1. As three isomers ortho, meta and para, disempowered benzens can occur. The prefixes ortho (o), meta (m) and para(p) are called. An ortho-displaced benzene is in a 1,2-relationship on the ring with its two alternate groups. In a 1,3-relation a meta-replaced benzene has its two substitution groups. In a 1,4 relationship, a para-displaced benzene has its two substitution groups on the ring. The replacement classes are grouped alphabetically while writing the word.
2. The three alternatives in the association 1,2,3; 1,2,4; 1,2,5; 1,2,6; 1,3 and 1,3,4 can be contained in six isomers. Trisubstitutedbenzenes can occur. The option of an attachment point for carbon 1 and the counting of the substituent group on the ring is considered a benzene with more than two substituent groups of which the second substituent has the lowest possible volume. Where there is ambiguity, numeralization is carried out in such a manner that the third and fourth replacement classes have as little number as possible before a distinction is reached. The replacement classes are grouped alphabetically while writing the word.
3. The association between trinitrophenol can be six isomers and four replacements 1.2,3,4; 1,2,3,5; 1,2,3,6; 1,2,4,5; 1,2,4,6 and 1,3,4,5. The option of an attachment point for carbon 1 and the counting of the substituent group on the ring is considered a benzene with more than two substituent groups of which the second substituent has the lowest possible volume. Where there is ambiguity, numeralization is carried out in such a manner that the third and fourth replacement classes have as little number as possible before a distinction is reached. The replacement classes are grouped alphabetically while writing the word.

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