

Rules for Stability of Resonating Structure Part, Resonance Effect

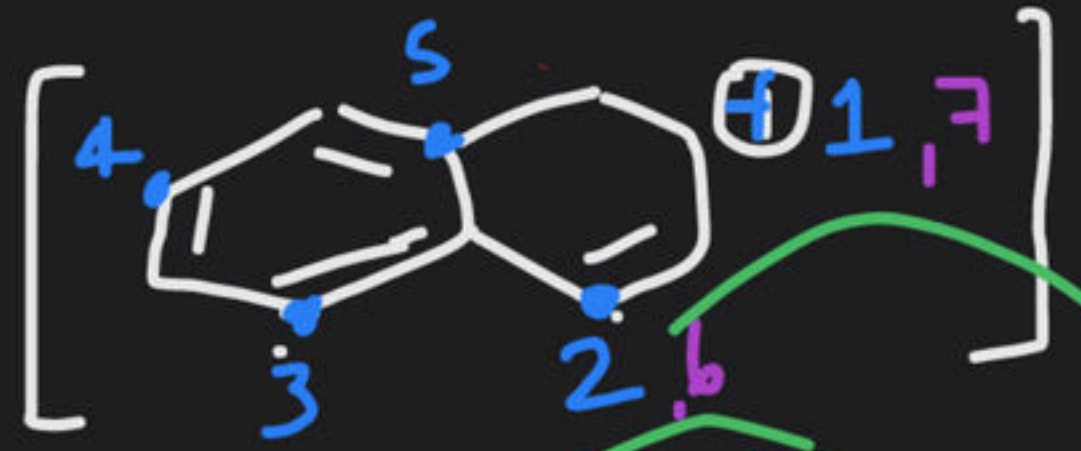
Course on General Organic Chemistry (GOC) for Dropper 13th students



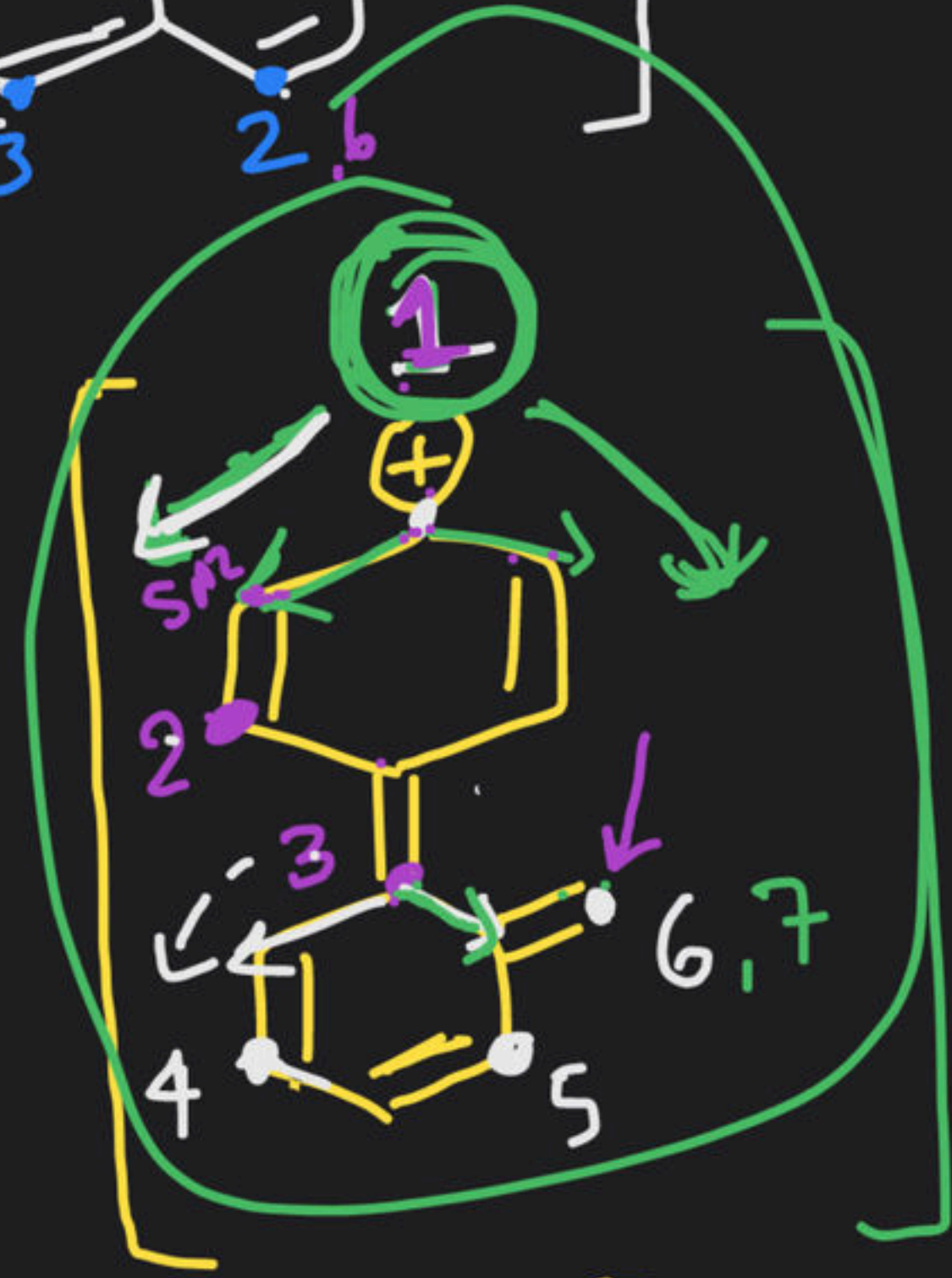


hw (discussion)

(9) 7



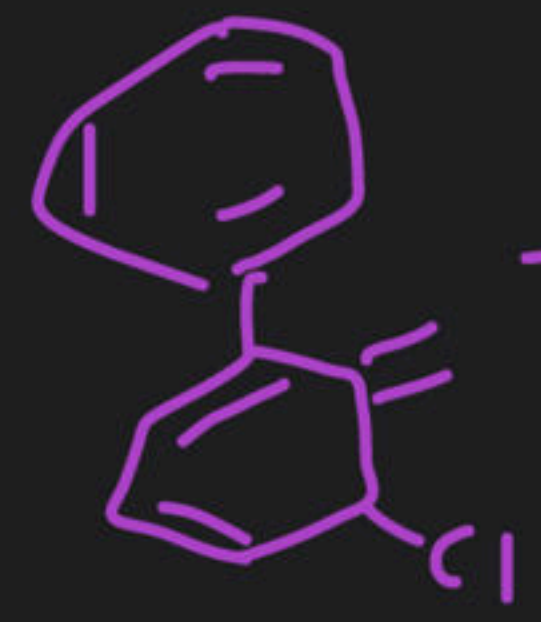
(10)



(13)



(Q)



(13)

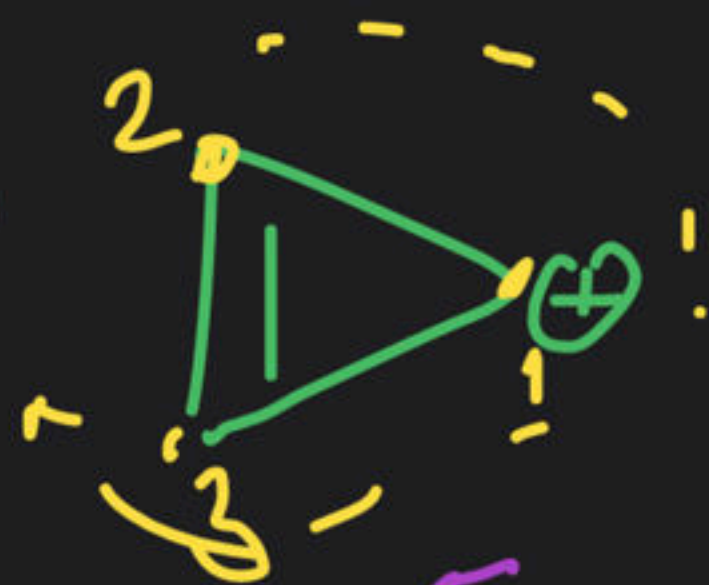
Anticlockwise clockwise

$$\underbrace{\quad} + \underbrace{\quad} - 1 = 13 \text{ RS}$$



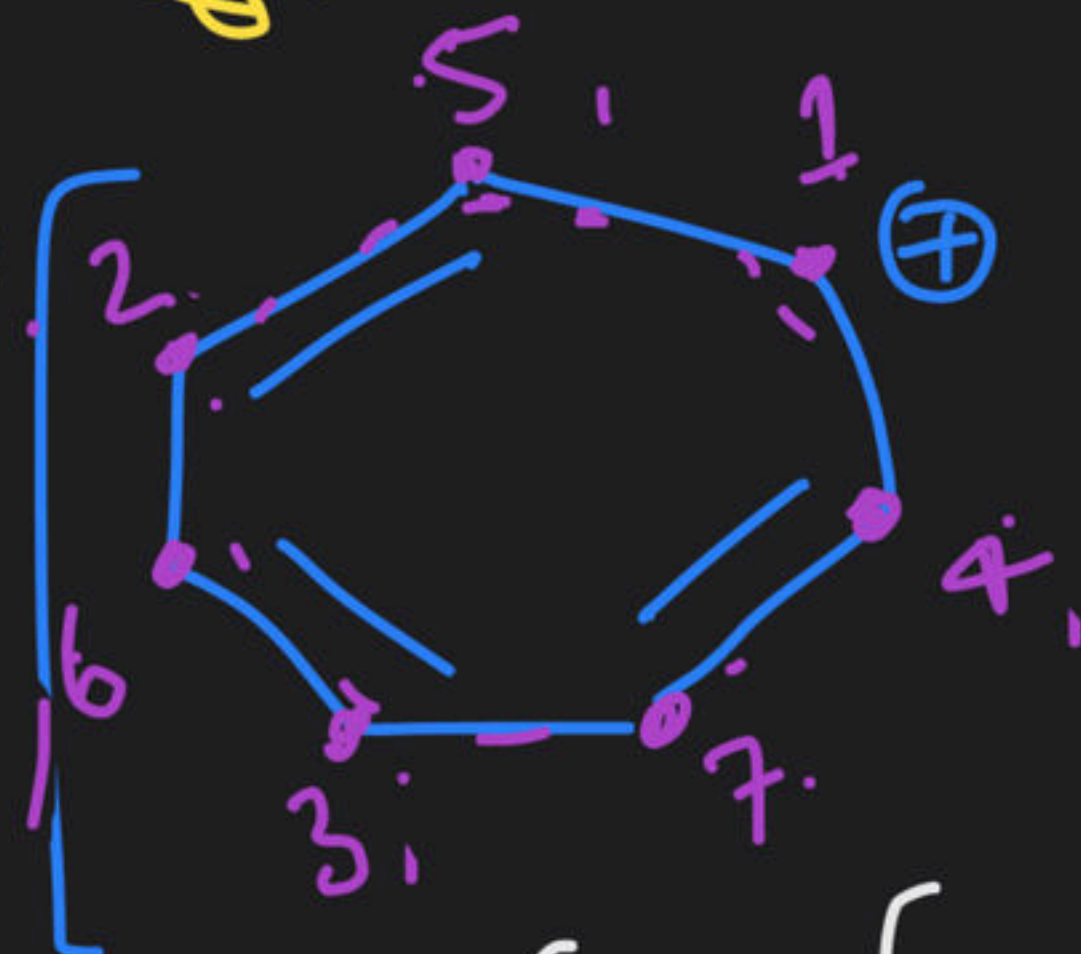
(13)

(11)

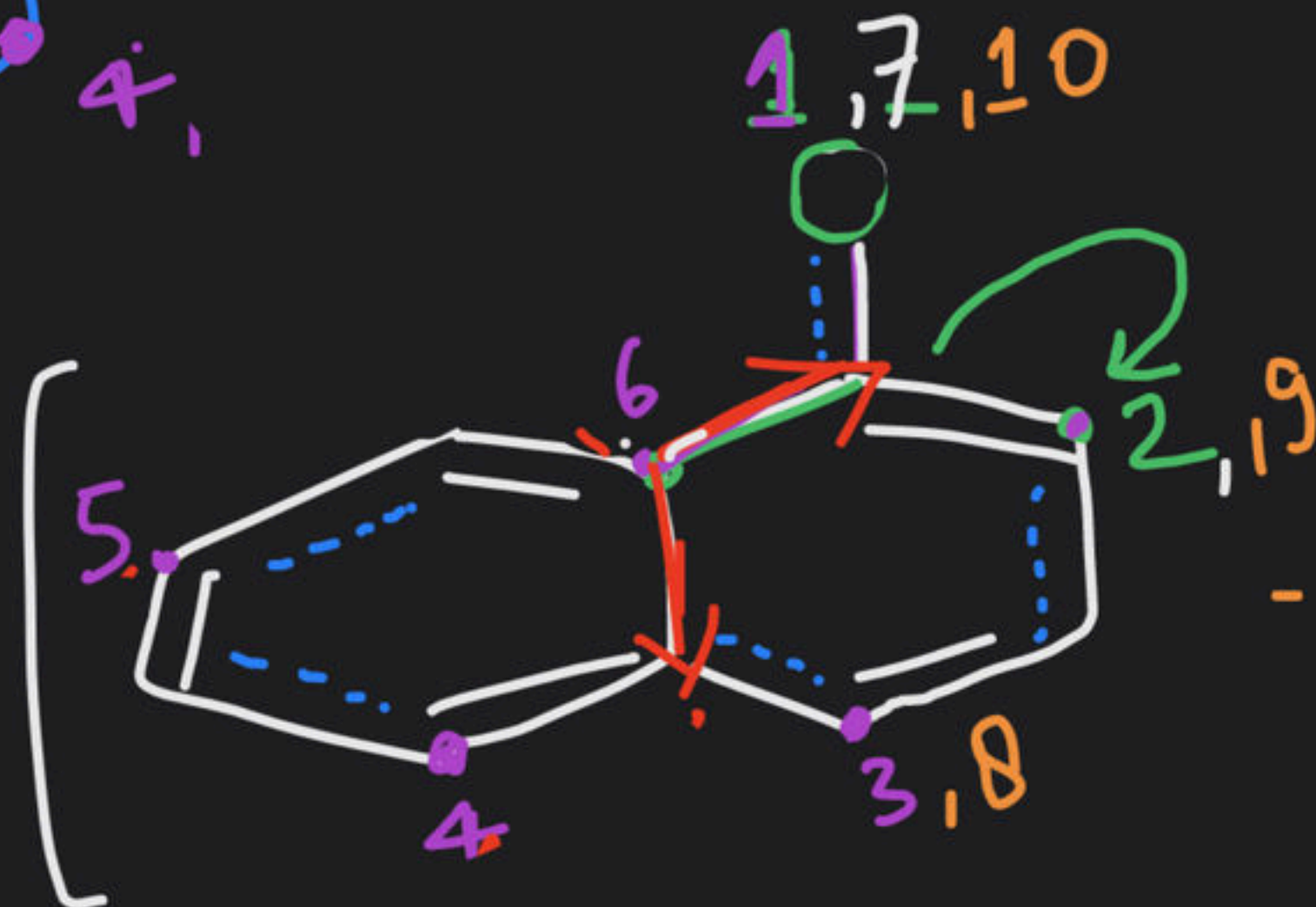


3

(12)



(15)



(10)

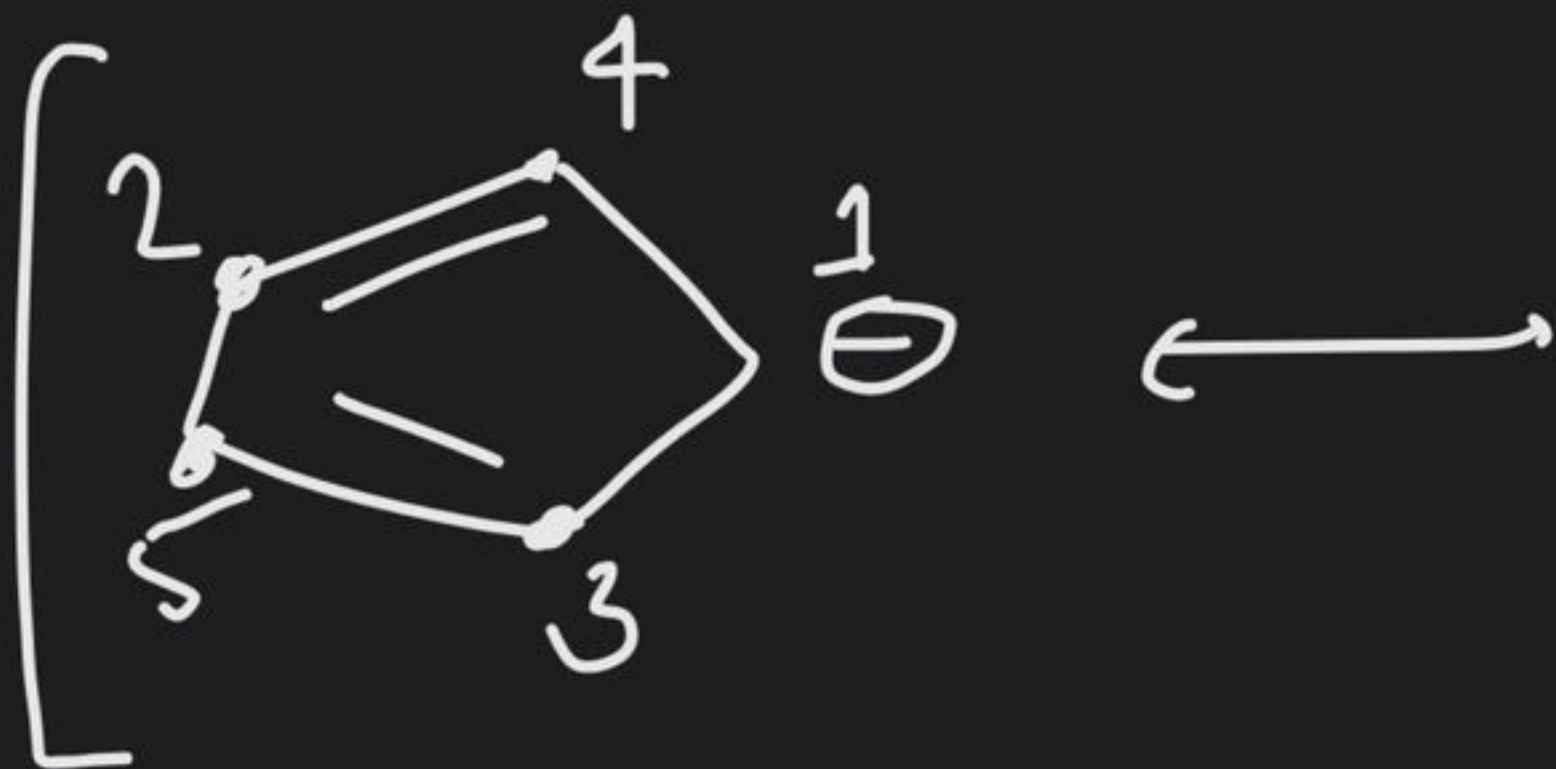
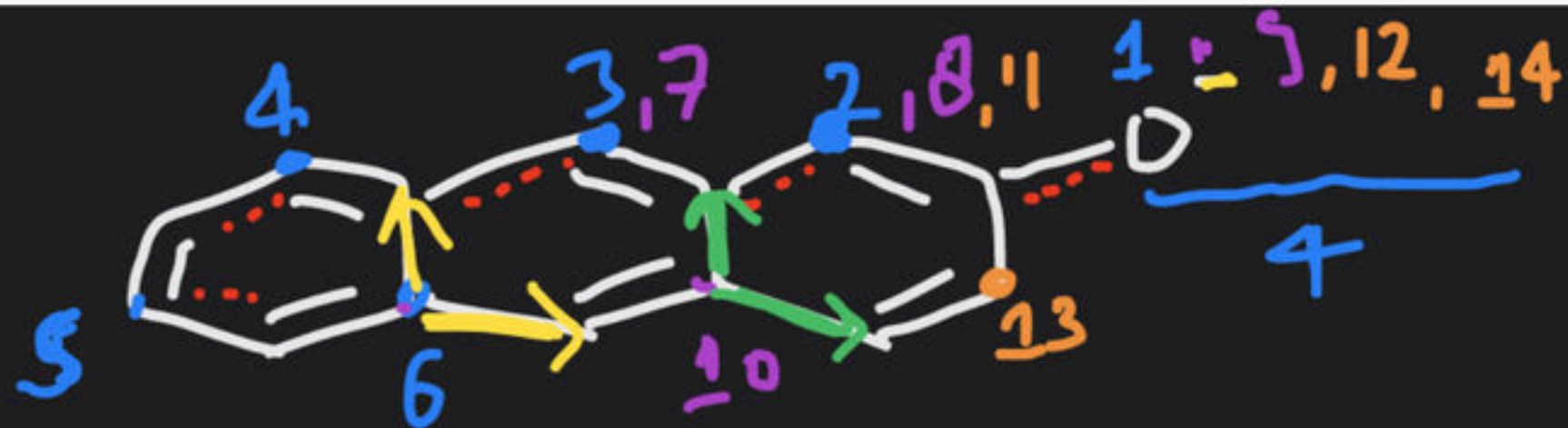
(16) 14



(17) 16

(18) 20

(19) 5

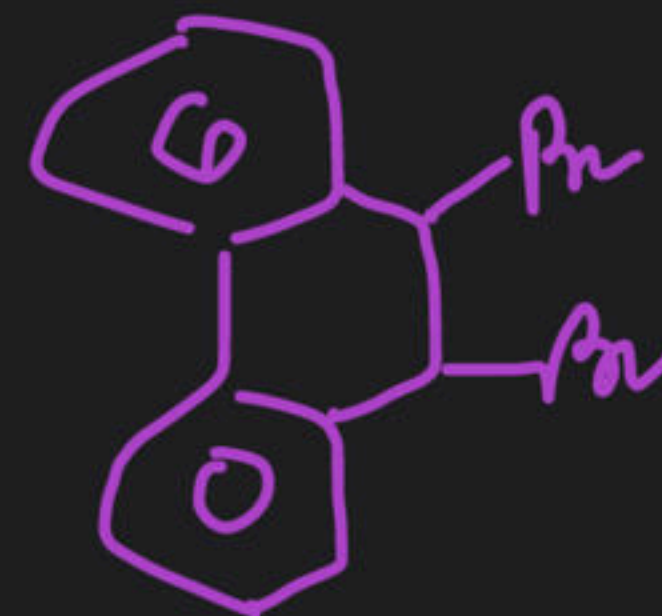
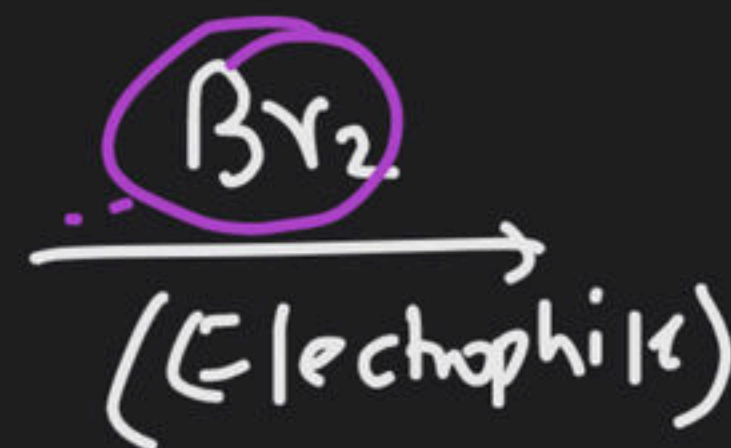
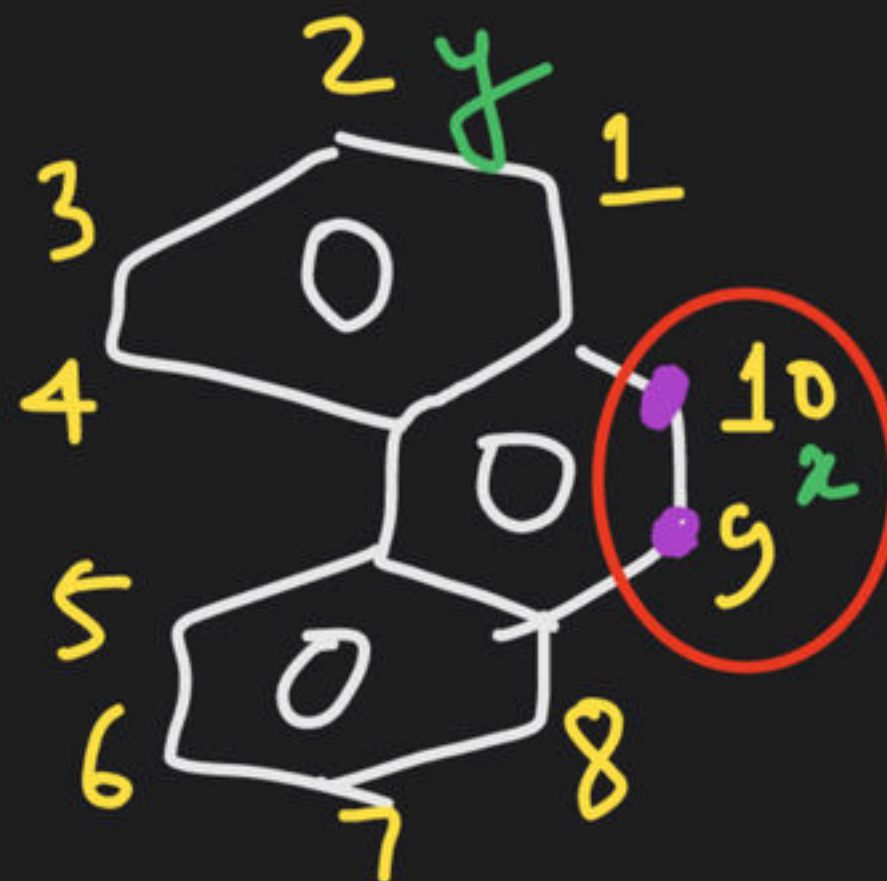
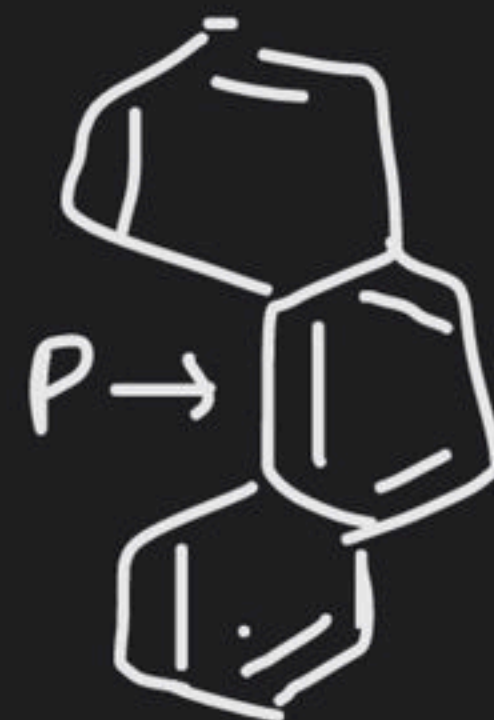
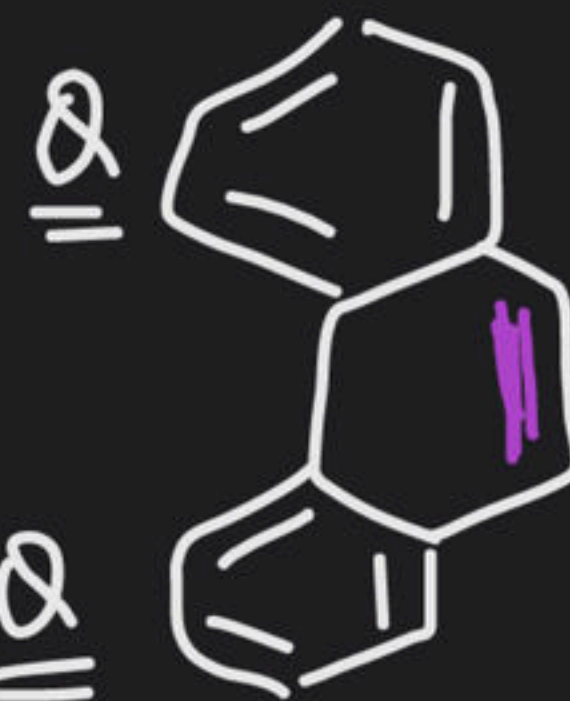
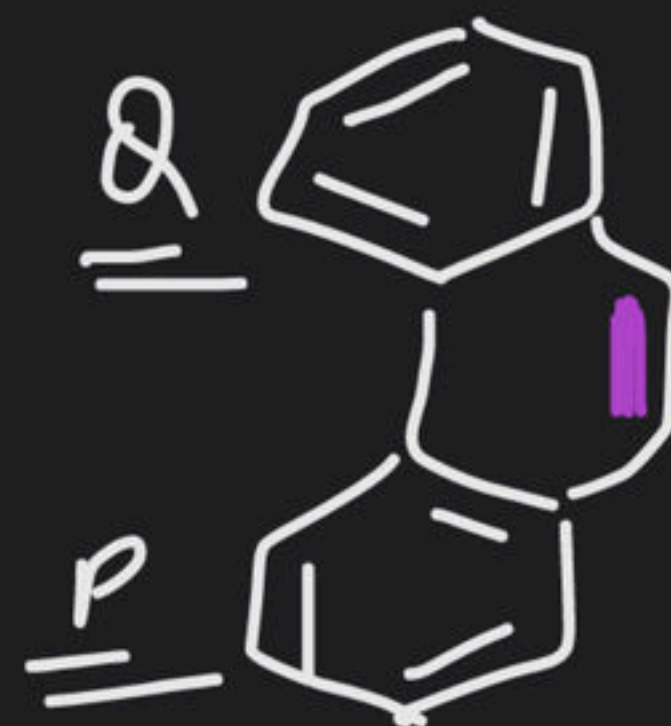
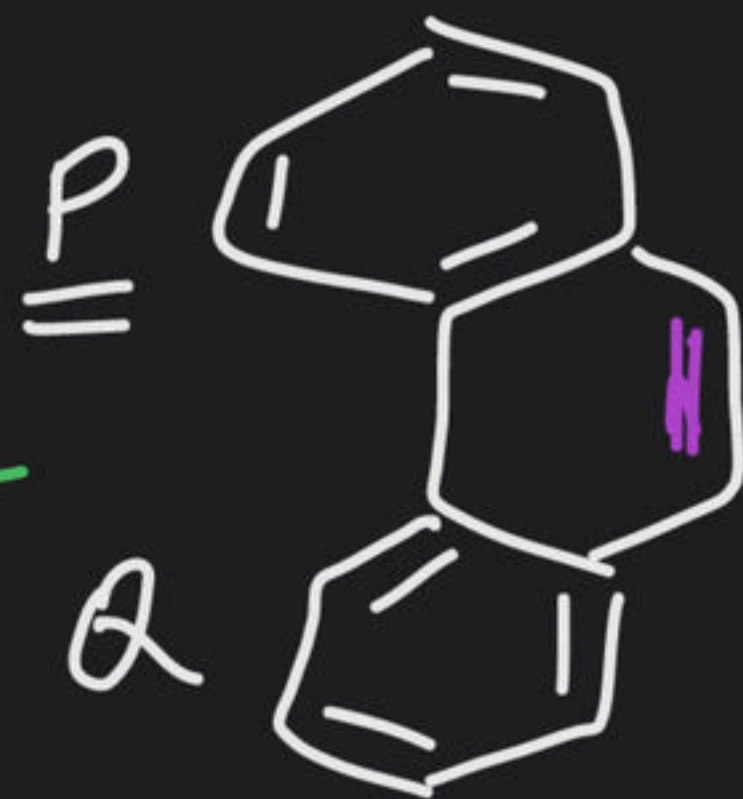
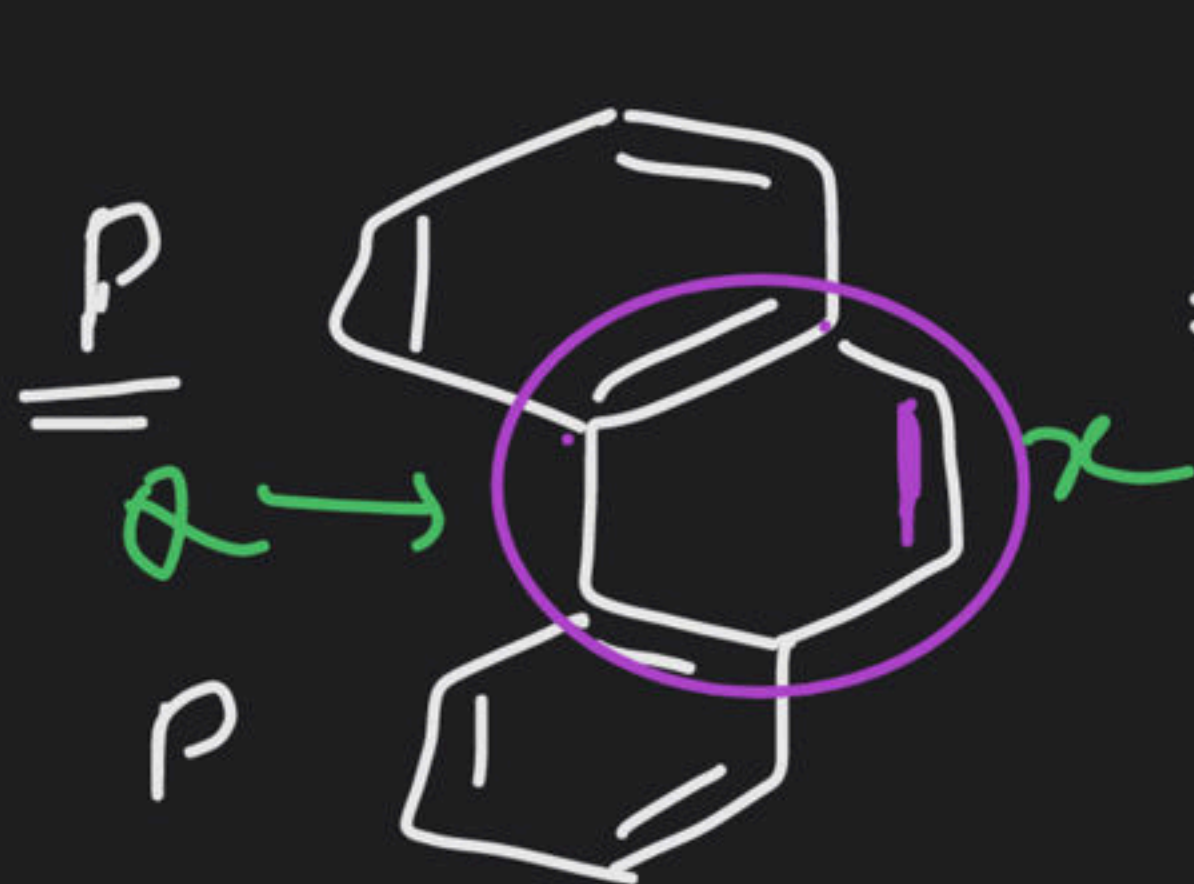
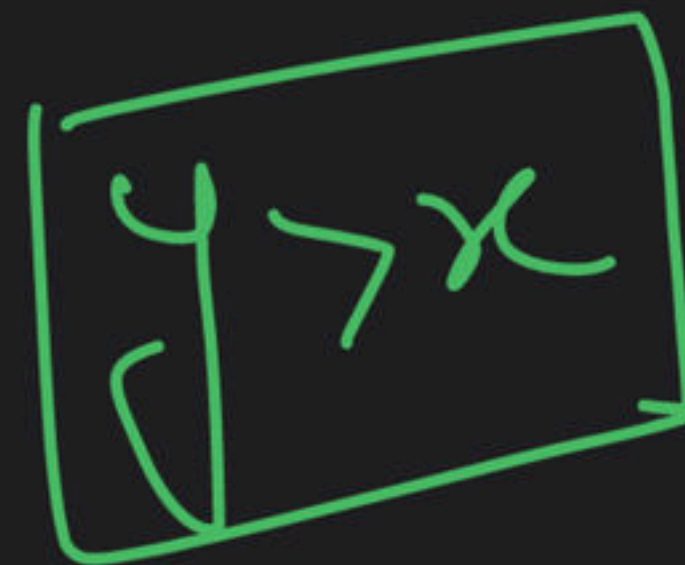
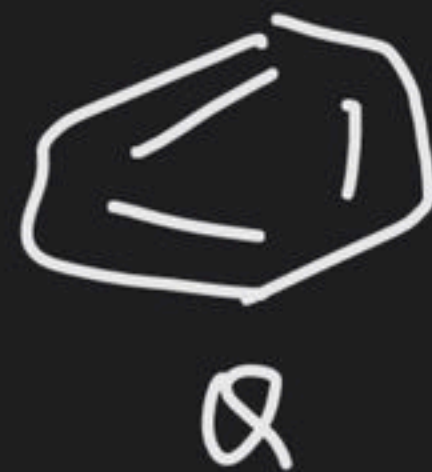


(20)

(21) —

(22) — 4

(23) — (5)



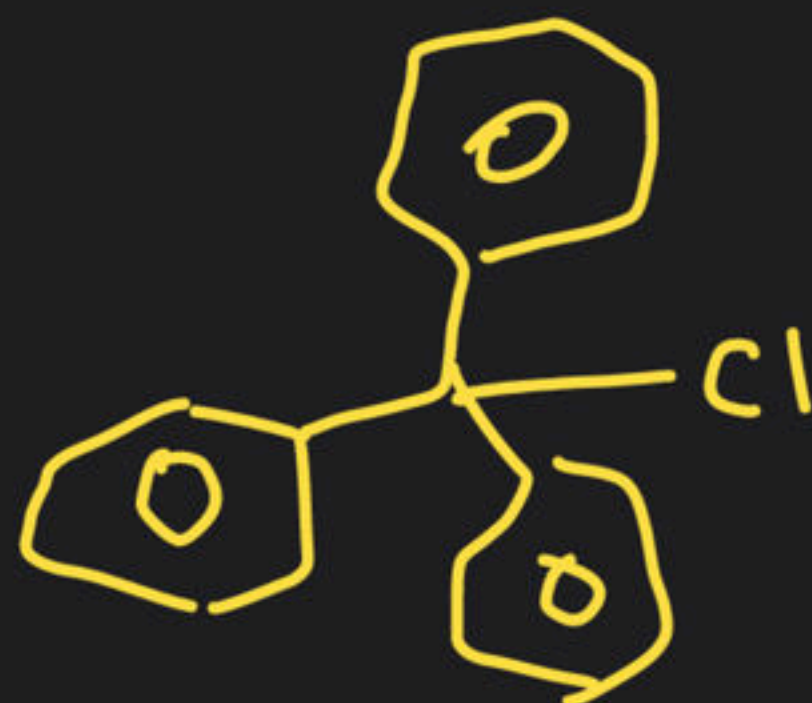
(24) 16 (2⁴)

(25) 8 (2³)

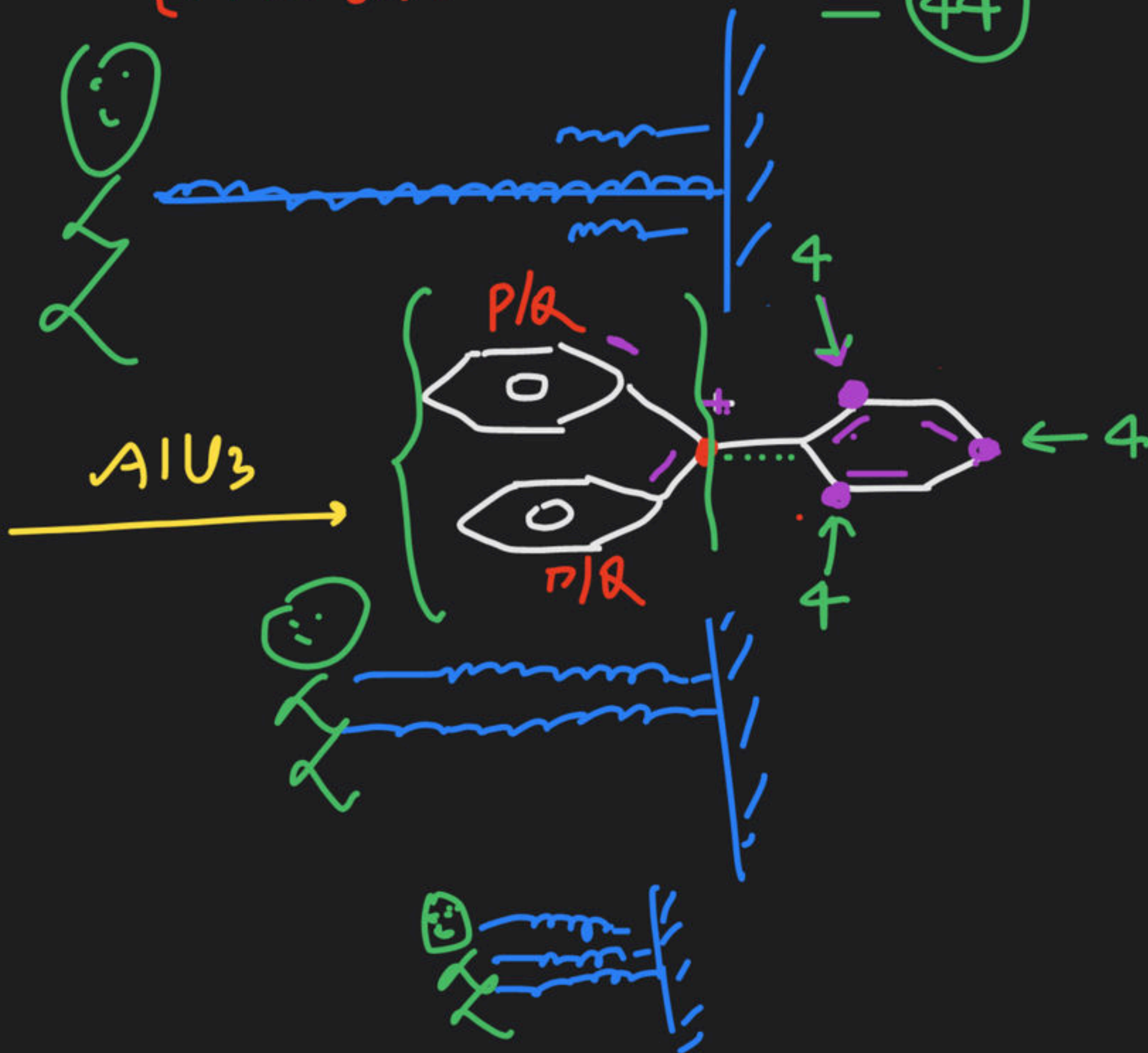
(26) —

(27) 2 (2¹)

(28)



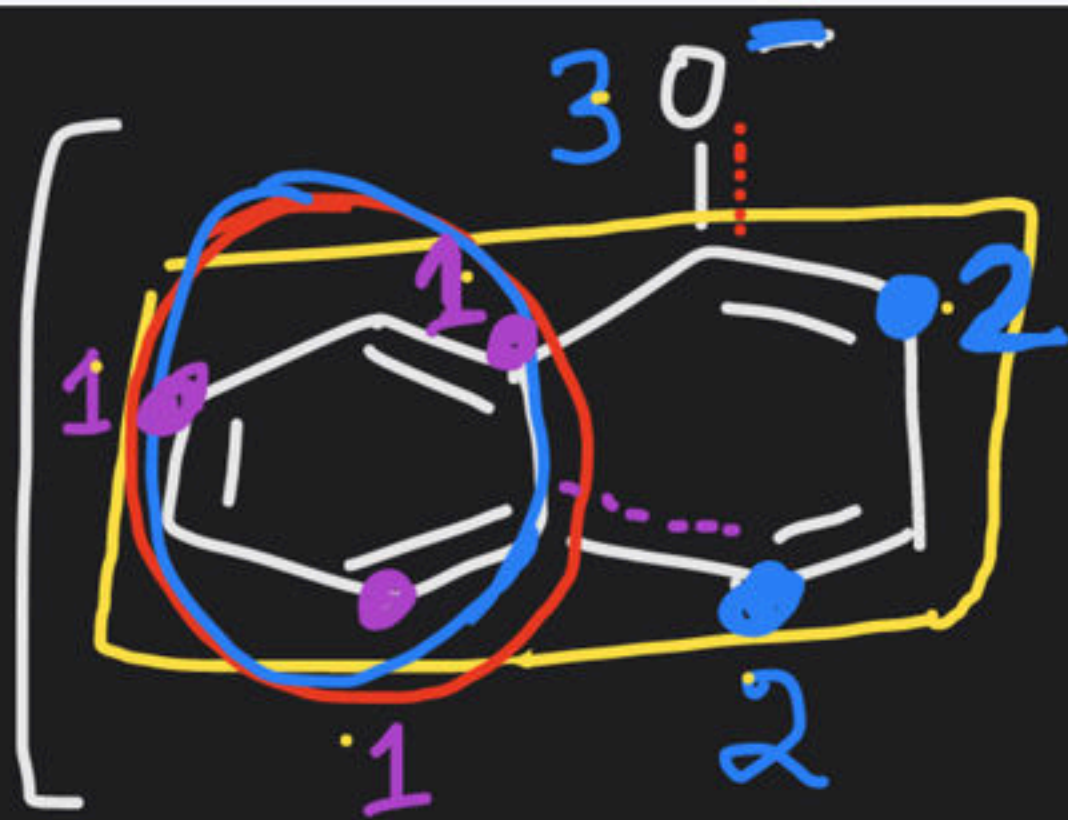
AlU₃



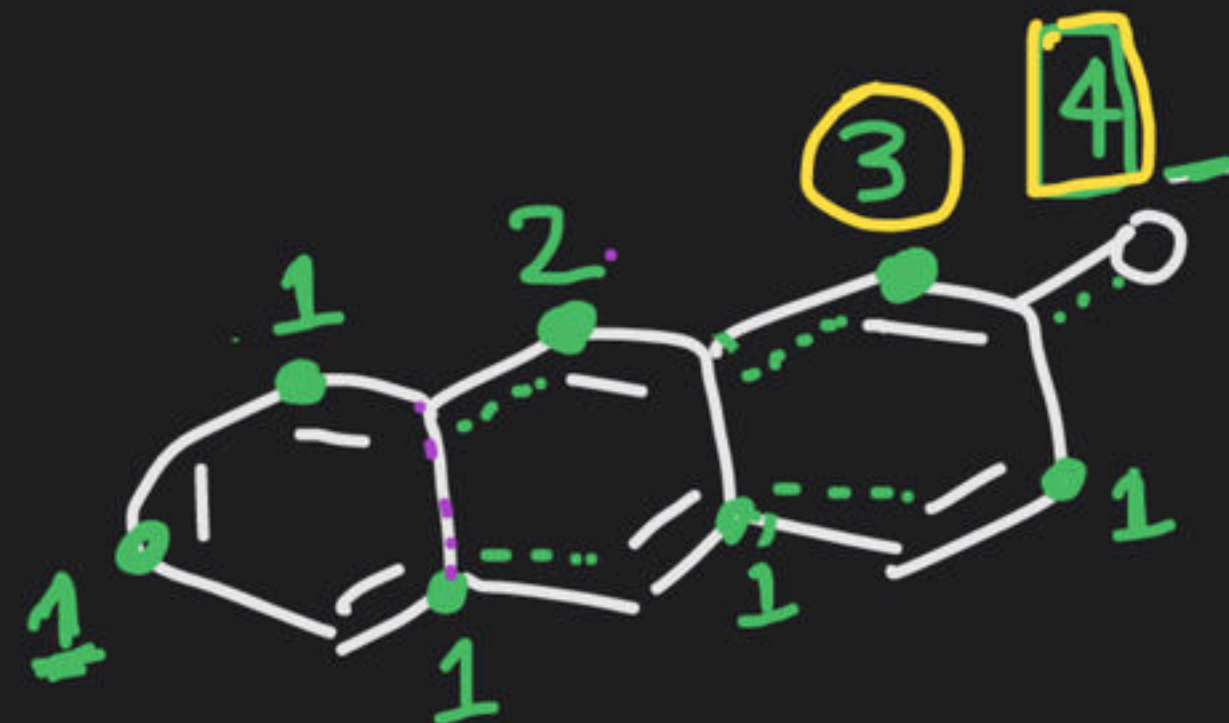
$$\begin{pmatrix} PPP & QQP \\ QPP & QPQ \\ PQP & PQQ \\ PPR & QQQ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8 + 12 + 12 + 12 = \textcircled{44}$$

Q

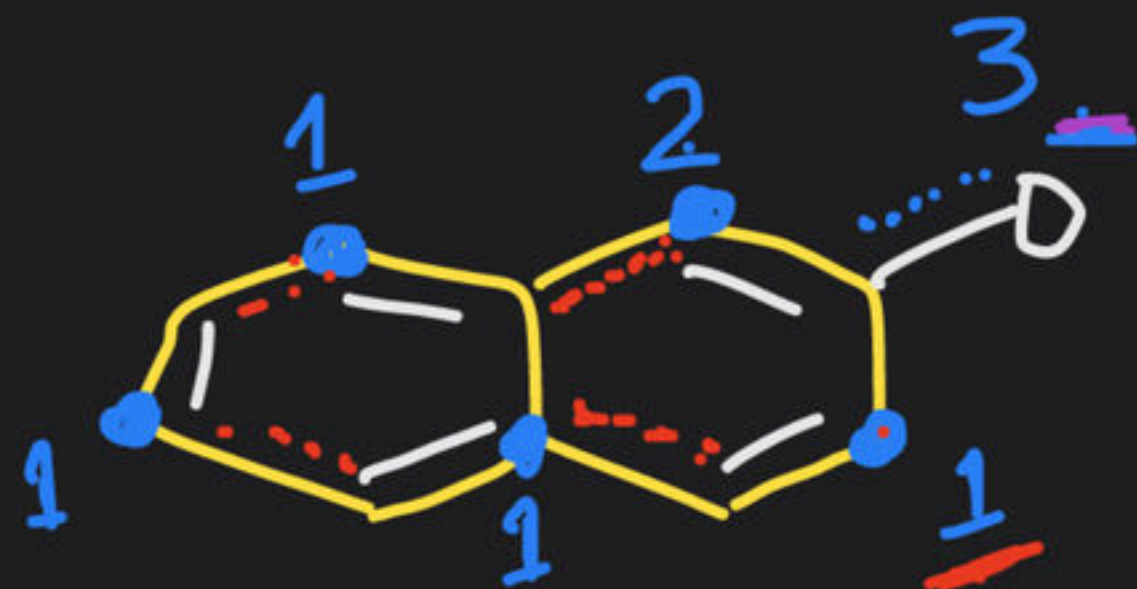


(10)



$$= 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

Q



(9)



→ 2



→ 3

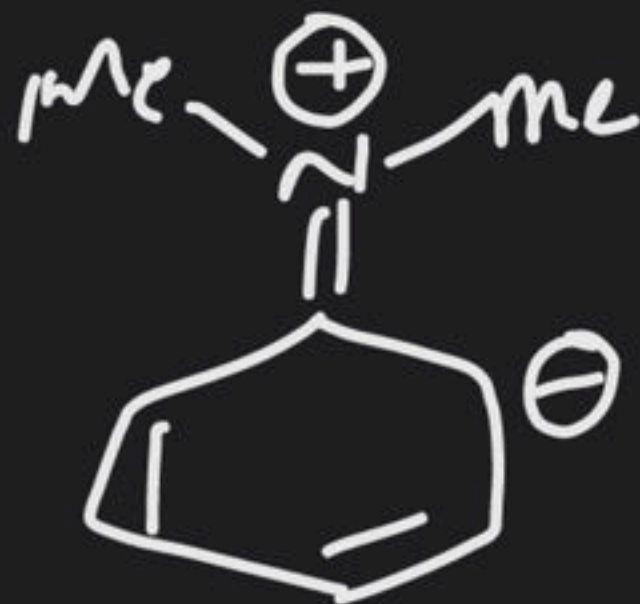
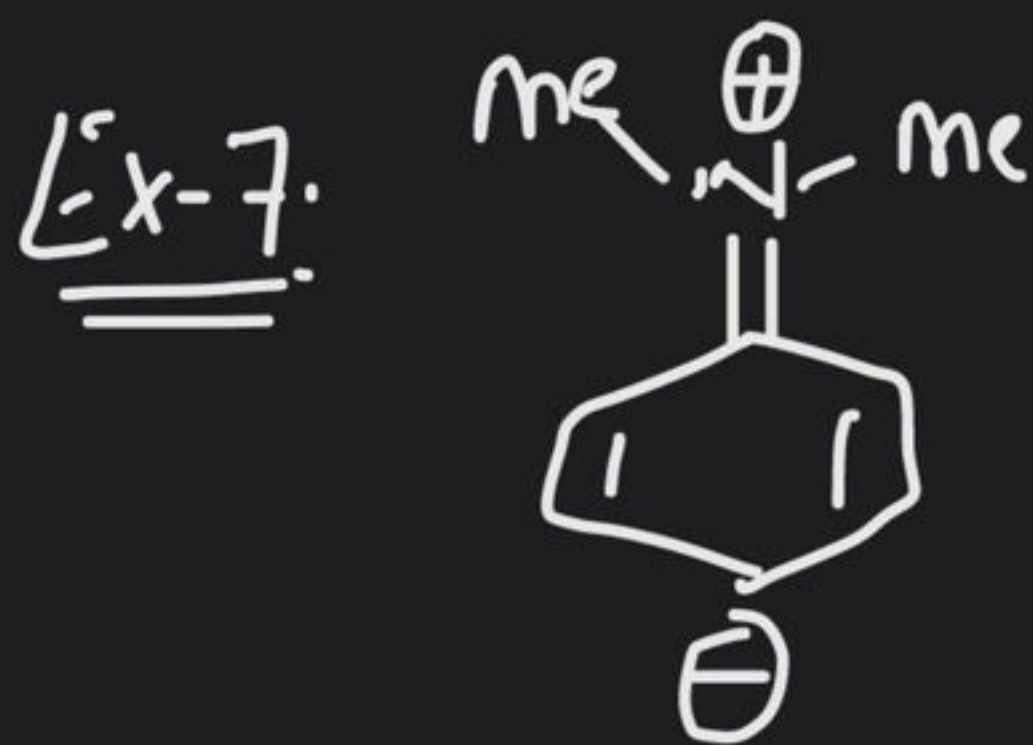


→ 4



→ 5

(Rule-4) RS having opp. charges closer & like charges away are more stable



(II > I)

Rule-5: RS having higher no. of Benzoid segments are more stable.

Ex-8:

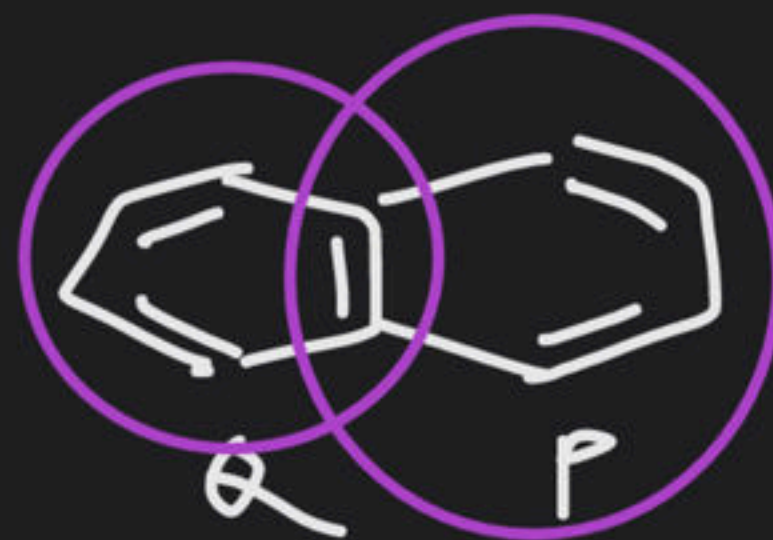
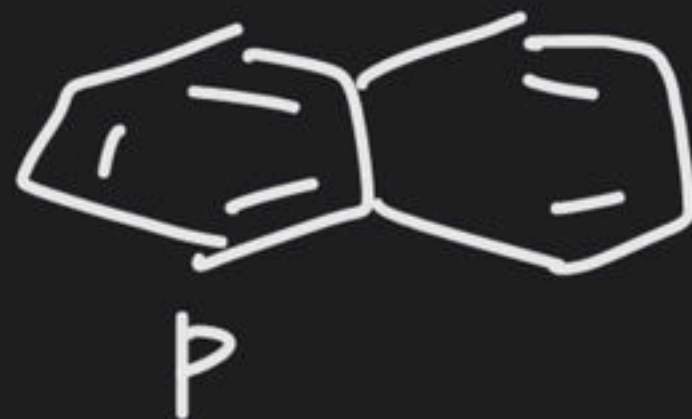


(I = II)

Ex-9



{



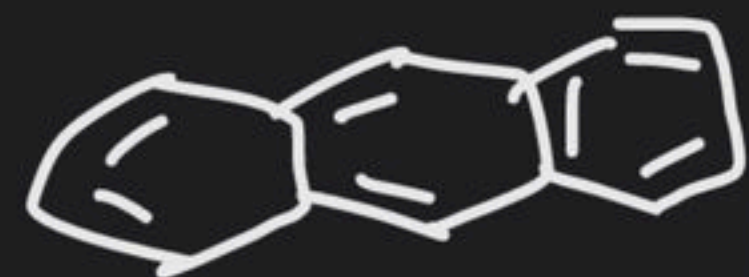
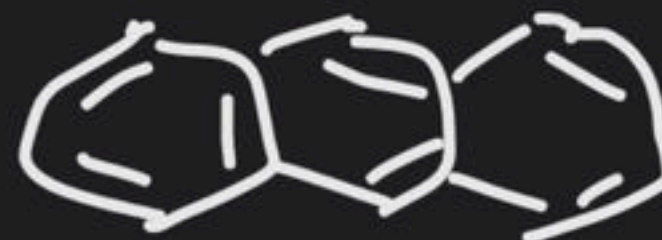
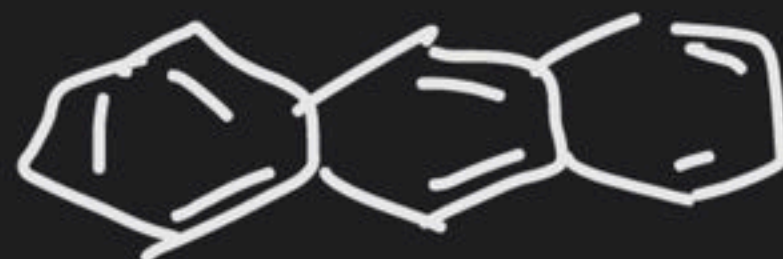
}

$$\text{II} > \text{I} = \text{III}$$

Ex-10

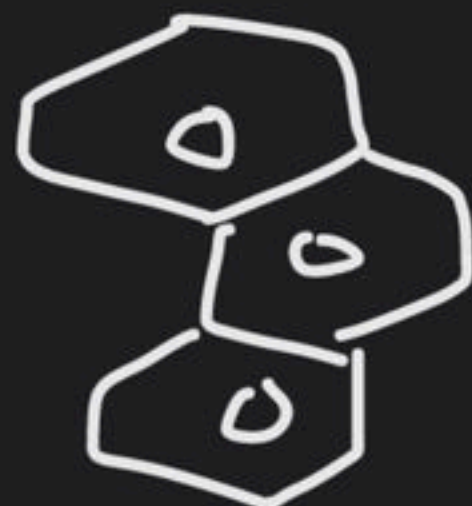


{



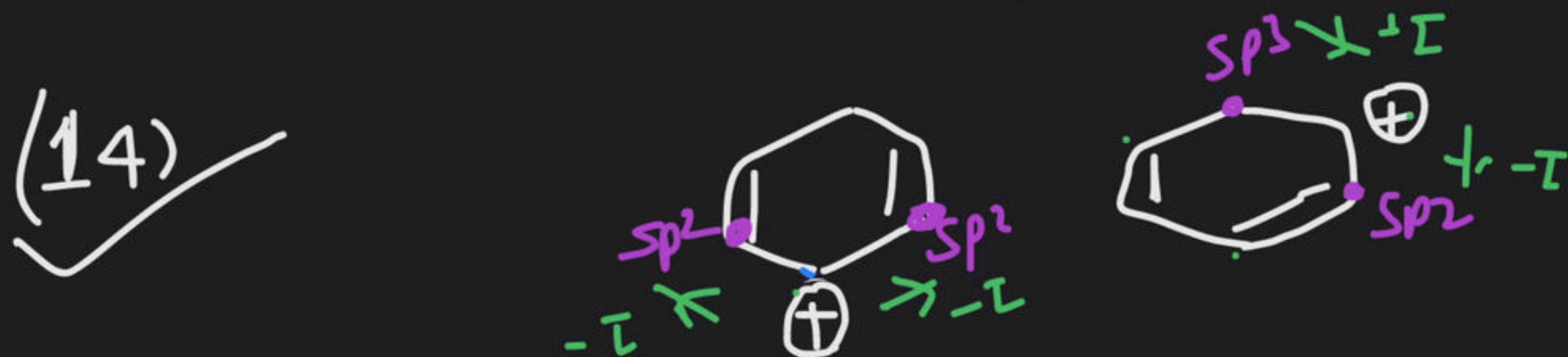
}

Ex-11



{

}



(II > I)

(15)



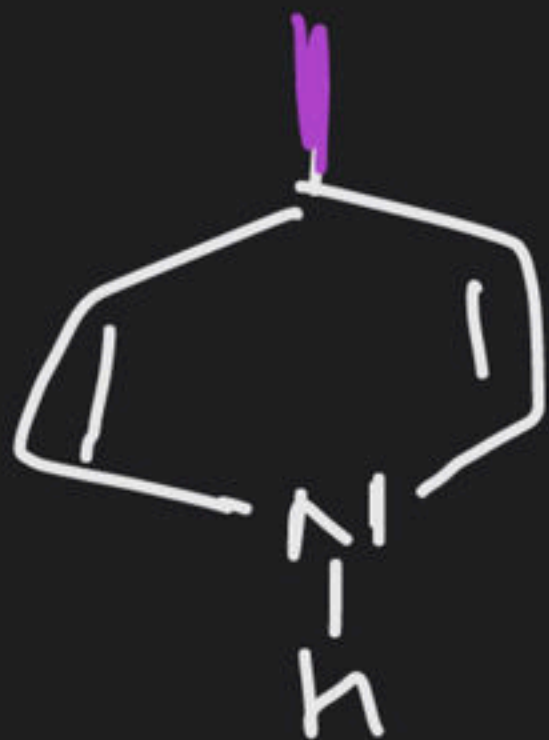
(16)



(17) which of the following is more stable
RS than



(A)



~~(B) N.O.T~~











