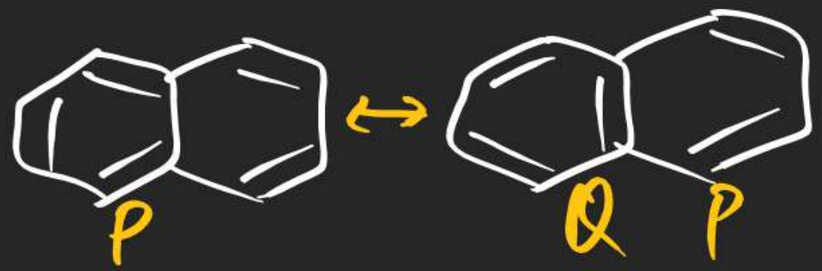
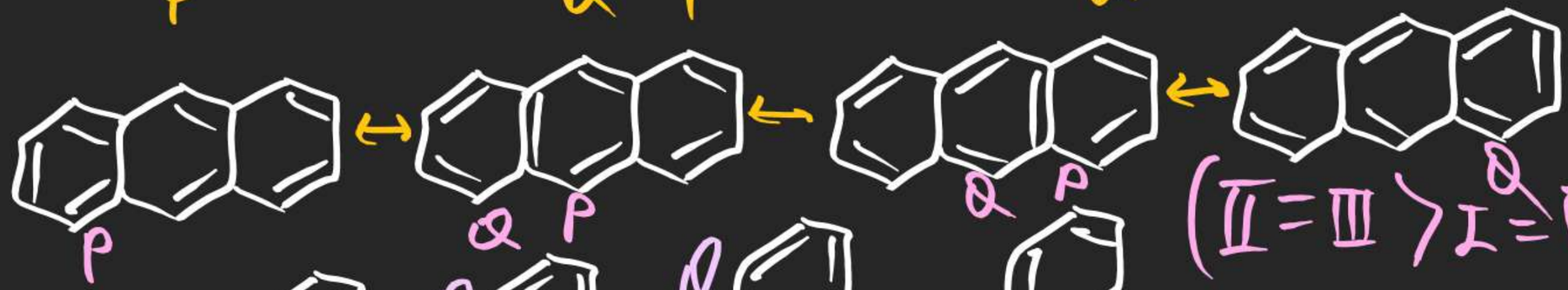
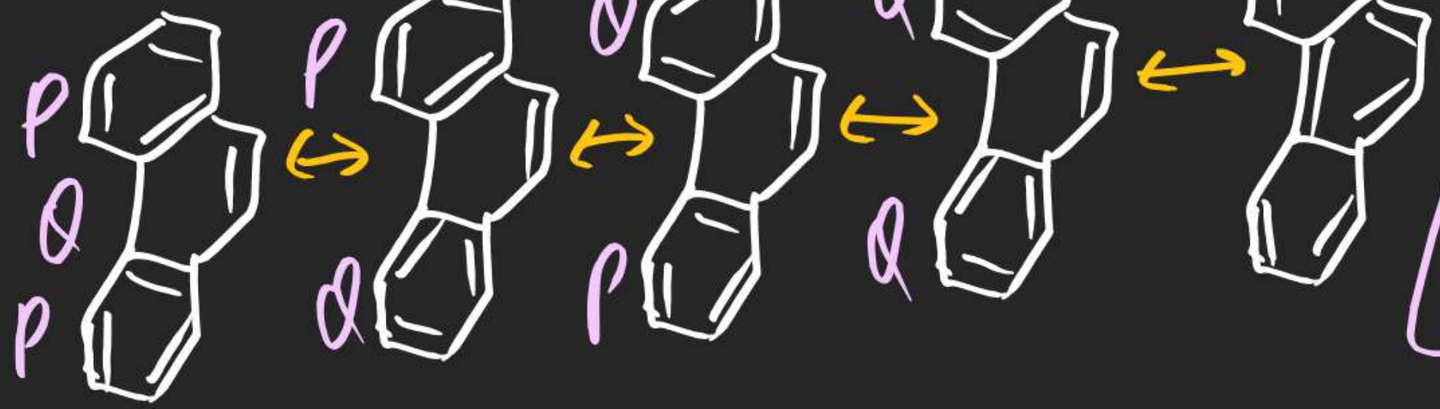
(5) RS having higher no. of Benzenoid segment is more stable.

(9)  (I = II)

(10)   [II > I = III]

(11)  (II = III > I = IV)

(12) 

I > II = III = IV > V

IIT JAM

(13)

$CH_2=\overset{\oplus}{N}=\overset{\ominus}{N}$ Octet Comp

$\overset{\ominus}{CH_2}-\overset{\oplus}{N}\equiv N$ Octet Comp

$\overset{\oplus}{CH_2}-N=\overset{\ominus}{N}$ Octet Incomp

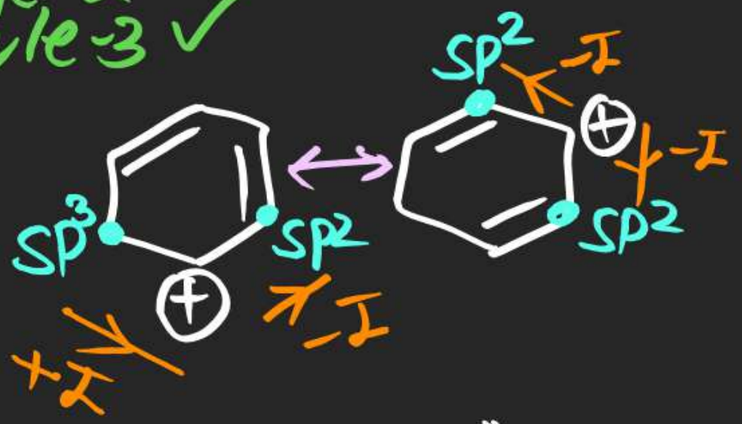
$\overset{\ominus}{CH_2}-N=\overset{\oplus}{N}$ (6) Octet Incomplete

Rule-1 ✓
Rule-2 ×
Rule-3 ✓

Rule-2 ×
Rule-3 ✓

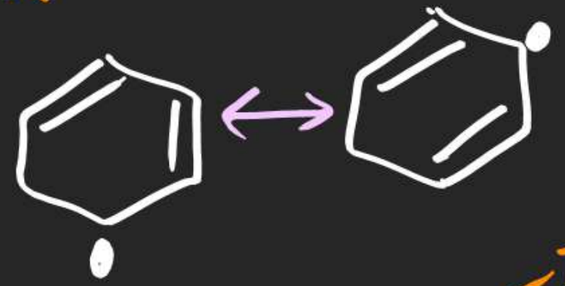
I > II > III > IV

(14)



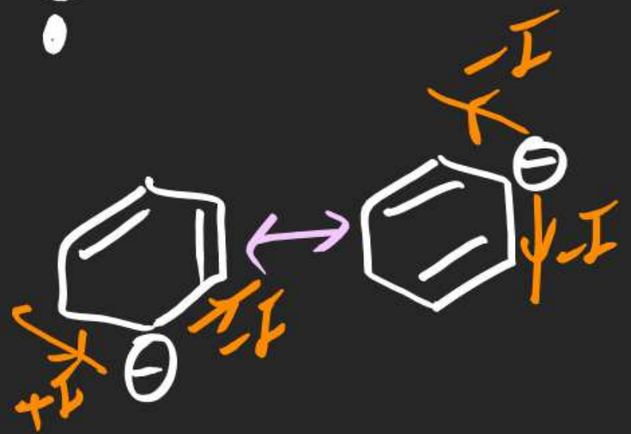
I > II

(15)



I > II

(16)

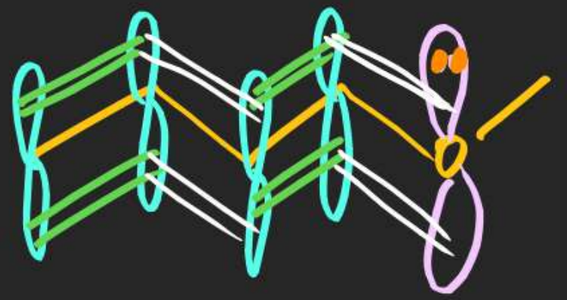


I < II

AD. PYQ

(17)

JIT



octet complet

octet complet

least stable RS

octet incomplete

I > II > III > IV

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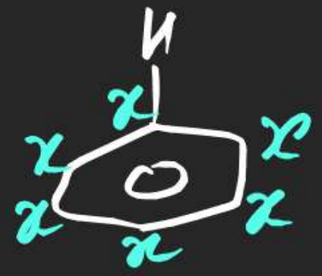
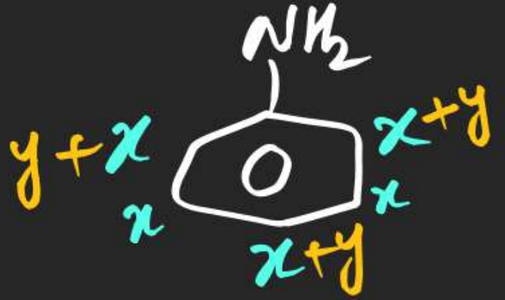
Resonance / Mesomeric Effect :-

Resonance ✓

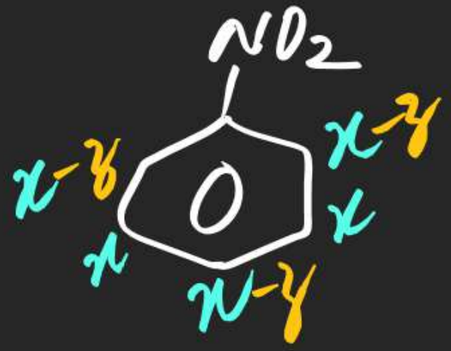
Resonance effect





✓

Resonance effect of NH_2
(Electron donating)



✓

Resonance effect of NO_2
(Electron withdrawing)

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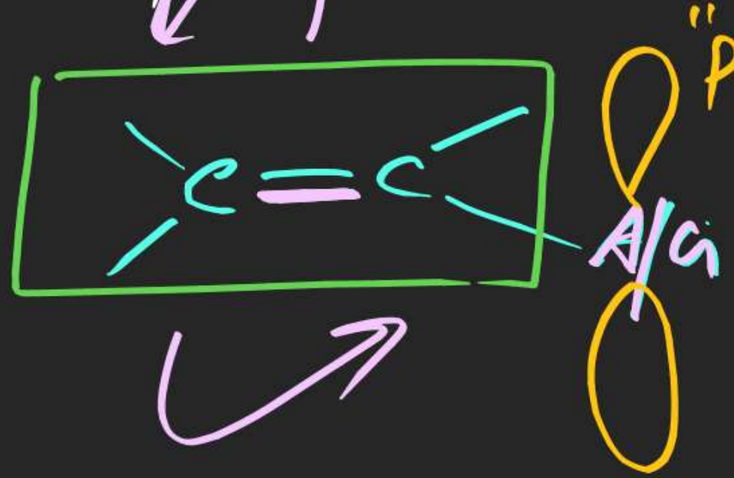
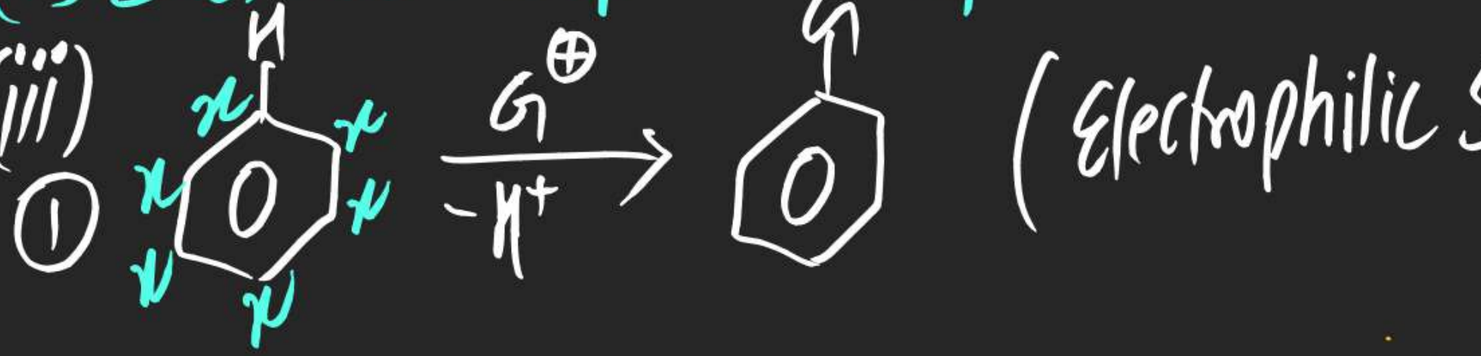
Resonance / Mesomeric Effect (R/M effect)

Permanent displacement of of π e^- density due to p abital of directly attached A/G is known as R/M effect of that A/G on conjugated system.

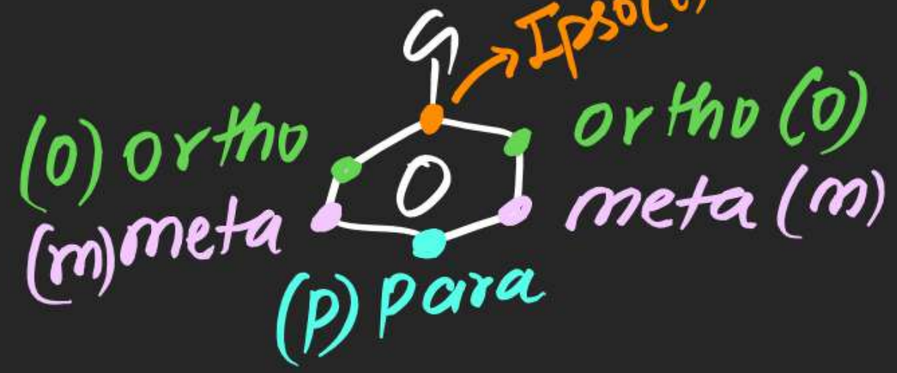


Note (i) Permanent effect
(ii) Distance independent effect
(iii)

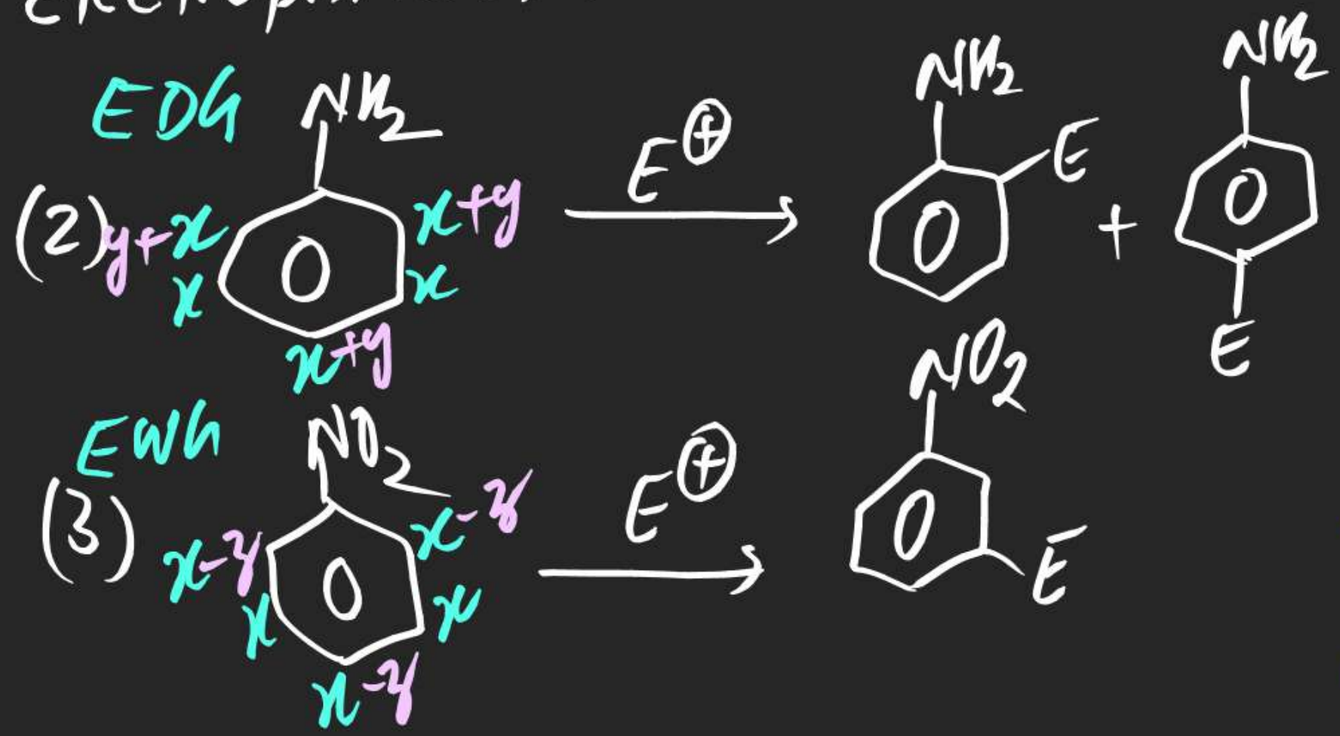


(Electrophilic Substitution Rxn)

(iv) In Substituted Benzene



(v) Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution



देने वाला देता है तो
ortho & para पर देता है.
Hence ortho & para directing

लेने वाला लेता है तो
ortho & para से ही लेता है
hence meta directing.

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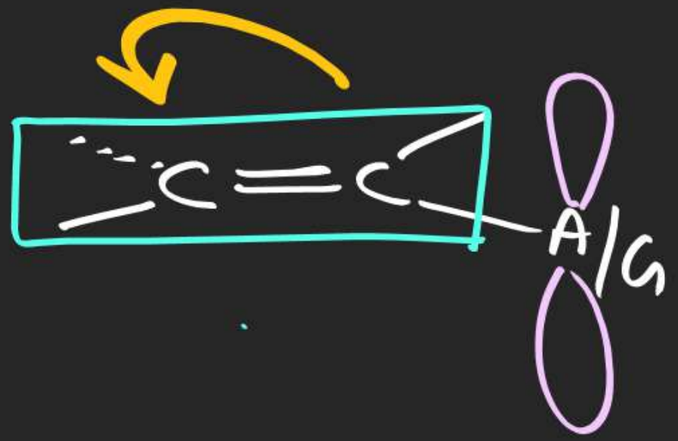
Type of Resonance effect:

⇒ There are two type of Resonance effect.

(i) +Resonance / +mesomeric effect :- Permant polarisation of $\pi\bar{e}$ density due to "p" orbital of attached A/G away to itself is known as +R/+m effect of A/G

(+R / +m) effect



"p" orbital

Note (i) +R/+m effect is Electron donating effect

(ii) A/G which can show +R effect

$-\ddot{F}:$, $-\ddot{Cl}$, $-\ddot{Br}$, $-\ddot{I}$, $-OH$, $-OR$, $-NH_2$

$-\ddot{N}H-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-CH_3$, $-NHR$, $-NR_2$, $-\overset{\ominus}{O}$, $-\overset{\ominus}{N}H$, $-CH_2$, $-\ddot{O}-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-CH_3$

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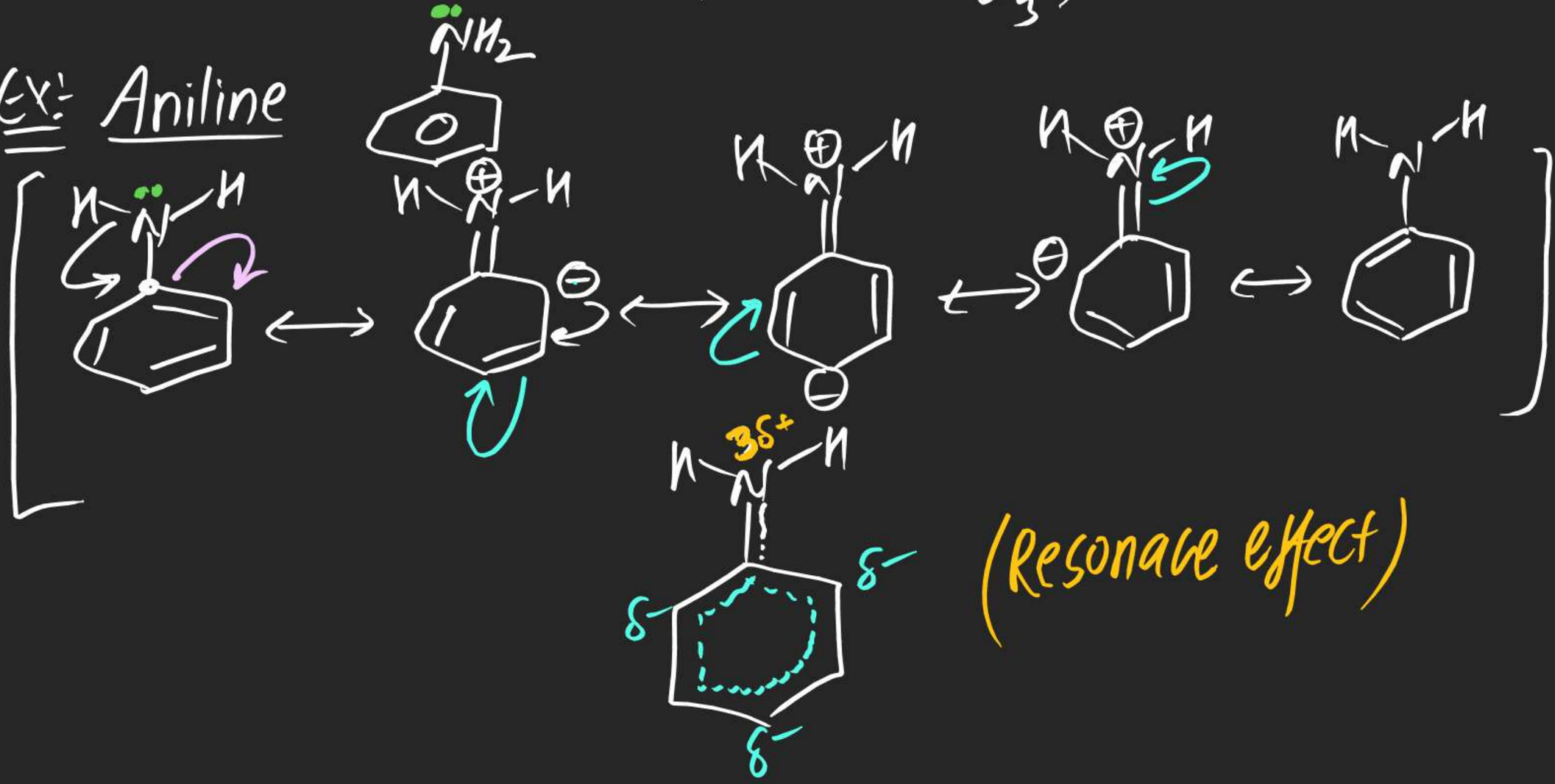
... $-\ddot{N}=O$, $-CH=CH_2$, $-CH=C(CH_3)_2$,  ....

Ex: Aniline



(Resonance effect)

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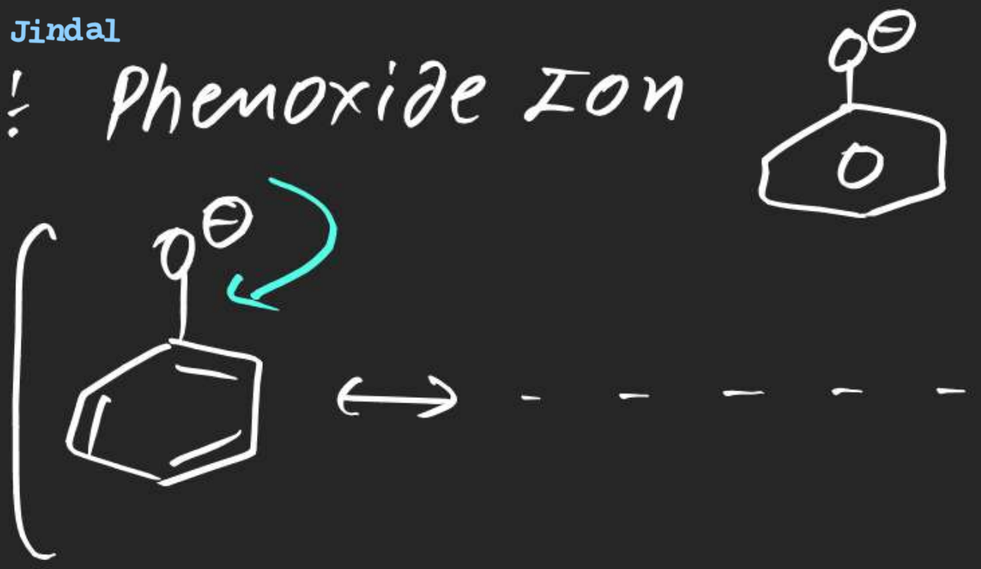
Ex: Phenoxide Ion



Note +R series

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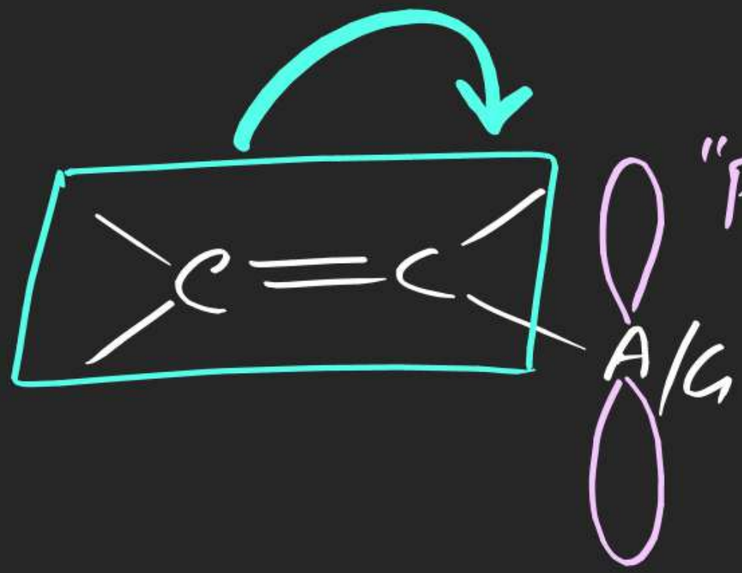
(#) -Resonance/-Mesomeric effect (-R/-M effect):-

Permanent displace

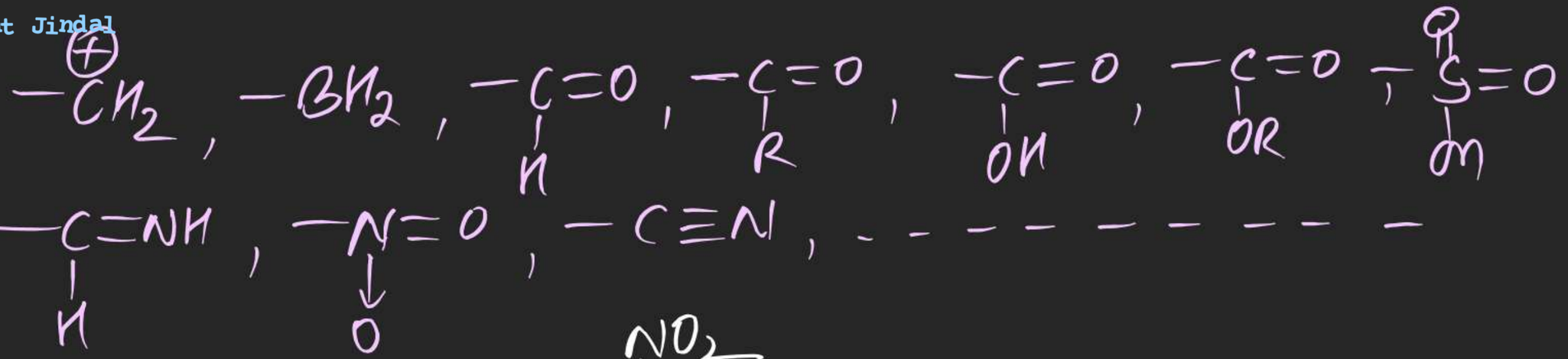


- ment of π e^- density toward attached A/G due to its "p" abital are known as -R/-M
- effect of A/G

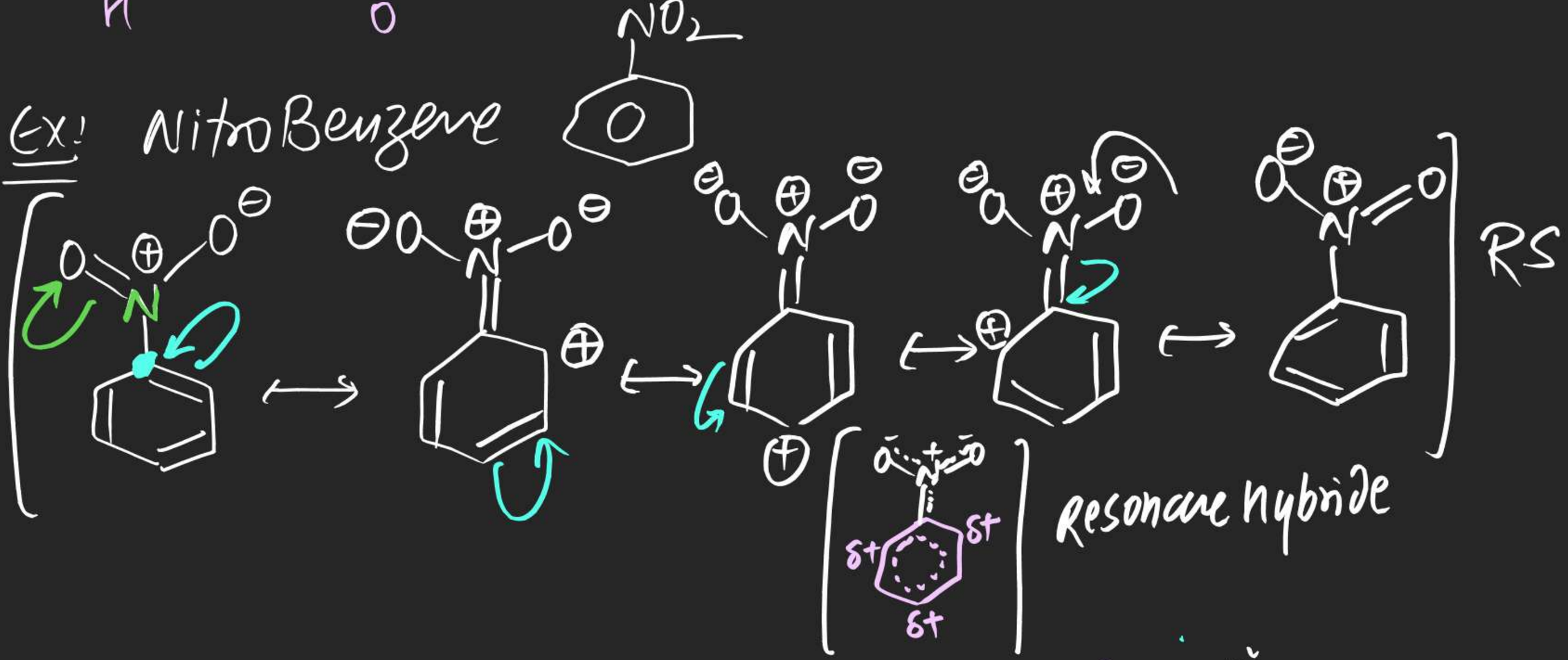
Note (i) -R/-M effect is e^- withdrawing effect

(ii) -R/-M effect is shown by groups having either exactly vacant abital or may be vacant (polarised Bonds)

$A=B$
$A\equiv B$
$\Big] E_B > E_A$



Ex: Nitro Benzene



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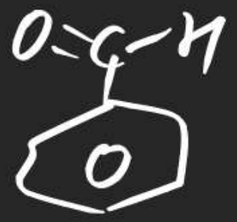
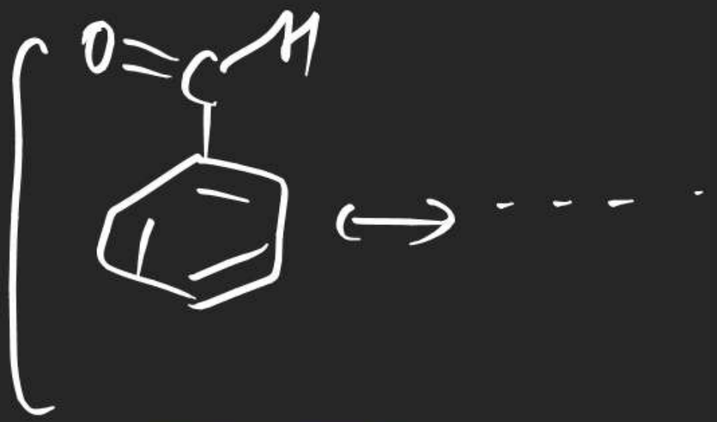
Ex: Benzaldehyde 



-R series :

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⟹ Order of Rate of electrophilic attack.

Activating Compounds: All compounds which show higher rate of electrophilic substitution than Rate of electrophilic substitution of Benzene, are known as Activating Compounds.

Highly Activating Groups

$-NR_2$, $-NHR$, $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $-O^{\ominus}$

$-CH_2^{\ominus}$, $-OR$

+R

Moderately Activating Groups

$-\ddot{N}H-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-CH_3$ / $-\ddot{O}-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-CH_3$

+R

Weakly Activating Group

$-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-C(CH_3)_3$

+H / +I

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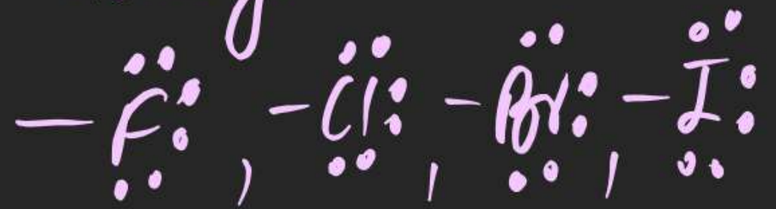
Deactivating Compounds All Compounds which show slower rate of electrophilic substitution than Benzene, known as Deactivating Compounds.

Weakly deactivating Groups

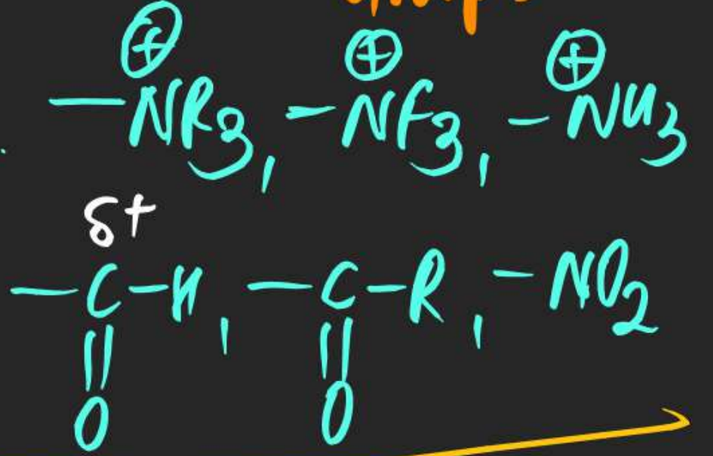
halogens



+R

moderately deactivating Groups

Strongly deactivating Groups.



-R

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Note: