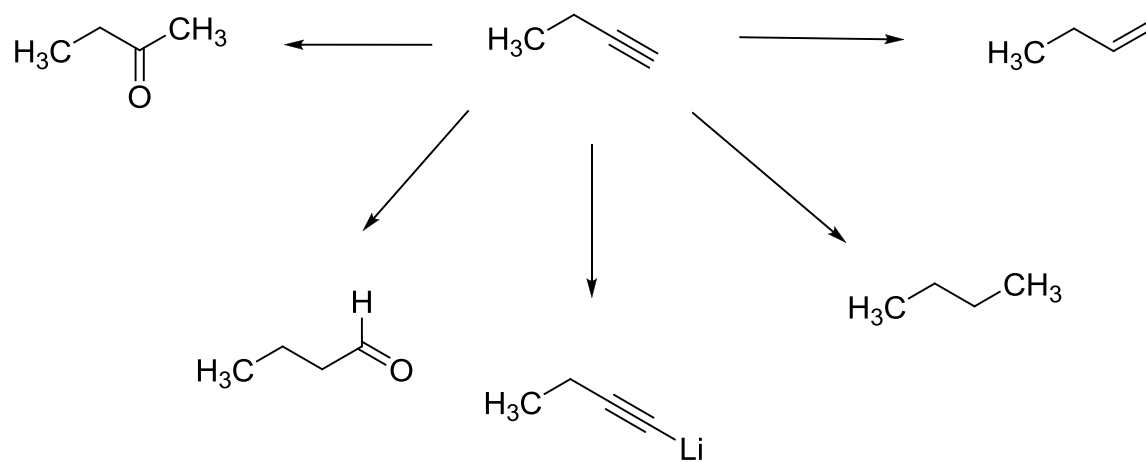
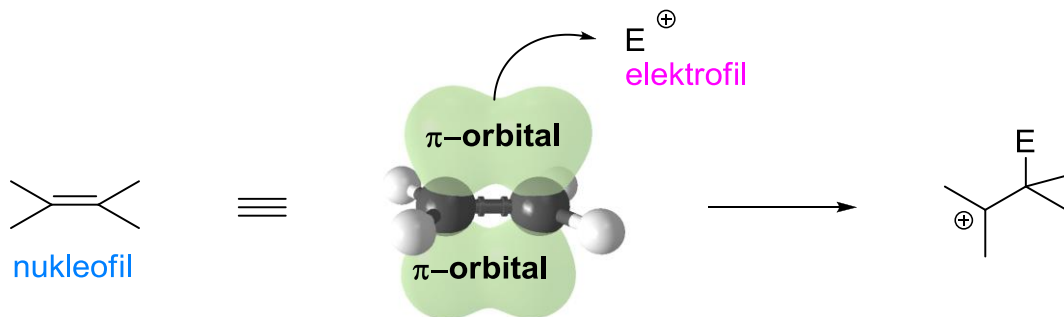
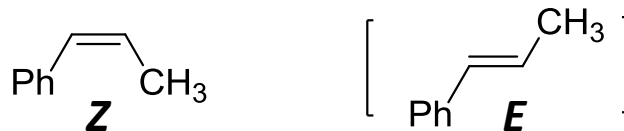
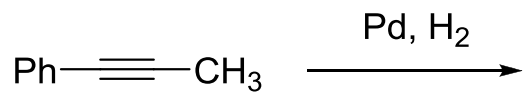




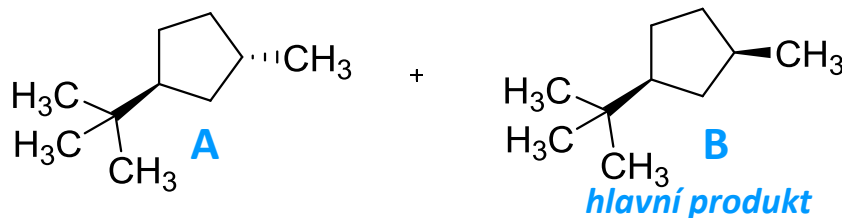
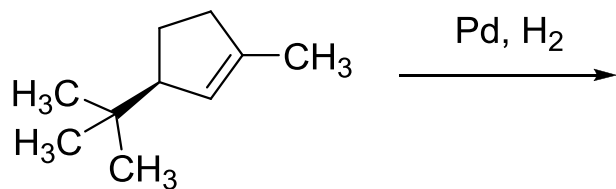
1. Alkeny a alkyňy



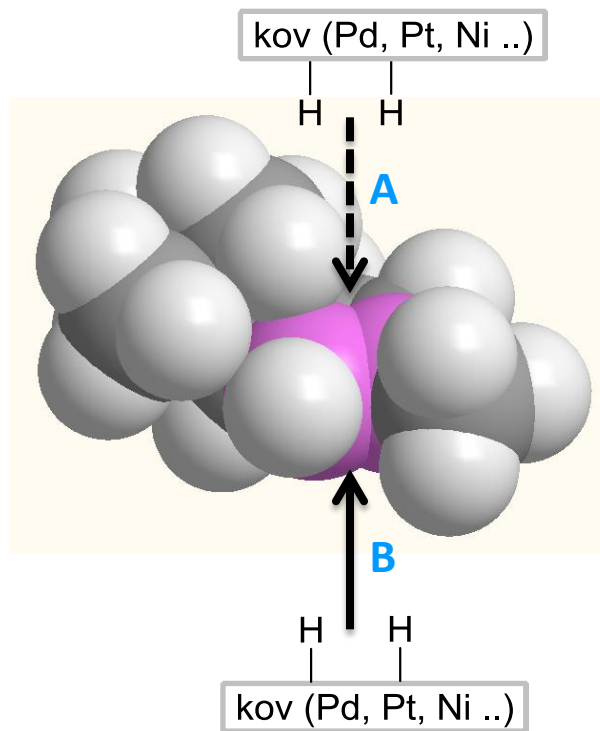
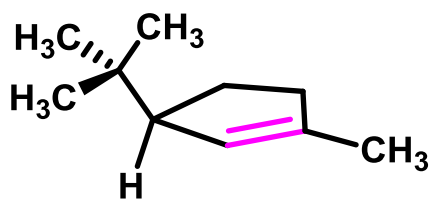


diastereomery

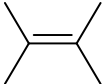
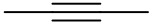

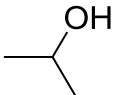

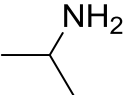



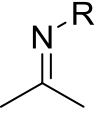
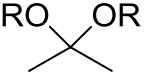

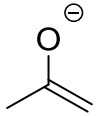

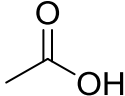
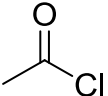
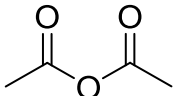
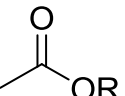
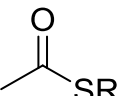
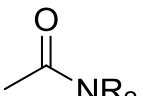
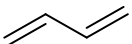
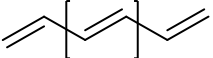
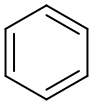
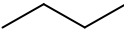
*syn adiční mechanismus hydrogenace
neumožňuje vznik E isomeru*



diastereomery



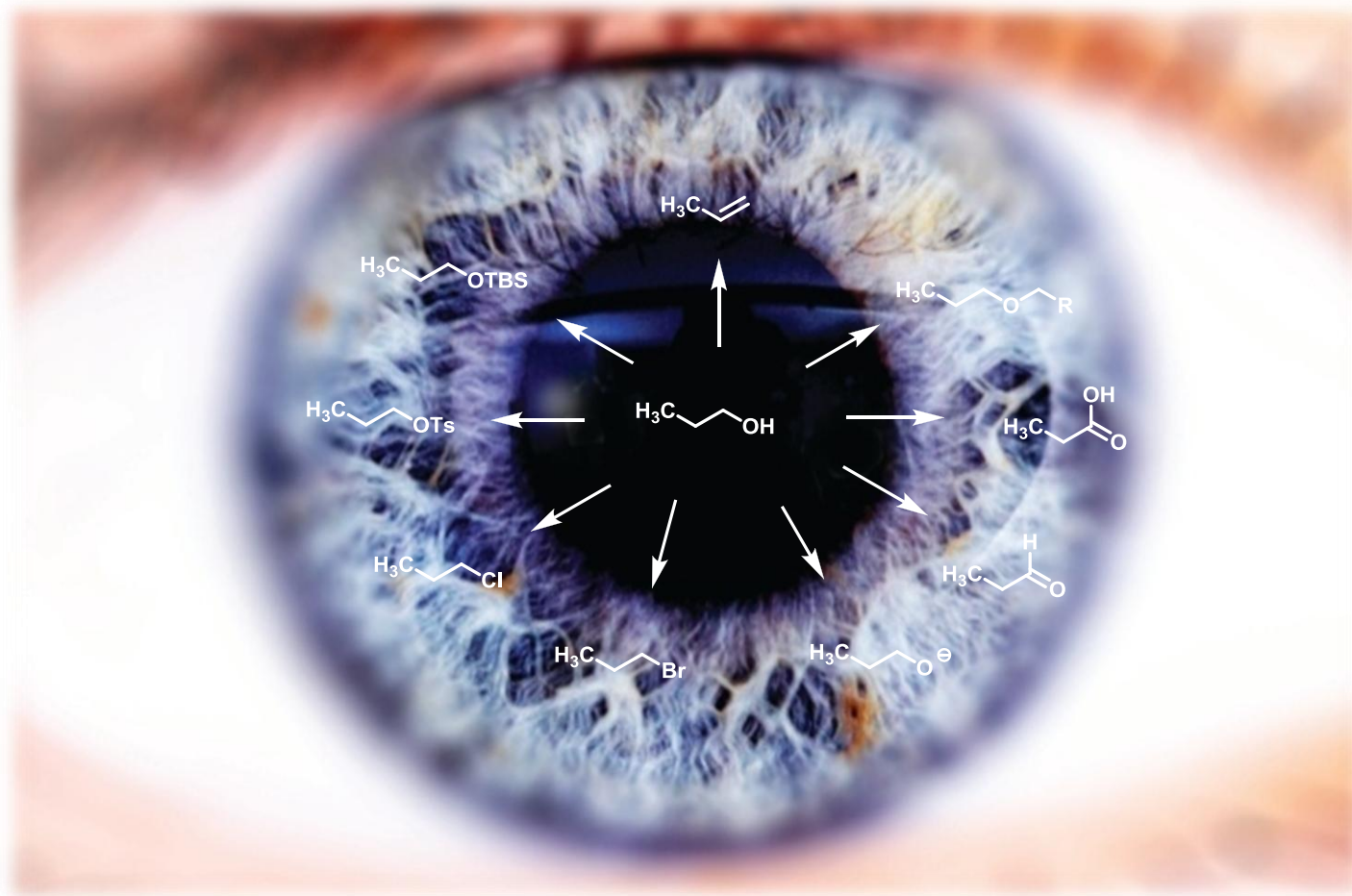


1.  
alken alkyn
2.     
alkyl halogenid alkohol thiol amin epoxid
3.    
aldehyd keton imin acetal
4.   
enol enolát enamín
5.      
karboxylová kyselina acyl chlorid anhydrid ester thioester amid
6.  
dien polyen
7. 
aryl
8. 
alkan

Reaktivitu organických molekul lze často odhadnout na základě přítomných funkčních skupin.



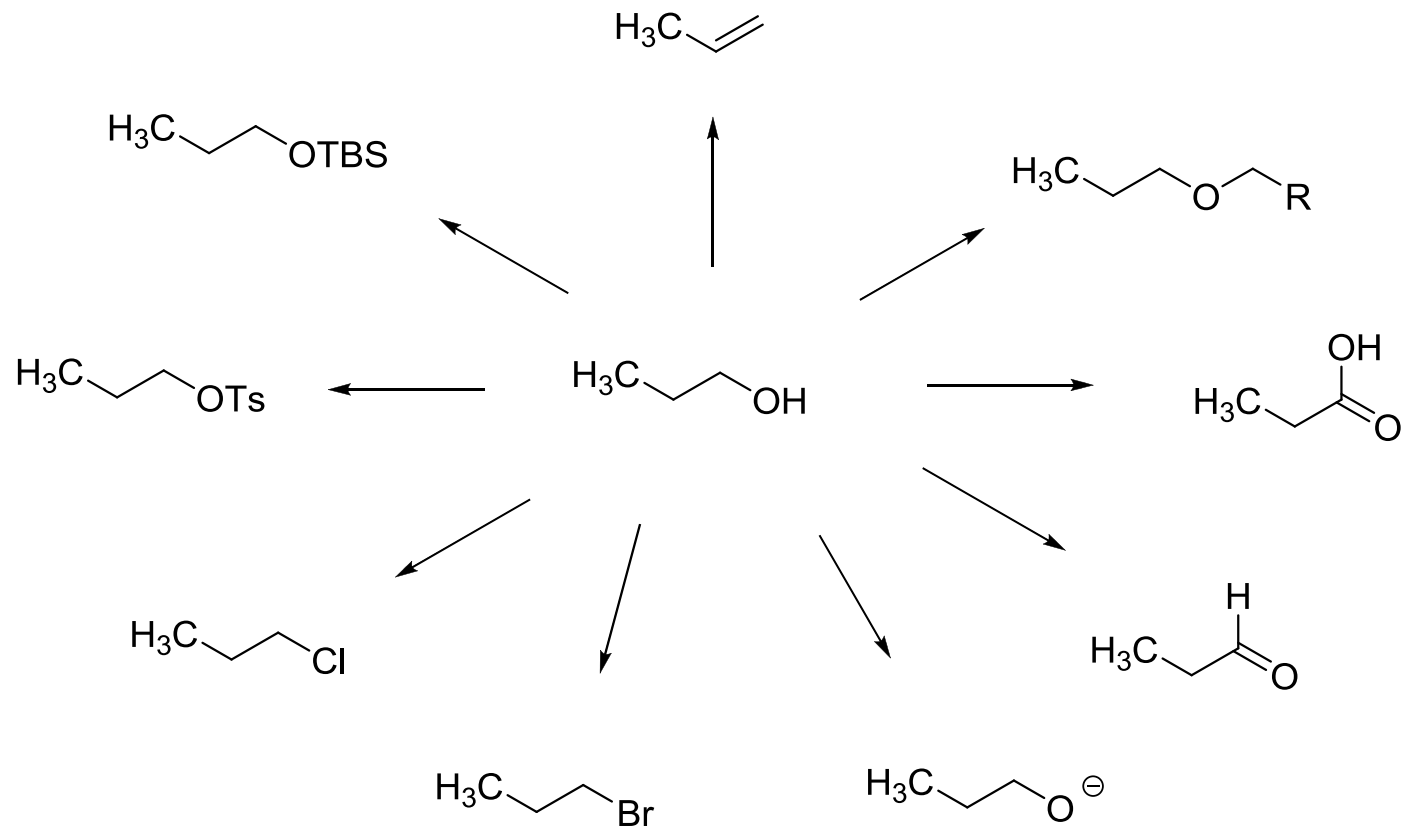
2. Alkoholy, thioly, aminy



oko studenta Organické chemie II

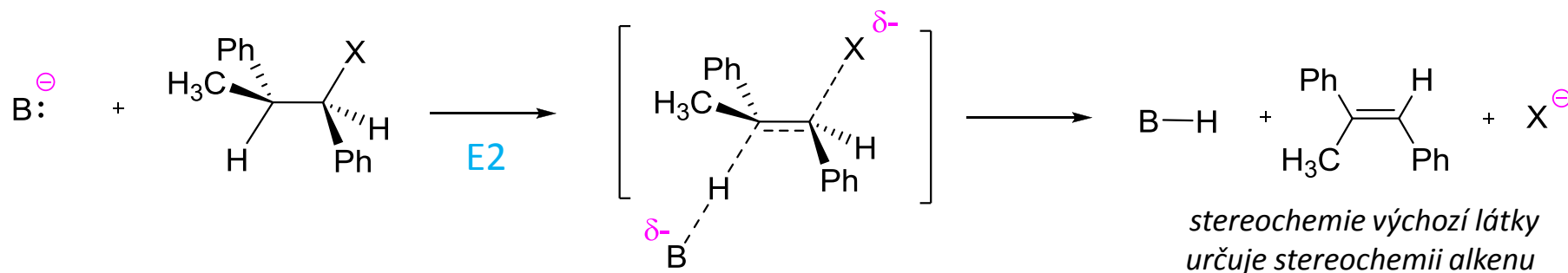
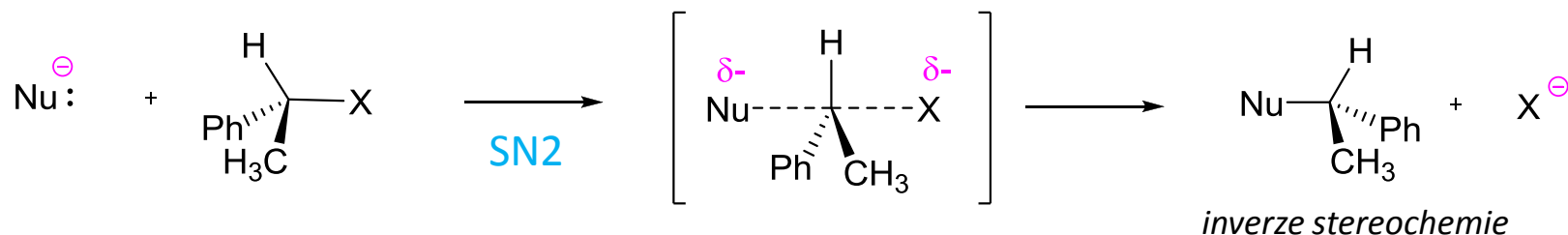


2. Alkoholy, thioly, aminy





▪ Geometrické aspekty substituce (SN2) a eliminace (E2)



- Průběh substituční/eliminační reakce ovlivňuje několik faktorů (viz Organická chemie I)

“kvalita nukleofilu/báze” ... nukleofilita, bazicita, sterická náročnost

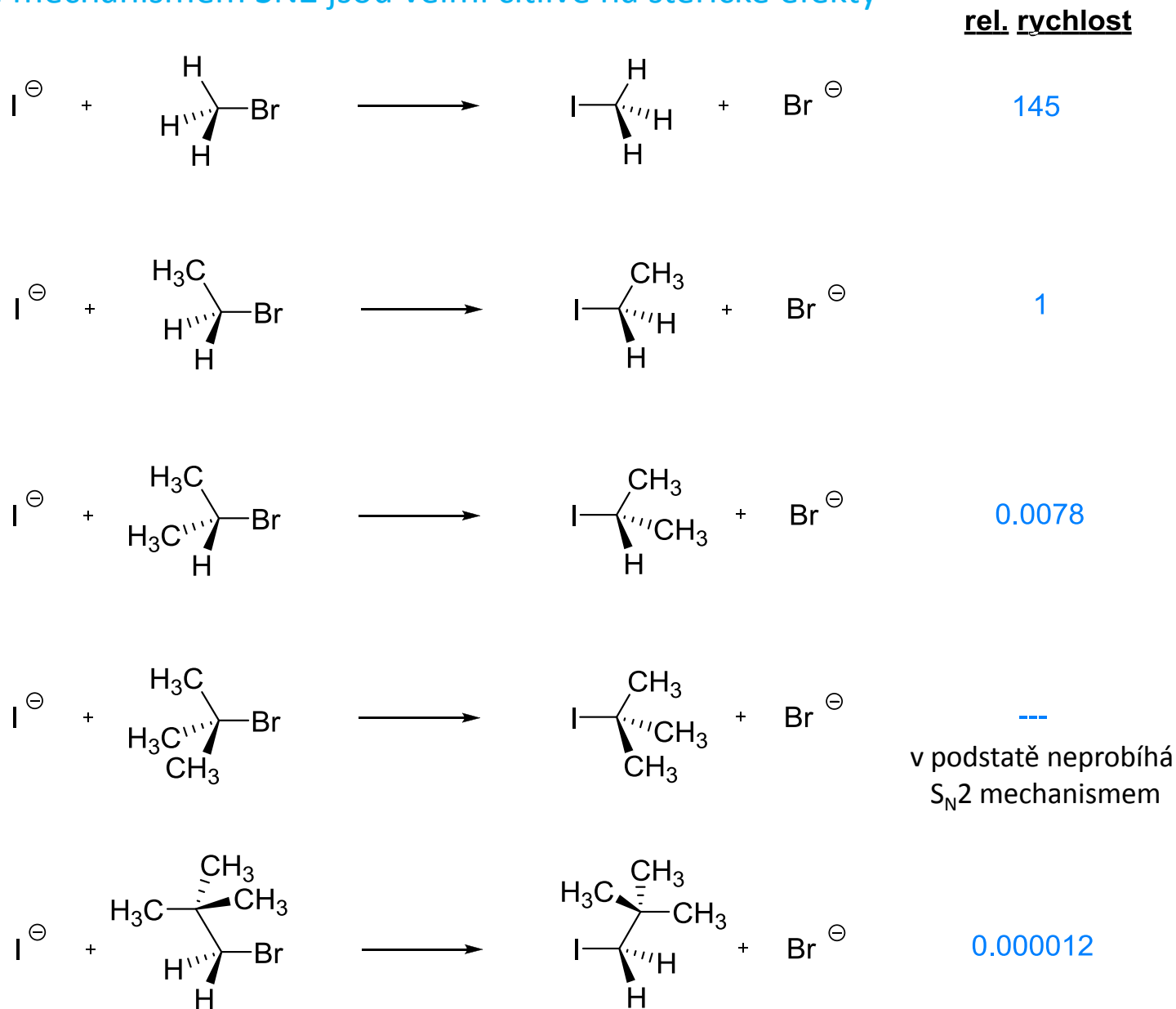
“kvalita elektrofilu” ... sterická náročnost, odstupující skupina

reakční podmínky ... solvent, teplota, koncentrace

$$\text{rychlost reakce} = k [\text{Nu nebo B}] [\text{R}_3\text{X}]$$



- Substituce mechanismem SN2 jsou velmi citlivé na sterické efekty





- Substituce mechanismem SN2 jsou velmi citlivé na sterické efekty

