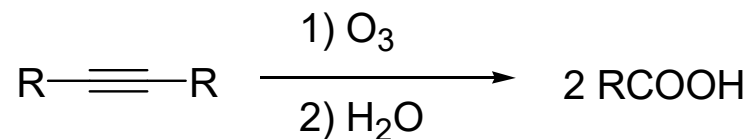


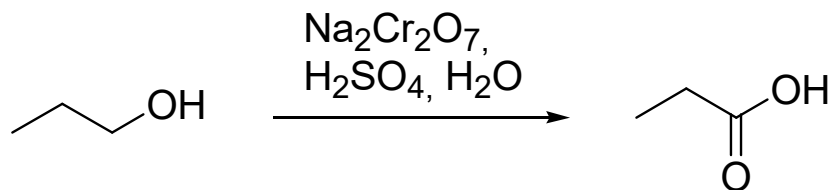
KARBOXYLOVÉ KYSELINY A JEJICH FUNKČNÍ DERIVÁTY



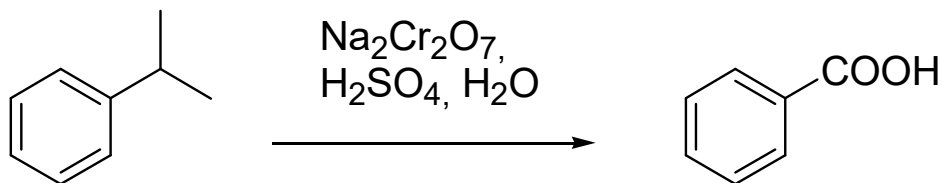
1) Oxidativní štěpení alkynů



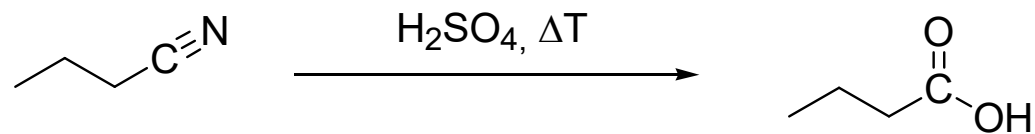
2) Oxidace primárních alkoholů



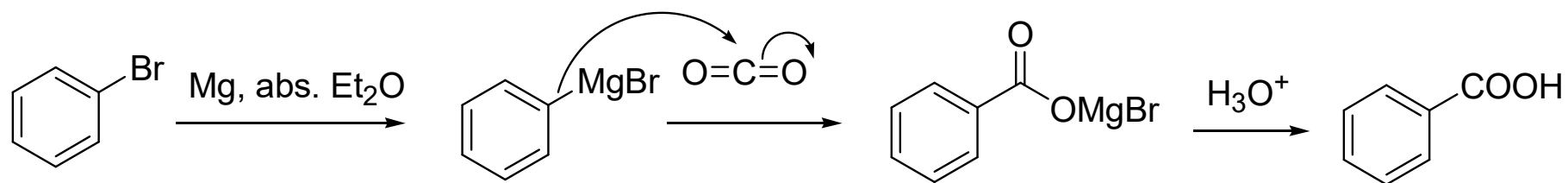
3) Oxidace alkylbenzenů



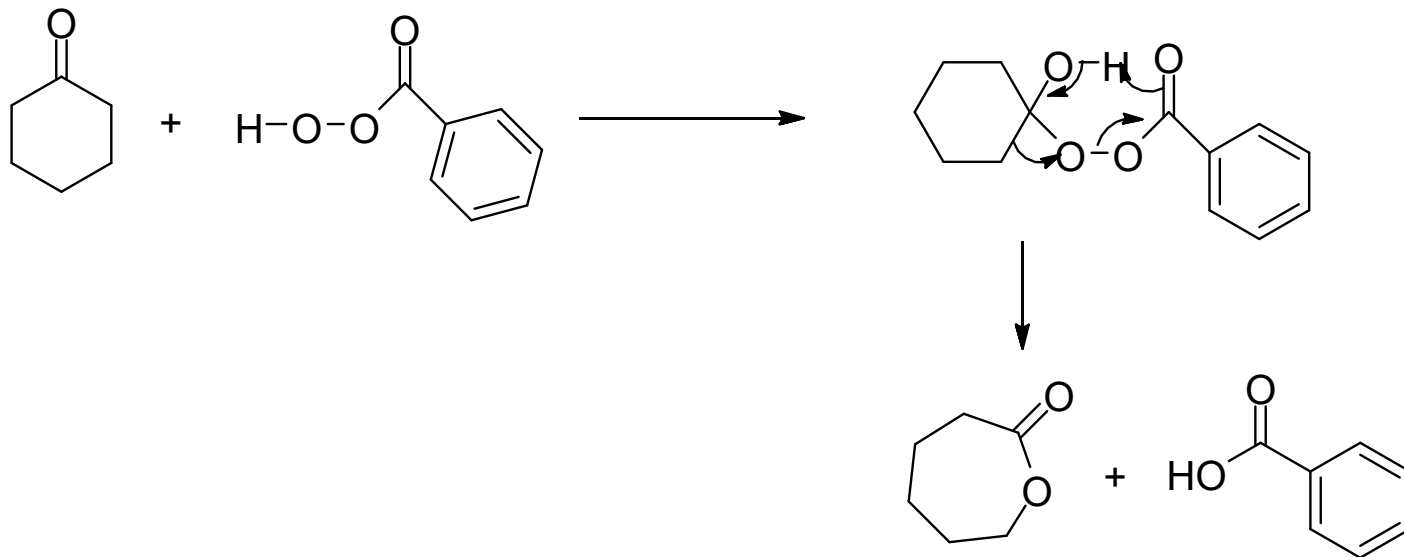
4) Hydrolýza nitrilů



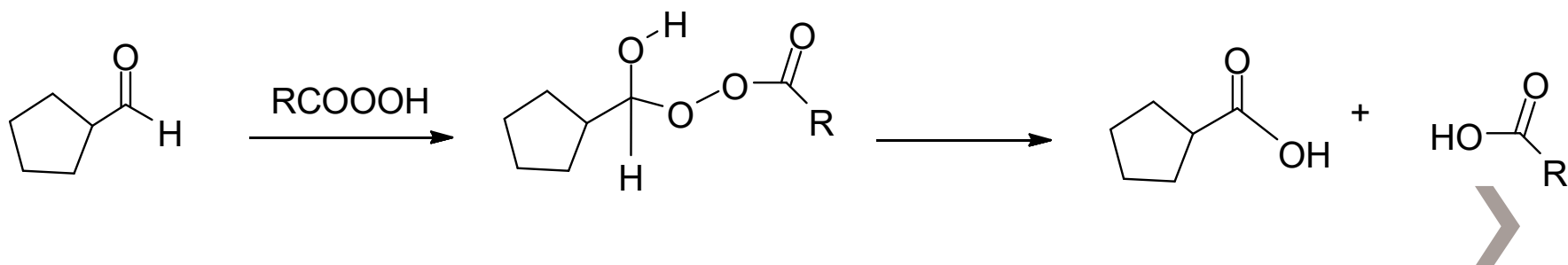
5) Grignardova činidla a oxid uhličitý



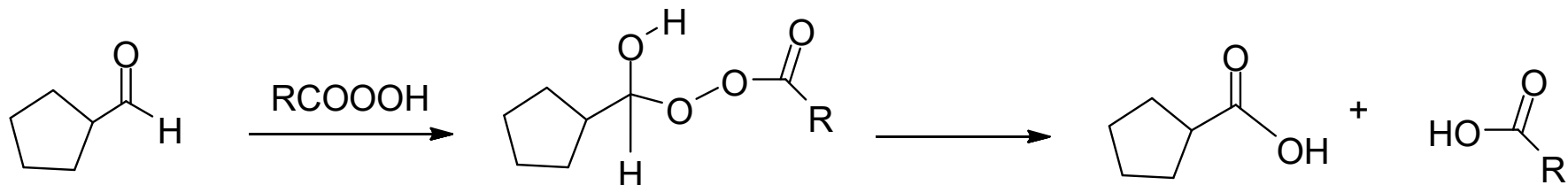
6) Baeyer-Villigerova oxidace aldehydů



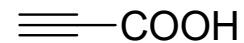
methyl < primární < fenyl = sekundární < terciární < H



6) Baeyer-Villigerova oxidace aldehydů



Kyselost karboxylových kyselin



$\text{p}K_a$

4,8

0,6

4,2

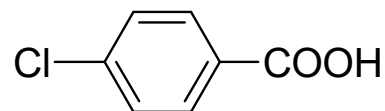
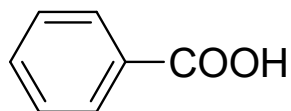
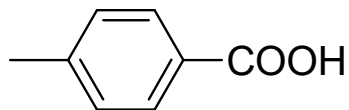
1,9



$\text{p}K_a$

0,23

0,63



$\text{p}K_a$

4,36

4,20

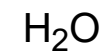
3,98



+



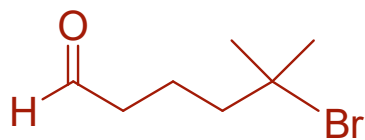
+



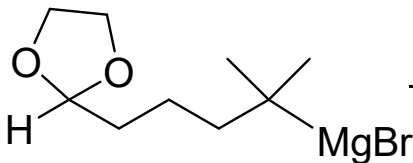
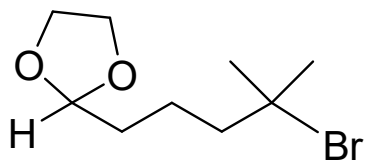
4,8

15,7

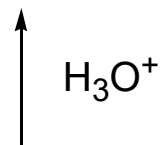
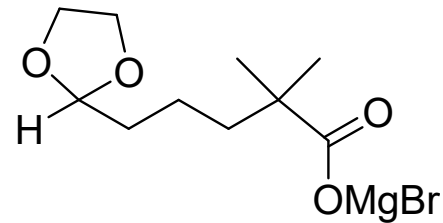


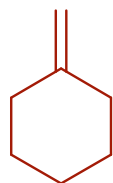


?

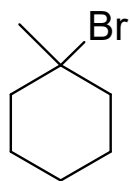
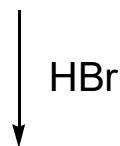
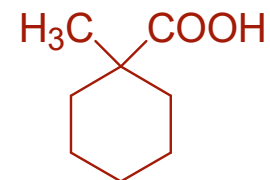


CO₂





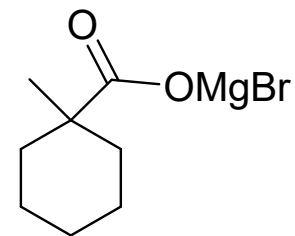
?



Mg, abs. Et₂O



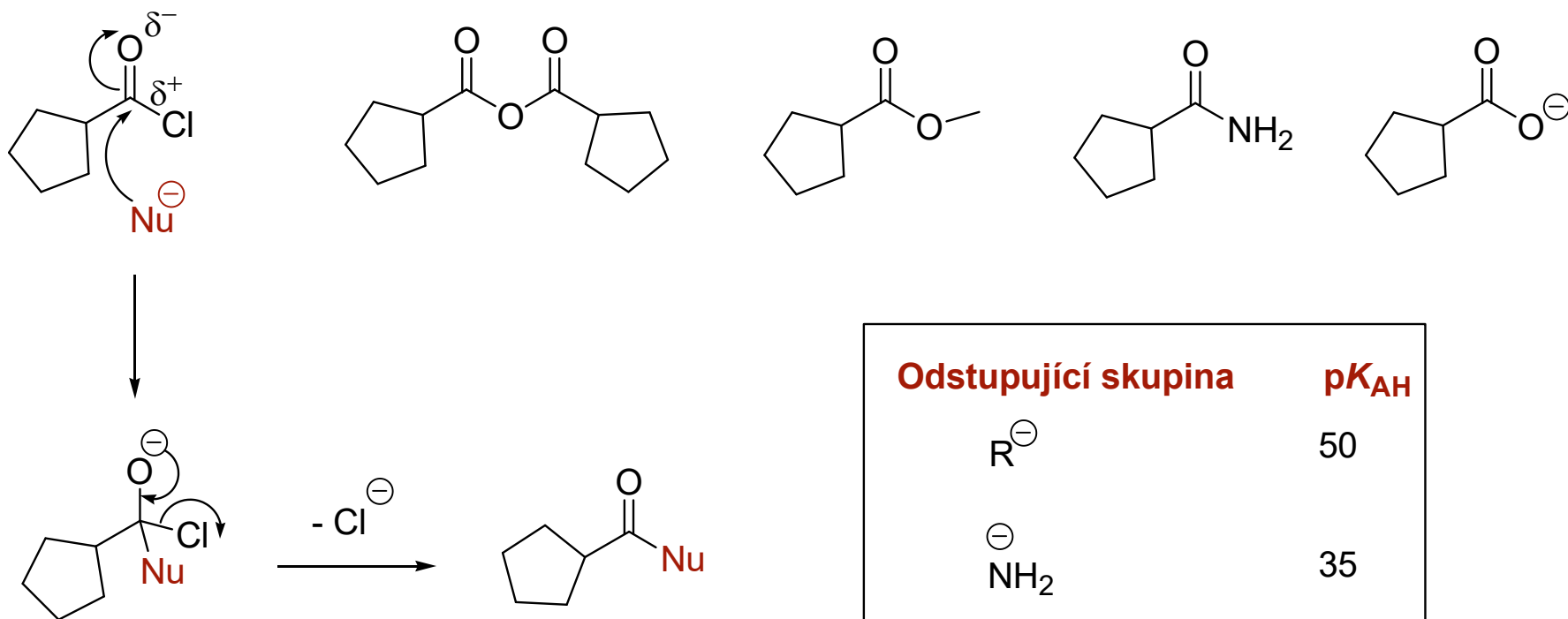
CO₂



H₃O⁺

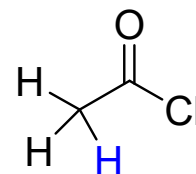
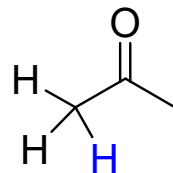
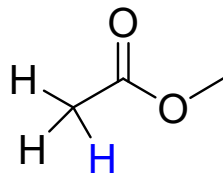
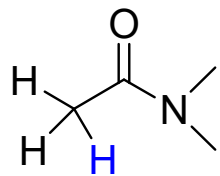


Funkční deriváty karboxylových kyselin



Odstupující skupina	pK_{AH}
R^-	50
NH_2^-	35
RO^-	16
RCOO^-	5
Cl^-	-7





pK_a

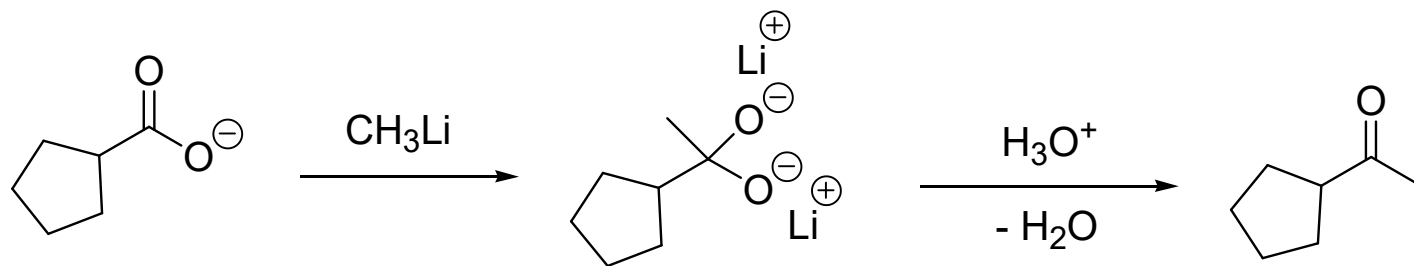
30

25

20

16





pouze velmi silné nukleofily se adují na karboxylátový anion !!

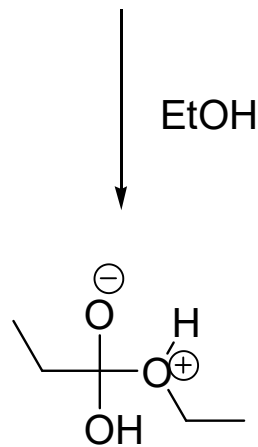
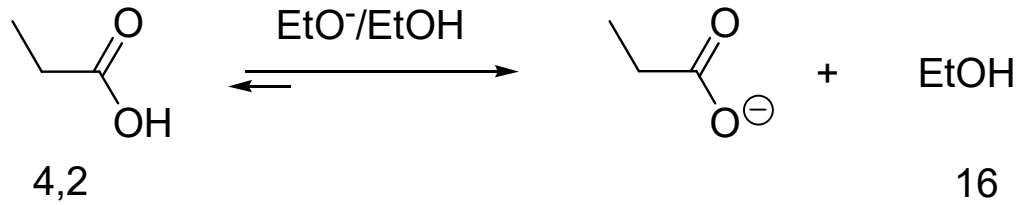


ESTERY KARBOXYLOVÝCH KYSELIN - příprava

- 1) Esterifikace a transesterifikace
- 2) Alkylace karboxylátového iontu
- 3) Reakce s diazomethanem (methylestery)
- 4) Z chloridů kyselin



Estery karboxylových kyselin

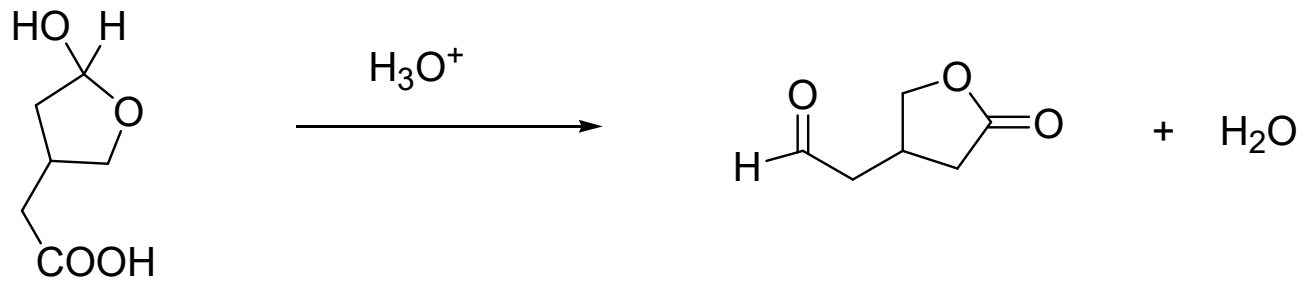


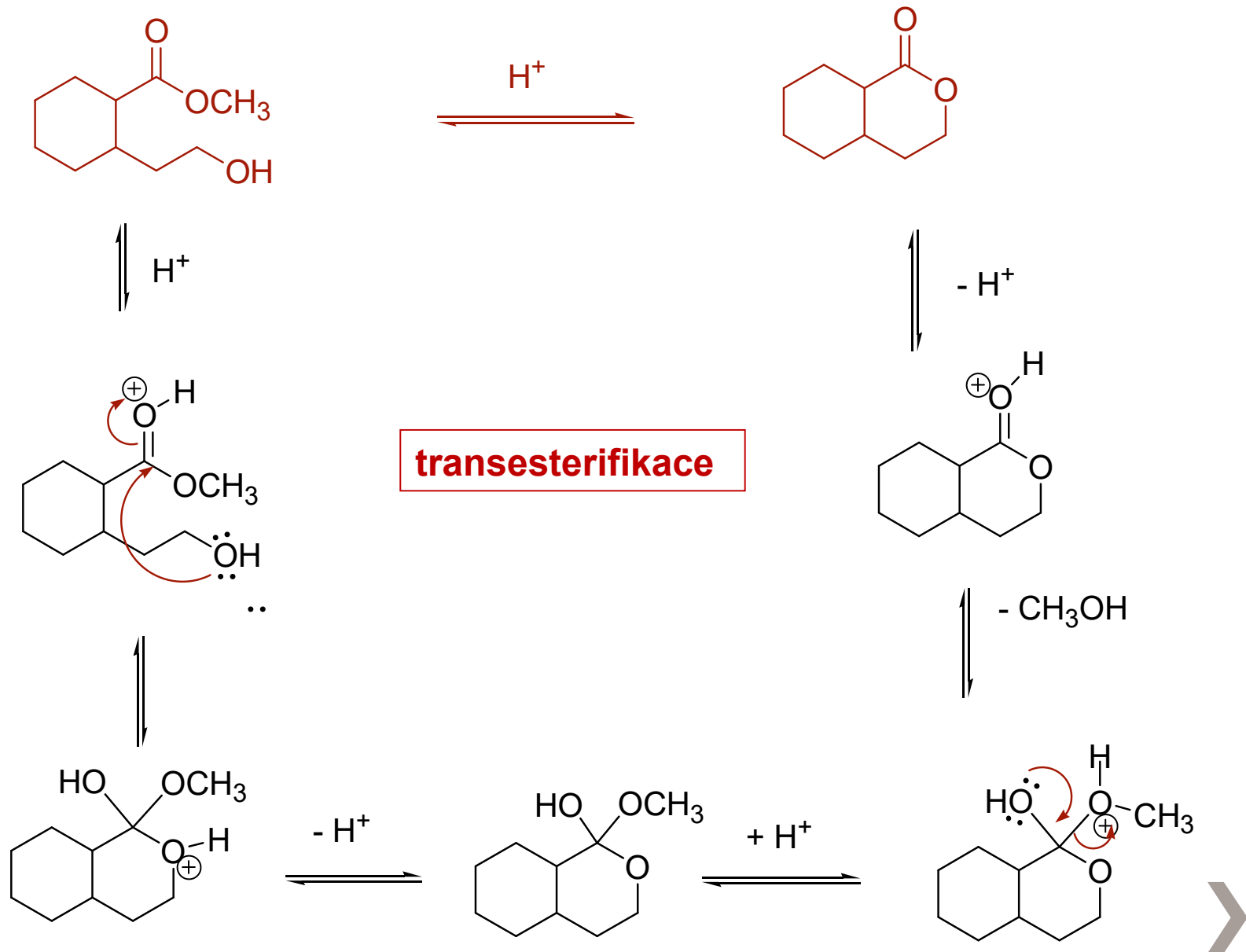
extrémně pomalá, „neprobíhá“
EtOH slabá báze i nukleofil

Esterifikace je kyselě katalyzovaná, rovnovážná reakce

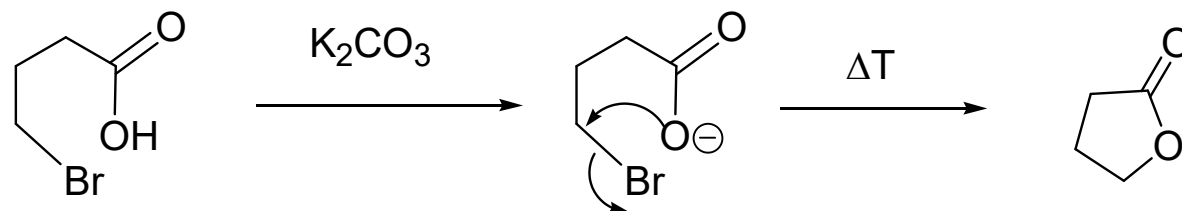
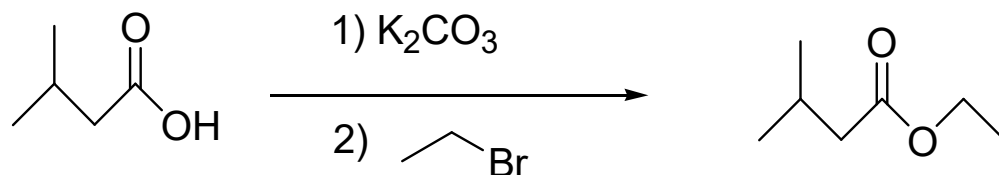


Vysvětlete

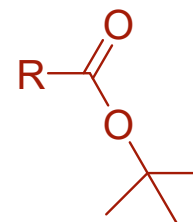




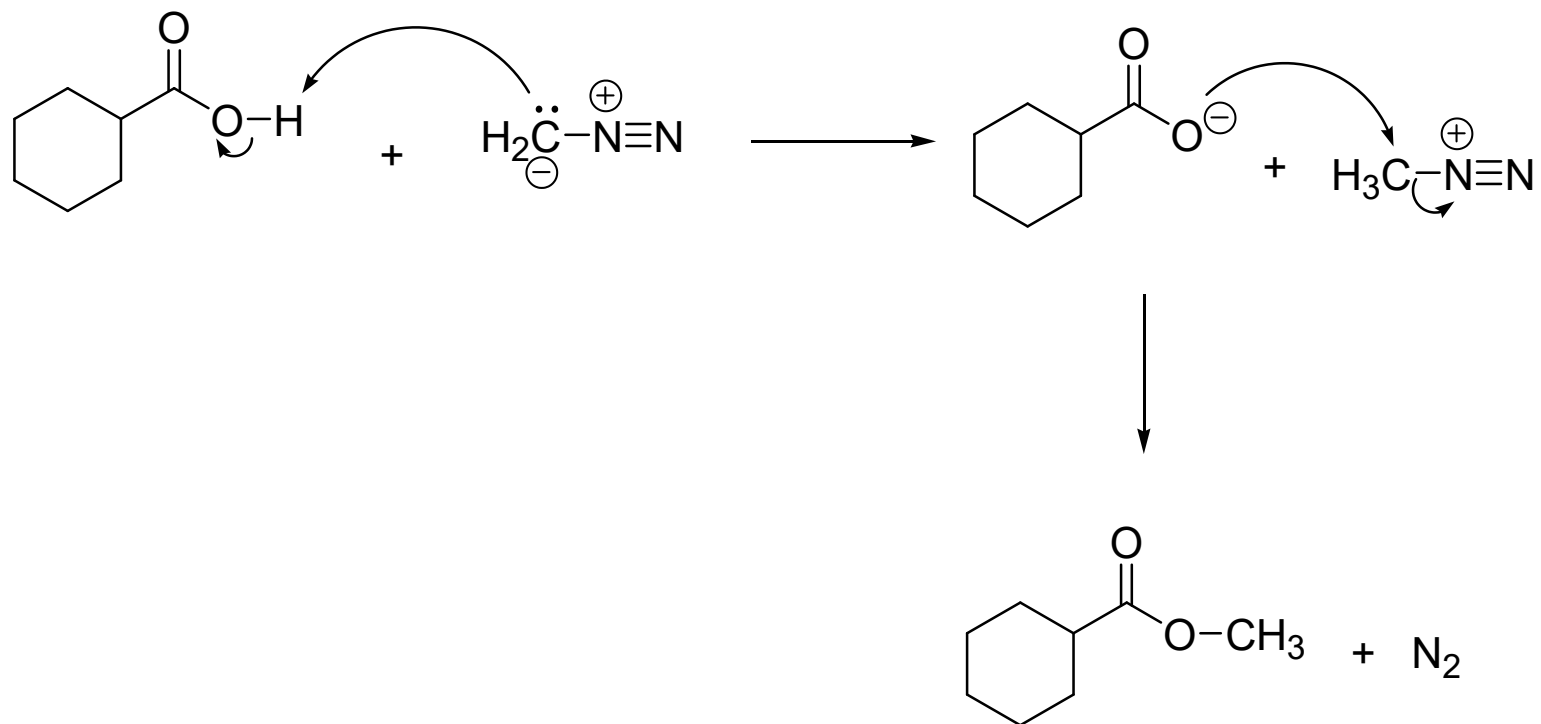
Alkylace karboxylátového iontu



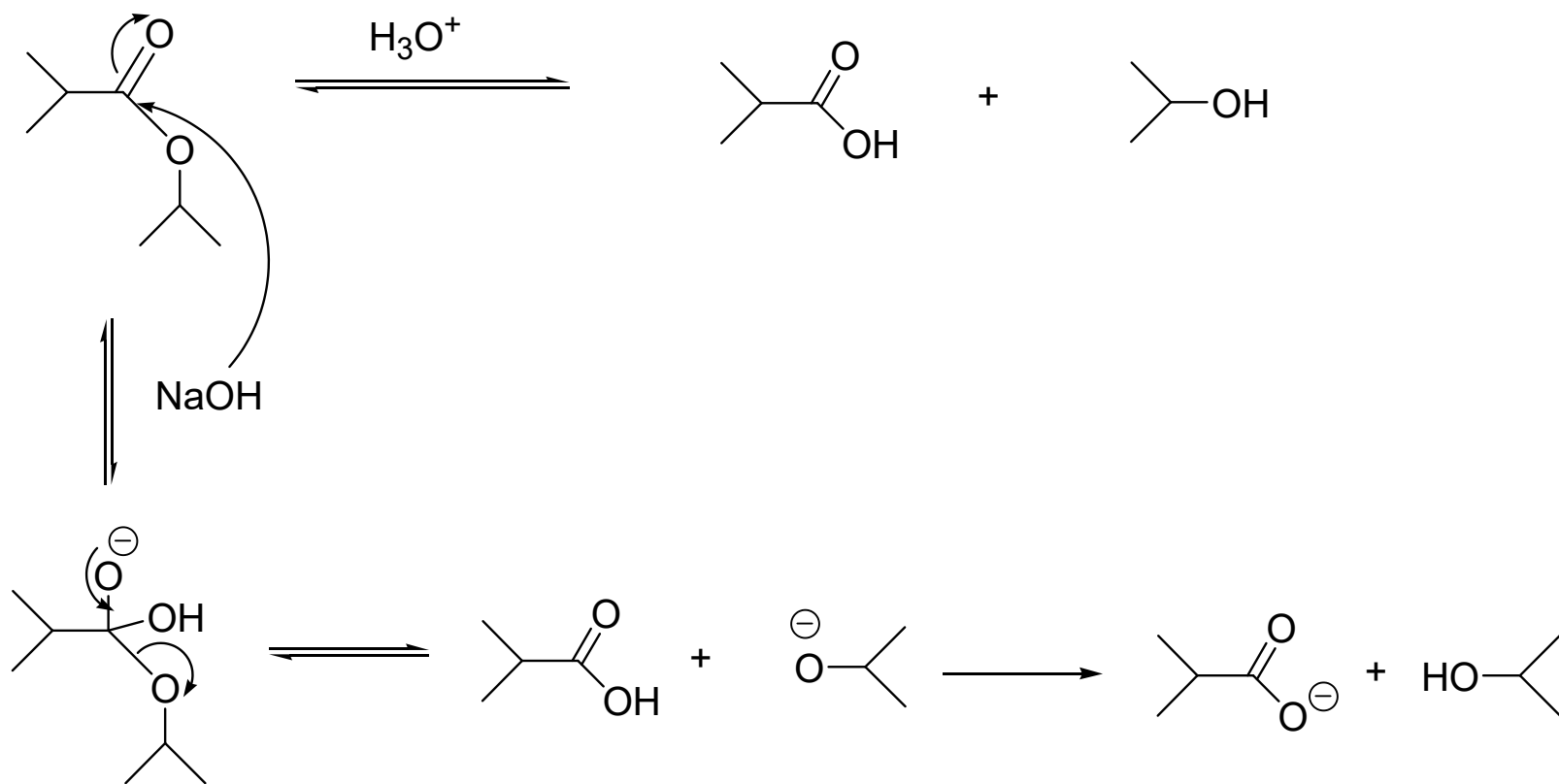
POZOR přes S_N2 nelze

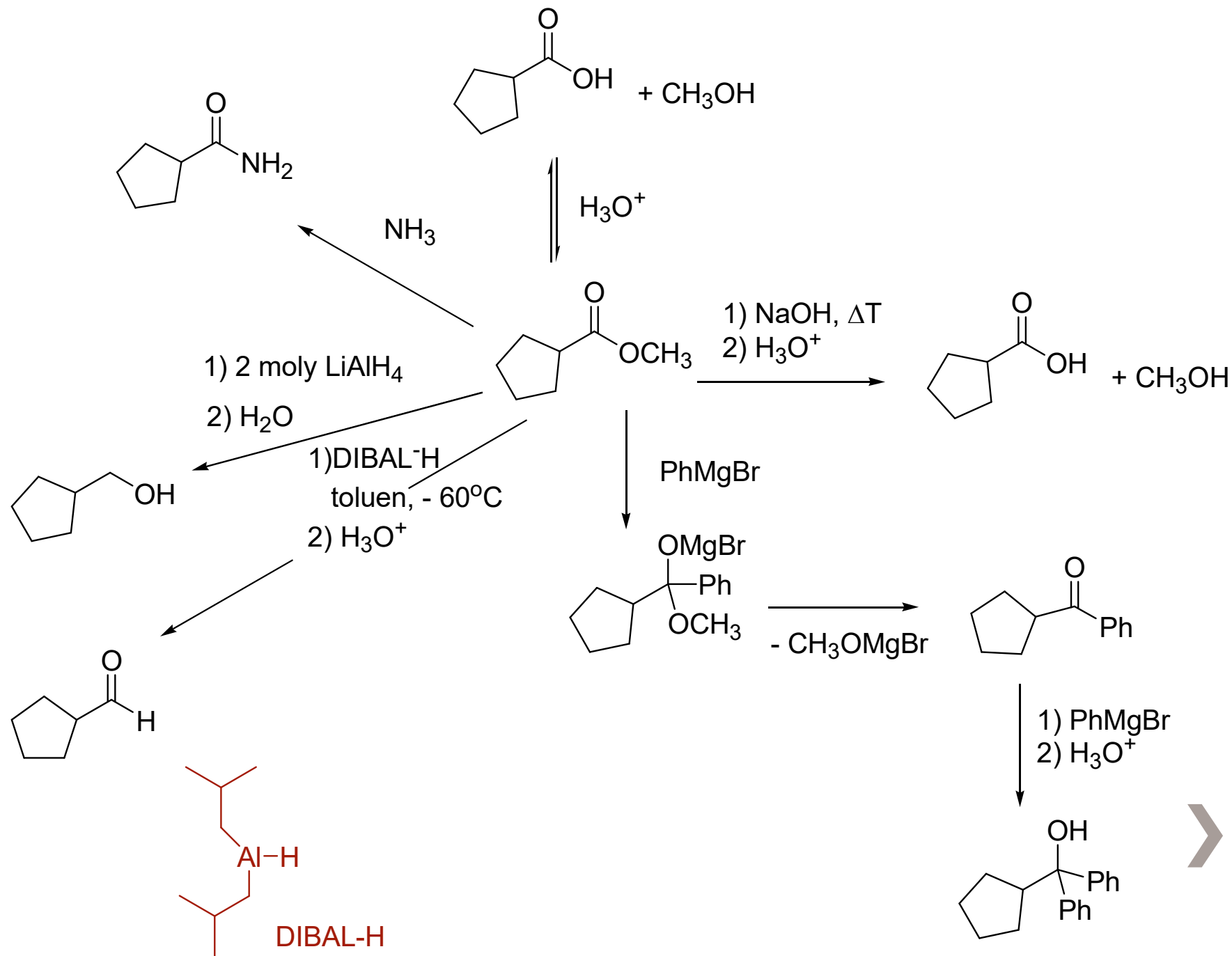


Reakcí s diazomethanem

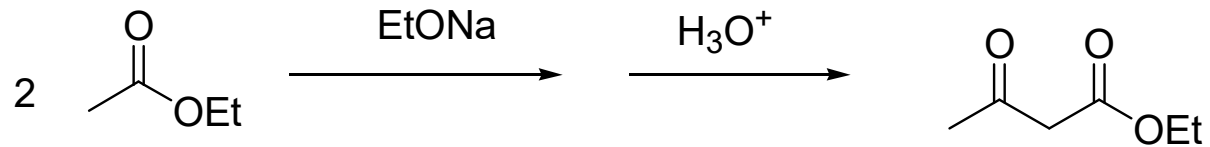


Zmýdelnění

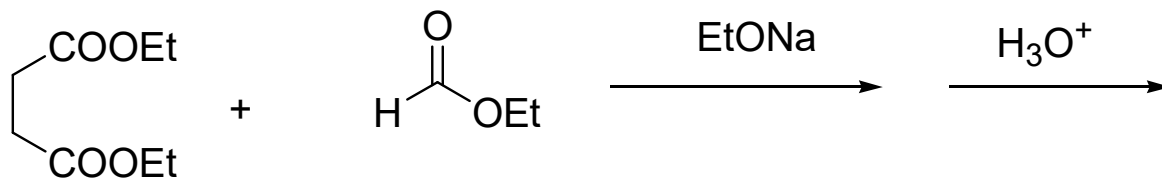




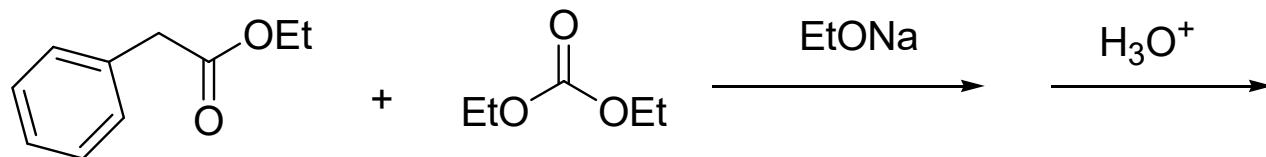
Claisenova kondenzace



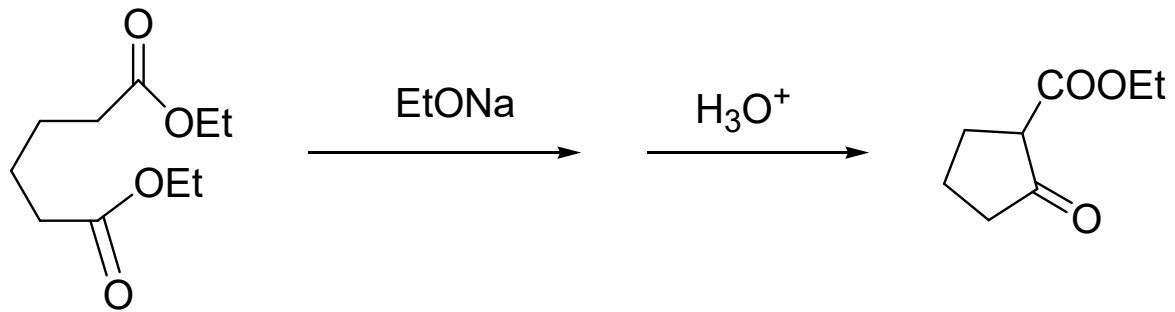
zkřížená Claisenova kondenzace



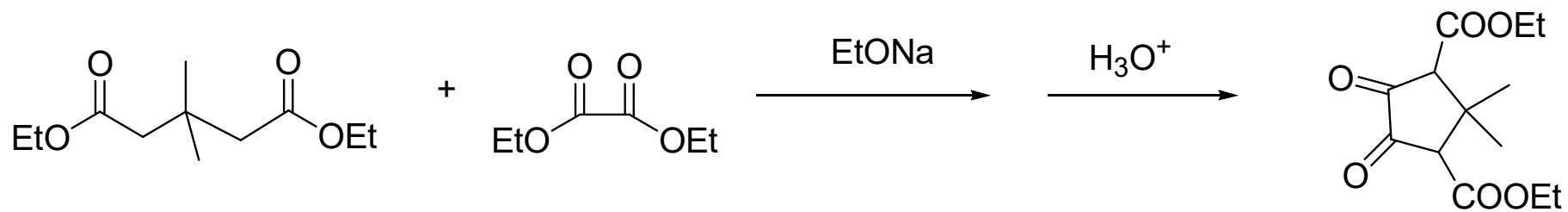
zkřížená Claisenova kondenzace



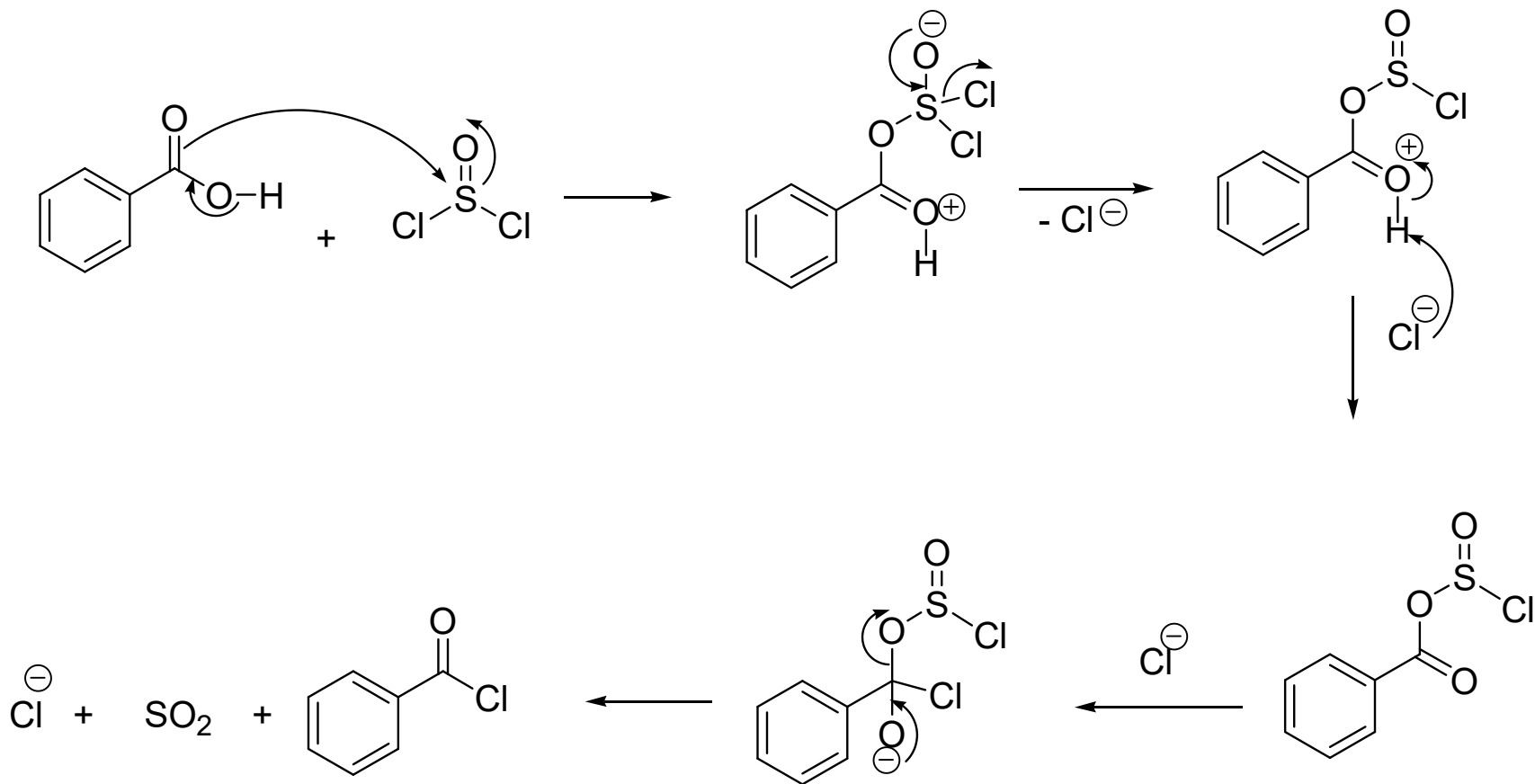
Dieckmannova kondenzace



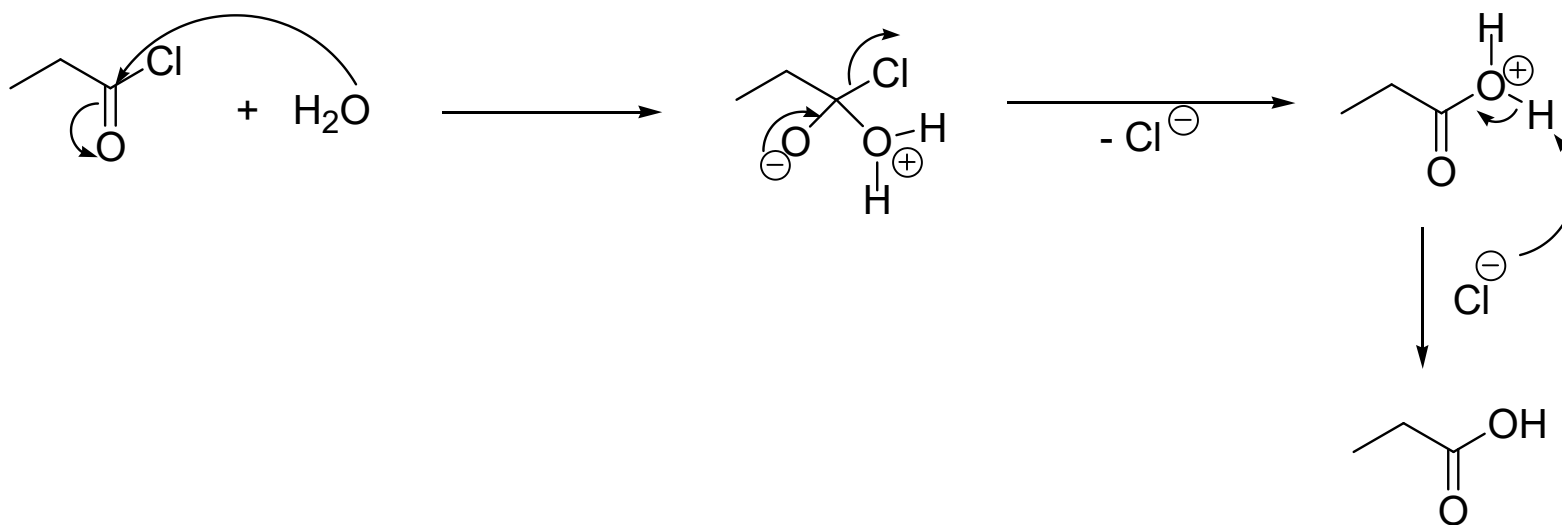
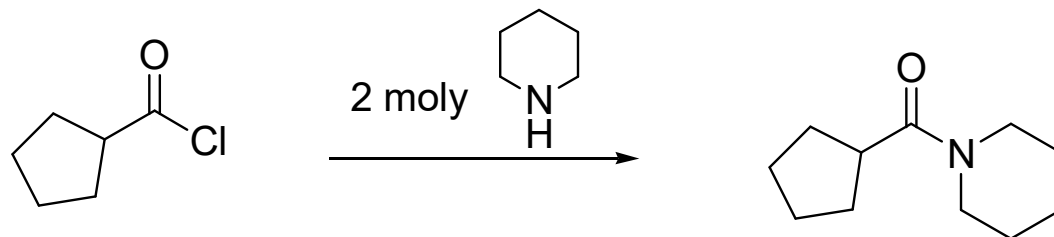
Navrhněte mechanismus reakce

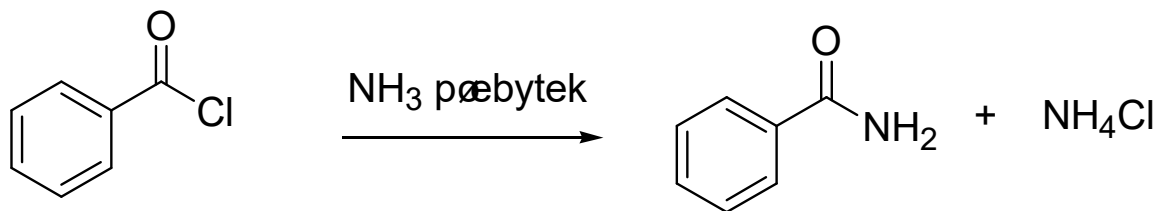
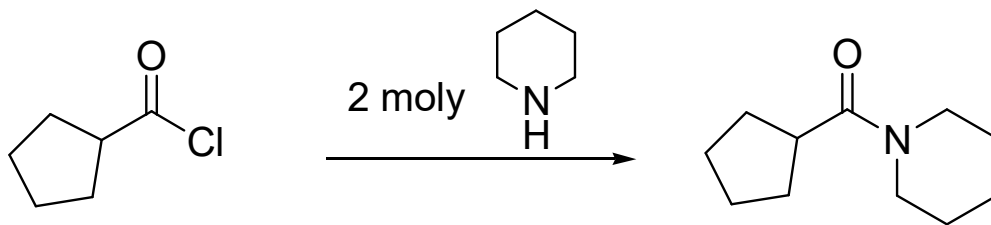
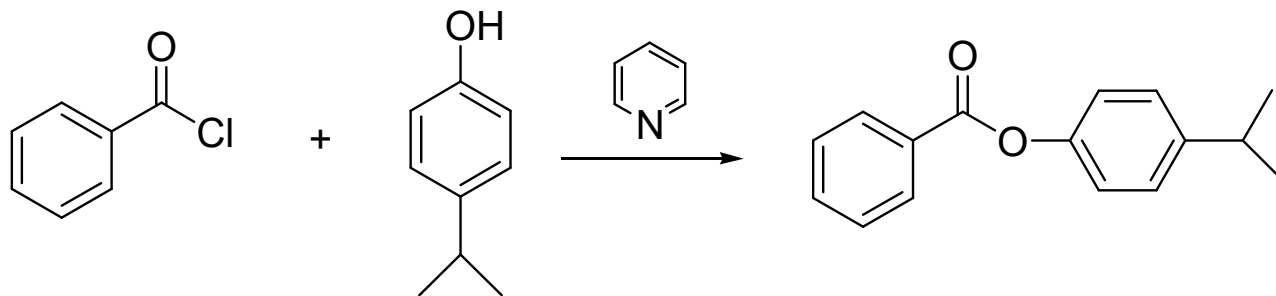
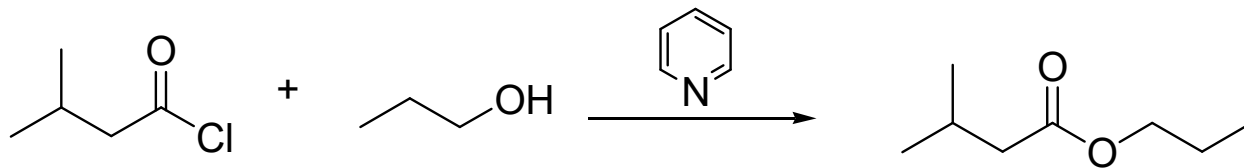


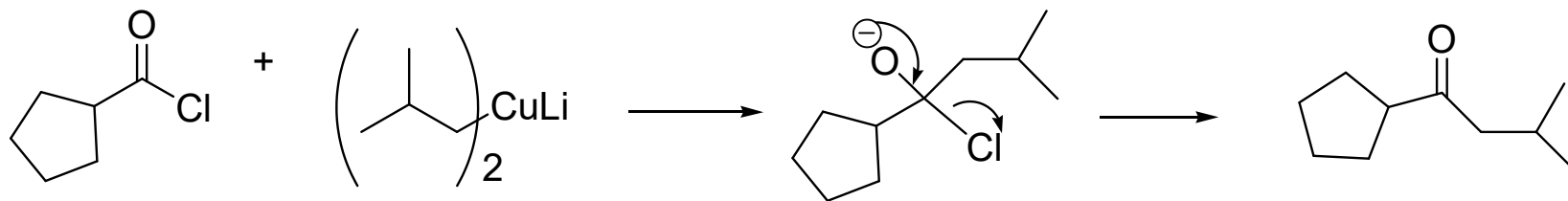
CHLORIDY KARBOXYLOVÝCH KYSELIN - příprava



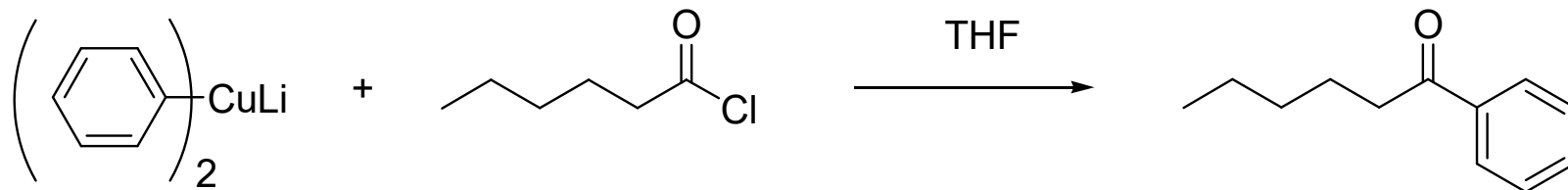
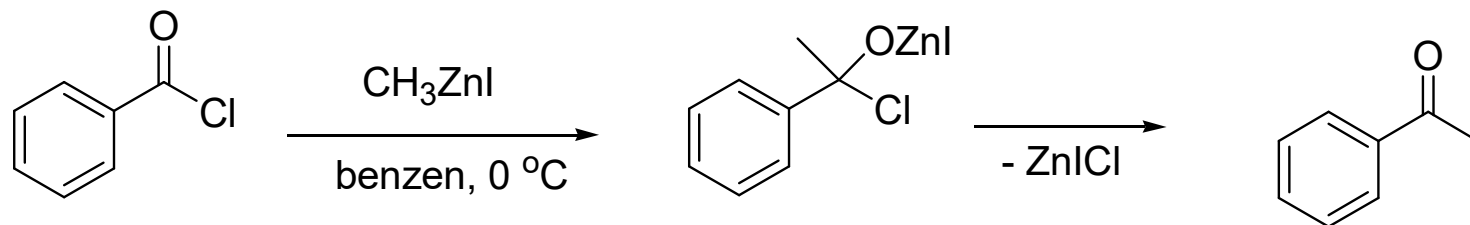
Chloridy kyselin vznik a hydrolyza



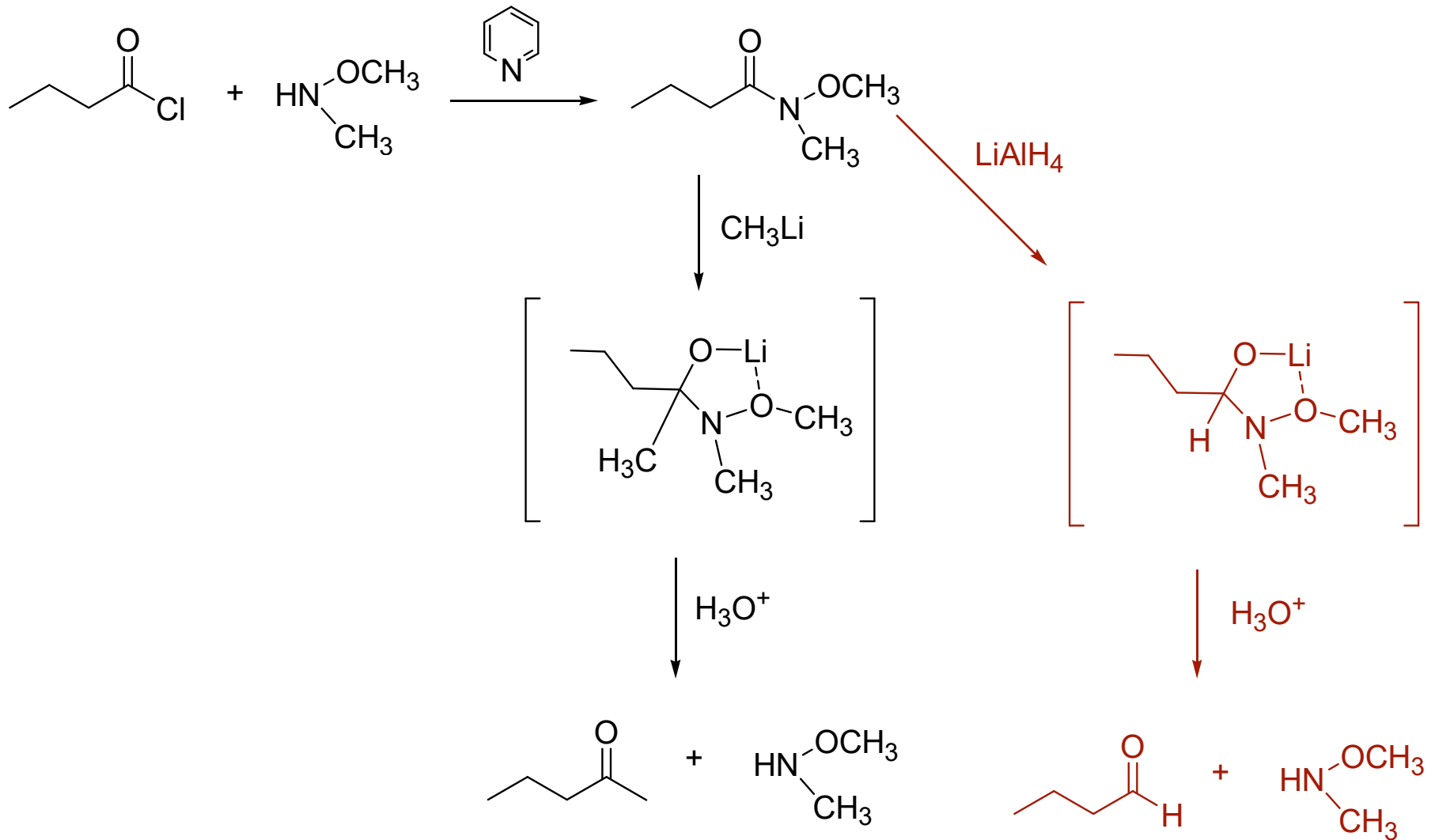




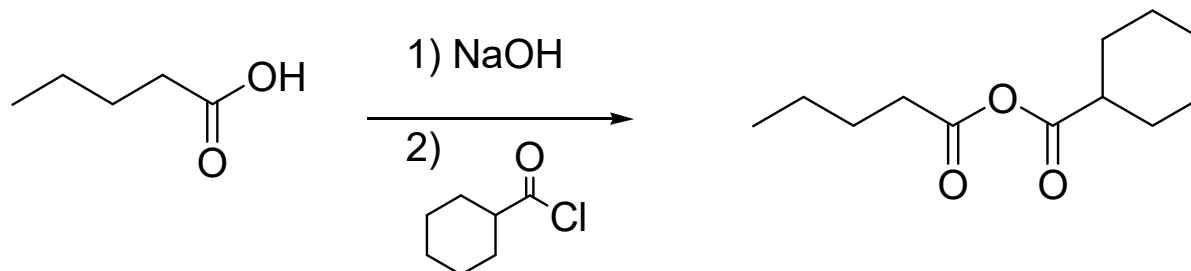
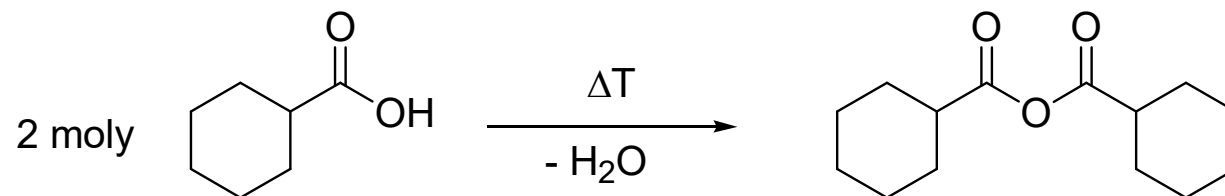
Gilmanovo činidlo



Weinrebův amid



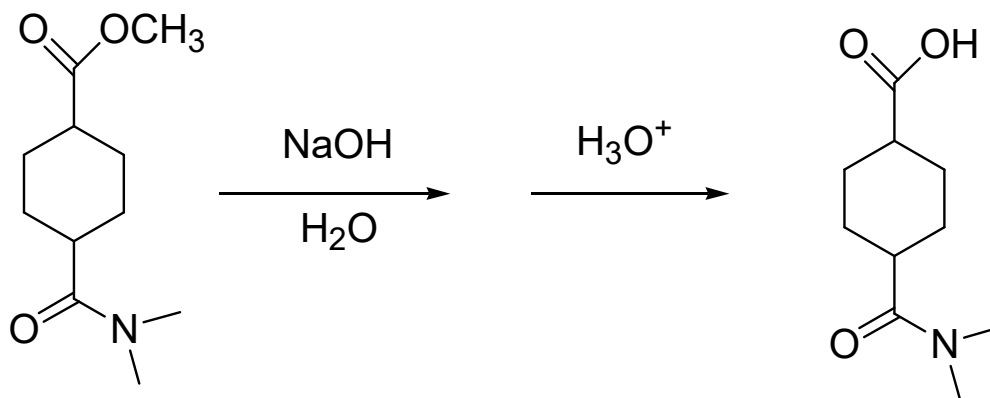
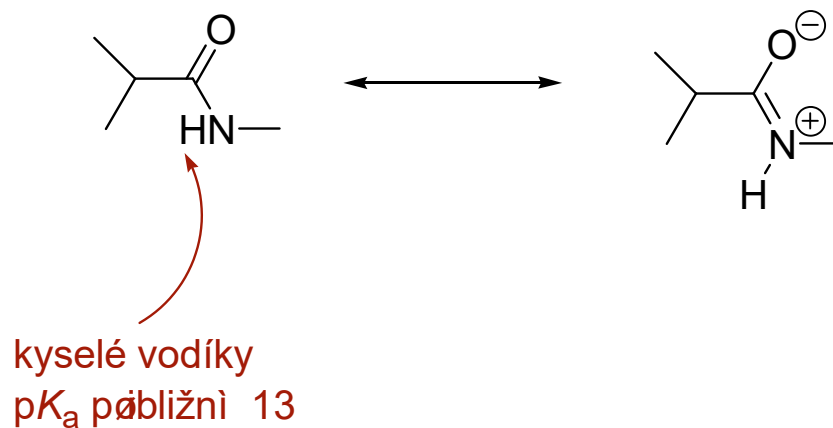
ANHYDRIDY KARBOXYLOVÝCH KYSELIN



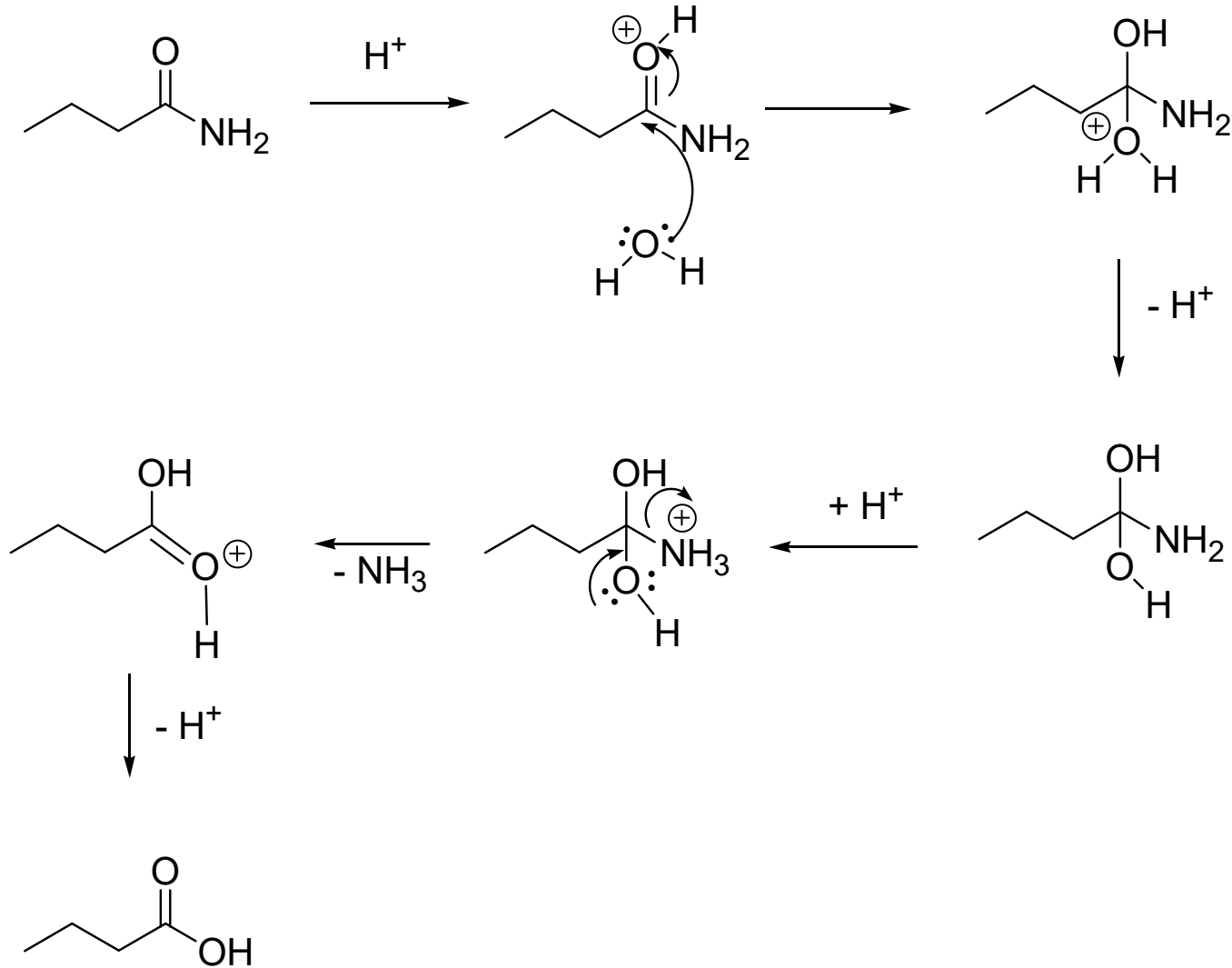
Reaktivita jako u chloridů karboxylových kyselin



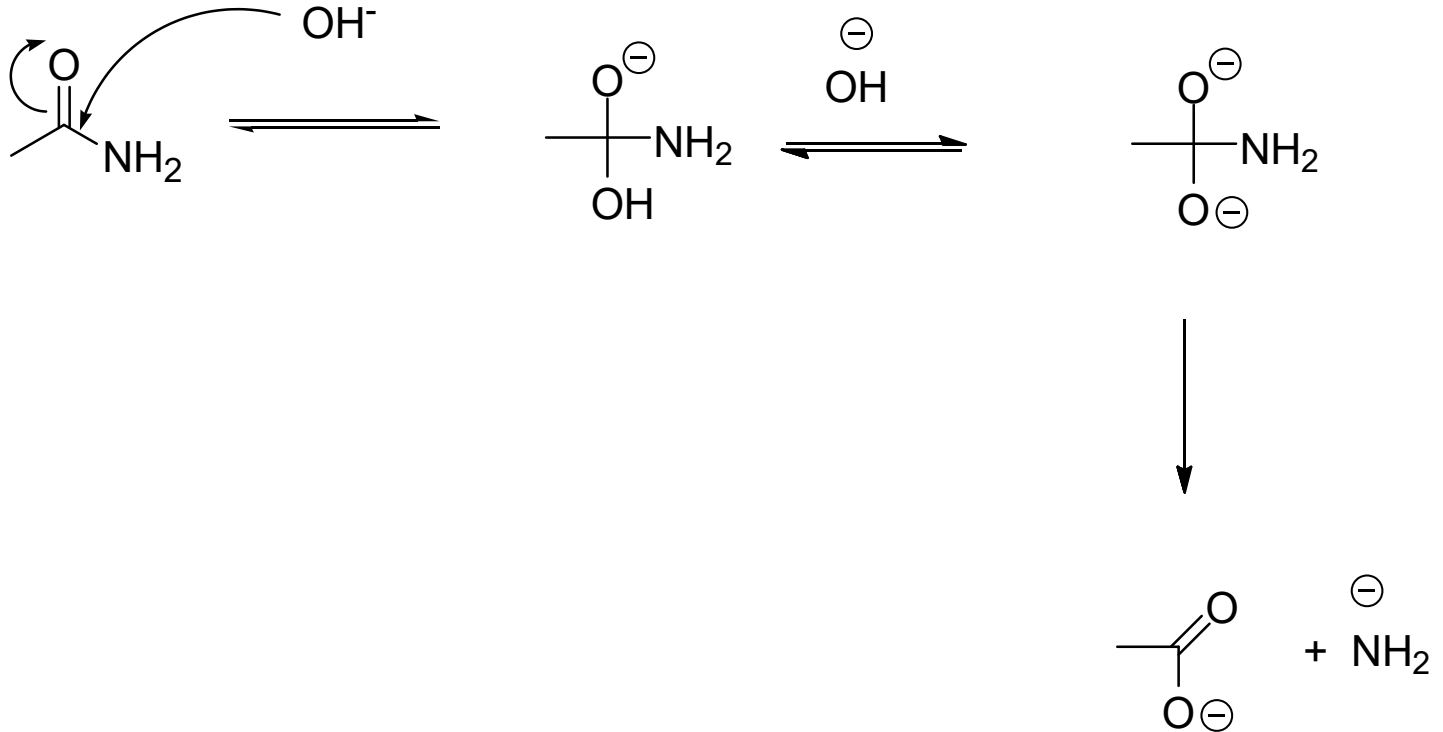
AMIDY KARBOXYLOVÝCH KYSELIN



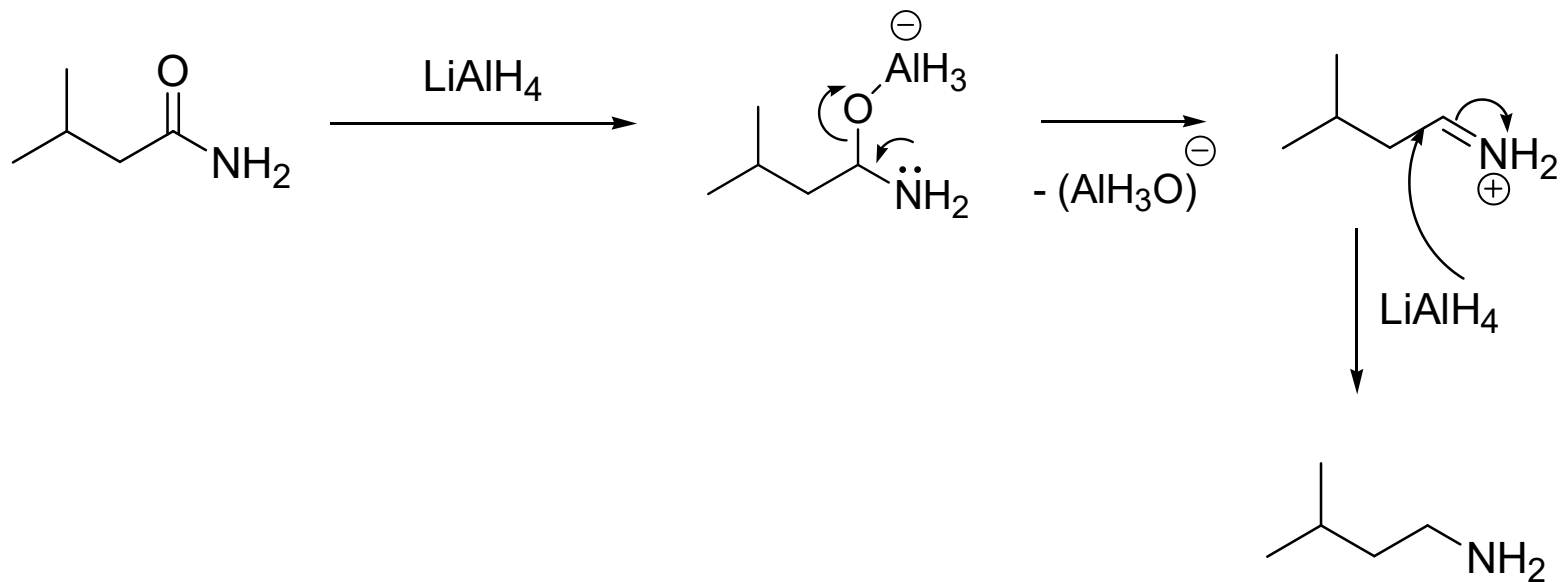
Kyselá hydrolyza amidů



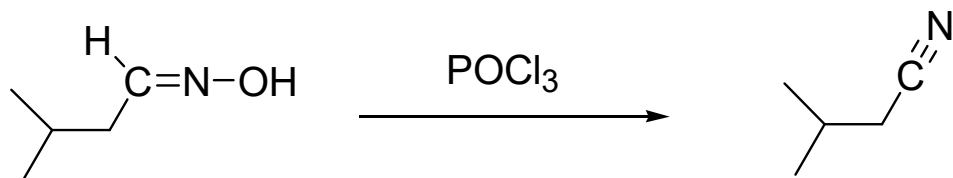
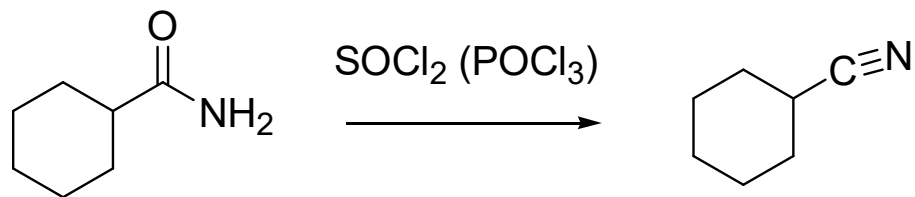
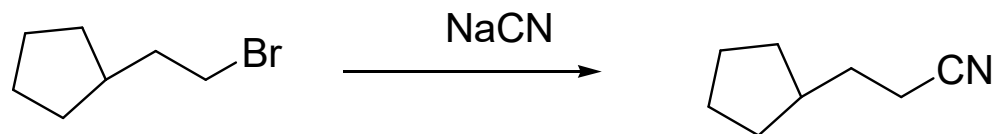
Bazická hydrolyzá amidů



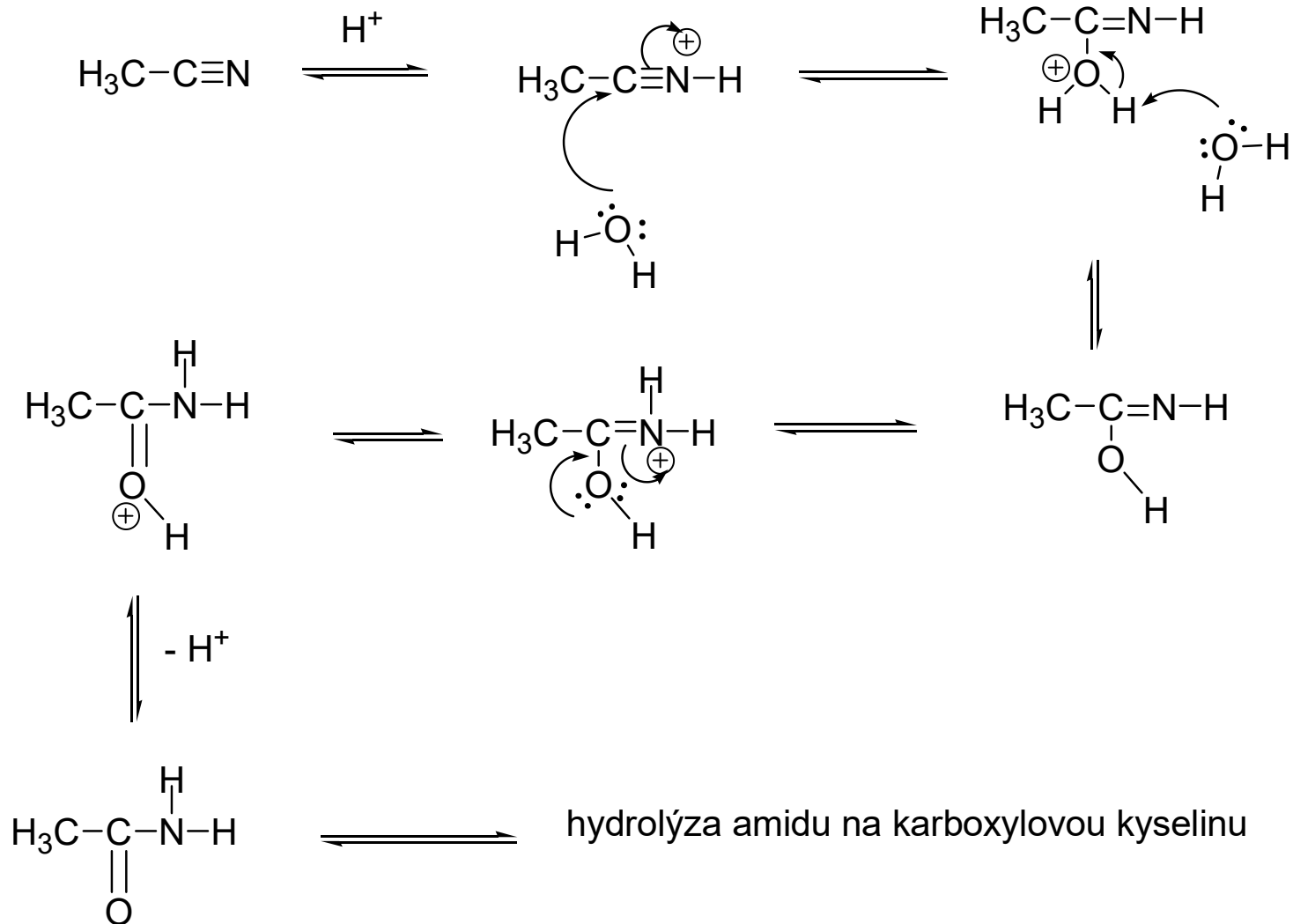
Redukce amidů



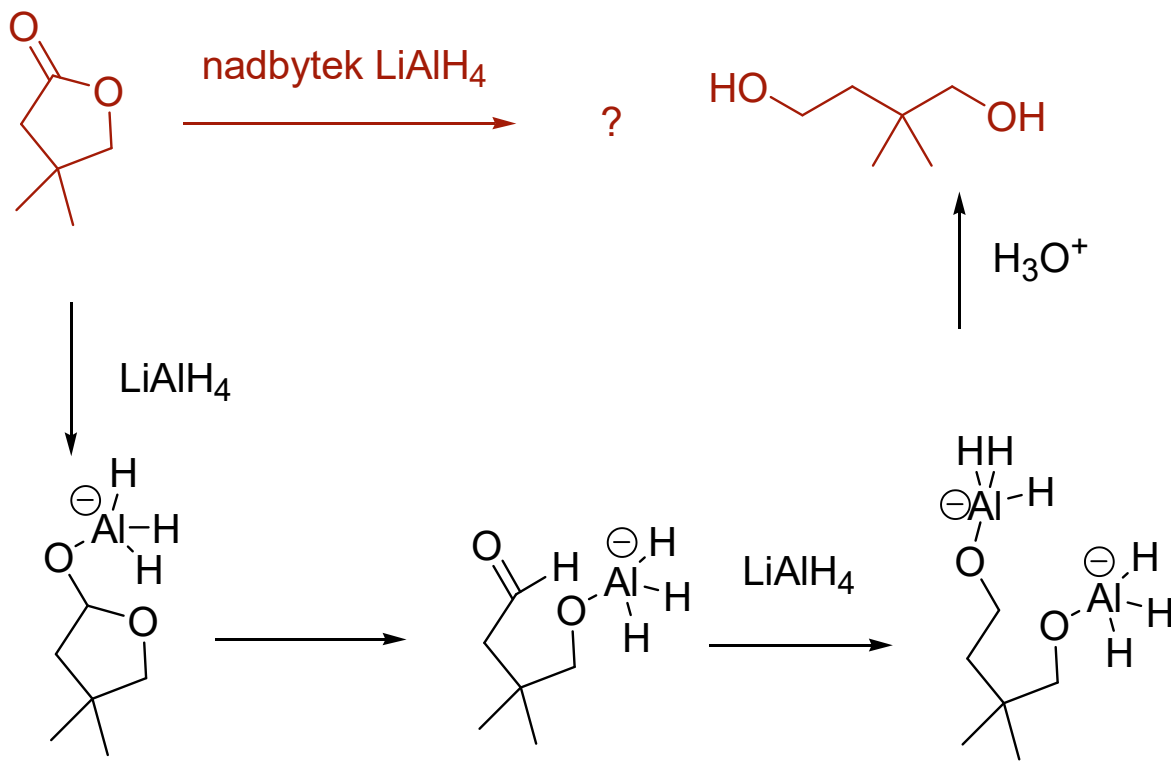
NITRILY KARBOXYLOVÝCH KYSELIN



Hydrolýza nitrilů



LAKTONY A LAKTAMY



Doplňte produkty reakcí

