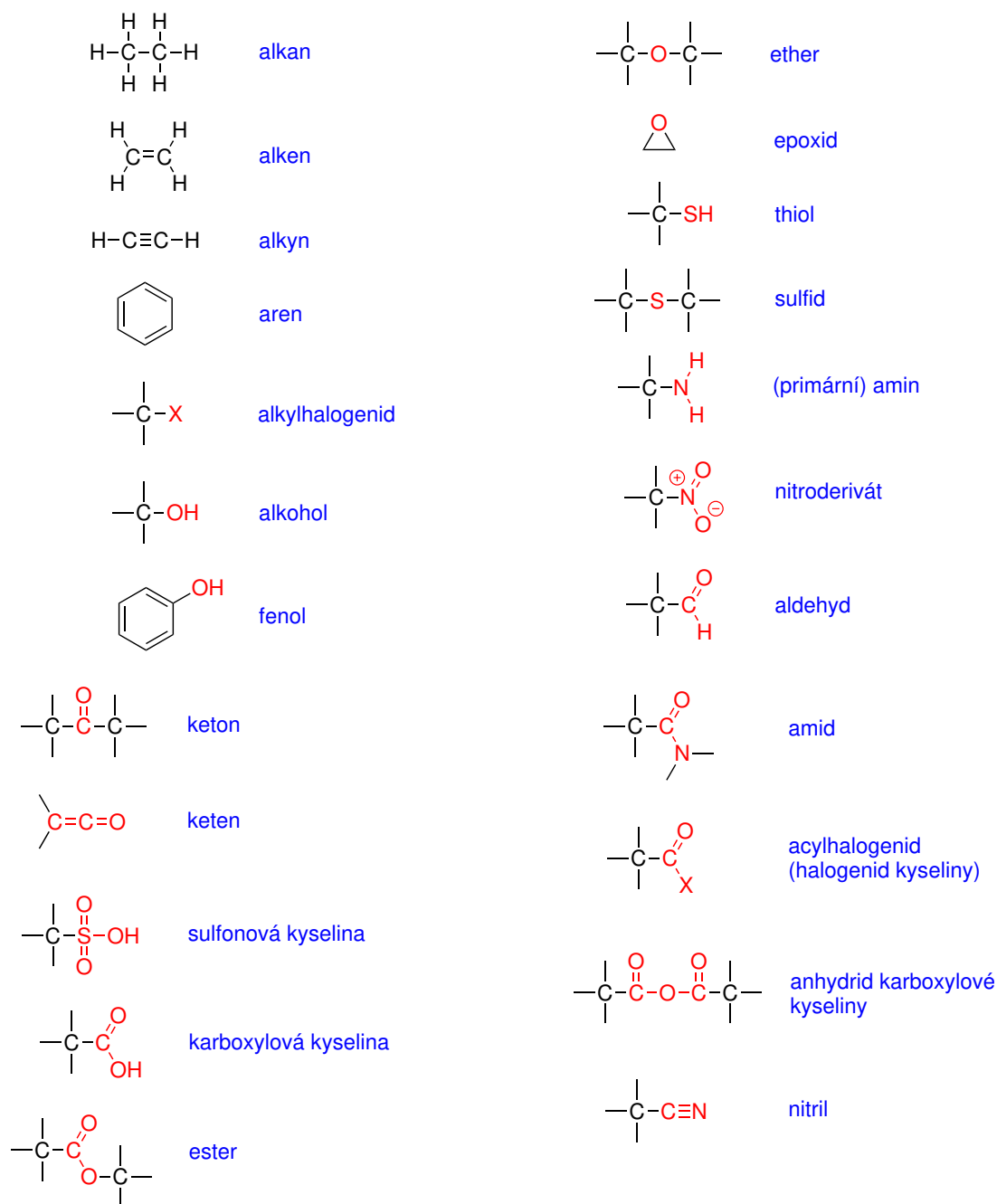


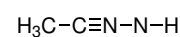
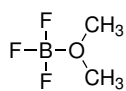
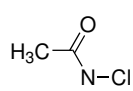
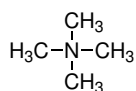
1. Seminář

Přehled základních funkčních skupin

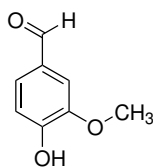


Příklady:

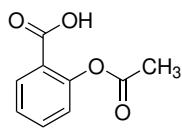
1. Předpokládejte, že kromě atomu vodíku mají všechny atomy v následujících molekulách elektronový oktet. Doplňte atomům nevazebné elektronové páry a případně jejich náboje.



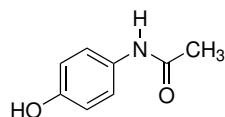
2. V následujících molekulách identifikujte, označte a pojmenujte přítomné funkční skupiny.



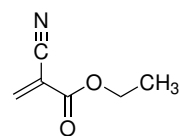
vanilin



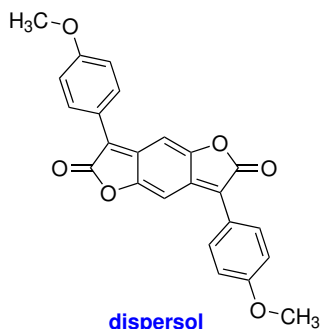
kyselina
acetylsalicylová



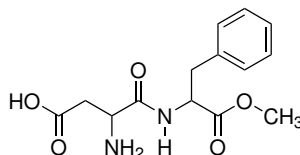
paracetamol



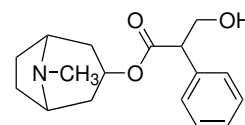
sekundové lipidlo



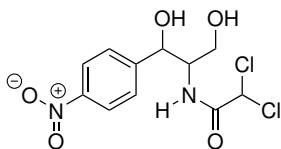
dispersol



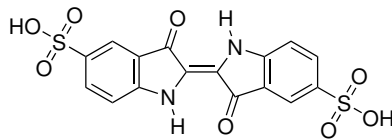
aspartam



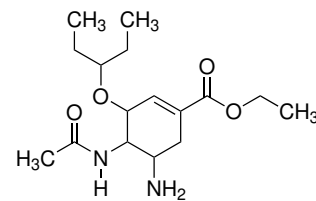
atropin



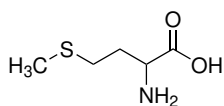
chloramfenikol



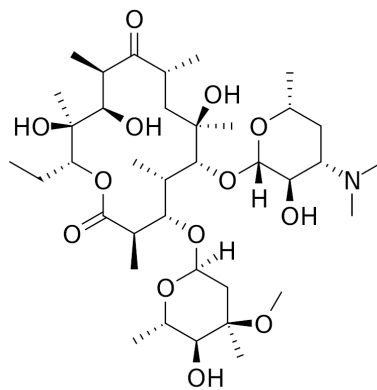
indigokarmin



oseltamivir

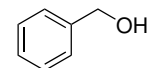
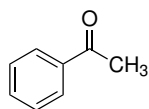
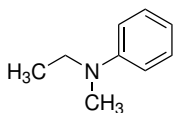
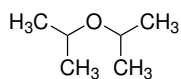


methionin

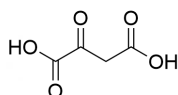
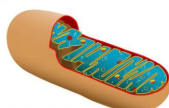
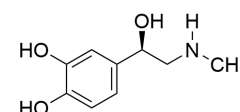
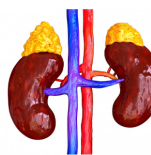
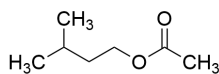
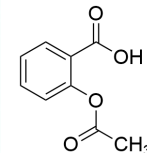
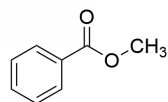
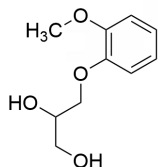
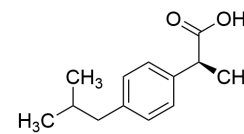
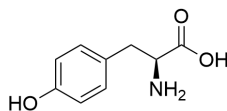
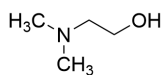
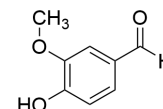
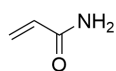
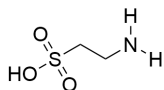


erythromycin

3. Pomocí radikálově funkčního názvosloví pojmenujte následující látky:



4. S pomocí substitučního názvosloví vytvořte názvy následujících látek včetně zahrnutí deskriptoru pro popis konfigurace stereoenního centra.



5. Napište vzorce následujících látek:



2,4-dichlorfenoxyoctová kyselina



1,1,1-trichlor-2,2-bis(4-chlorfenyl)ethan



isobutyl-acetát nebo 2-methypropyl-acetát