



# Doubt Clearing Session

Course on Structural Isomerism & Geometrical Isomerism

# Basic Strength

(i) localised  $e^-$  pair > delocalised  $e^-$  pair

P  
localise

Q  
localised

(ii) check stability of conjugate Acid

↓  
Resonance stabilised

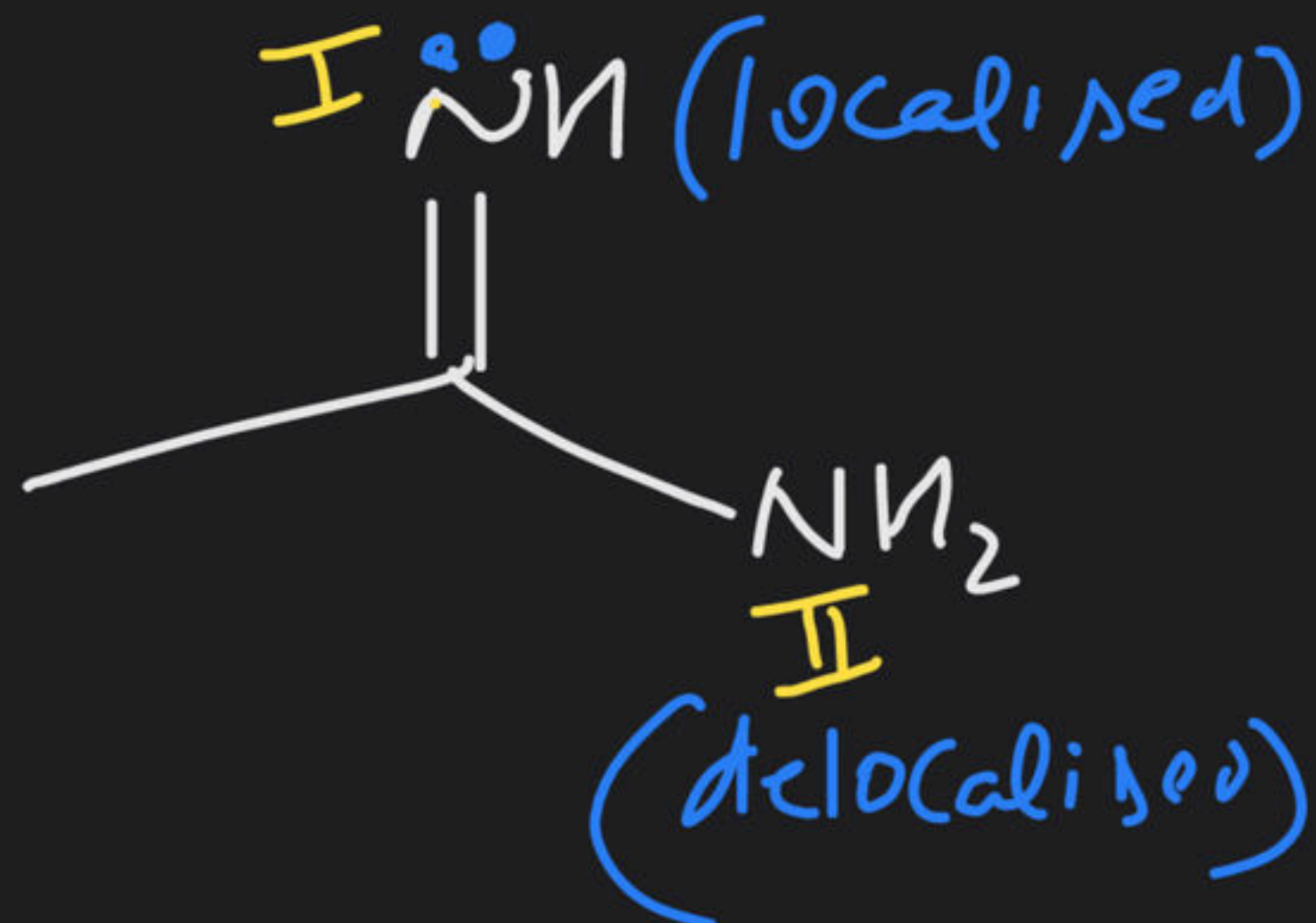
↓  
 $sp^3_N > sp^2_N > sp_N$  m/p > 0  
Hybridisation

(Solvation effect)

(iii) observe effect of attached atom/group  
EDG > EWG



(15)

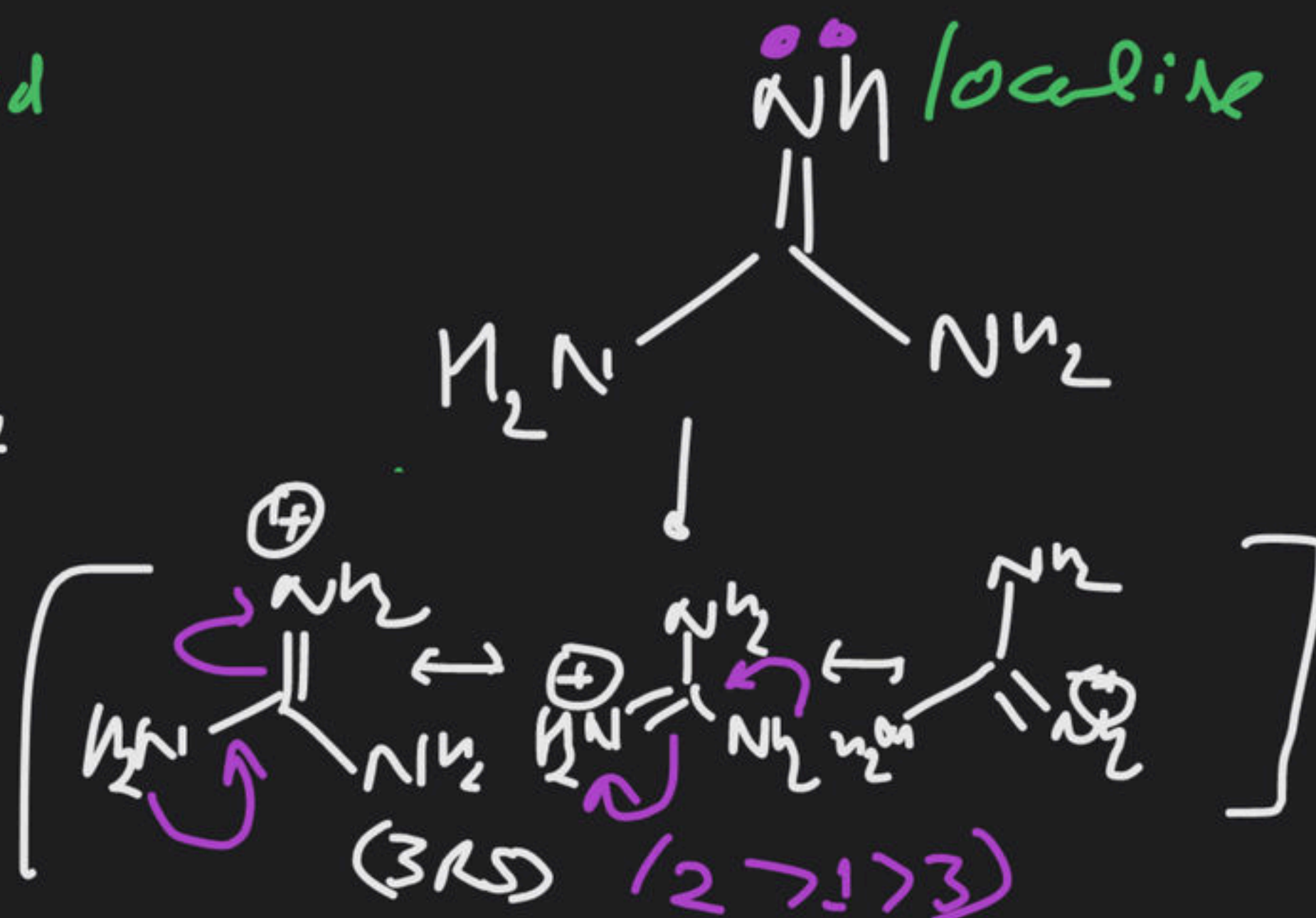
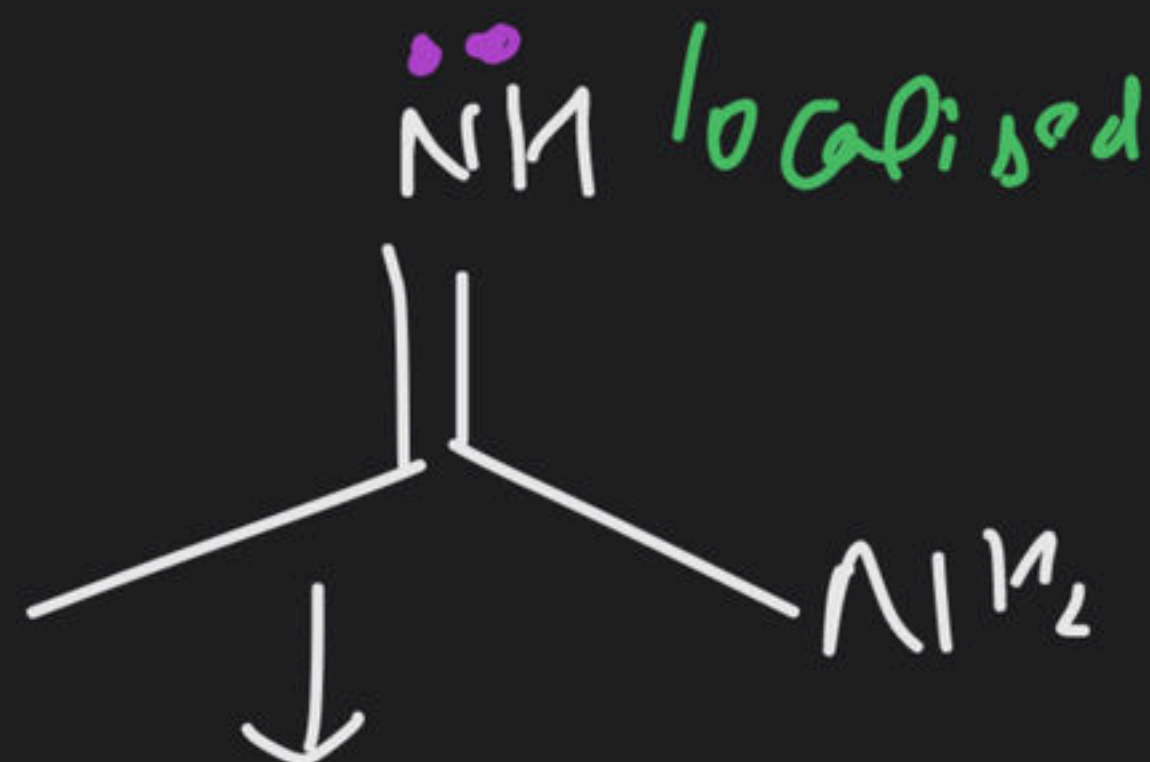


$(\text{I} > \text{II})$

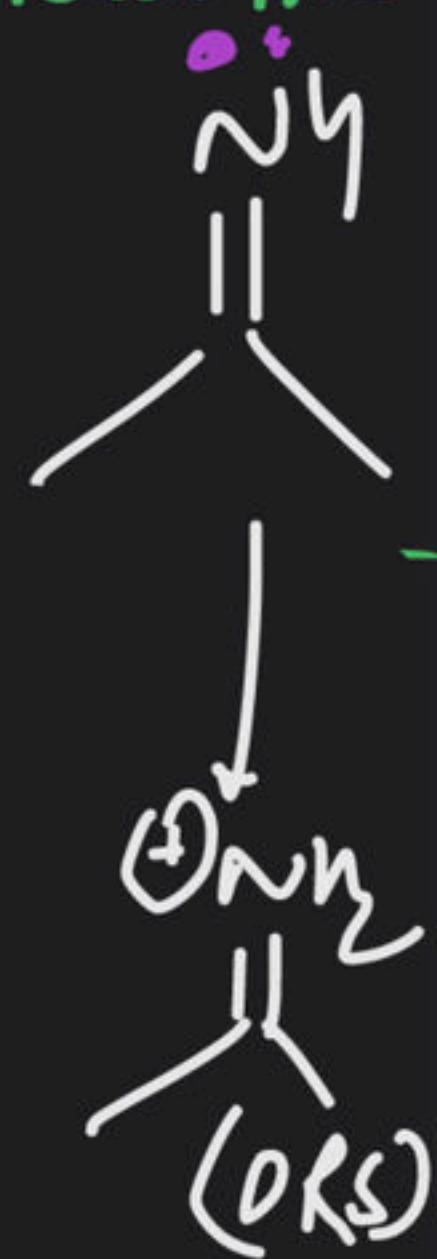
delocalised.

localised

(16)

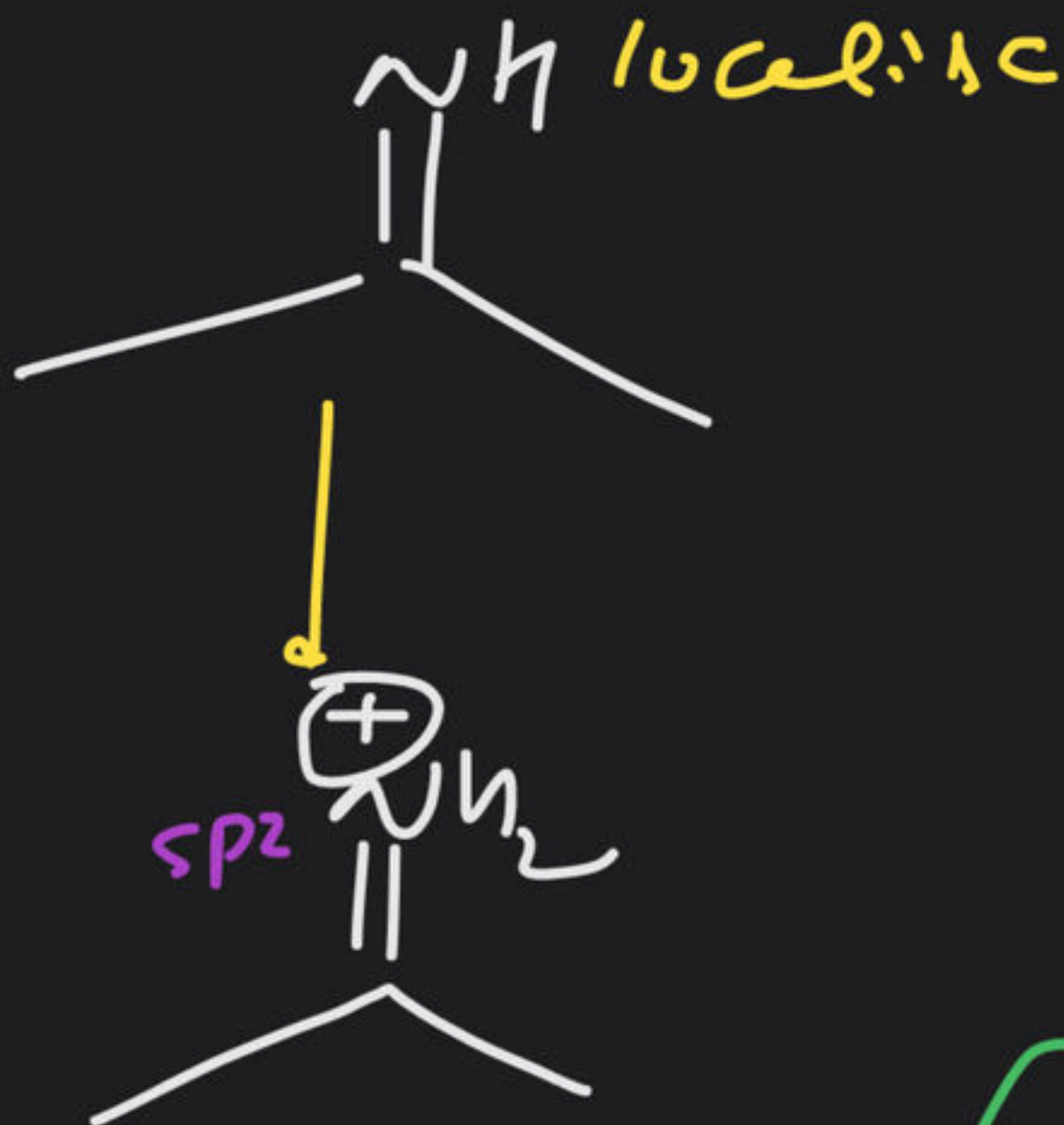


localised



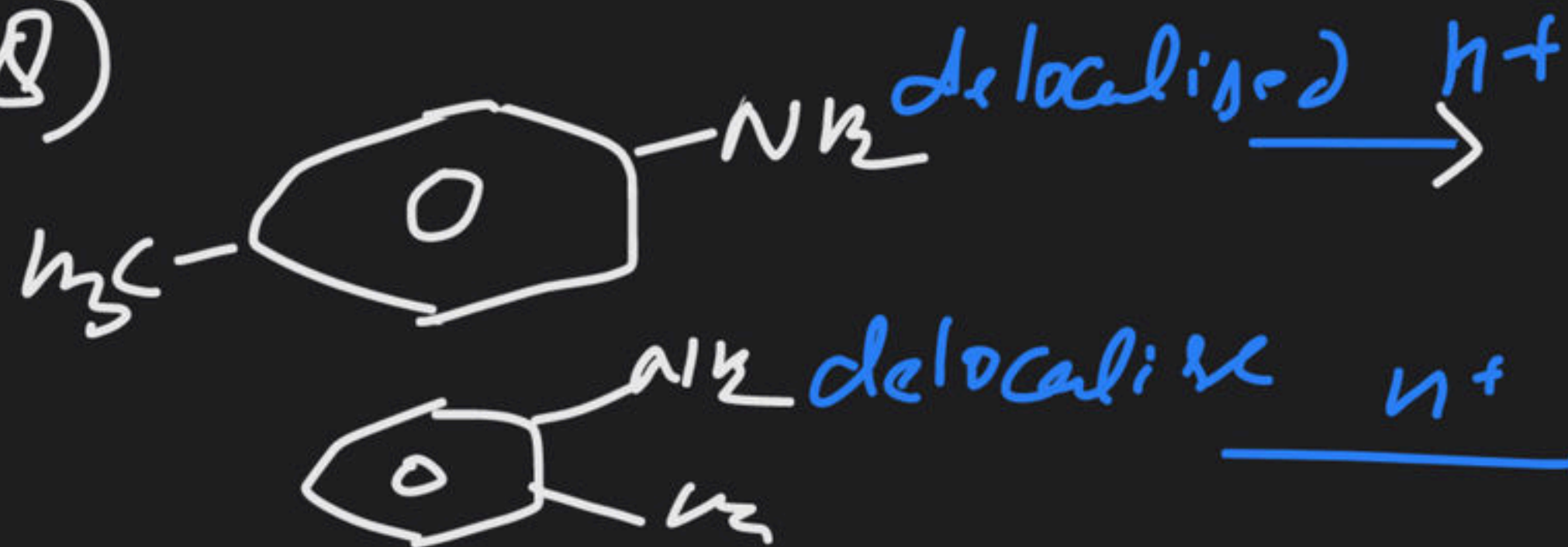


(17)



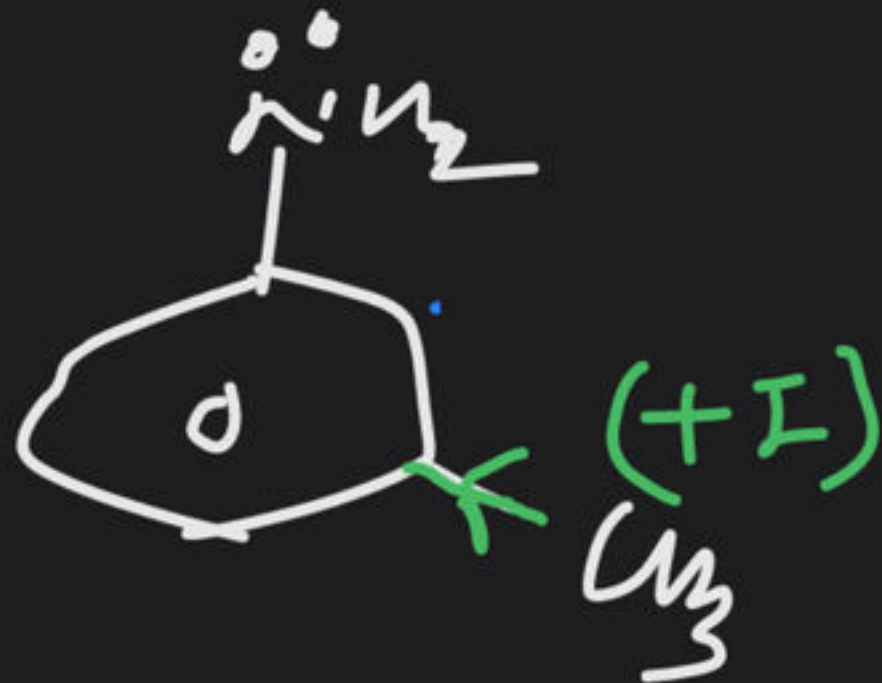
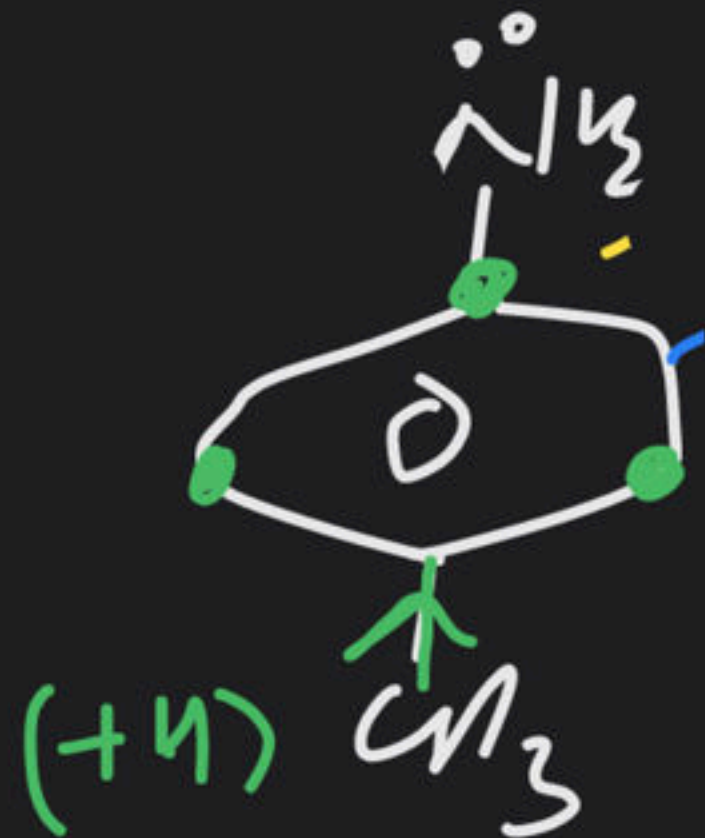
(1 > 2)

(18)



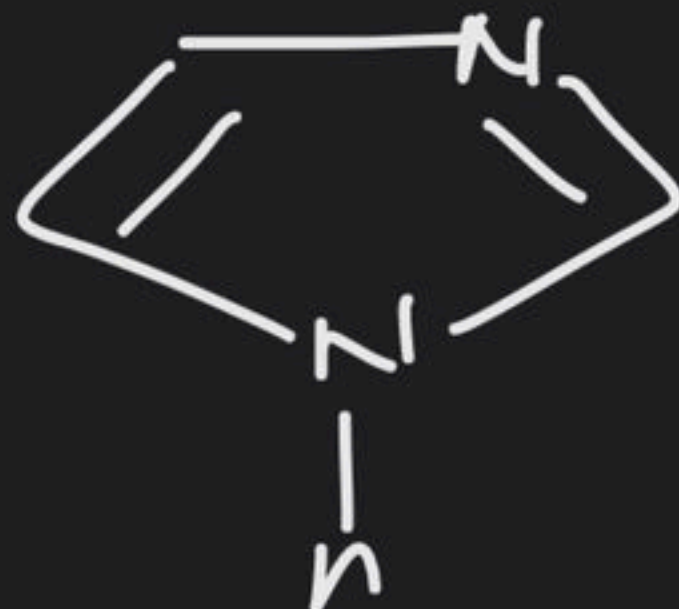
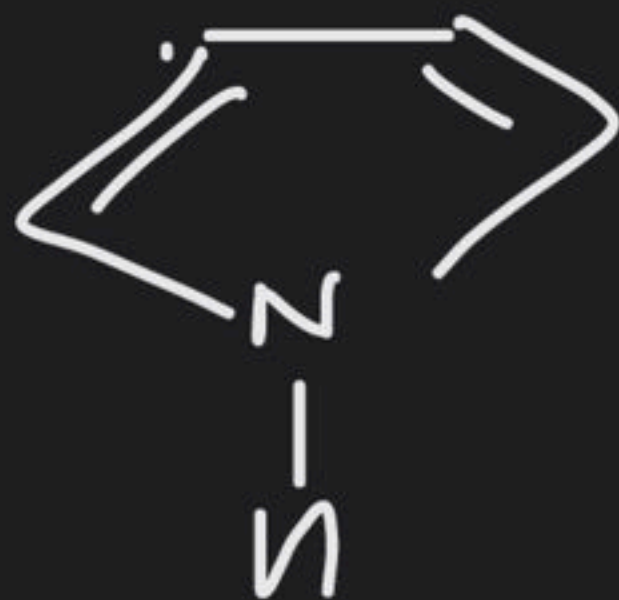
(1 > 2)

(19)

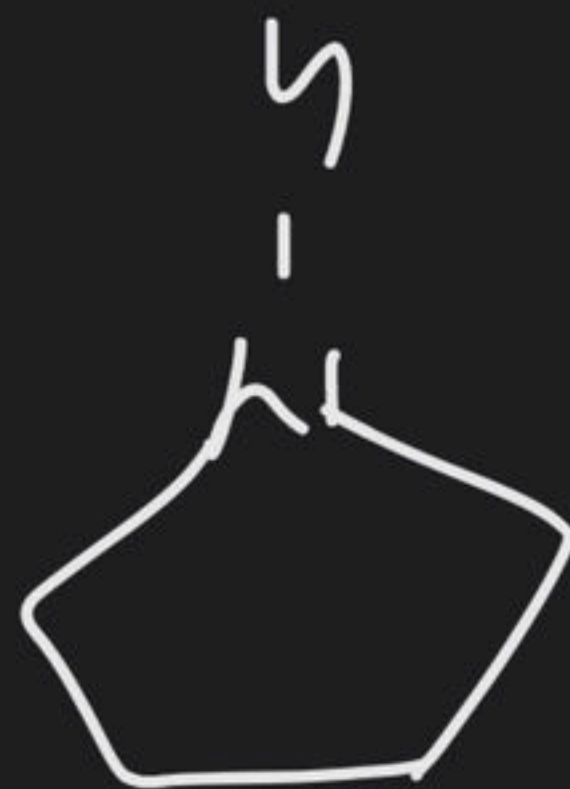
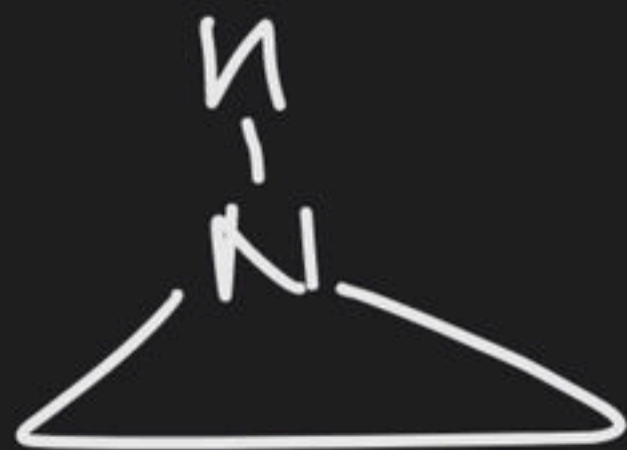


(172)

(20)



(21)

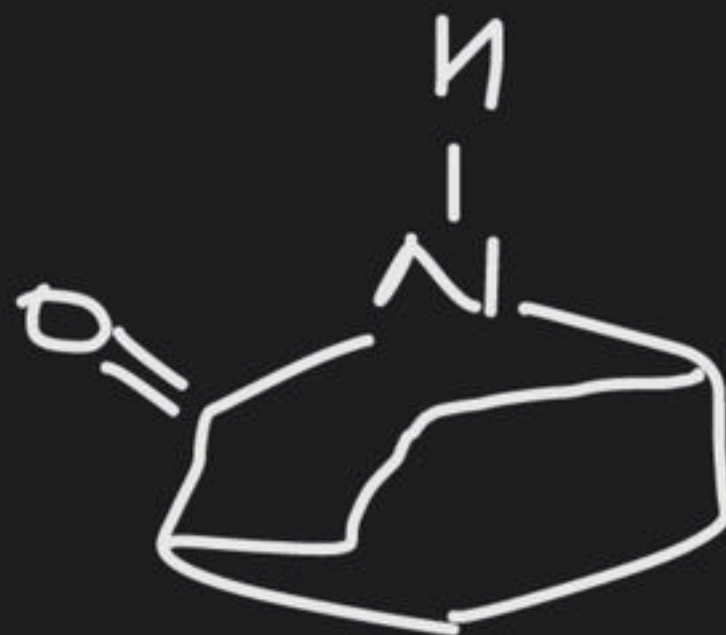




(22)



(23)



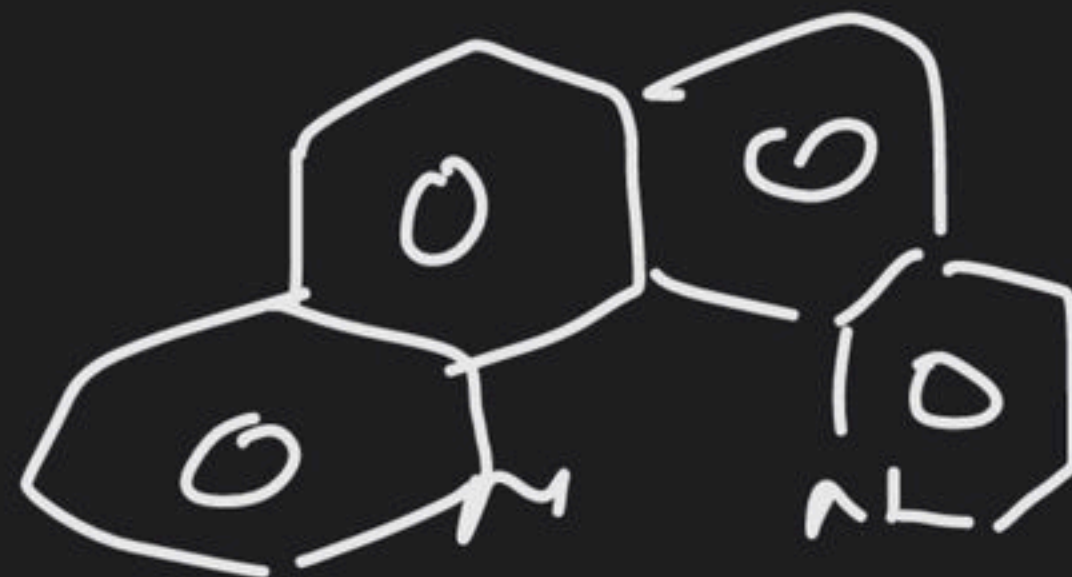
(24)



(25)



(26)



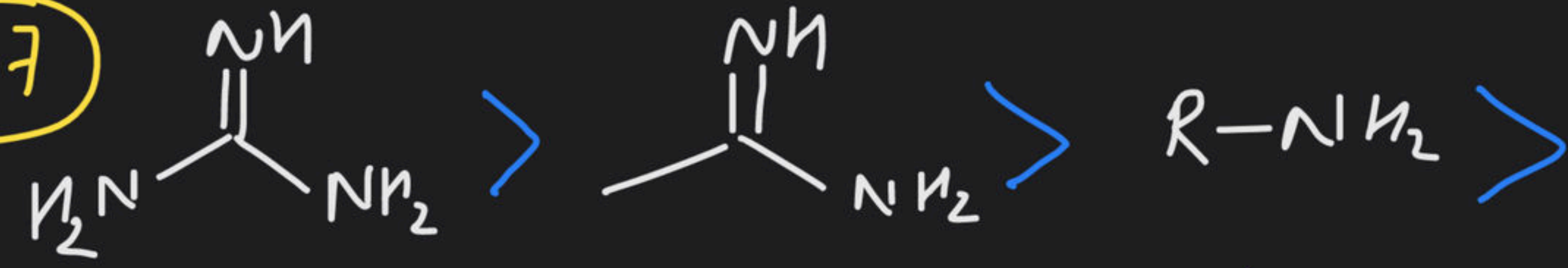
Note

Aliphatic Amine is more Basic than

M.F.P. Aromatic Amine.



(27)



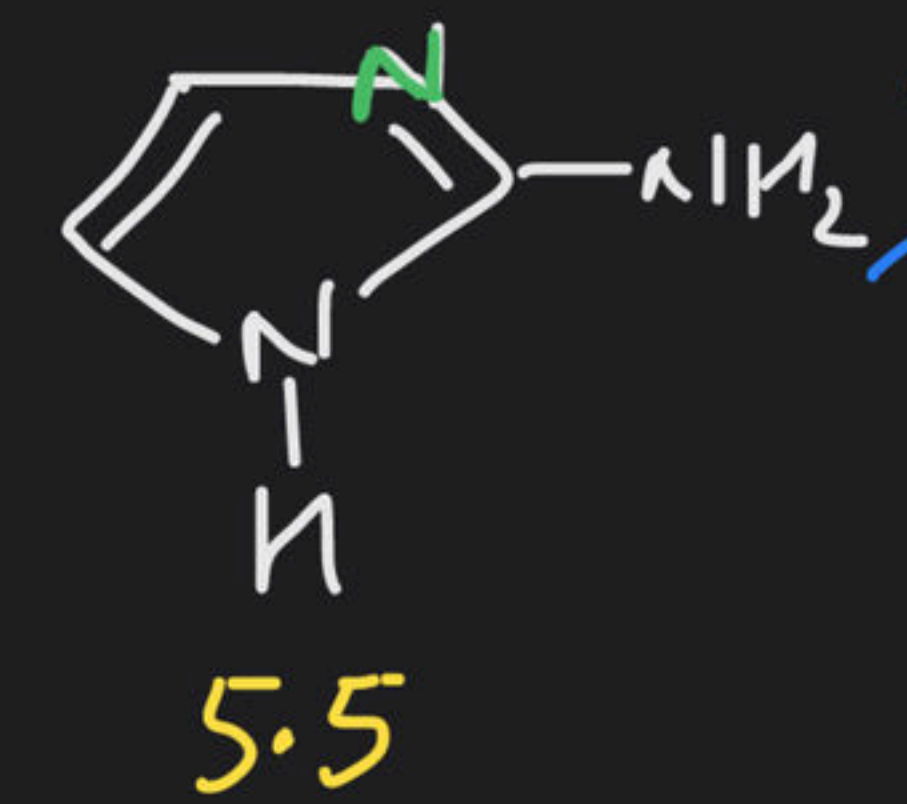
Aliphatic Amine

$p_{K_b}$

0.4

2

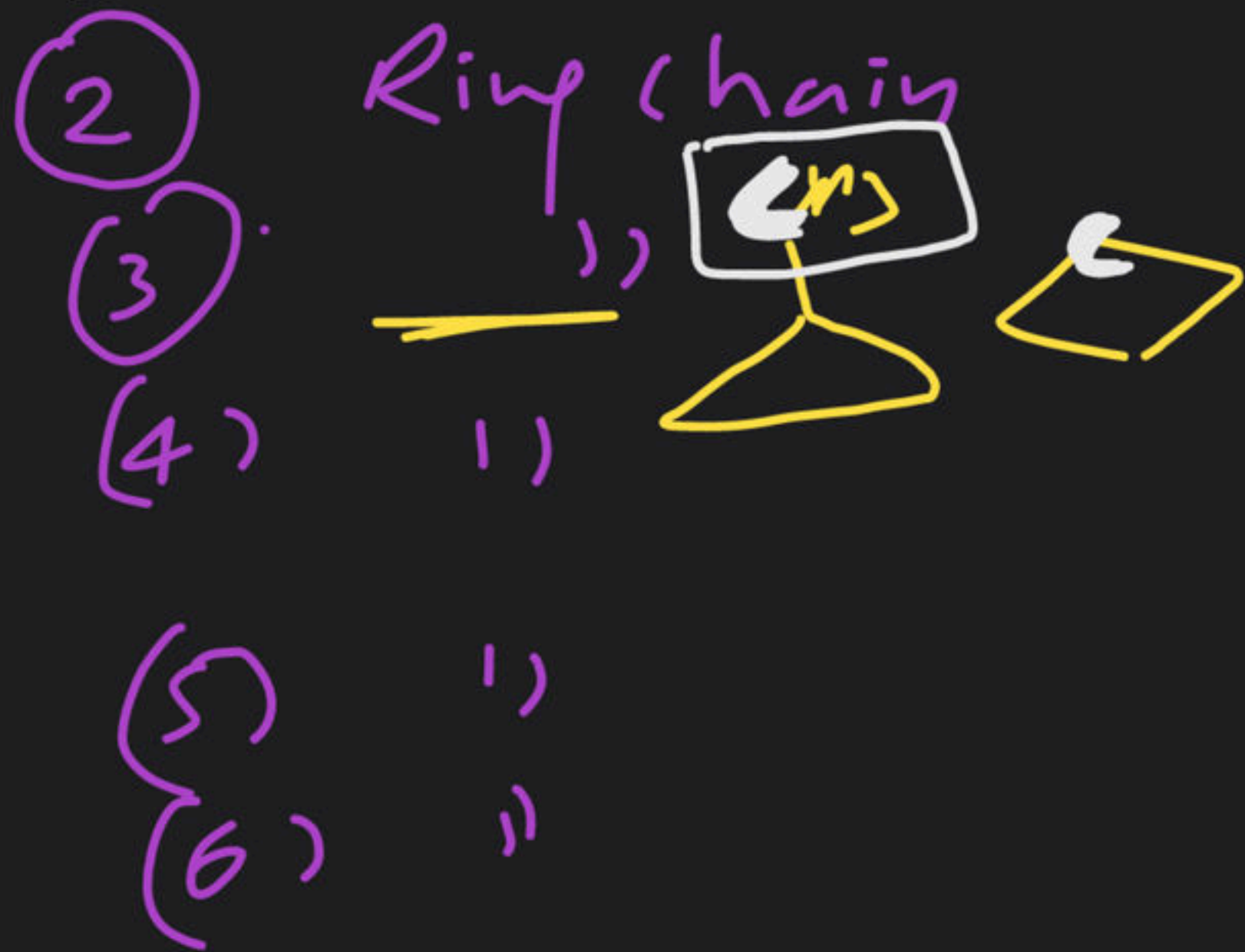
4



Aromatic Amine



# Isomerism hw



## Position:-

(2) Position isomers (=)

(3) "

(4) Chain

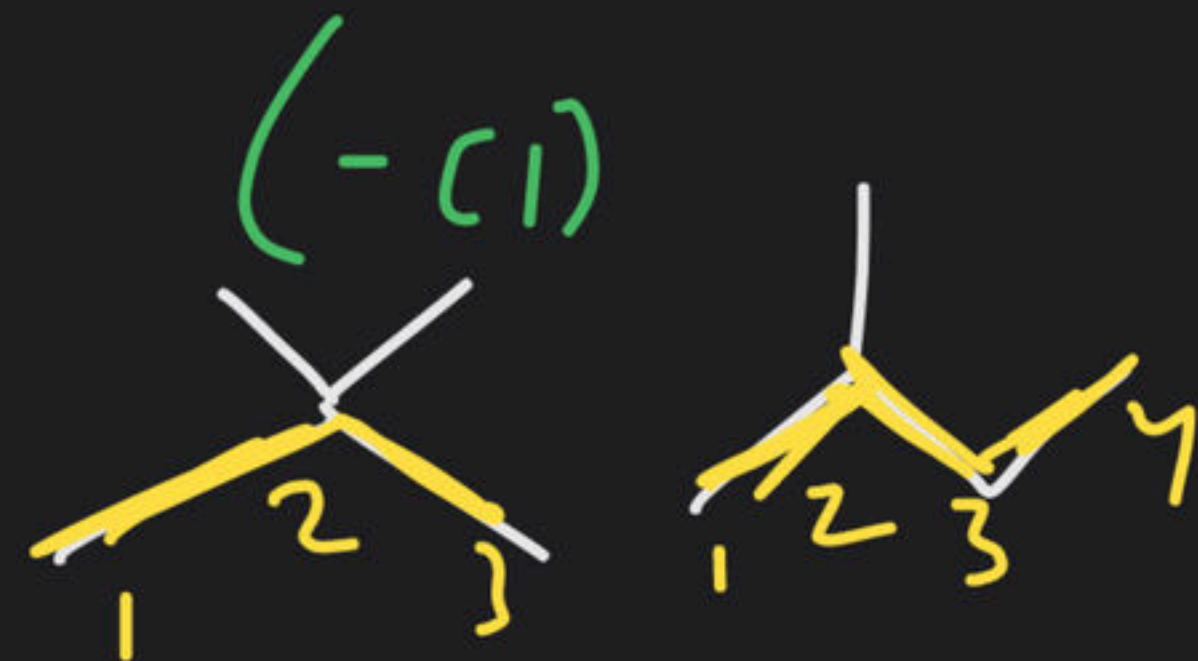
(5) —————

(6) Position (-NO<sub>2</sub>)

(7) " (-me)

(8) " (-OH)

(9) " (-me)



(10) —

(11) AB → Position (double Bond)

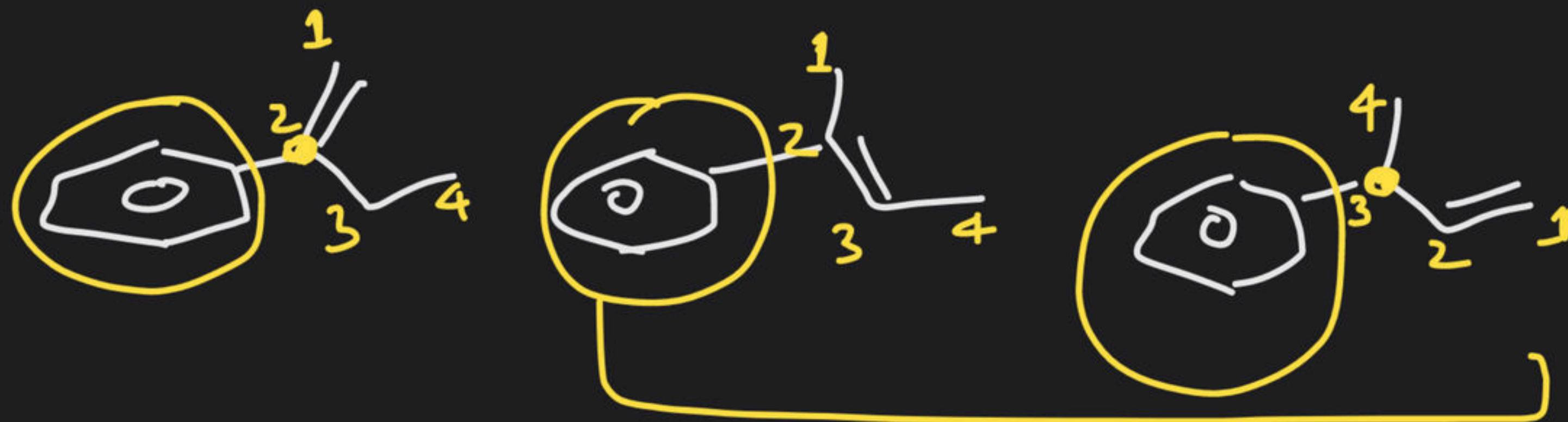
AC → Position (Phenyl)

BC → Position (double bond & phenyl)

(14) P.I (-Br & -Cl)

(15) —

(16) —



(12) Position (=)

(13) " (-Cl)

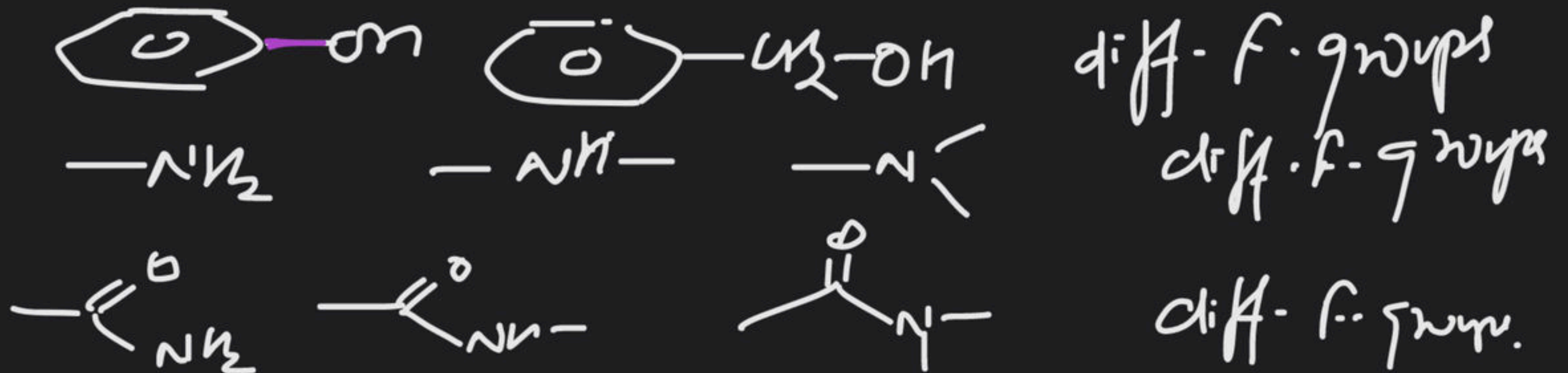


## (#) Functional Isomerism

Compounds having same molecular formula but different type of functional groups are known as functional isomers.

Note: (i)

$=$   $4$   $\equiv$  diff. f-groups

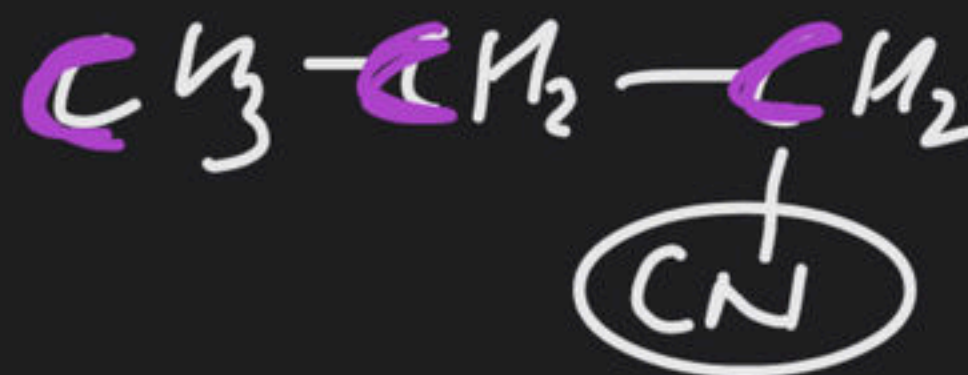
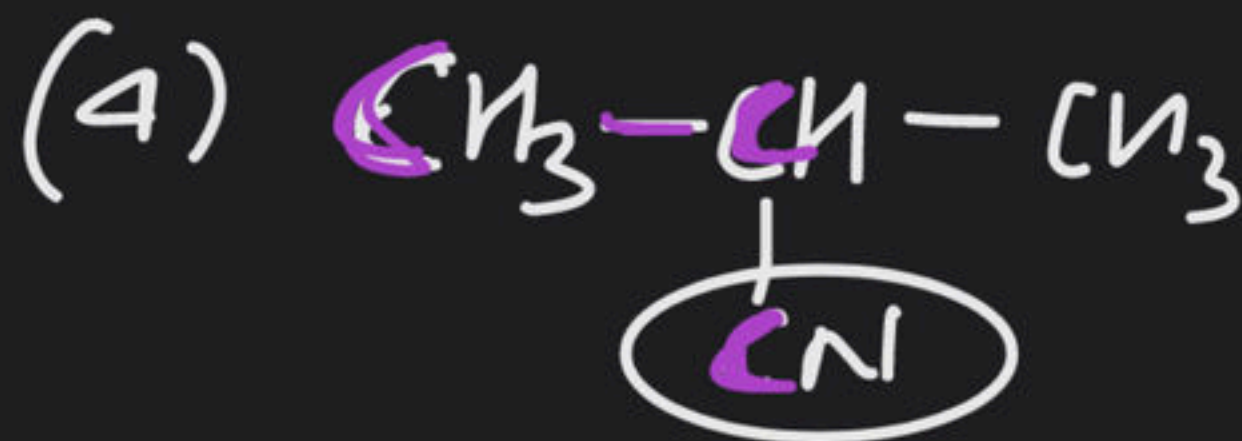




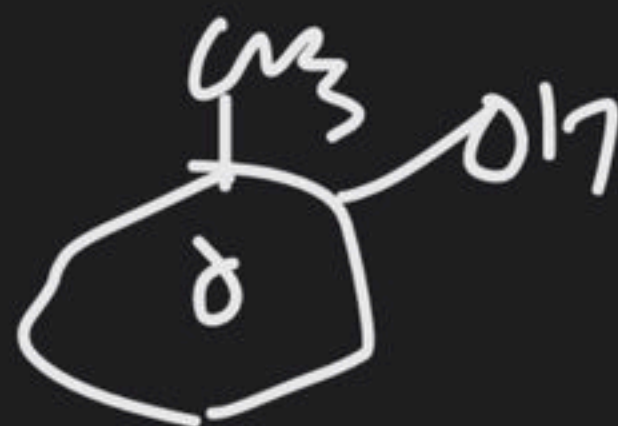
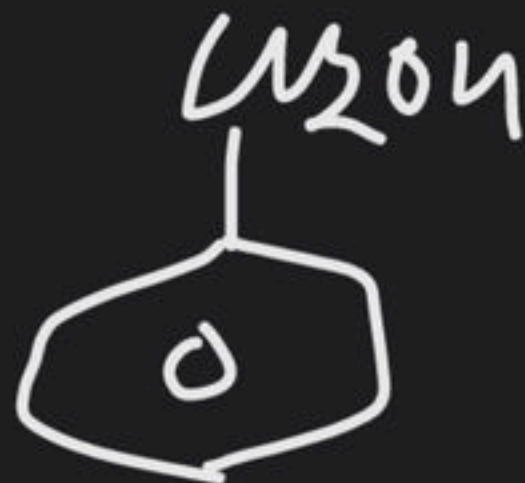
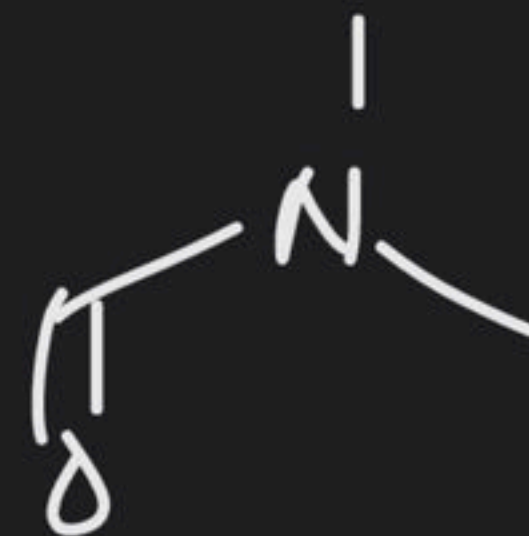
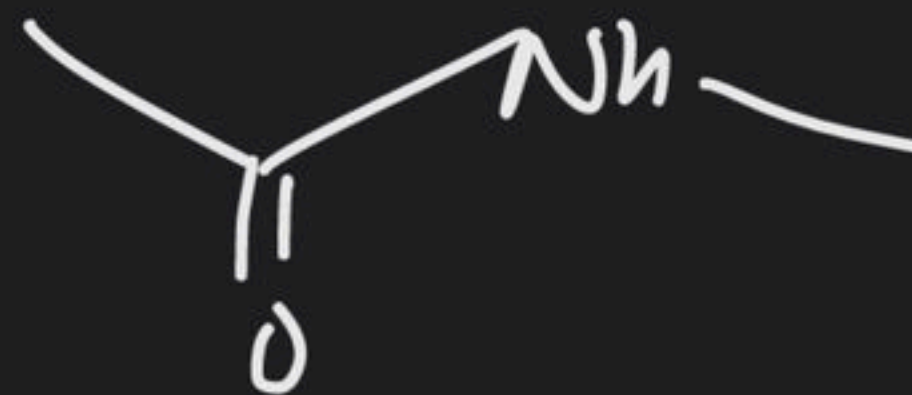
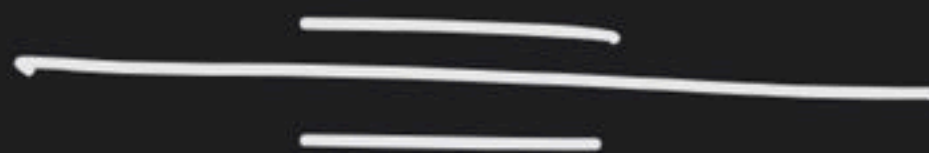
(functional isomers)

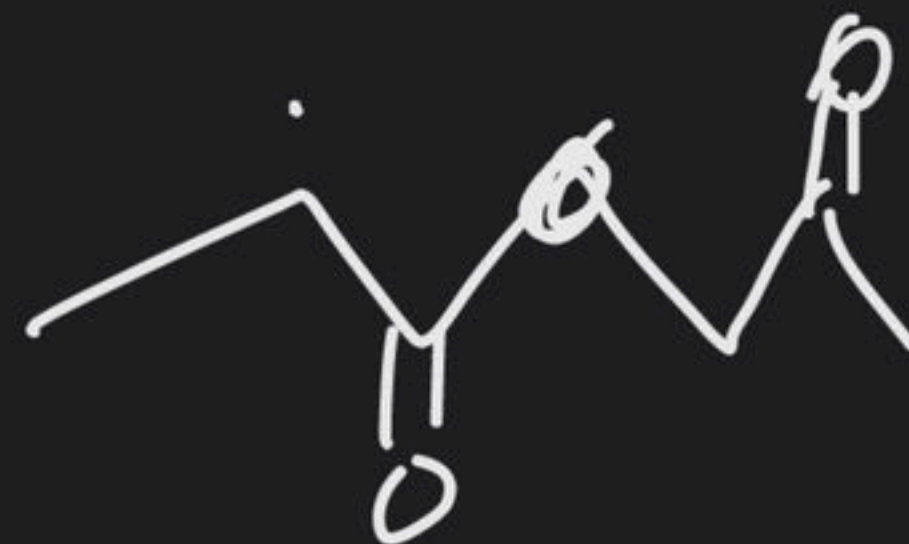
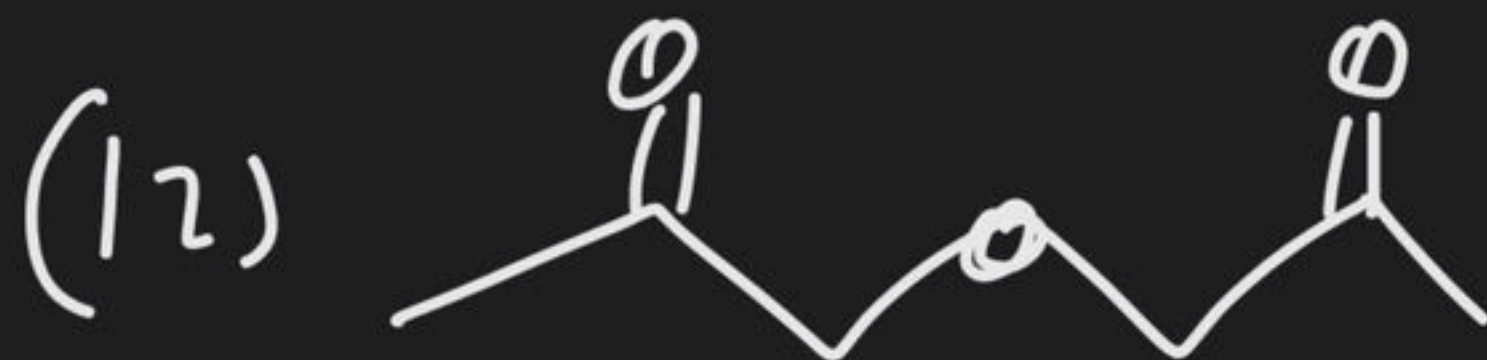
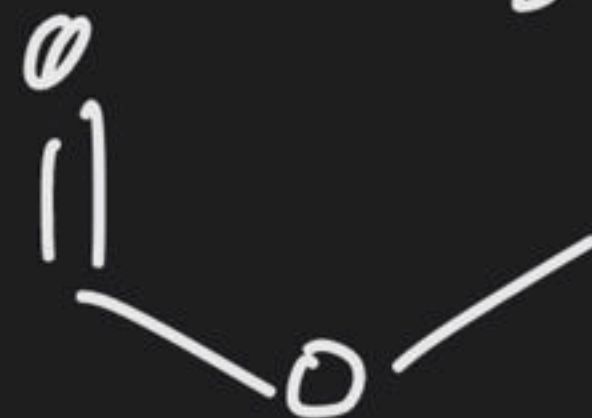
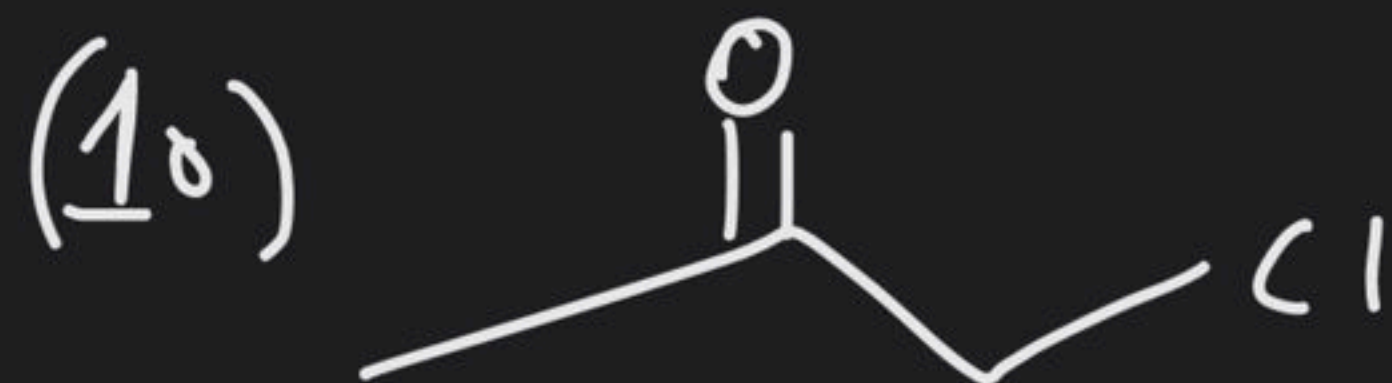


Same





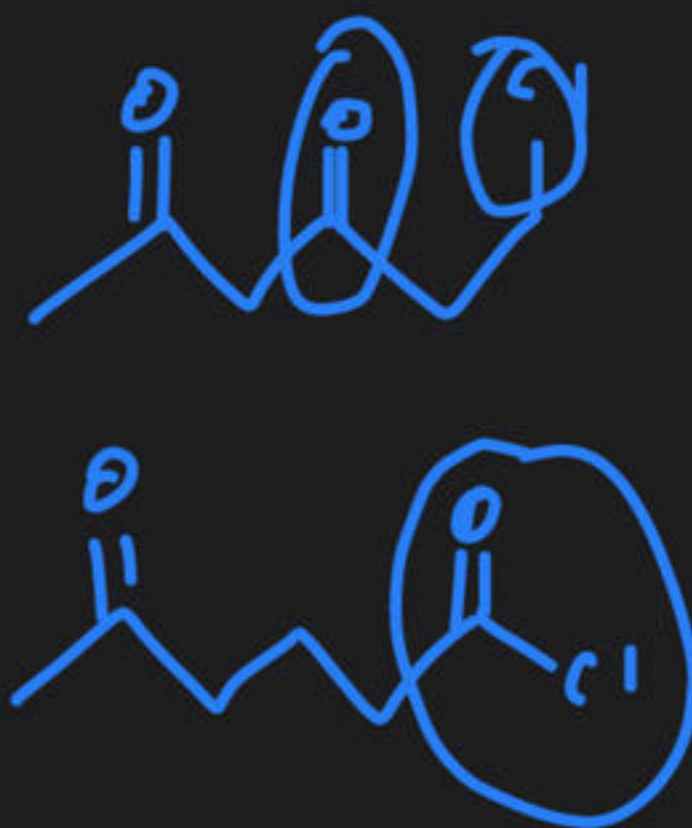
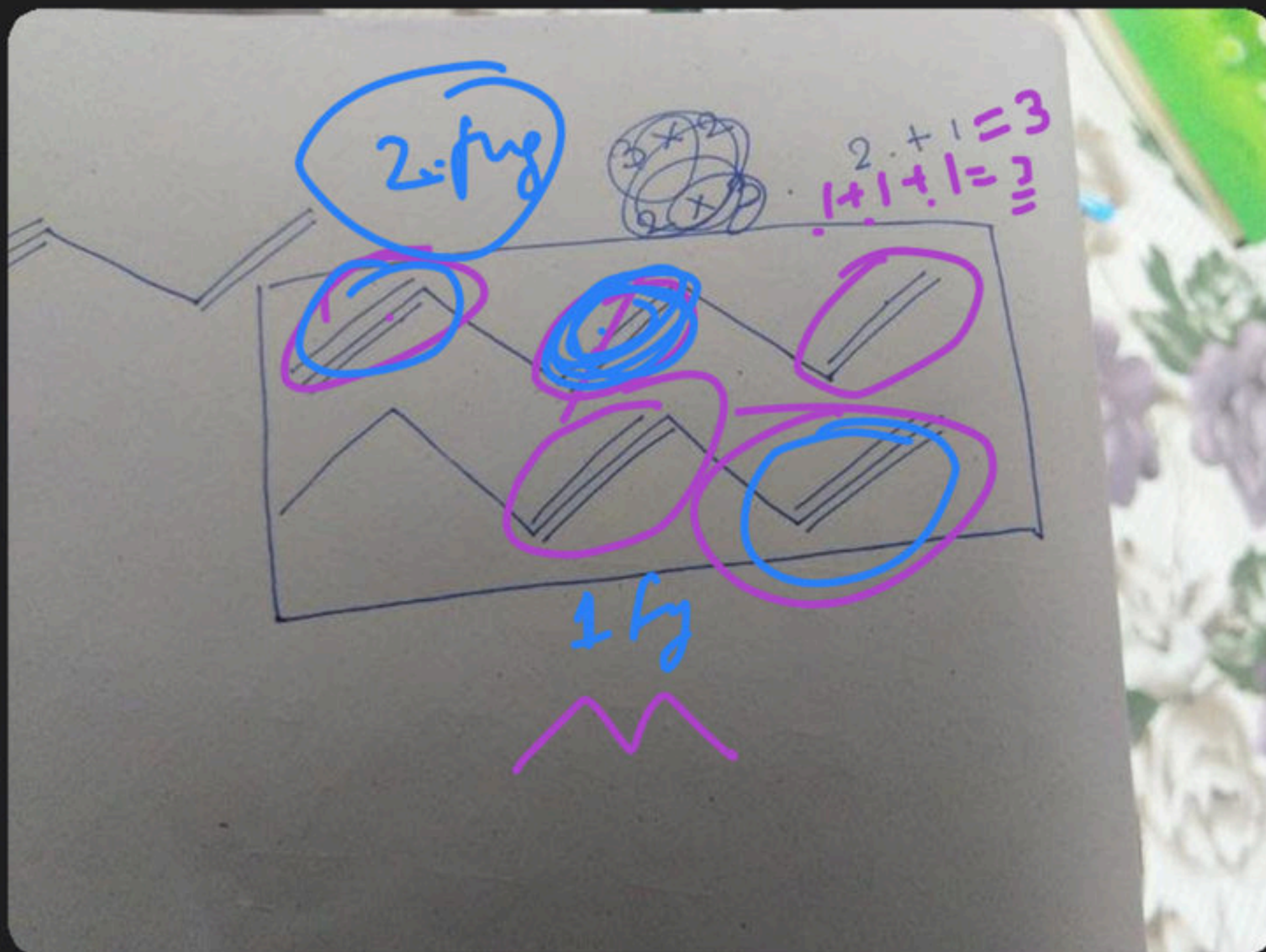




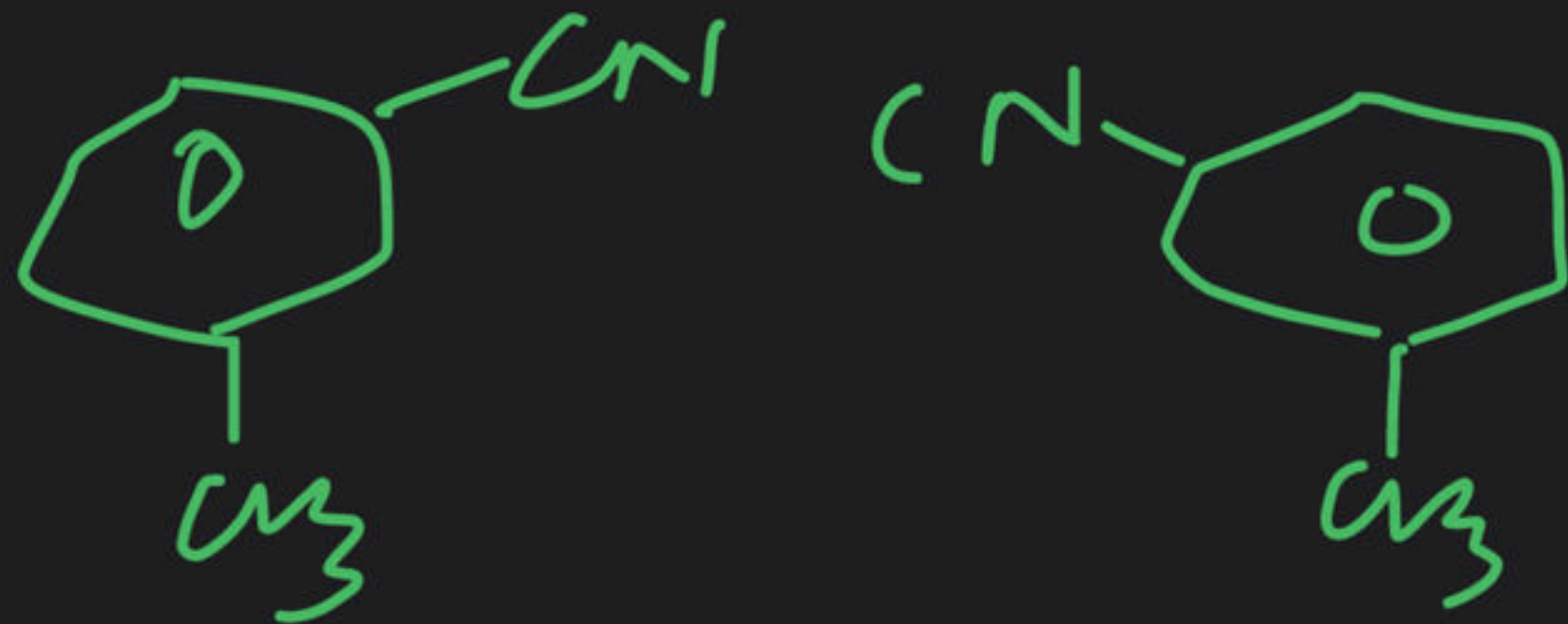


▲ 3 • Asked by Akanksha

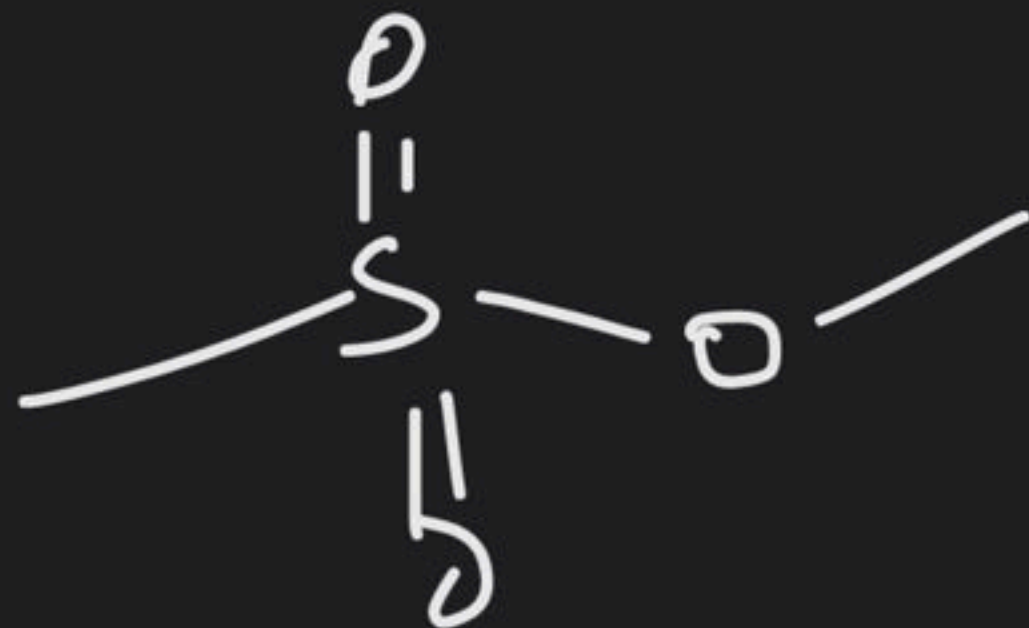
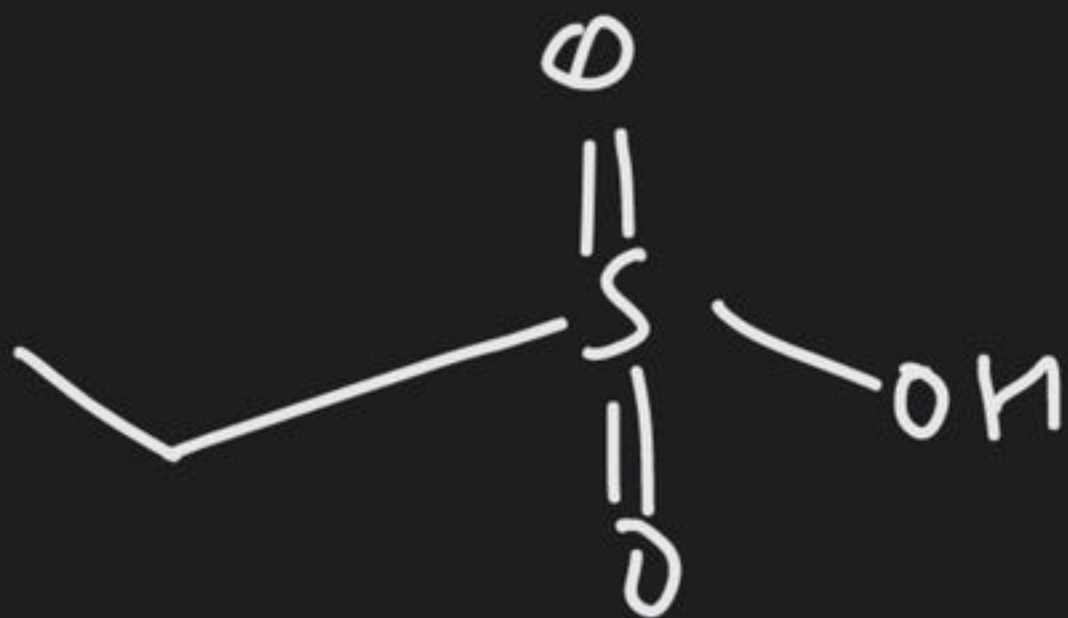
Please help me with this doubt



(13)



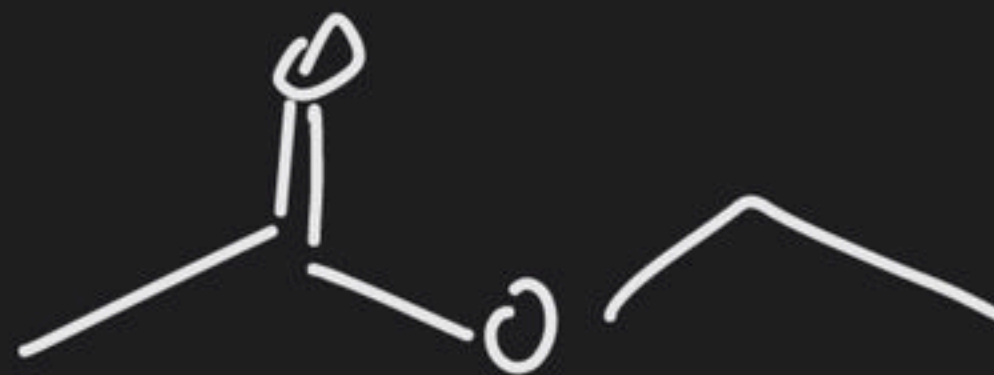
(14)



(15)



(16)

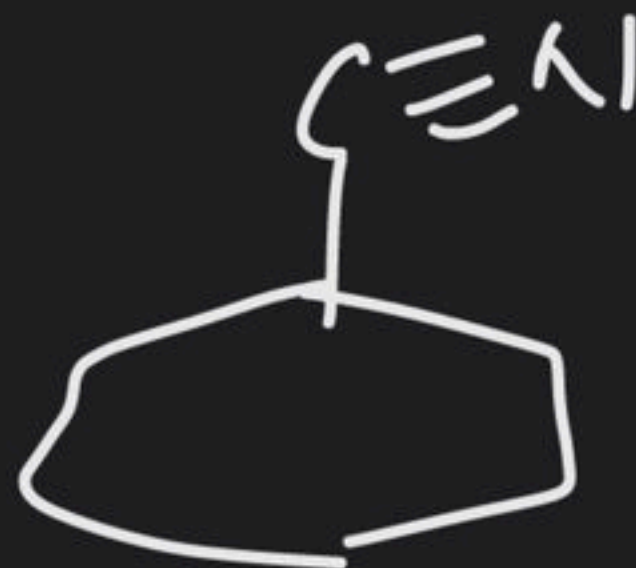
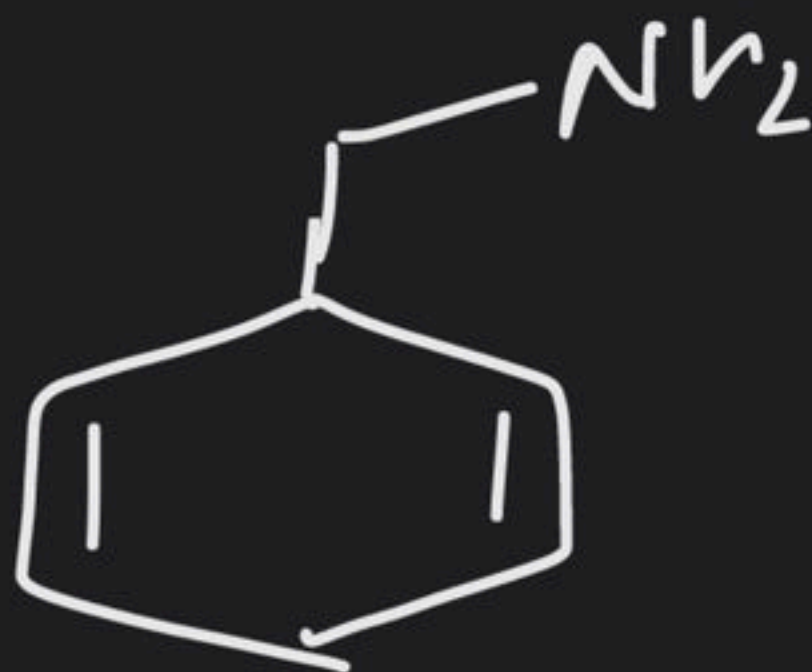




(17)



(18)

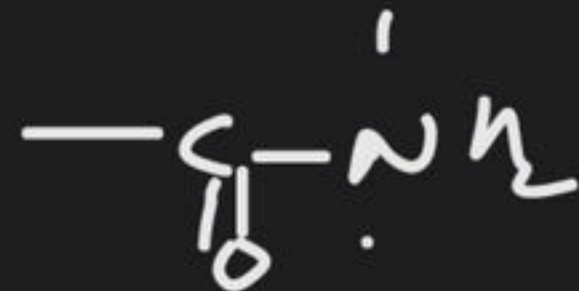
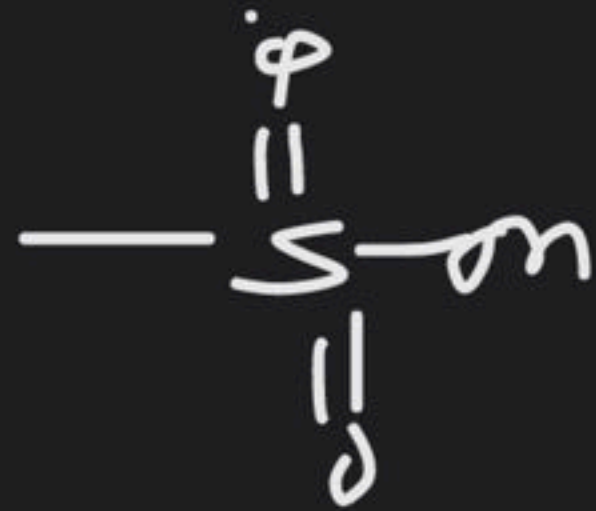


Metamers

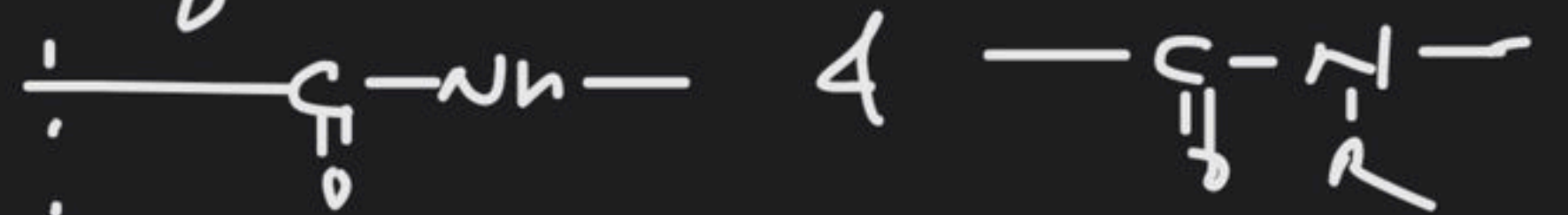
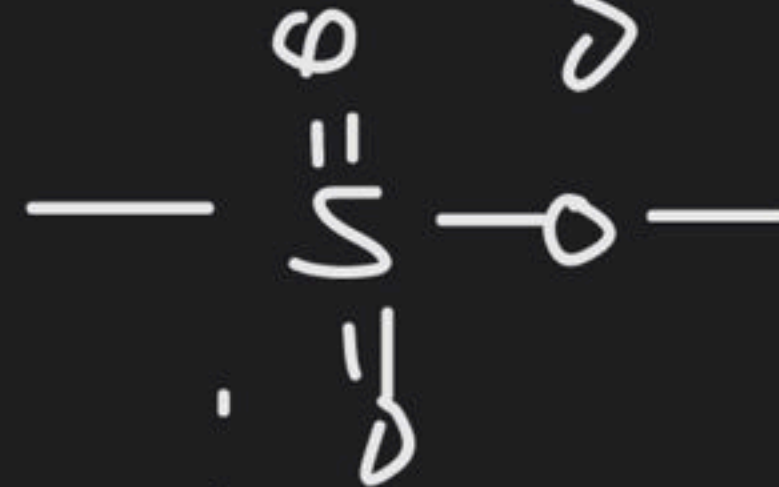
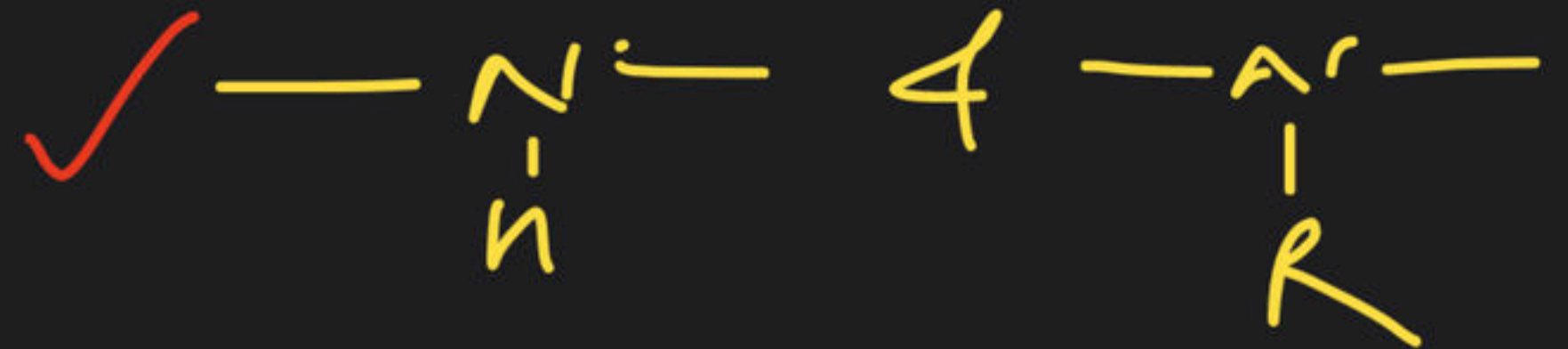
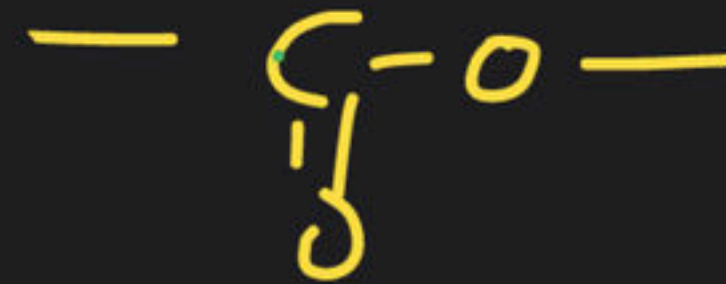
Compounds having same molecular formula

But diff. alkyl groups w.r.to Bivalent functional groups.

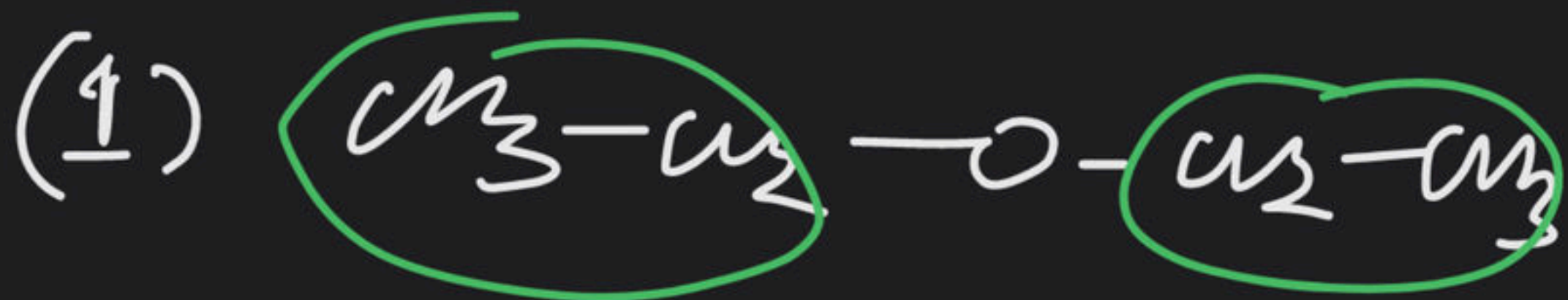
monovalent



Bivalent





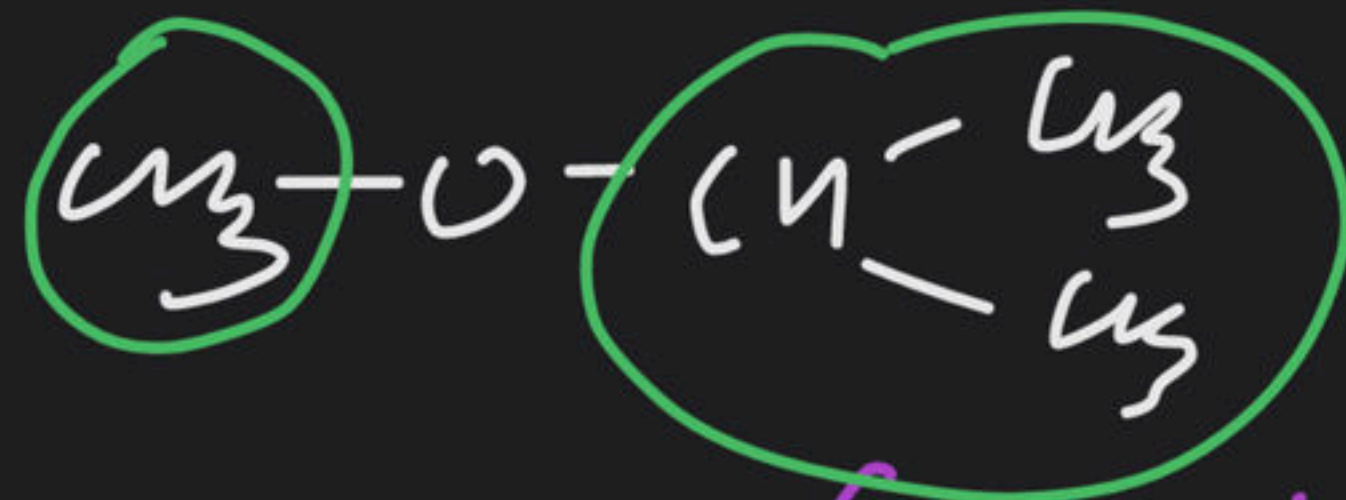


M.F

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$

Alkyl  
groups

2 groups

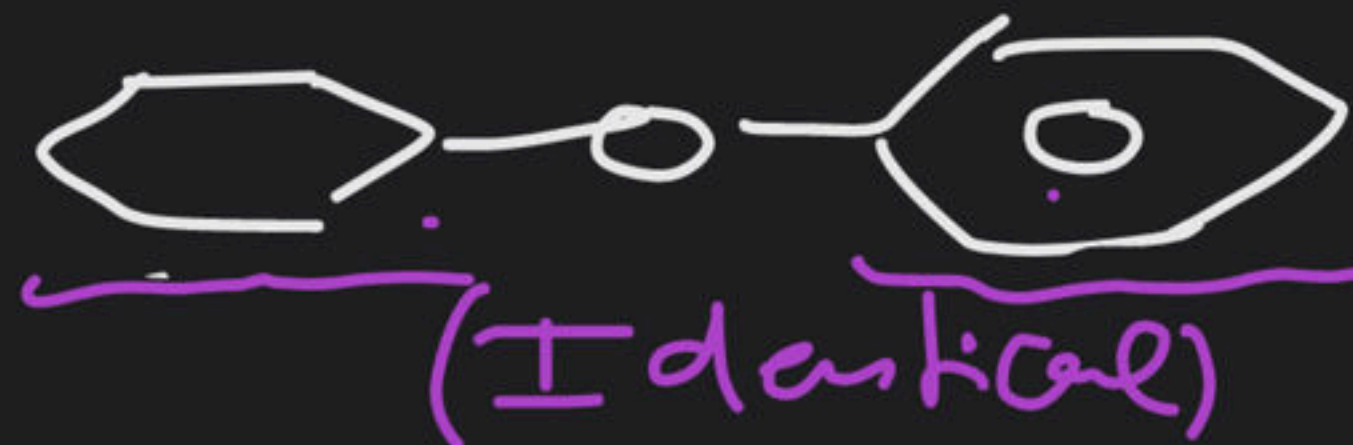


$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$  (same)

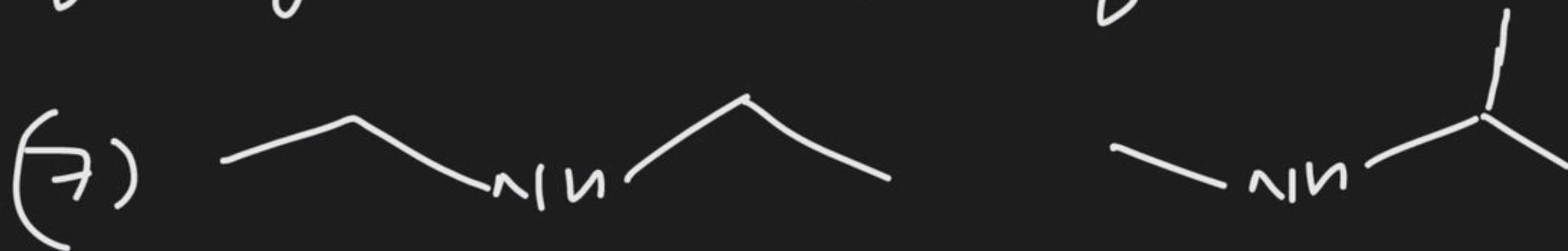
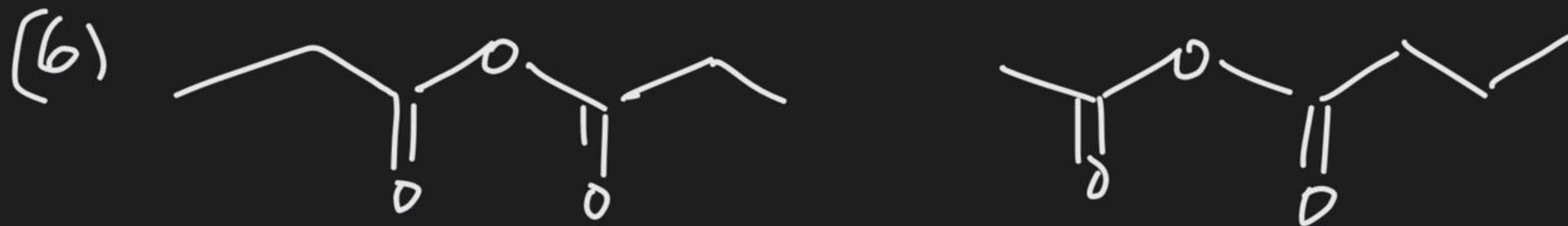
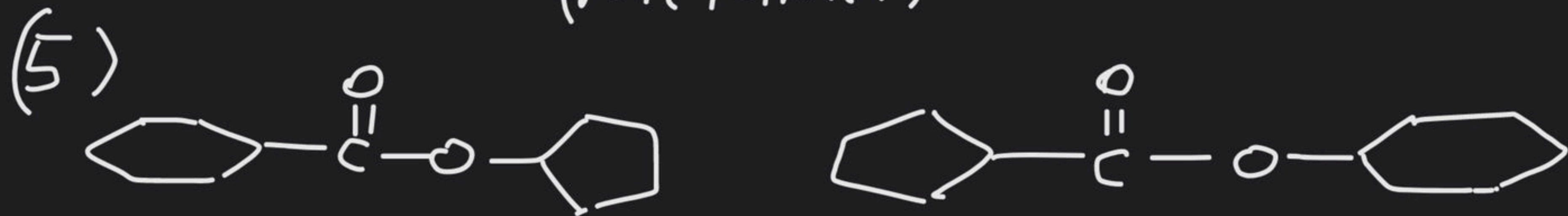
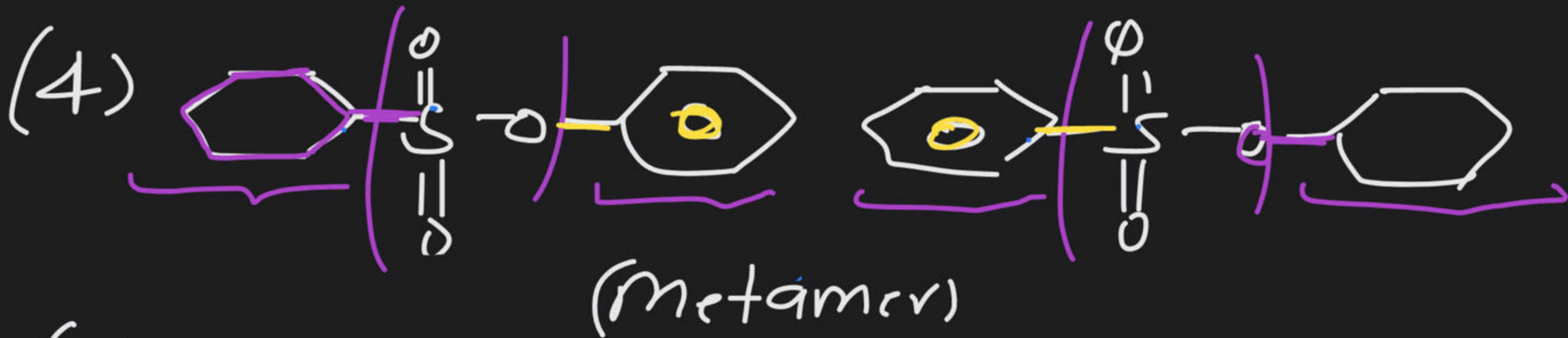
me & i-Pro groups

(diff)

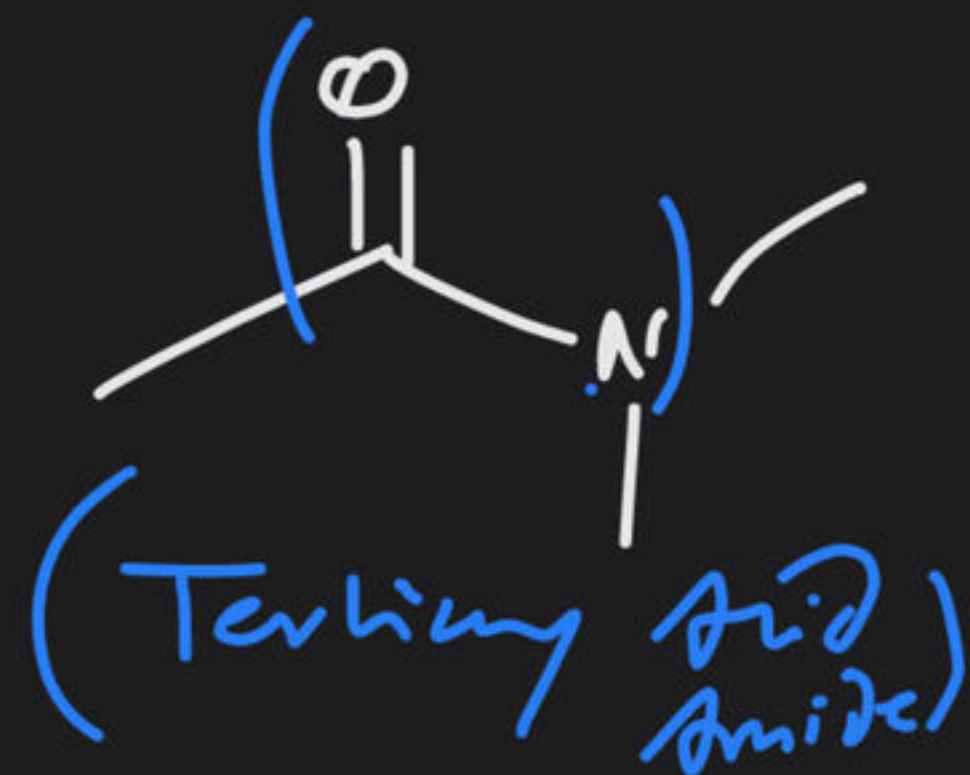
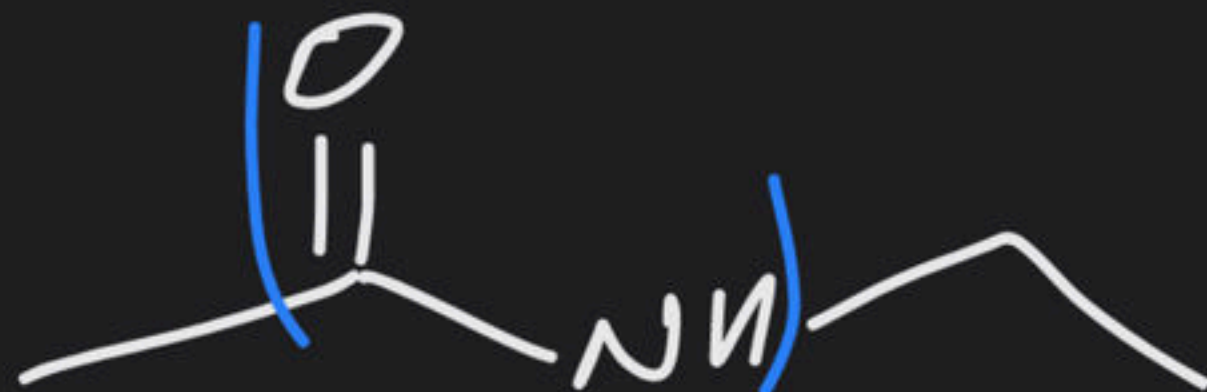
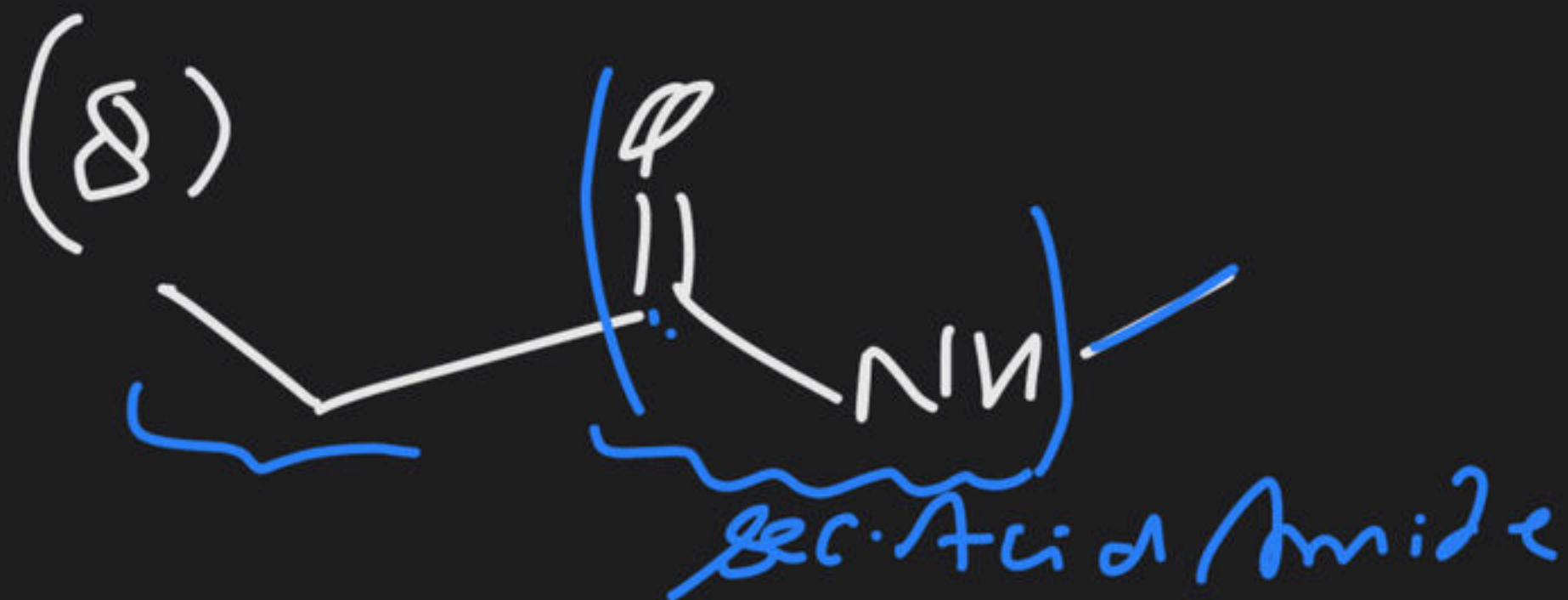
(metamers)



(Identical)







AB  
AC

(A) Metamer  
(B) Functional isomer

(#) Preference order of type of isomerism-

Ring chain > Tautomer > functional isomer  
> metamer > chain > position.



# Tautomer

Ex: A Compound Having

(i) mf  $C_6H_{10}O_3$

(ii) "+" test for Alcohol  $(-OH)$

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ Carbonyl  $(-C=O-)$

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ Ester.  $(-C(=O)-O-)$

} 4 "O"

Comment on str. of compound



















