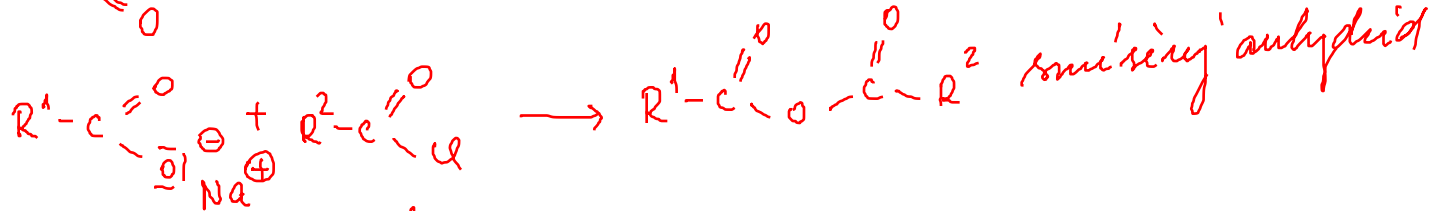
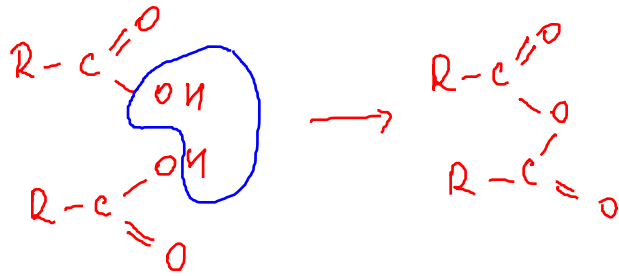
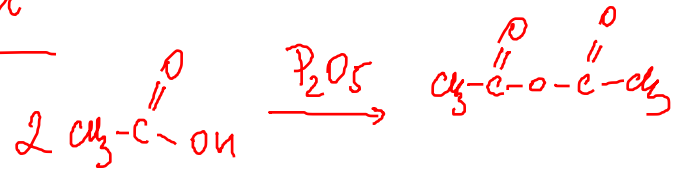
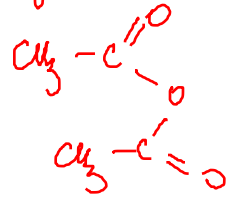
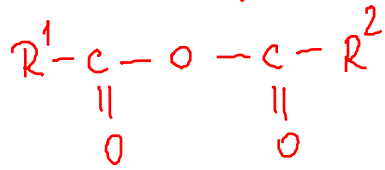
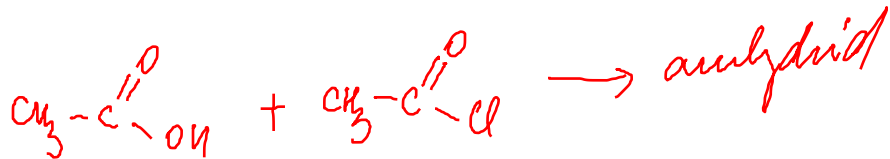
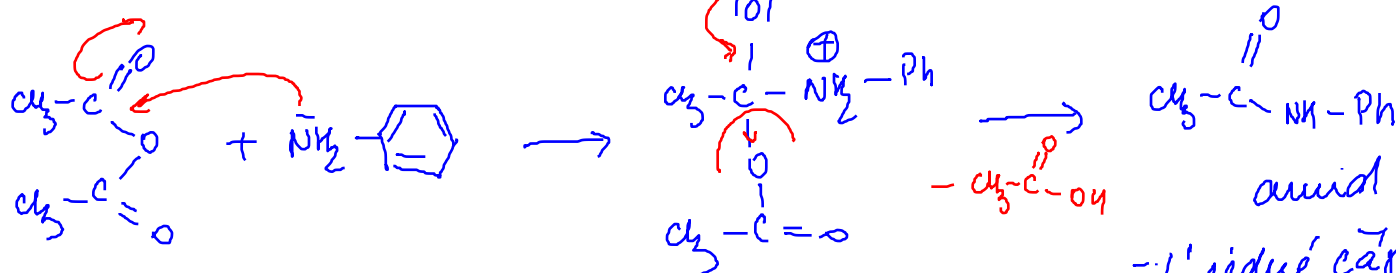
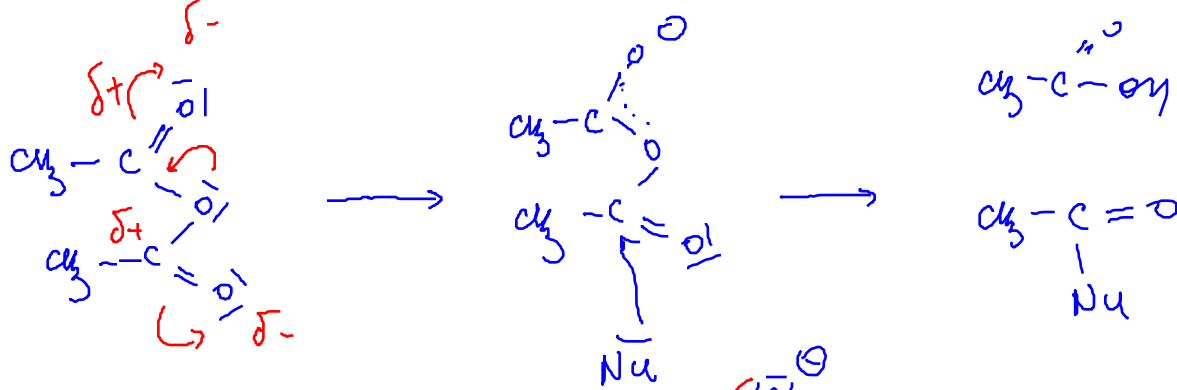


Anhydridy karboxylových kyselin

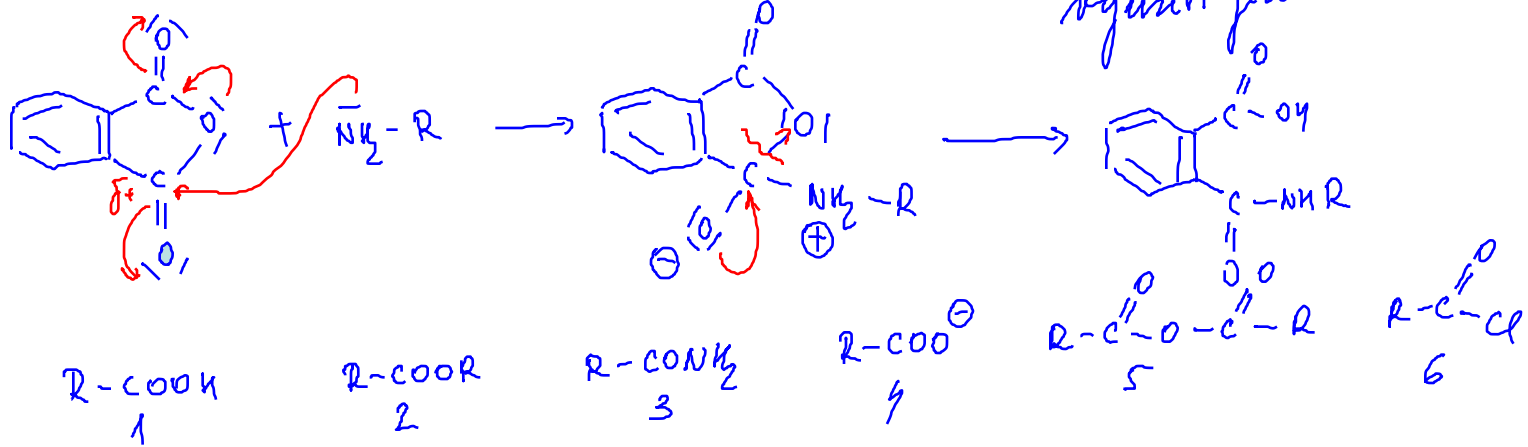


anhydrid kys. octové
-||- kys. benzoové





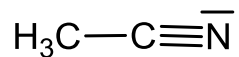
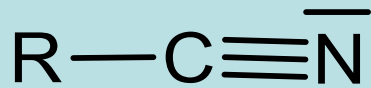
ryvniti jednu casti molekuly



reaktivite vůči nukleof. činidlu ataru

6 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 1

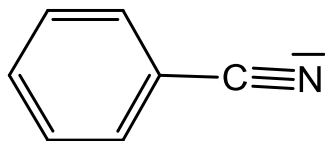
NITRILES AND ISOCYANIDES



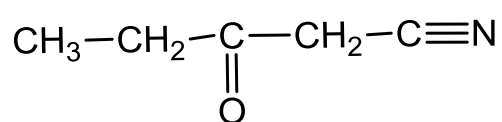
ethannitrile, acetonitrile



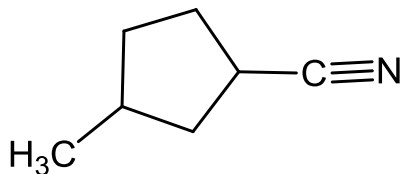
butannitrile



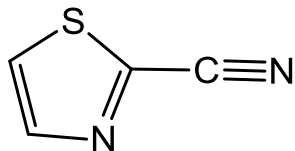
benzonitrile, benzoic acid nitrile



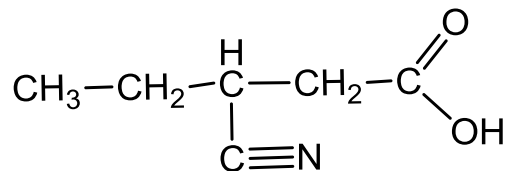
3-oxo-pentannitrile



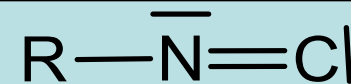
3-methylcyclopentane carbonitrile



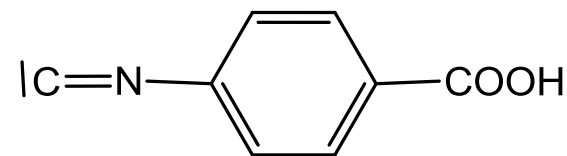
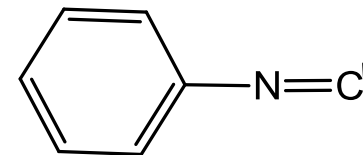
thiazole-2-carbonitrile



3-cyano-pentanoic acid

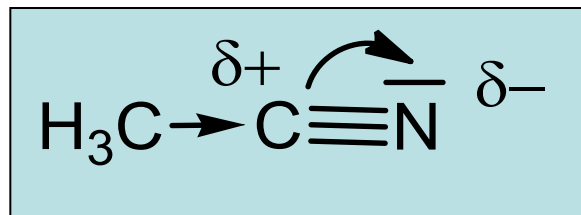


phenylisocyanide



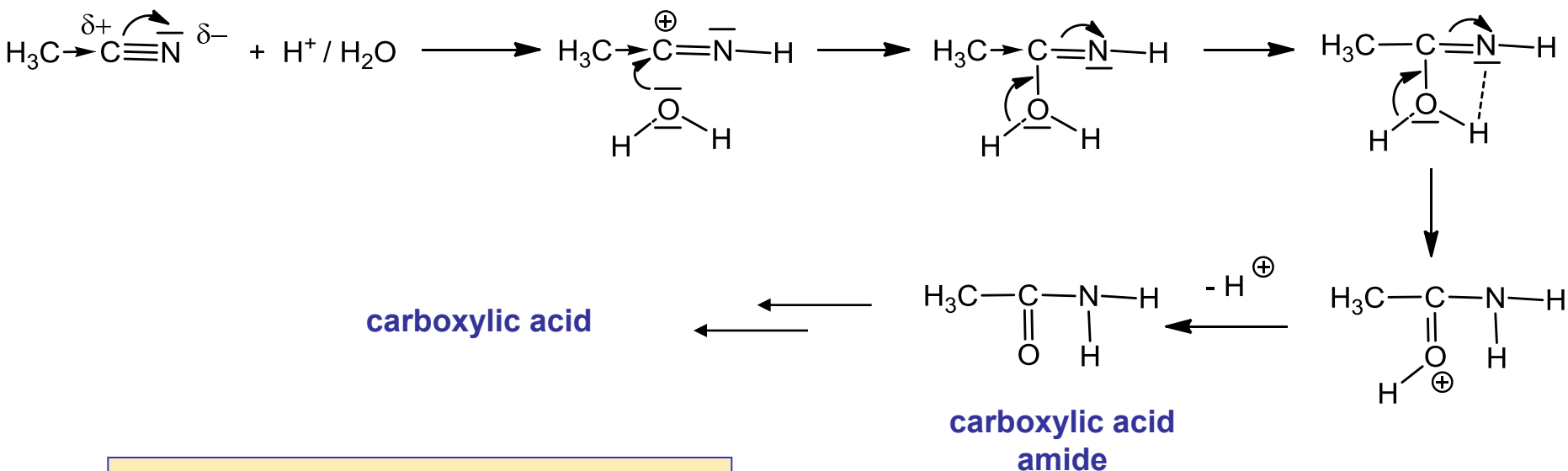
4-isocyanobenzoic acid

NITRILES AND ISOCYANIDES



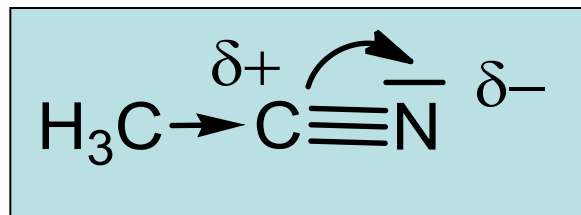
REACTIVITY:

- 1) activation of the triple bond by the attack of electrophile at N atom followed by nucleophilic attack at carbon atom
- 2) a strong nucleophile is able to attack carbon atom directly
- 3) acidic hydrogen atom in α -position



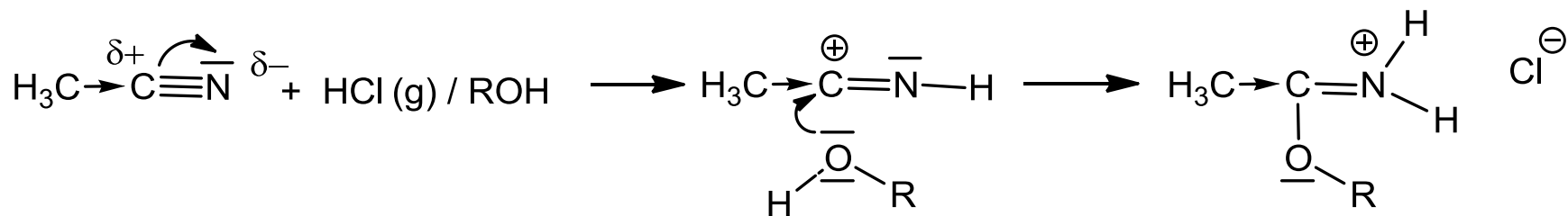
hydrolysis is carried out at higher temperature mostly by conc. H_2SO_4

NITRILES AND ISOCYANIDES

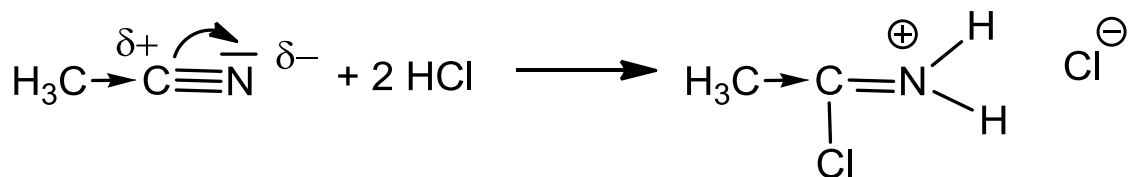


REACTIVITY:

- 1) activation of the triple bond by the attack of electrophile at N atom followed by nucleophilic attack at carbon atom
- 2) a strong nucleophile is able to attack carbon atom directly
- 3) acidic hydrogen atom in α -position

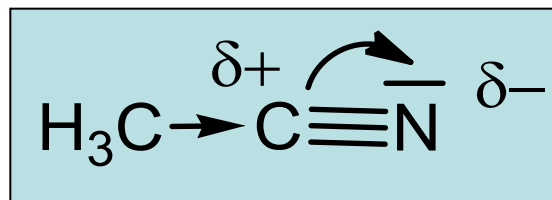


iminoether hydrochloride



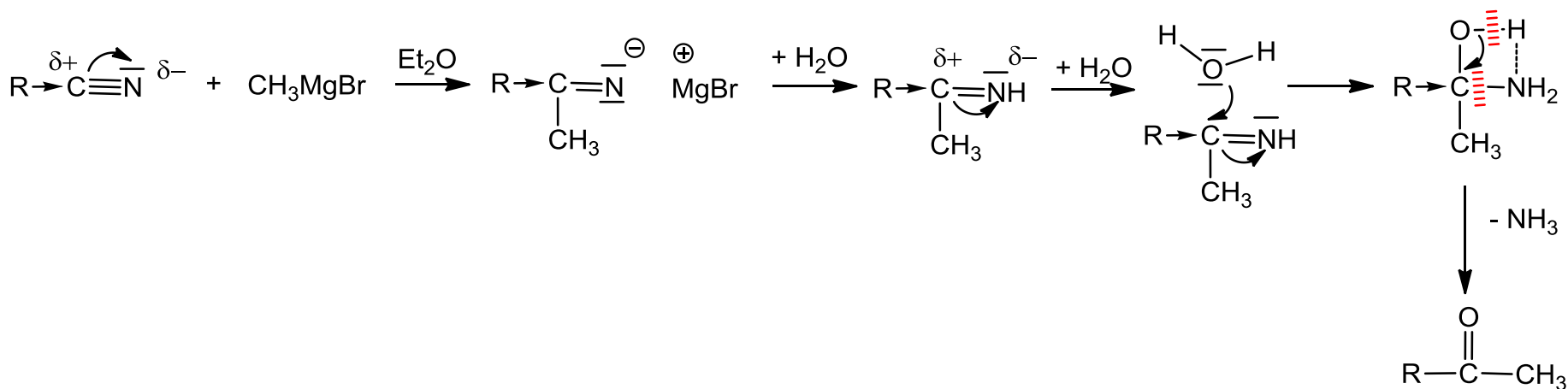
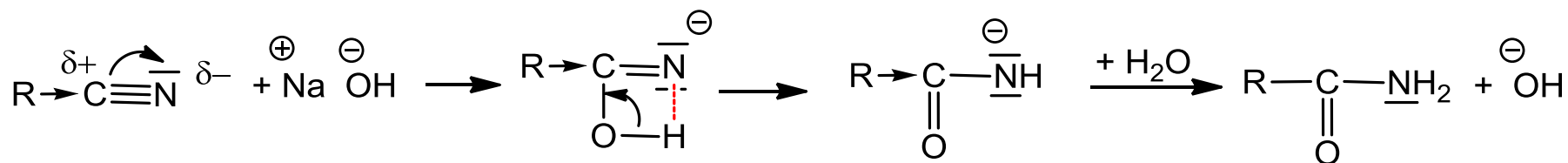
iminochloride hydrochloride

NITRILES AND ISOCYANIDES

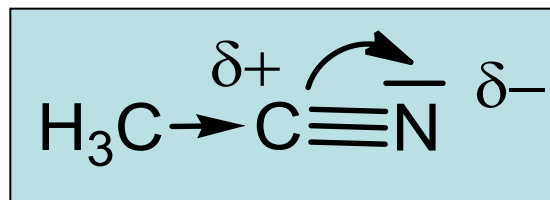


REACTIVITY:

- 1) activation of the triple bond by the attack of electrophile at N atom followed by nucleophilic attack at carbon atom
- 2) **a strong nucleophile is able to attack carbon atom directly**
- 3) acidic hydrogen atom in α -position



NITRILES AND ISOCYANIDES



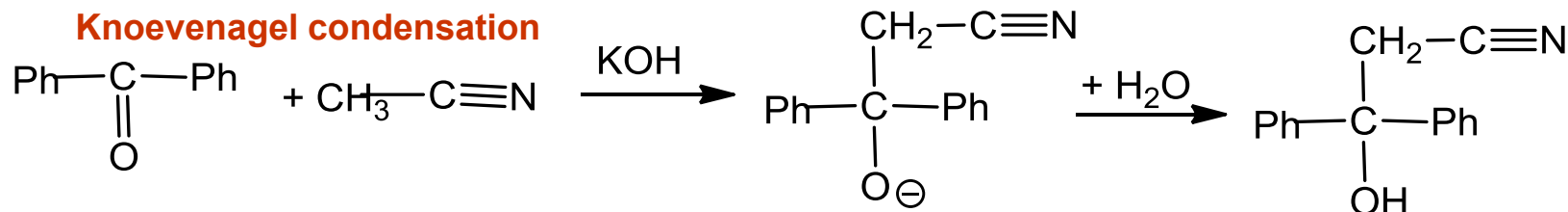
$$pK_a = 25$$

REACTIVITY:

- 1) activation of the triple bond by the attack of electrophile at N atom followed by nucleophilic attack at carbon atom
- 2) a strong nucleophile is able to attack carbon atom directly
- 3) acidic hydrogen atom in α -position

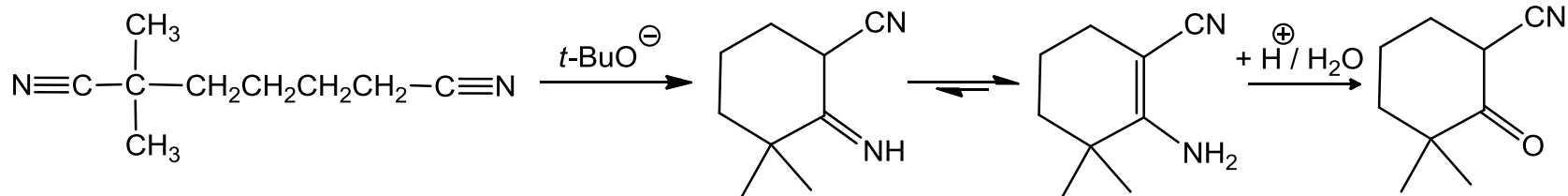
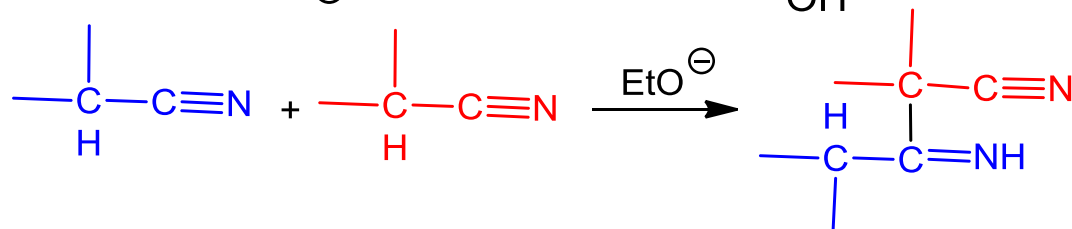
condensation with aldehydes and ketones

Knoevenagel condensation

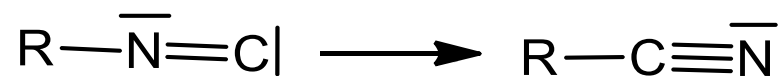


condensation with another nitrile

Thorpe-Ziegler reaction

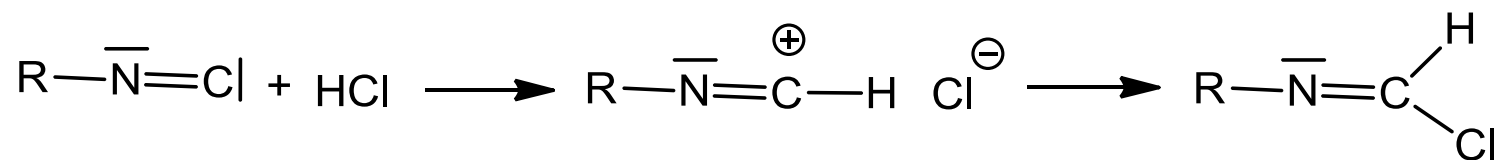


NITRILES AND ISOCYANIDES



poisons and terribly smelling compounds

react with electrophiles at carbon atom



formic acid derivatives

„isonitril“ test – a proof of amino group in biological material

