

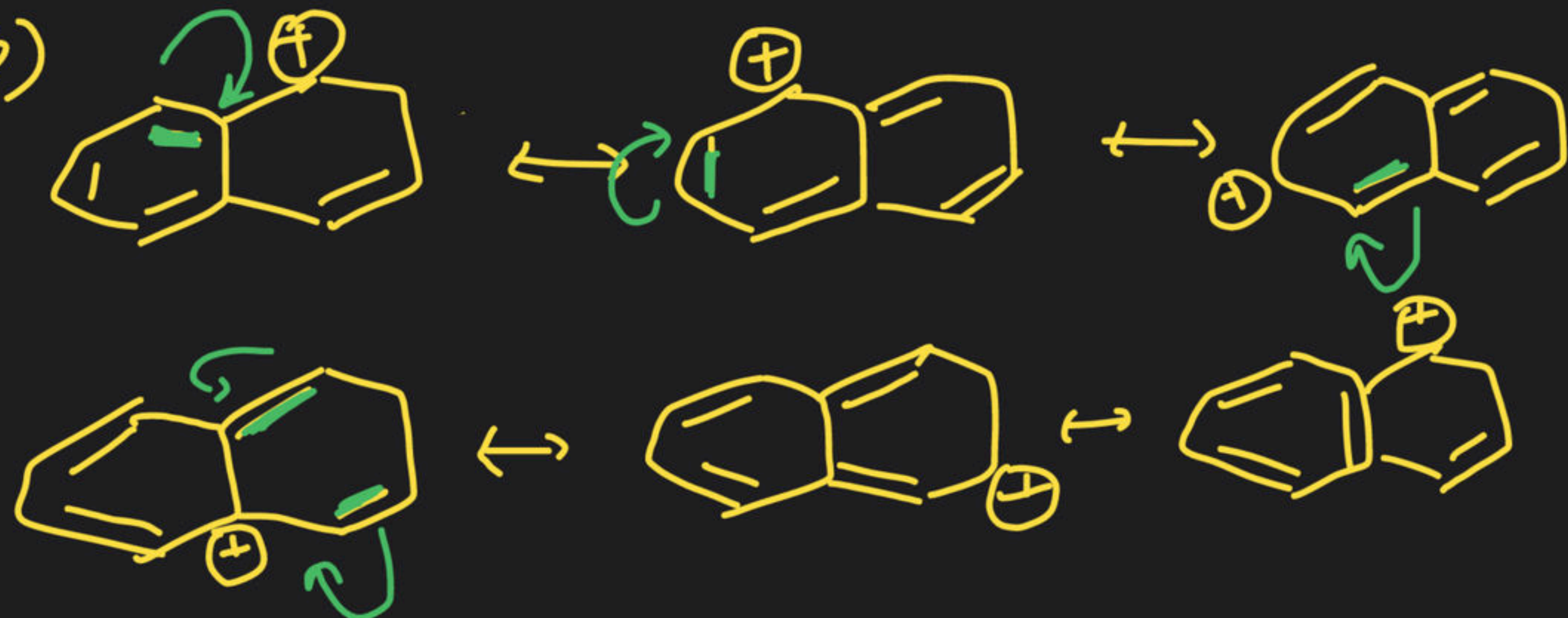


Rules for Stability of Resonating Structures and Resonance/Mesomeric Effect

Course on General Organic Chemistry for Class XI

(#) NW (Total No. of RS)

(16)



(A) 5

(B) 6 ✓

(C) 7

(D) 8

(17)



(18)

(3)

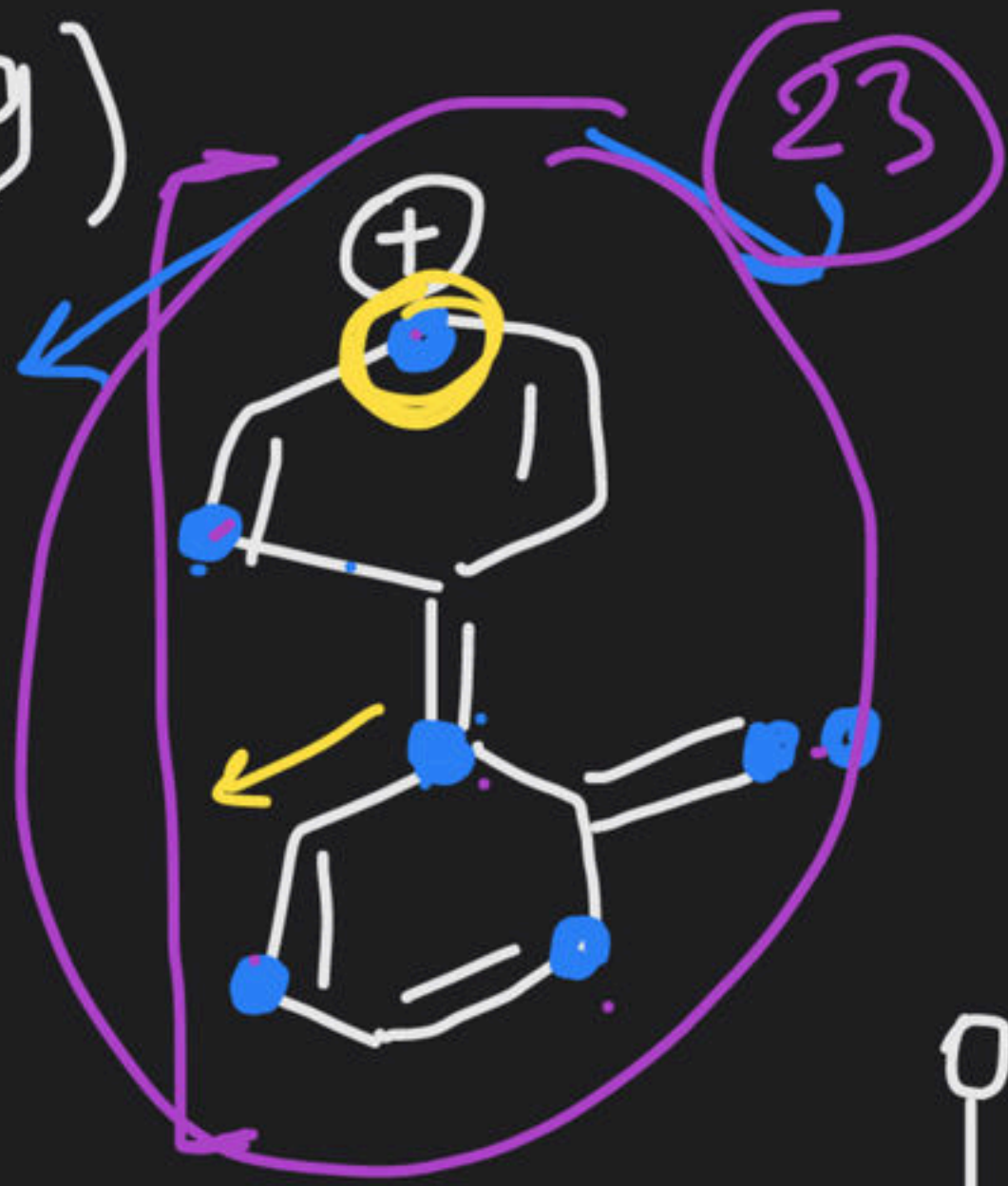
A 5

B 6

~~C 7~~

D 8

(19)



23

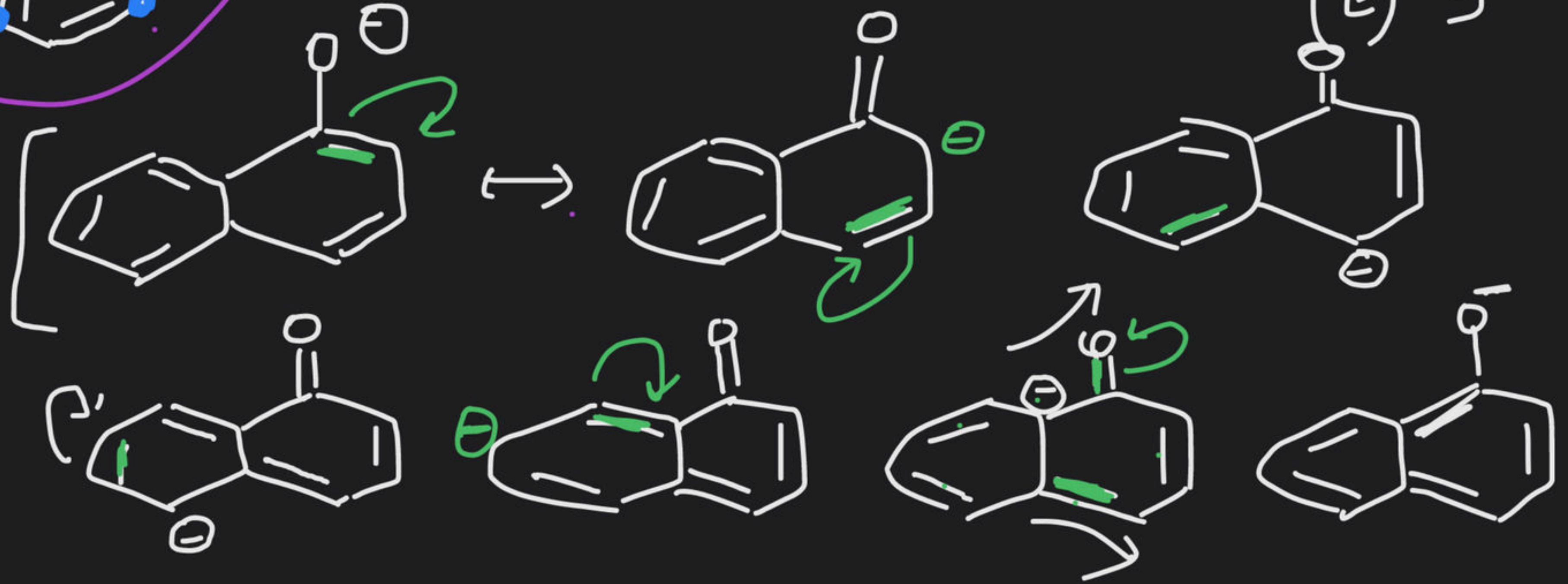
Draw

Anticlockwise (clockwise)

$$7 + 7 - 1 = 13$$

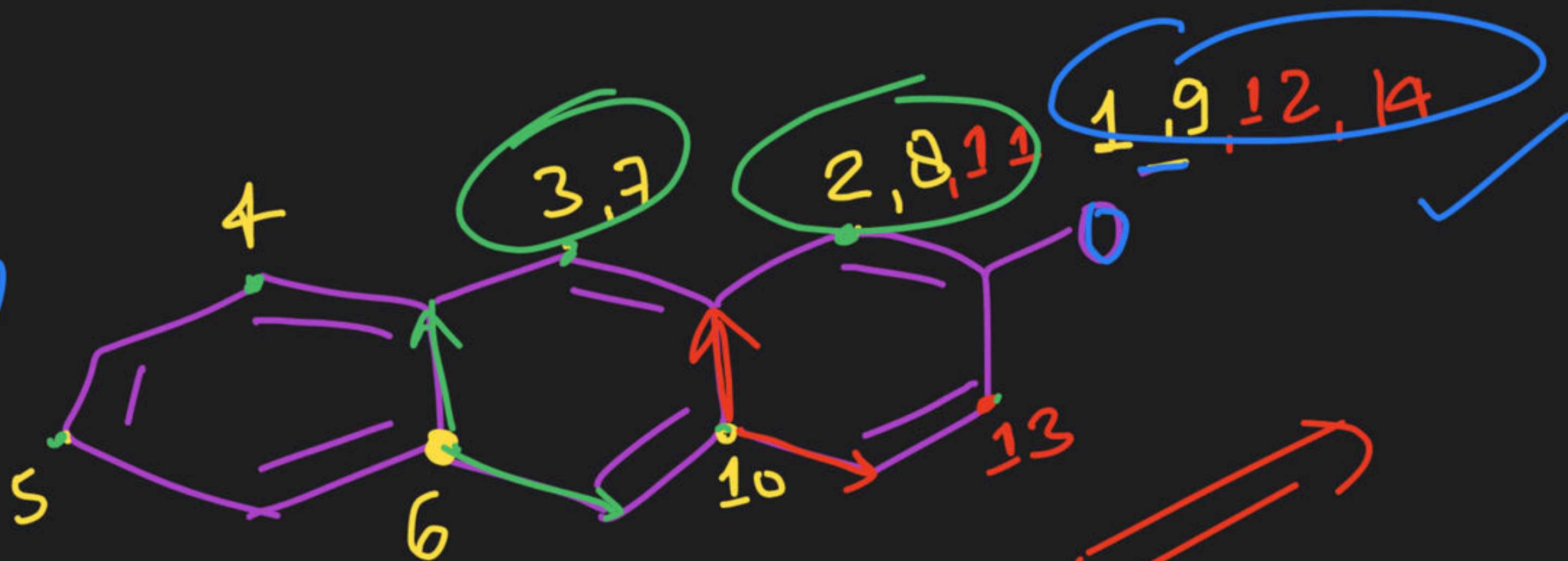
- (A) 11
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 13
- (E) 9

(20)



$$\binom{24}{4} = 20$$

(25) 16

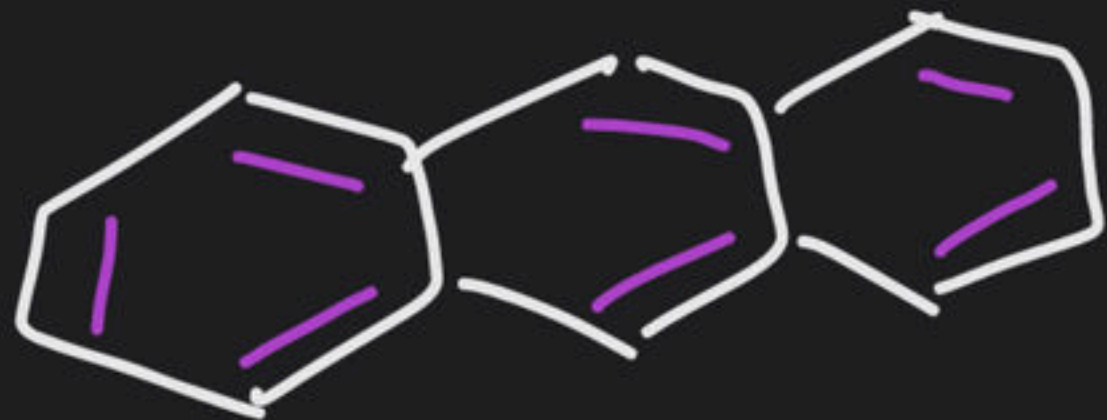
$$(2 \ 6)$$


4 RS

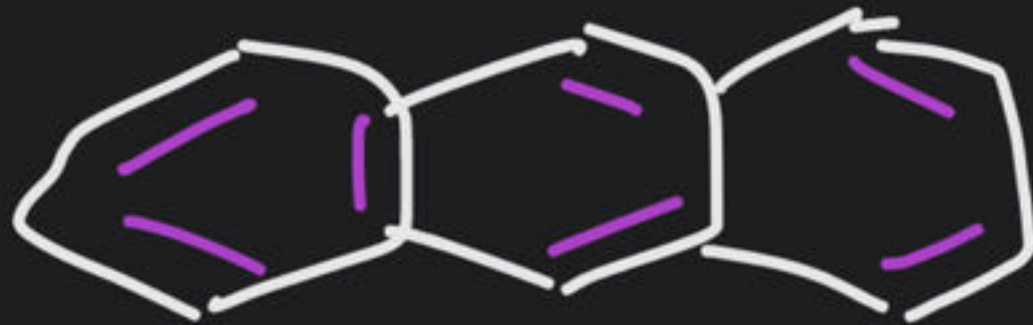
3 RS


$$(27) \quad (5 \text{ Rs})$$

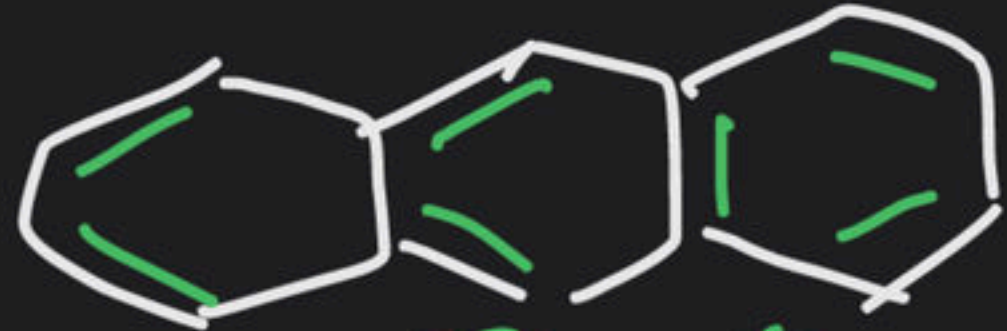
(30)



(P)



(Q) (P)



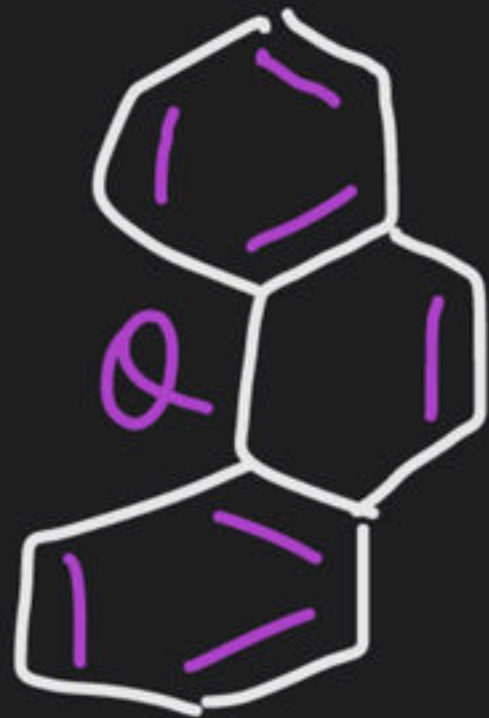
(Q) (P)

(4)

(31)



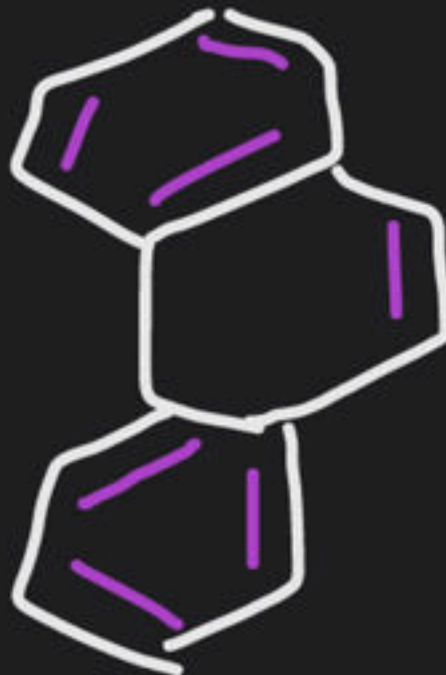
=P



Q

P

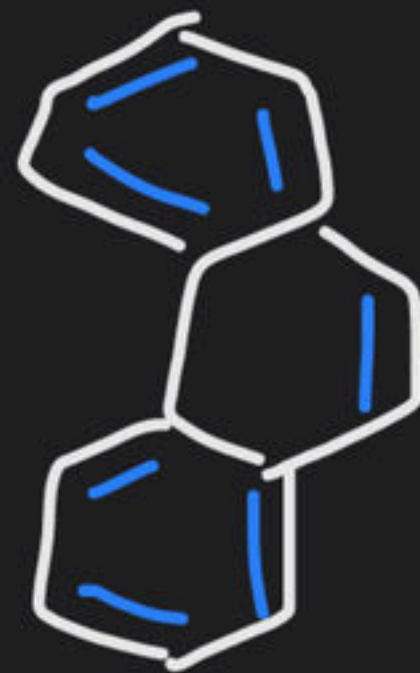
=P



Q

Q

Q



(5)



Q

Q

(Q)

P





(No. of
RS)

2

3

4

5

(32) 2

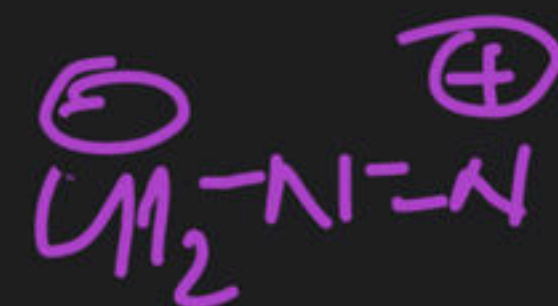
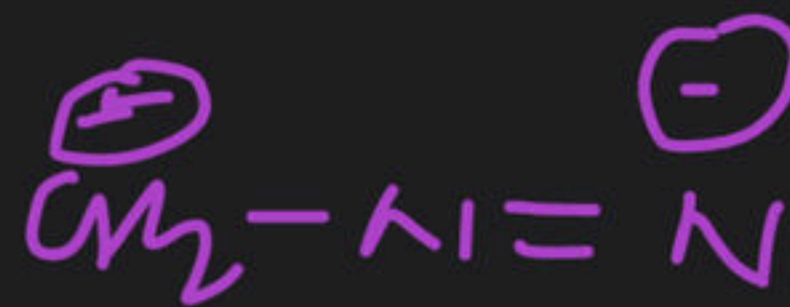
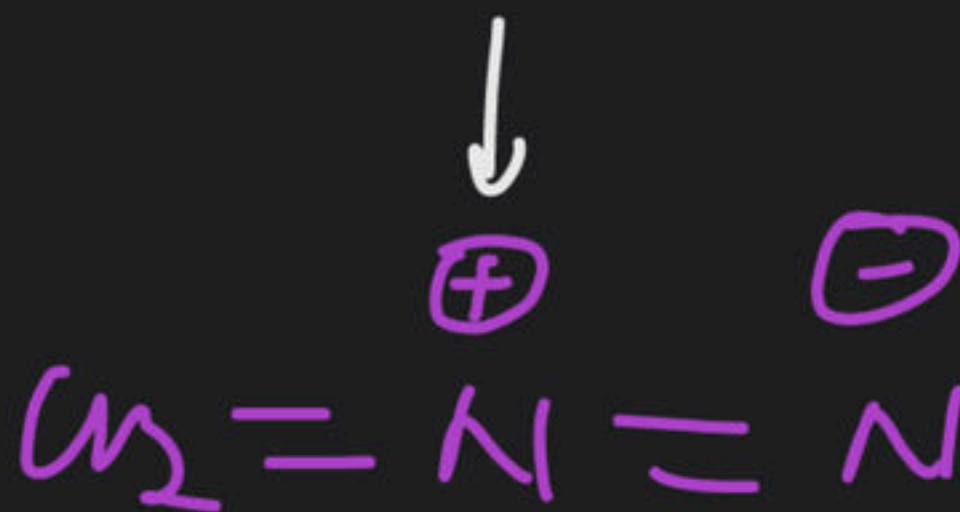
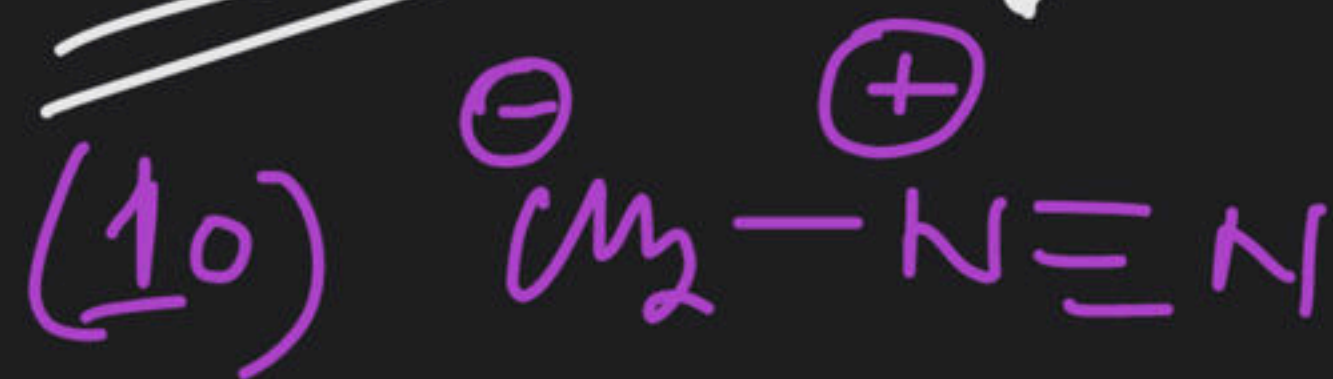
(33) 4

(34) 8

(35) 16

(#) Stability of RS

disu



Rule-1

Complete octet

Complete octet

In Complete octet

In Complete octet

Rule-2:

x

x

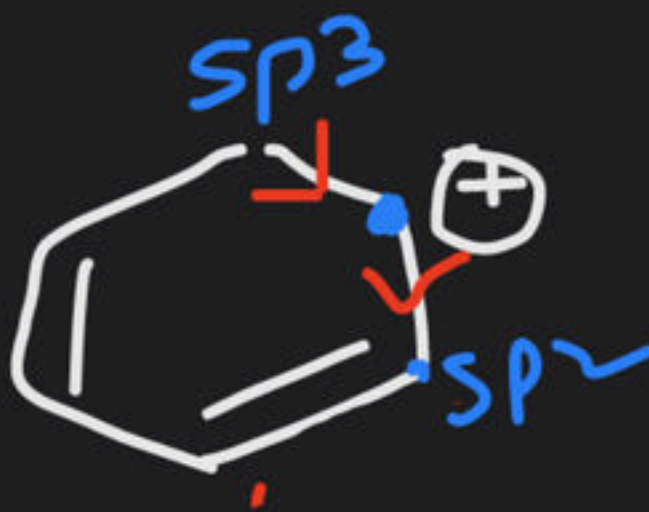
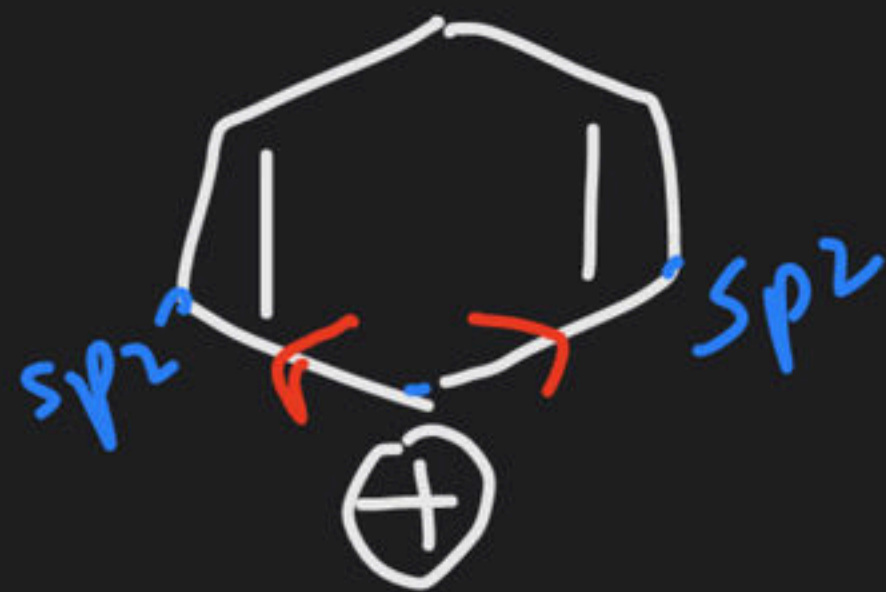
x

x

Rule-3



(11)



$II' > I$

Extended Conjugated Resonance

Cross Conjugated Resonance

II

III

Because of π effect

~~M. J. V. M.~~

Note

Resonance, Extended conjugation & Cross Conjugation phenomena can't be used

while deciding stability/contributions of RS.

P.T

$$\boxed{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1}$$

$$L.H.S = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$$

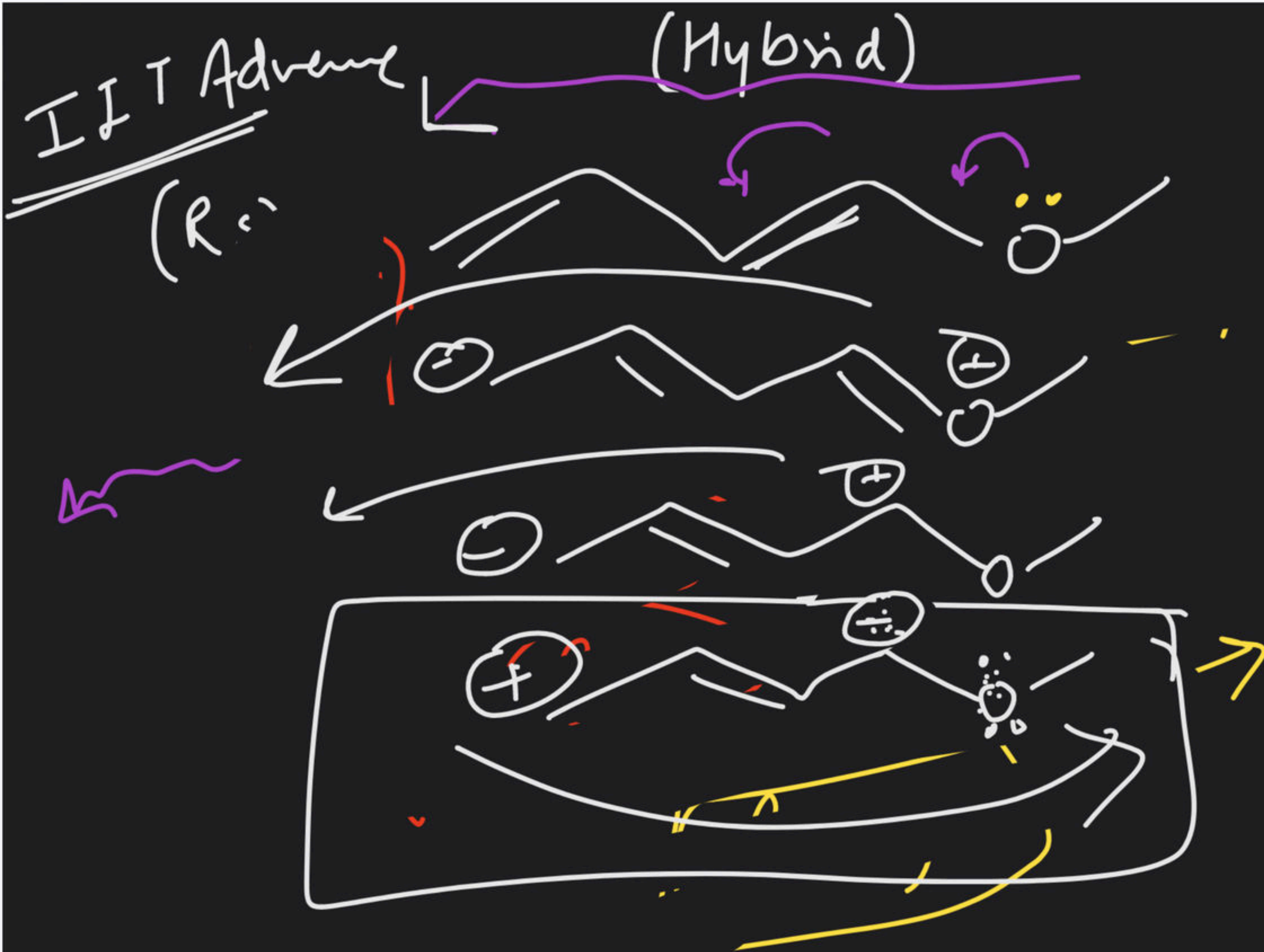
$$= \cancel{\sin^2 \theta} + (1 - \cancel{\sin^2 \theta})$$

$$= 1$$

$$= R.H.S$$

$$(12) \quad (1 > 2)$$

$$(13) \quad (2 > 1)$$



Extended Conjugation

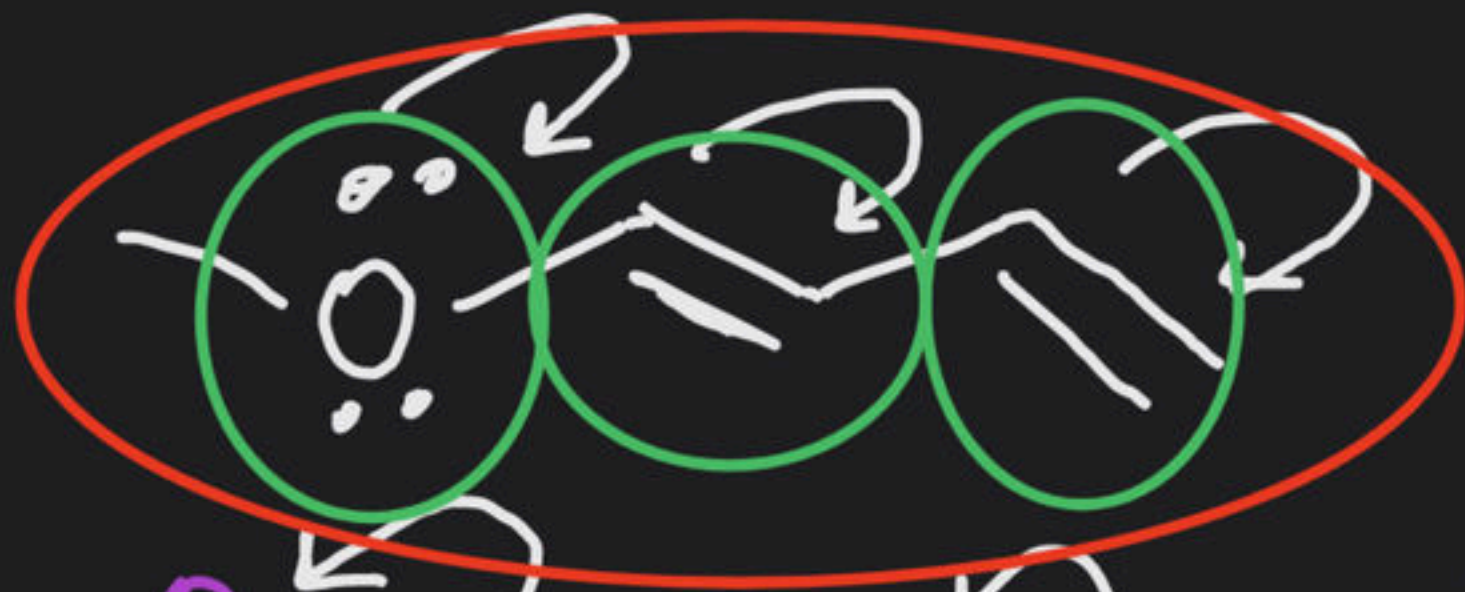
Crossed Conjugation

⇒ Compound must have 3 segments

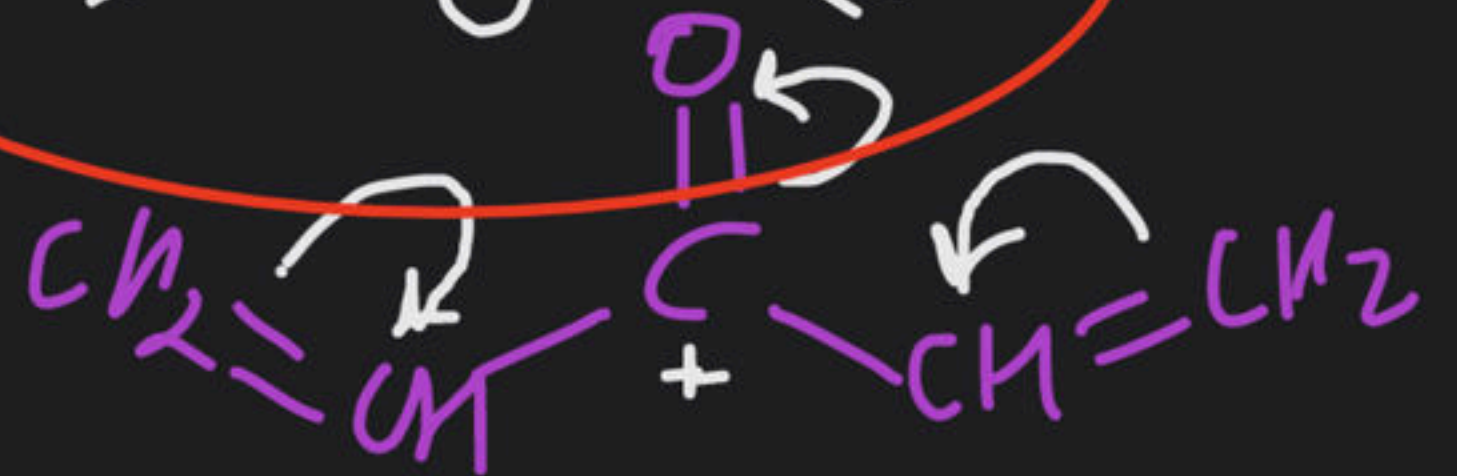
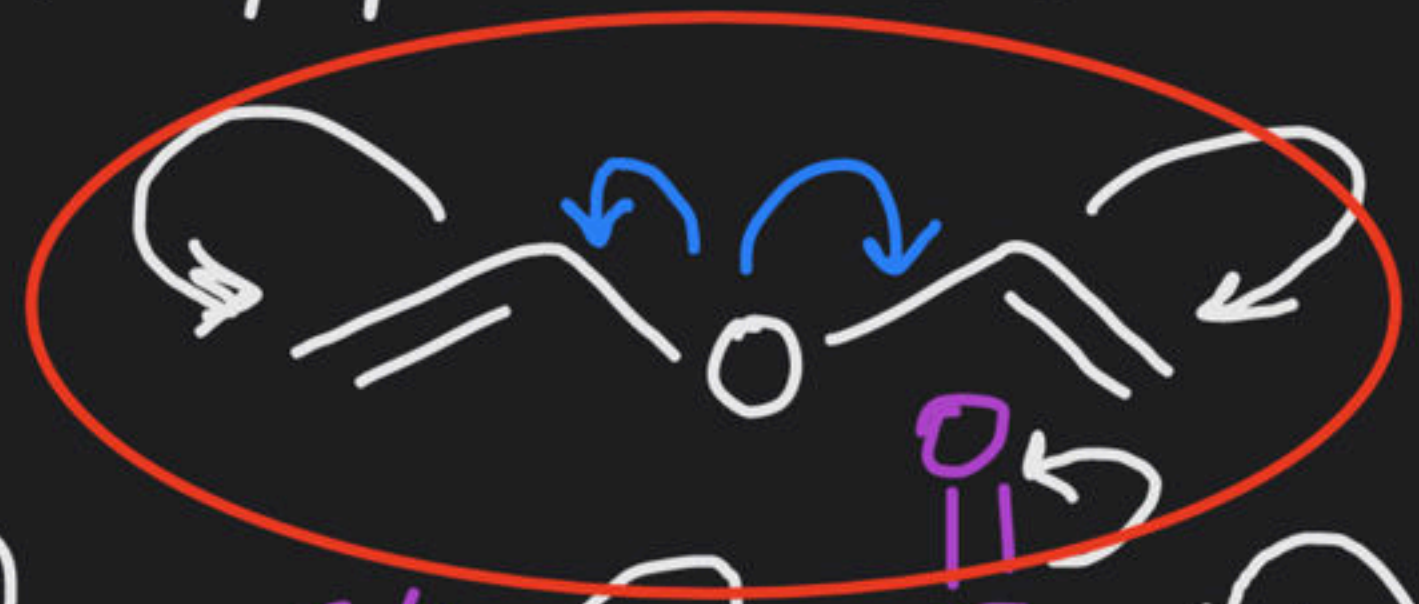
dispersion takes place
in same direction

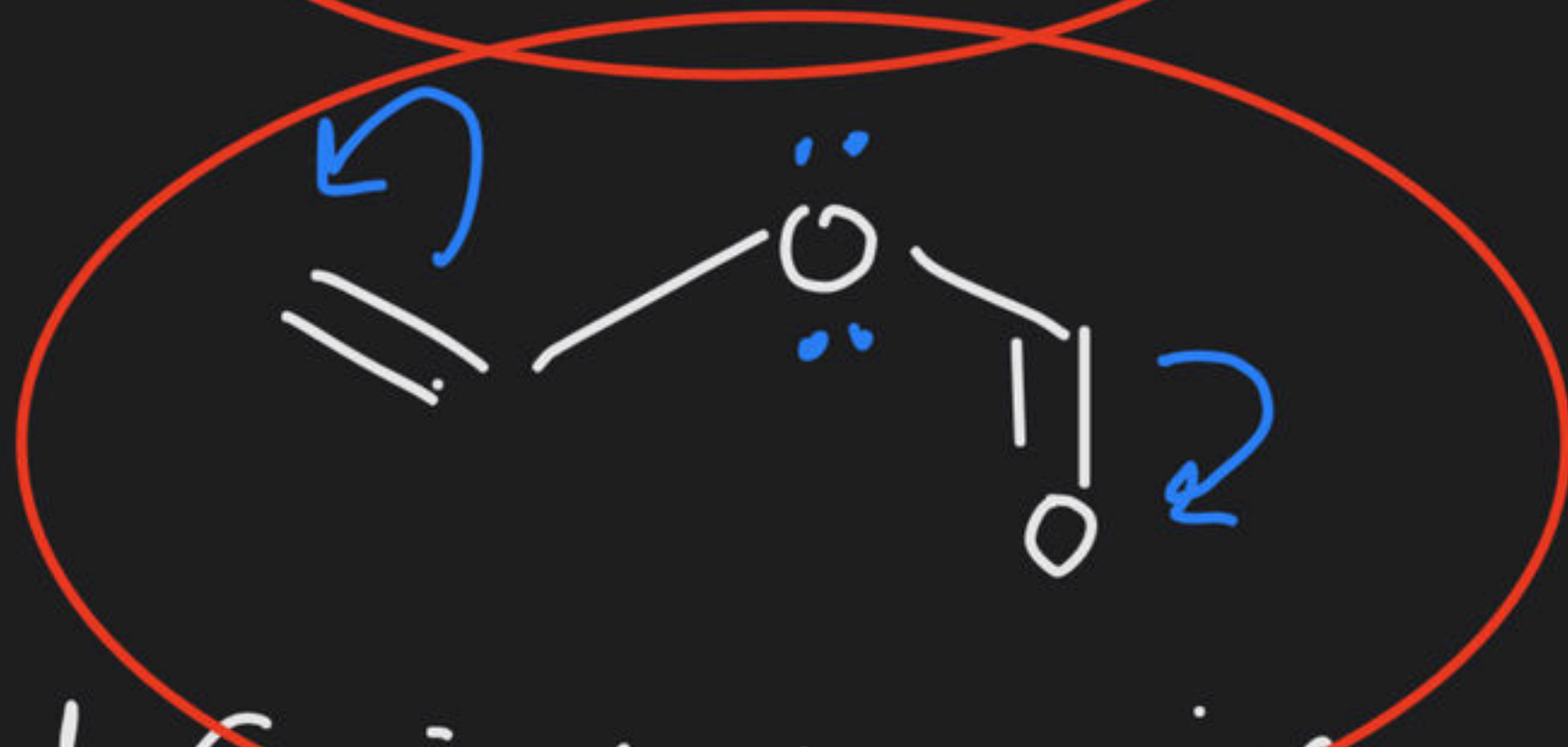
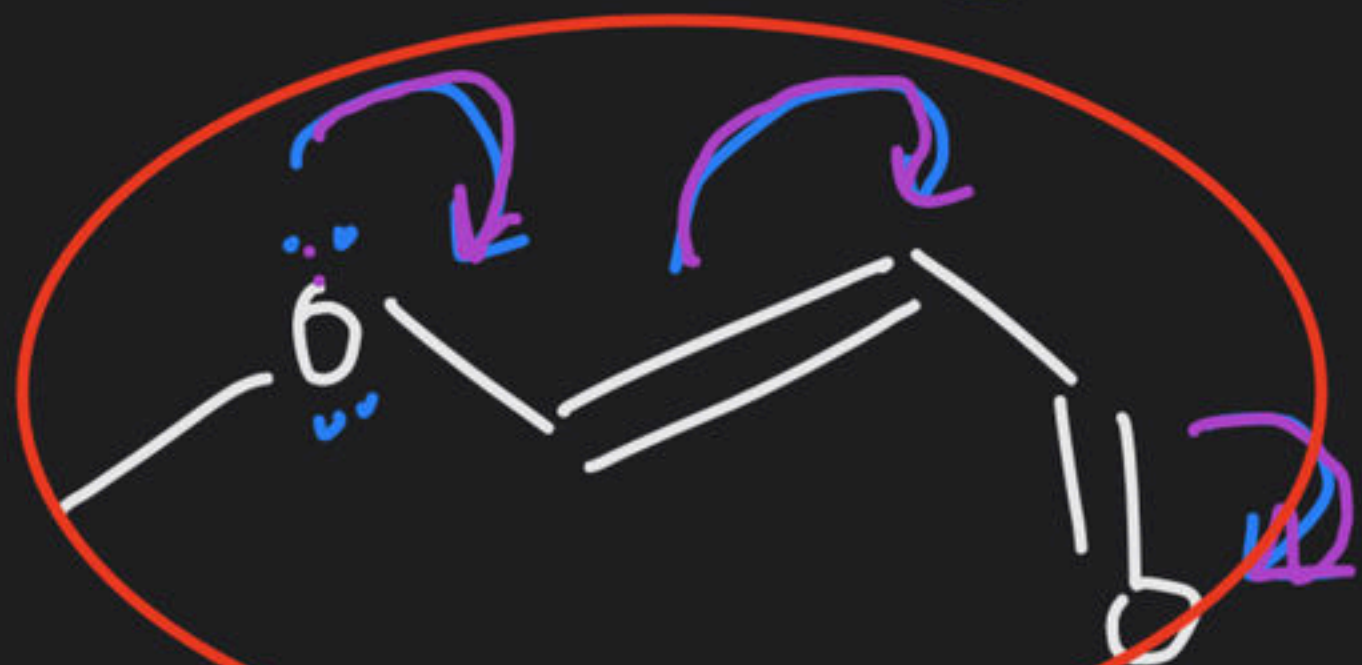
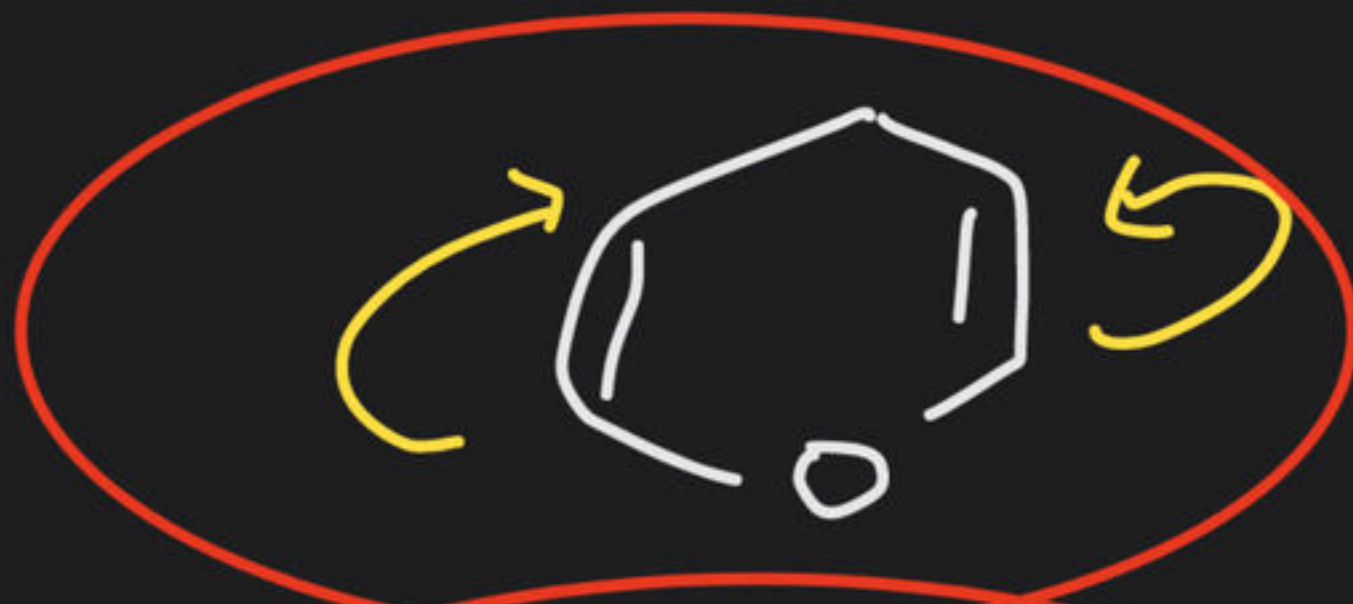
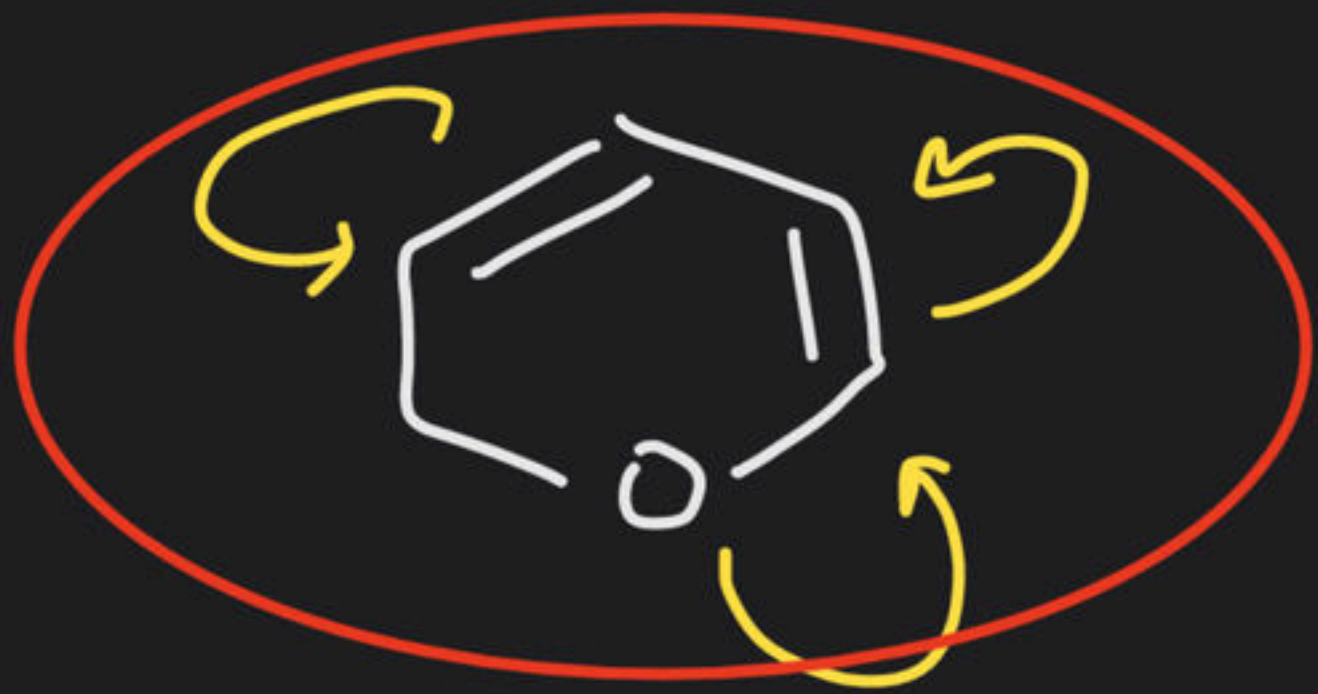
dispersion takes place
in opp. direction

EX-1.



EX-2.





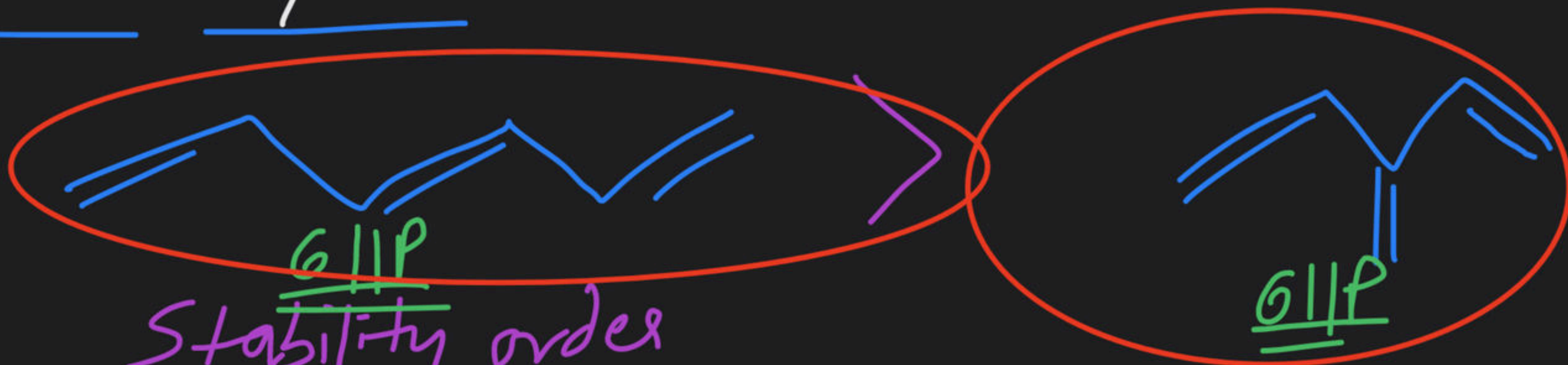
Note

(i) Extended Conjugation in any

Compound is more stable than its
analogous compound with Cross.

Conjugated system.

Ex:-



(Extended)

(Cross)

Ex:-

