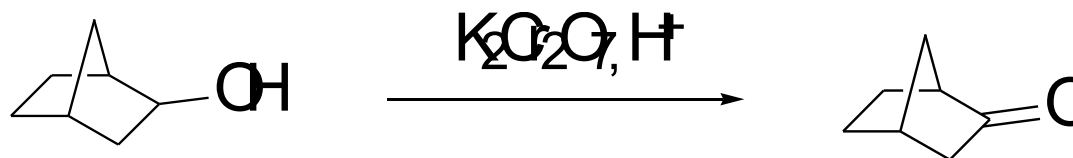
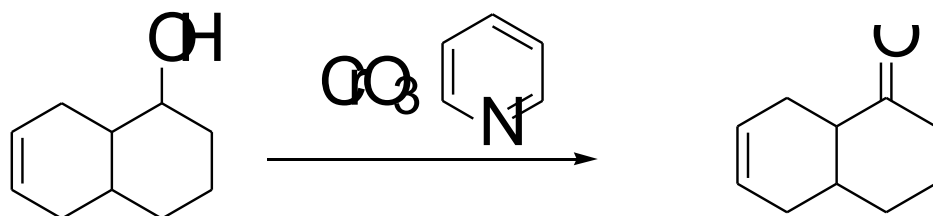
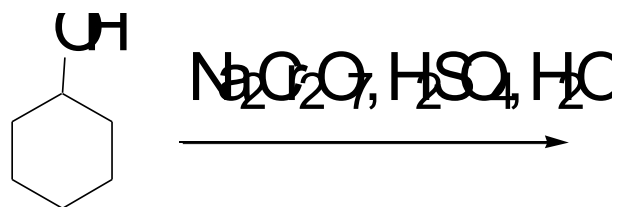
PCC pyridinium-chlorochromát $\text{CrO}_3 \cdot \text{Py} \cdot \text{HCl}$



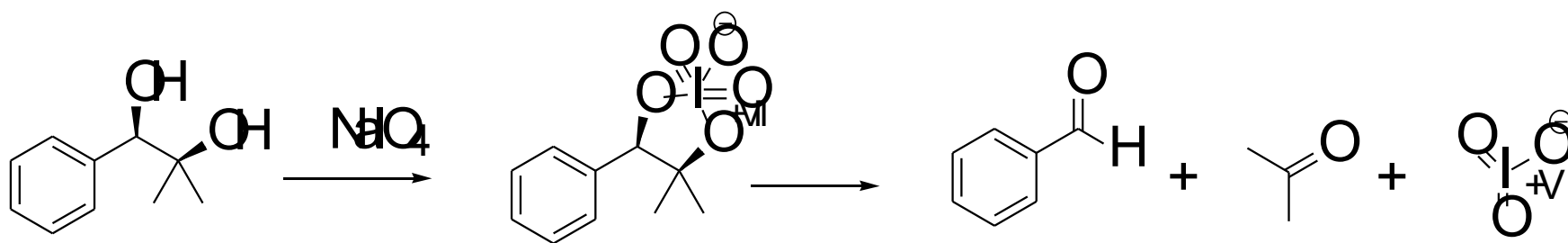
DMP Dess- Martin periodinane



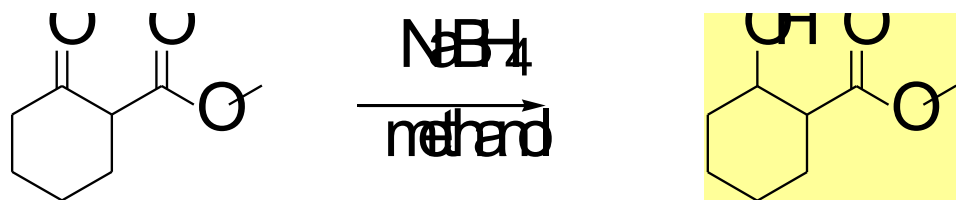
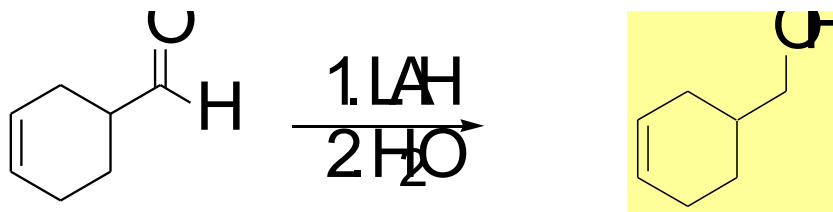
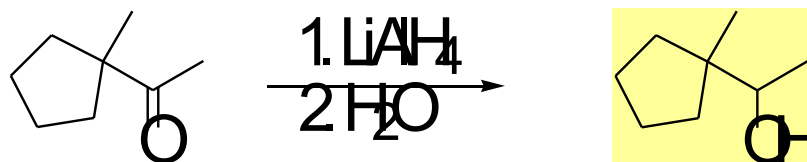
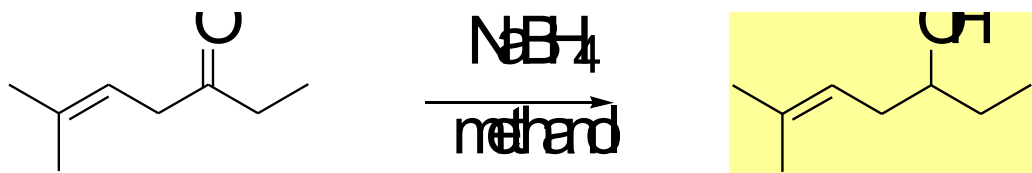
» Oxidace alkoholů



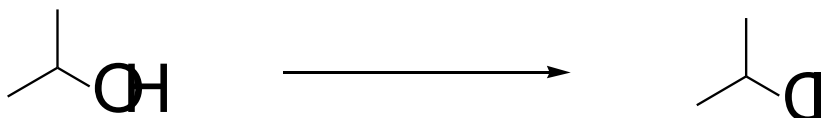
» **Oxidativní štěpení diolů** viz oxidativní štěpení alkenů



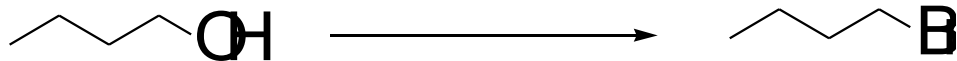
» Doplňte hlavní produkty následujících reakcí



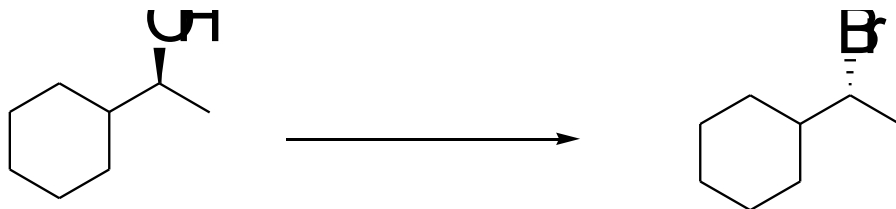
» Identifikujte reagenty pro následující přeměny



1) TsCl , pyridin 2) NaBr
SOCl_2
HCl , ZnCl_2



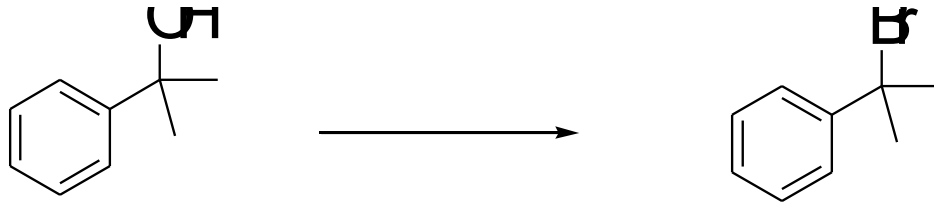
1) TsCl , pyridin 2) NaBr
HBr
PBr_3



1) TsCl , pyridin 2) NaBr
PBr_3



» Identifikujte reagenty pro následující přeměny



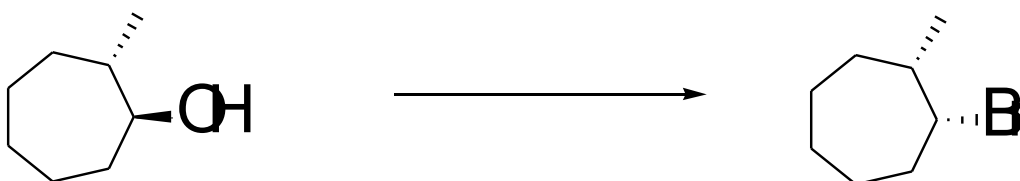
HBr



1) TsCl , pyridin
2) NaOD

SOCl_2 , pyridin

HCl , ZnCl_2

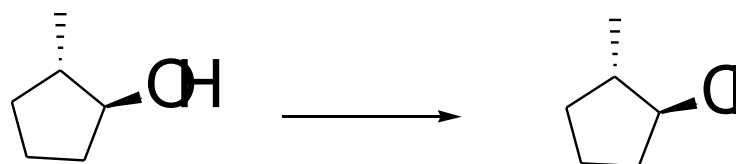


1) TsCl , pyridin
2) NaBr

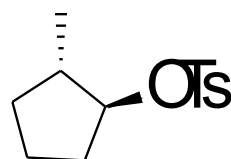
PBr_3



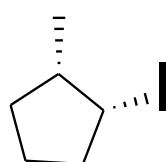
» Identifikujte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



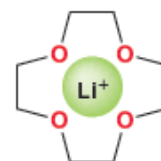
TsCl, pyridin



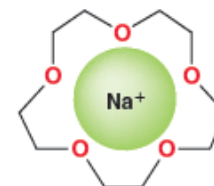
NaI



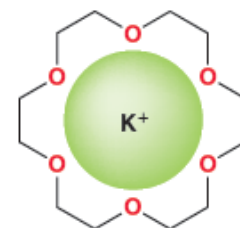
NaCl



12-Crown-4
Solvates Li^+

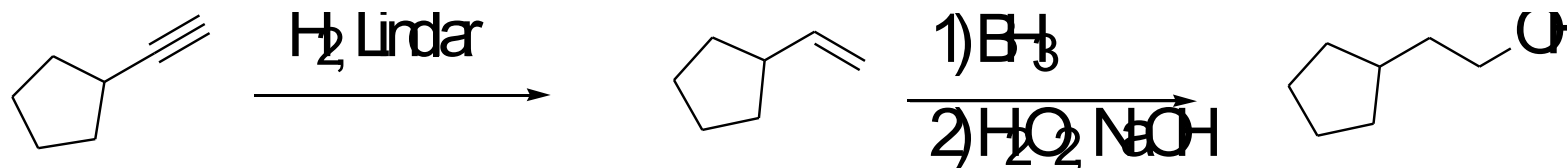


15-Crown-5
Solvates Na^+

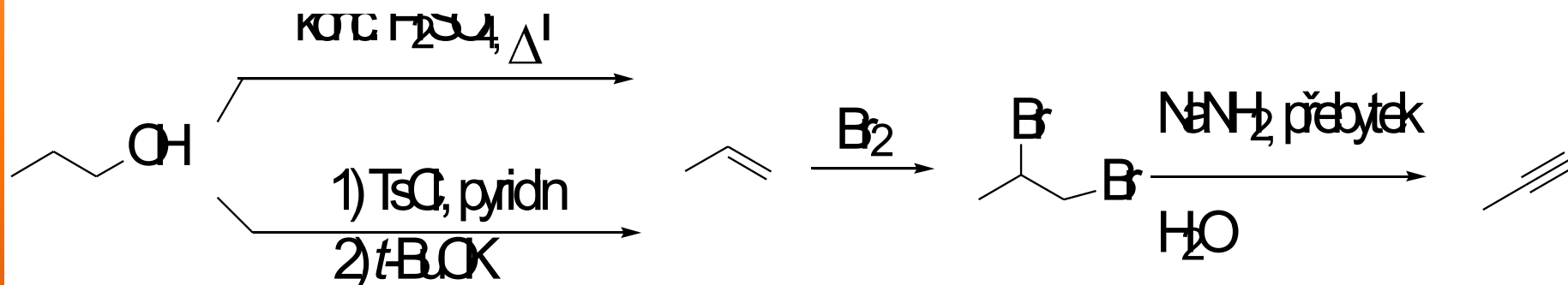


18-Crown-6
Solvates K^+

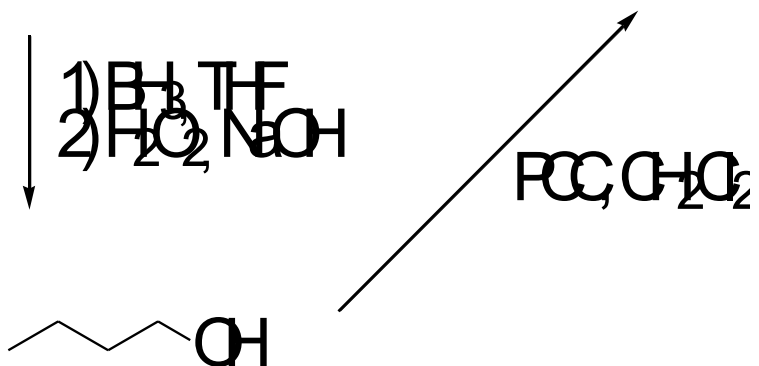
» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



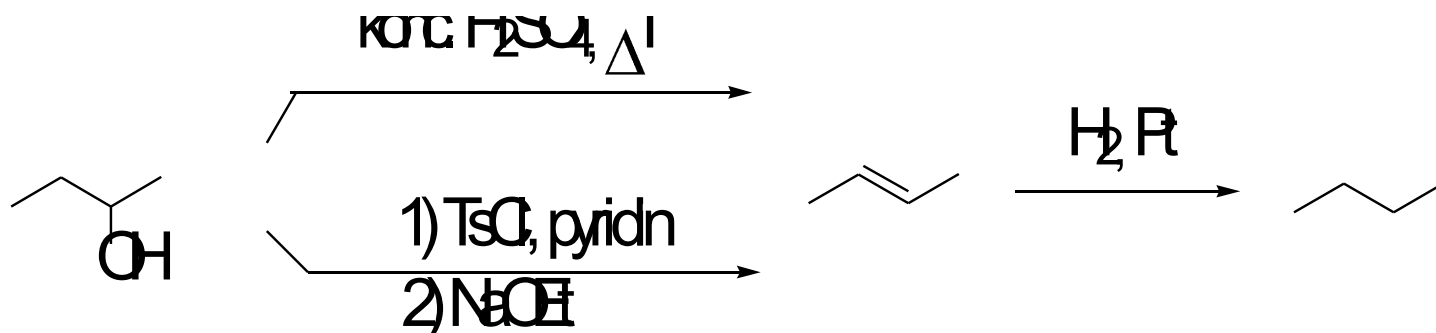
» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměny



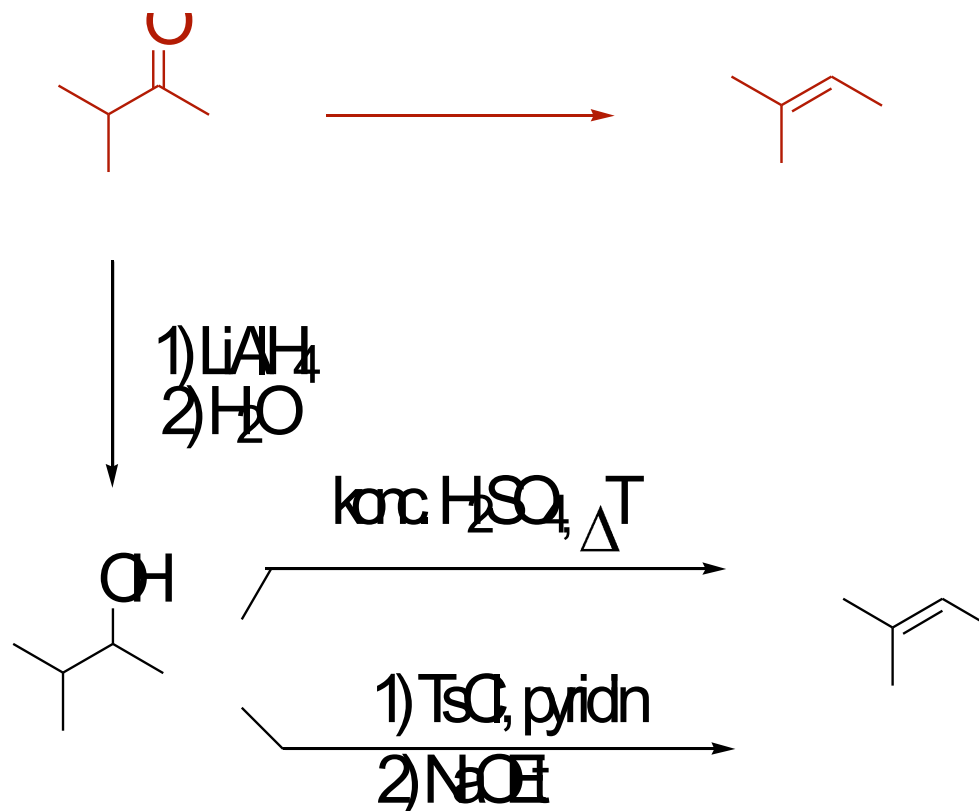
» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



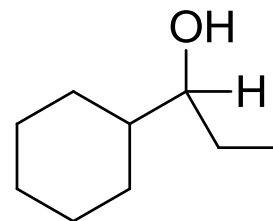
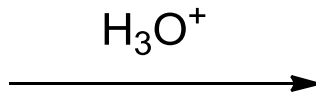
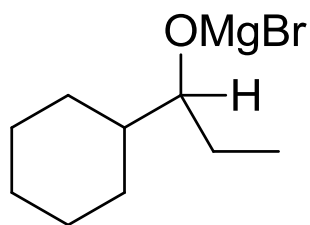
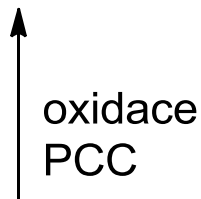
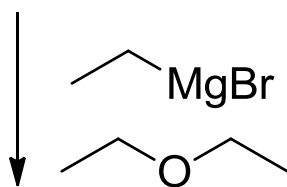
» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



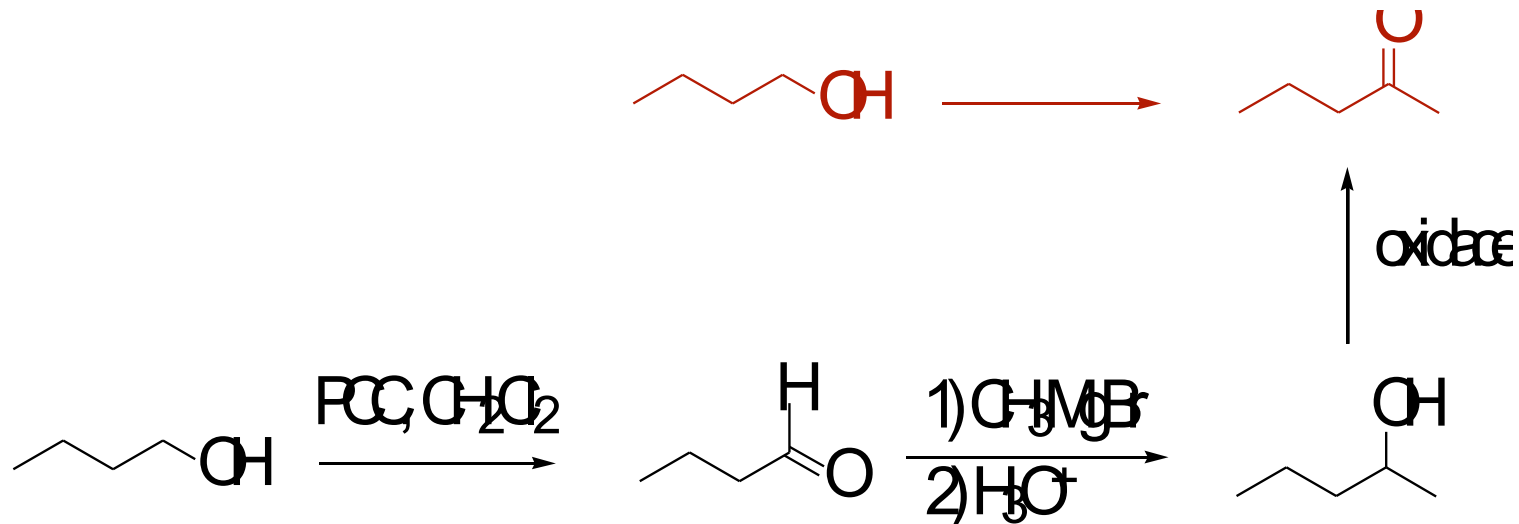
» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



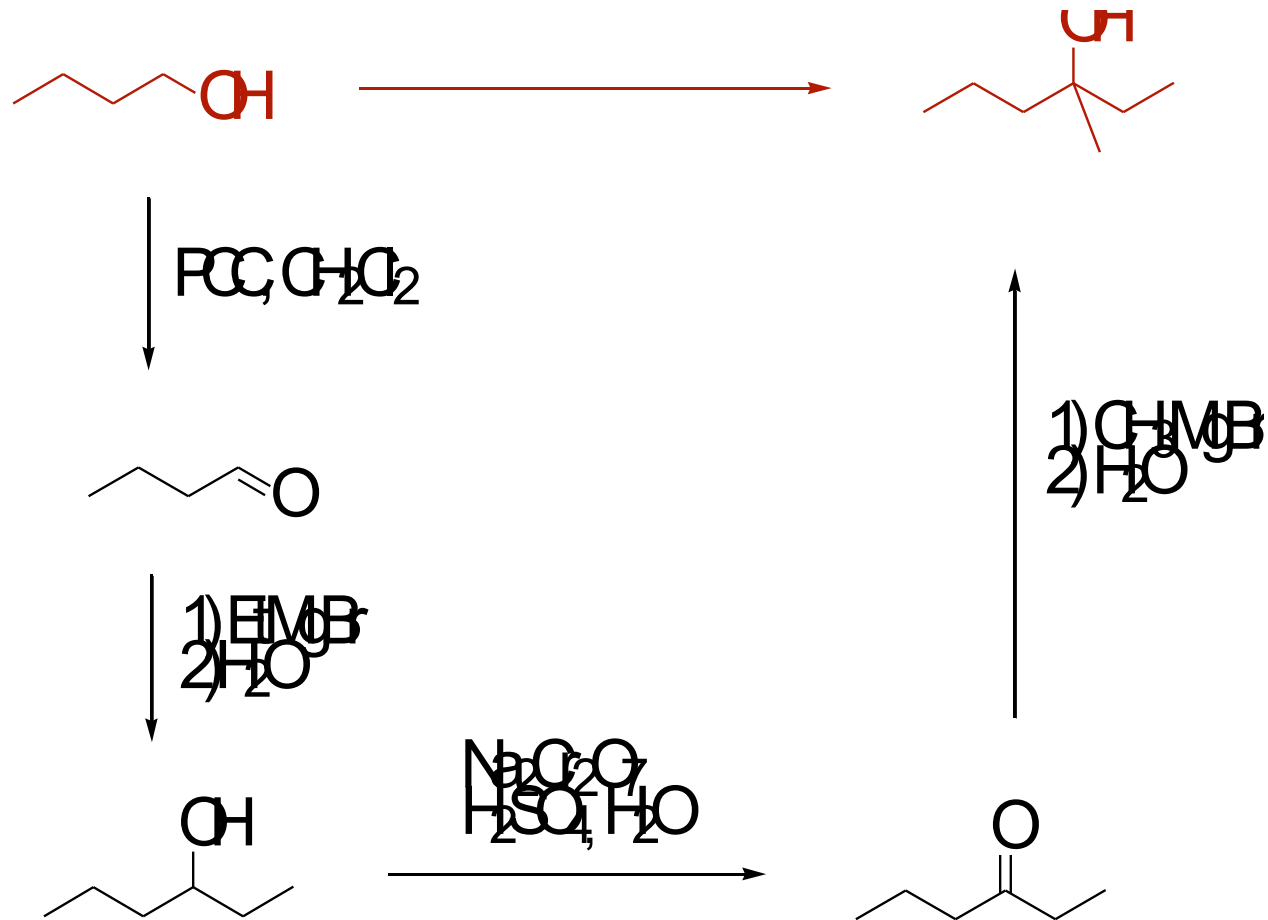
» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



» Navrhněte reagenty pro následující přeměnu



» Navrhněte mechanismus pro následující reakci

