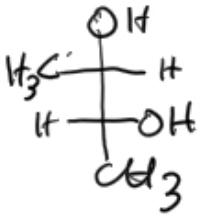
Equilibrio Acido – base
(USARE TAB Ka)

Calcola Keq 1) $H-Cl + CH_3-O-H \rightleftharpoons Cl^- CH_3-\overset{\oplus}{O}(H)-H$

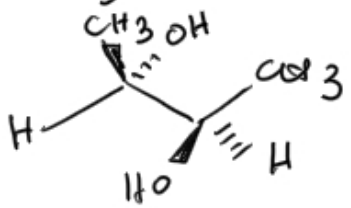
2) $NaH + H-C\equiv CH \rightleftharpoons H_2 + H-C\equiv C^-Na^+$

3) $NaH + NH_3 \rightleftharpoons$? ?

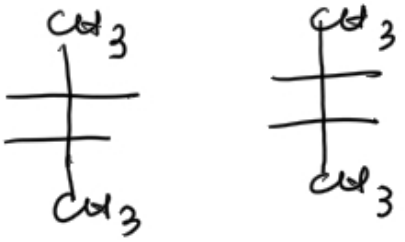
TRASF. STRUTTURE

1) 

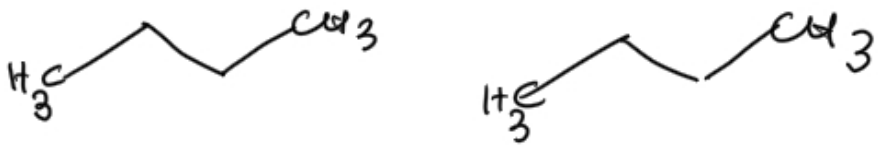
a) Rapp. questi conformeri in PROIEZIONE DI NEWMAN

2) 

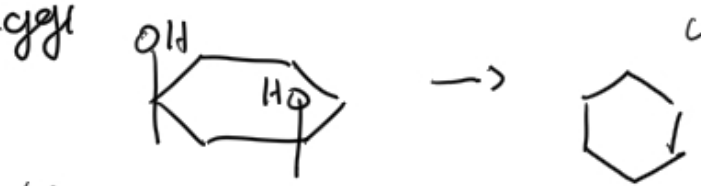
b) Rapp. entromeri i composti reclinato quest FISCHER



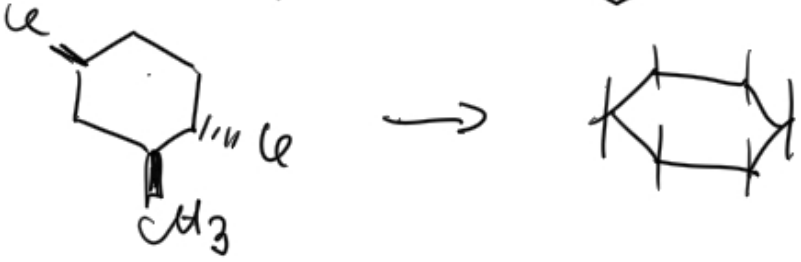
c) Rapp. entromeri i composti con una zig-zag del tipo



3) Rapp in Haworth e strutture a cunei e tratteggi



cunei e tratteggi



Prodotto principale.

① $HC\equiv C-CH_2-CH_3 \xrightarrow[H_2SO_4]{H_2O}$

a) il carbocatione coinvolto di che tipo è? quale è la sua stabilizzazione

② $CH_3-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_3 \xrightarrow{HCl\ (1\ mole)}$

a) c'è un prodotto principale oppure si ottiene una miscela 1:1?

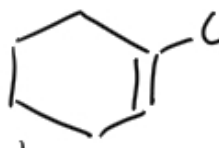
$CH_3-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_3 \xrightarrow[CH_2Cl_2]{Br_2\ (1\ Mole)}$

a) quale è il passaggio cineticamente determinante?

b) scrivi il profilo energetico (quanti step?)

c) Determina la stereochimica del prodotto

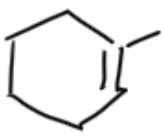
③



$CH_3-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-O-O-H \longrightarrow$

a) quanti stereoisomeri si ottengono?

④



$\xrightarrow[H_2O]{Br_2}$

a) Quanti prodotti si ottengono? Valuta regio e stereochimica ottenuta.