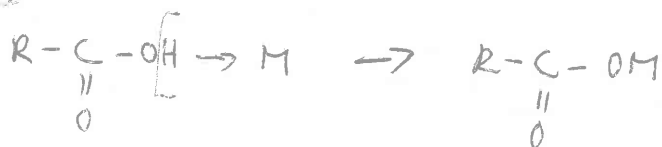


Funkční deriváty karboxylových kyselin

SOLI



CH_3COOH - k. octová
 k. ethanová

$\rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ - octan sodný

sodná sůl kys. octové (opisem)

sodium - ethanoát

↑
Na

↑
called

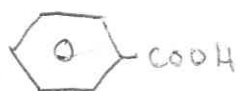
↑
potassium - acetate



$\rightarrow$ kalium - natrium - butandioát



$\rightarrow$ kalium - hydrogenbutandioát



- k. benzenkarboxylová

- k. benzoová



- benzoan sodný

sodium - benzenkarboxylát



- dikalium - benzen-1,4-dikarboxylát

tereftalan didtaseiný

reakce - a) reakce s hydroxidem



- b) reakce s kovem



- c) reakce s kyselinou



↓

mravenčí draselny

solium-methanoat

reakce - a) decarboxylace



- b) reakce se silnější kys.



- c) octan hlinitý - olej

bemoran sodný - konzervační prostředek

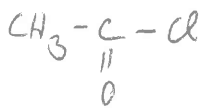
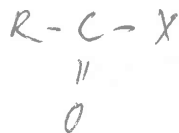
ok octan sodný a draselny - katalyzátor

palmitan sodný a draselny > vyjdle

stearan sodný a draselny

ACYLHALOGENIDY, zvl. kys.

- OH nahrazena halogenem



ethanoylchlorid

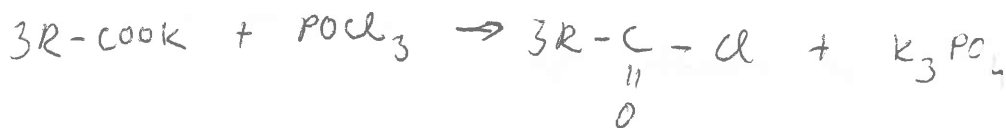
chlorid kys. octové

acetylchlorid

příprava - (a) ze karbox. kyselin s dichlorem thionylu SOCl_2 (i x)



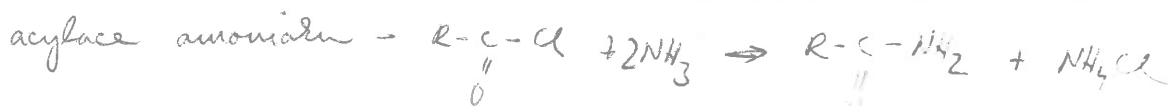
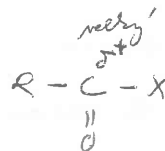
- (b) reakce soli s trichlorem fosforu POCl_3



vlastnosti - rozpínavý, zapalivý; značné reakční, sprisotom navázaný X

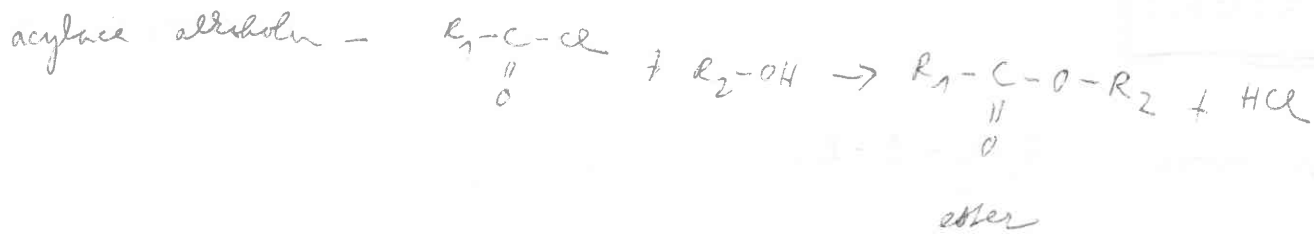
- reakce s vodou $\text{RCOX} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{RCOOH} + \text{HX}$

- jípik pomoci se acyl karbox. do molekuly

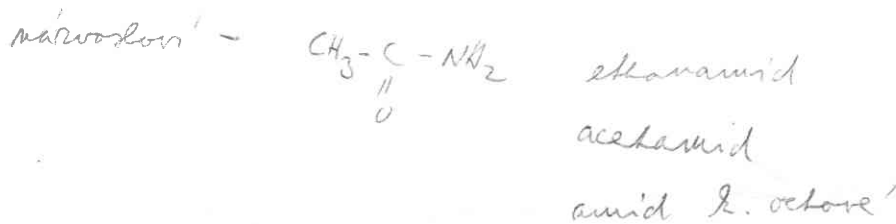


amid

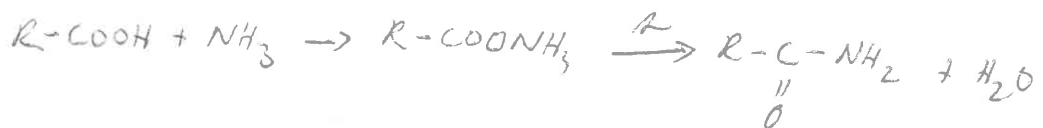
Učebnice přebírá na pH a neuvádí to, jak se to dělá, vizovat to znamená



AMIDY | kurz. kys.



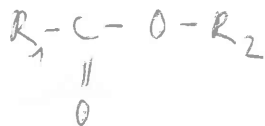
- prprava - acylace amoniak
 - termickyim rozkladem amonnych sol'



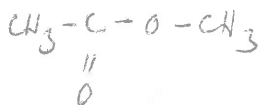
- vladnost - zapalivy nebo pevne' latty
 - v prumyslu jako rozpoustedla (formamid)

ESTERY

st. more



metanol

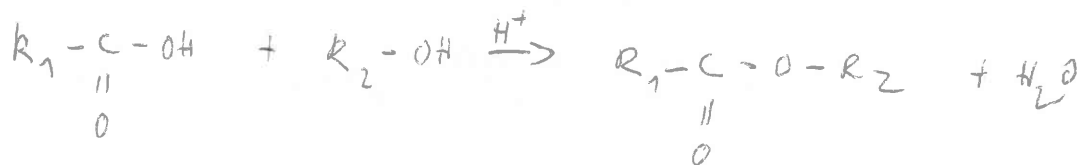


methyl - etanol

octan metylmety', metyl-mety'

methyl ester kys. octove

príprava - esterifikace



- anhydrid s alkoholem

- acylace alkoholem

vlastnosti - rozpínavý, pínávaná ovocná vôňa,

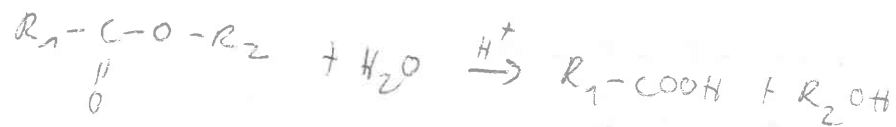
- estery glycerolu jsou rozpínavým tukem



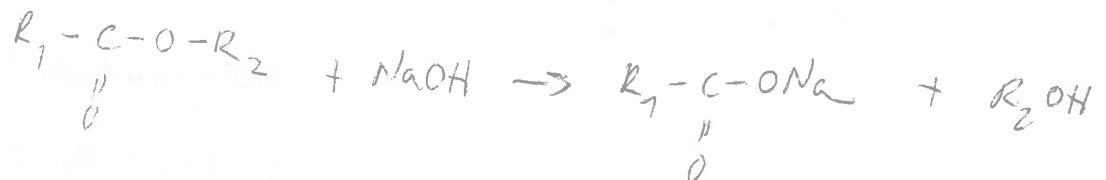
triglycerid



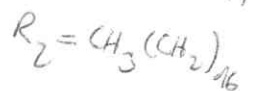
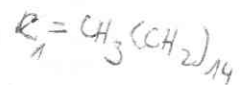
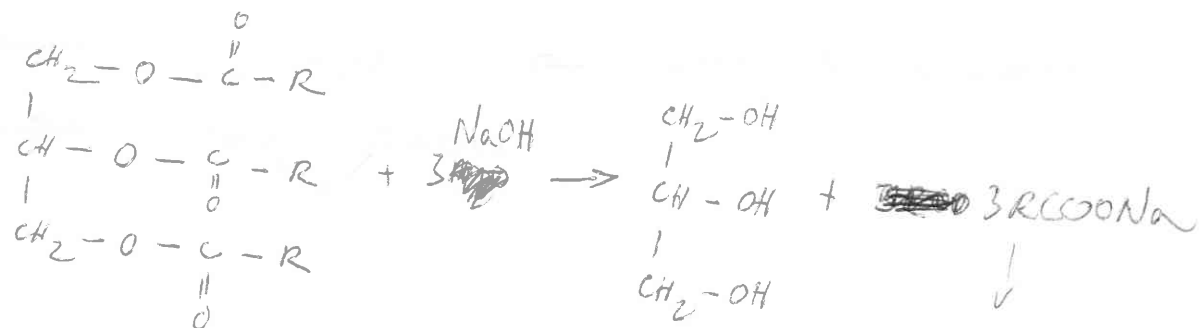
hydrolyza - kyselina



- alkalická

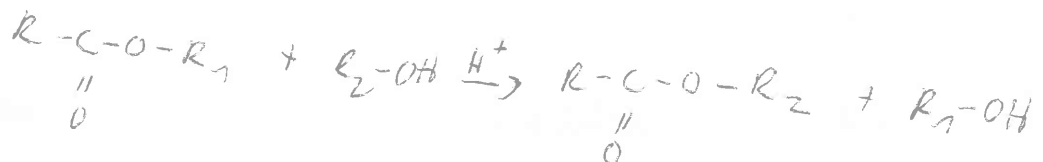


výsledkem alkalické hydrolyzy triglyceridů jsou mydla



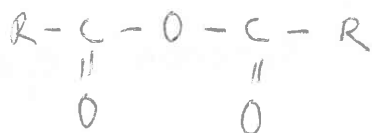
R_1 = palmitan kyselina
 R_2 = stearan > kyselina
mydla

reesterifikace -



ANHYDRIDY - ~~anhydri~~ společenin dvou karbox. skupin za odštěpení vody

ob. vzorec



názvy

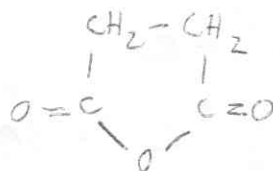


anhydrid kys. octové

ethananhydrid

acetanhydrid

obvykle symetrické



anhydrid kys. jantarové

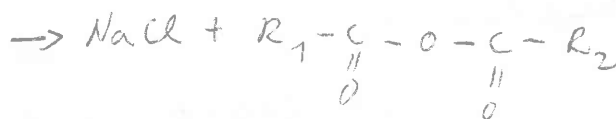
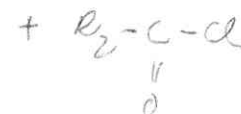
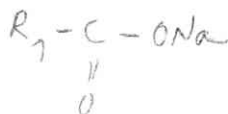
subcinanhydrid



benzenkarboxyanhydrid

anhydrid kys. benzoové

příprava -

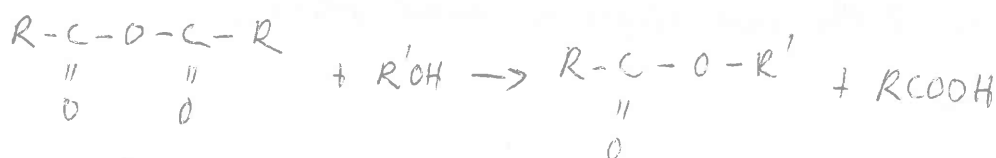
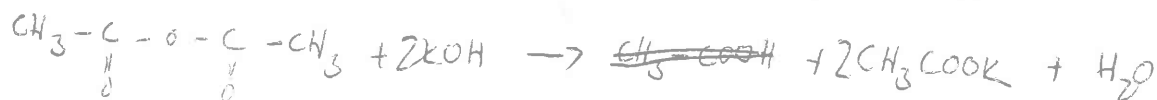
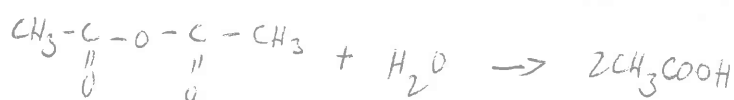


sůl

acyklohexen

anhydrid

rovná rovnováha - monokarboxylát - kyselina, ostatní - pevné látky
- rozpachání, reagují s vodou (nen. karb. kys.)

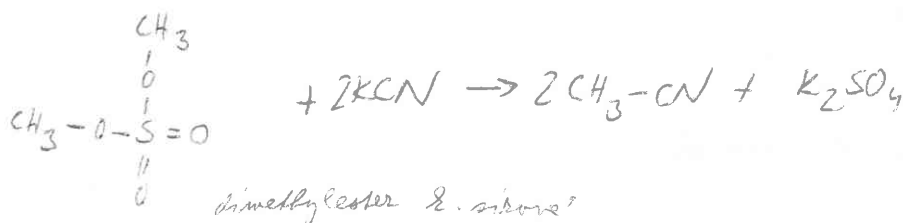


NITRILY - obsahují vz. $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$

mizroslovi $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ ethanonitril
acetanonitril
nitril kys. octové

- $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ benzenkarbonitril
benzonitril
nitril kys. benzoové

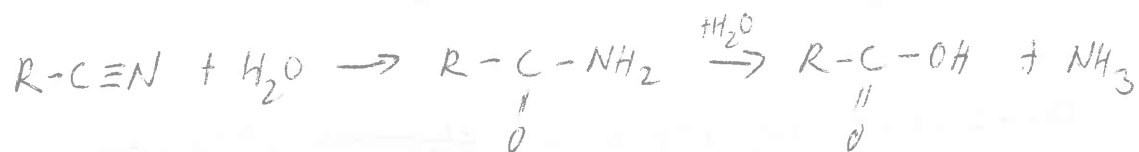
příprava - $\text{CH}_3-\text{Cl} + \text{KCN} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CN} + \text{KCl}$



akutní - kapalné nebo ~~pevné~~ pevné látky (místní teplo tkání)

- jsou jedovaté

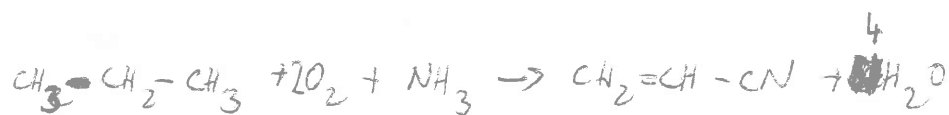
- hydrolyzou přechází na amidy (a na kyseliny)



- akrylonitril $CH_2=CH-CN$

- rychlejší látka pro přípravu synt. vláken

- myroba



- kyanovodík, nitril kys. mravenčí HCN

Deriváty kyselinových zbytků



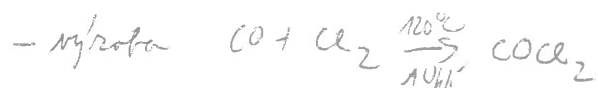
mátrada OH na X, NH_2

mocovina

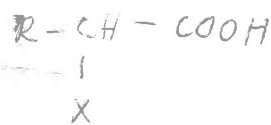


diamid k. zbytků

- kvašivo, myroba plastů

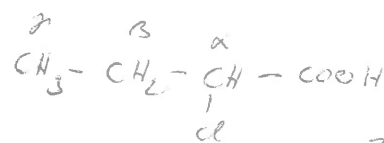


Substituční deriváty karboxylových kyselin



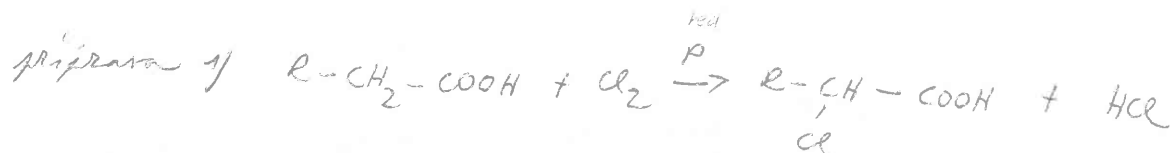
- halogenkyseliny
- okorkyseliny
- aminokyseliny
- iminokyseliny
- hydroxykyseliny

halogenkyseliny - $\text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$



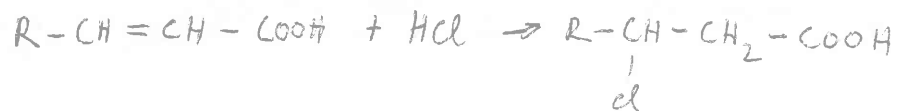
2-chlorbutanová

k. α -chlorokyselina

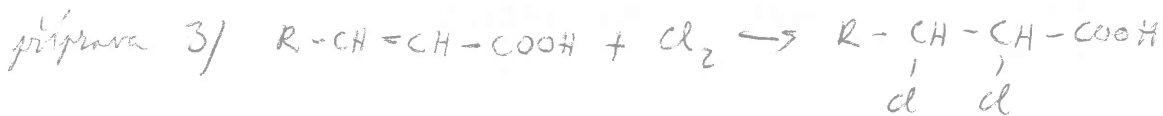


α -halogenkyselina

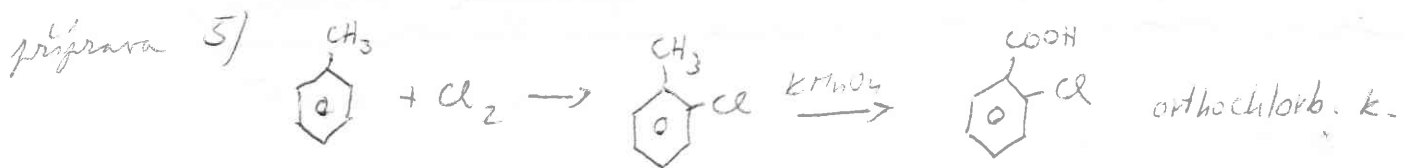
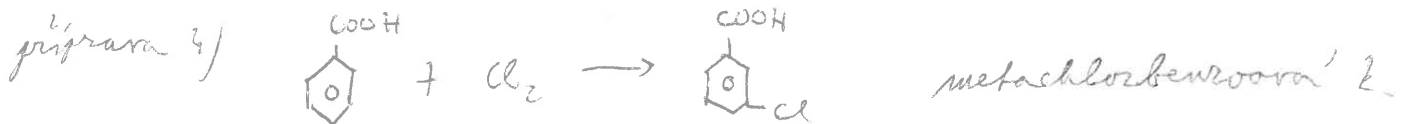
príprava 2/



β -halogen kyselina



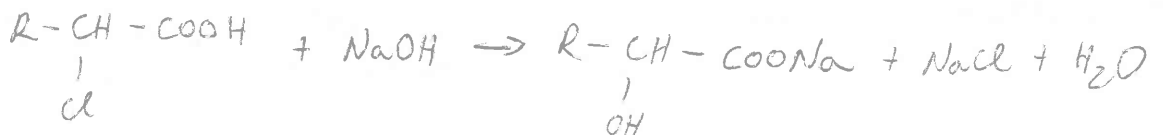
α, β -dichlor kyselina



vlastnosti - kyseliný, silvejný, ner. v. rozp. kyseliný

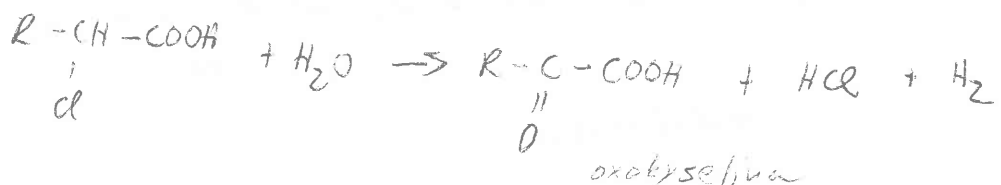
- krystalické látky, jedovaté

- α -hal. kyseliny s hydroxidom

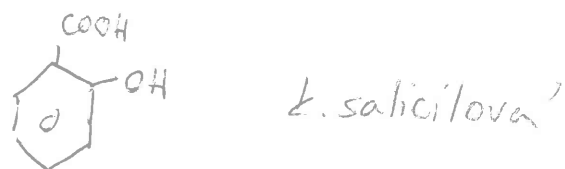
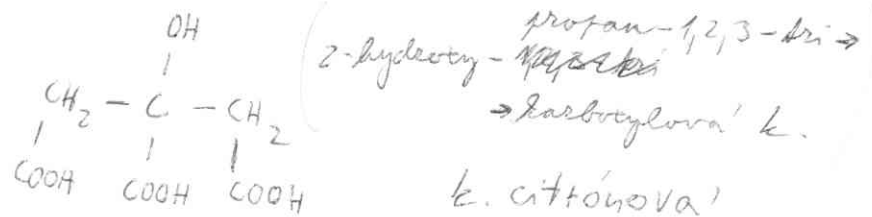
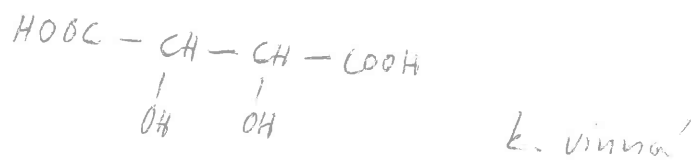
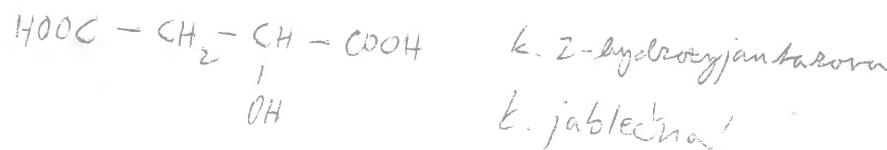
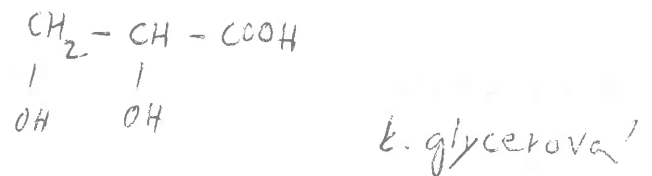
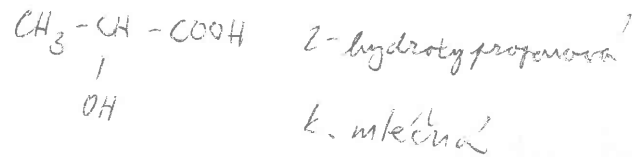
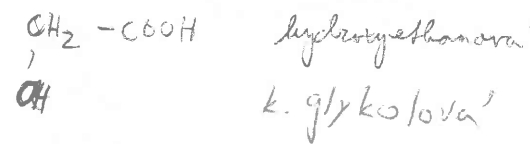


sú hydroxykyseliny

- α -hal. kyselina s vodou



hydroxykyseliny -



príprava 1/ α-hal. kyselina s vodou

