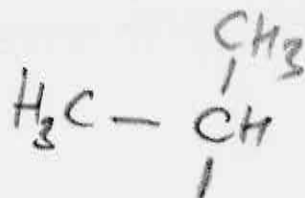
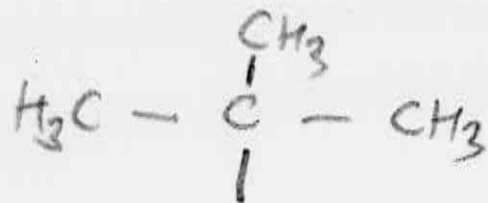
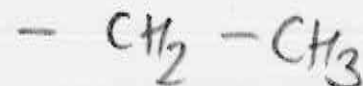
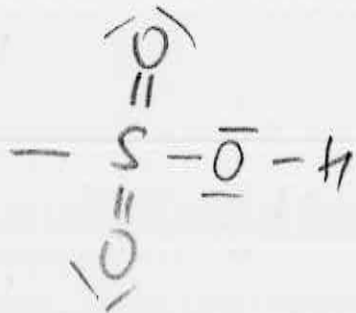
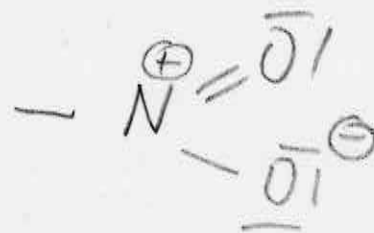
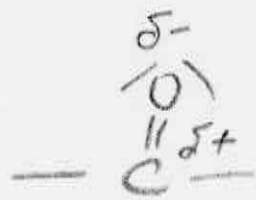


INDUKČNÍ EFEKT (I)

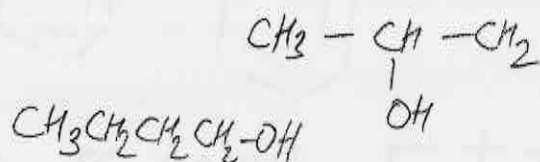
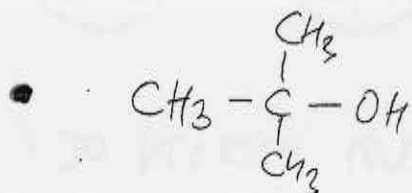
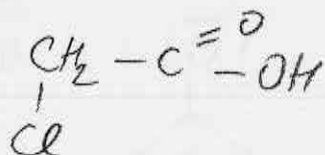
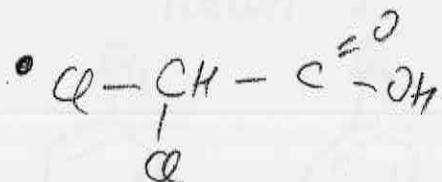
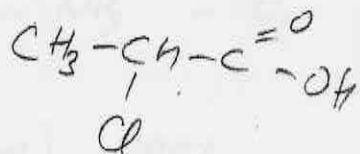
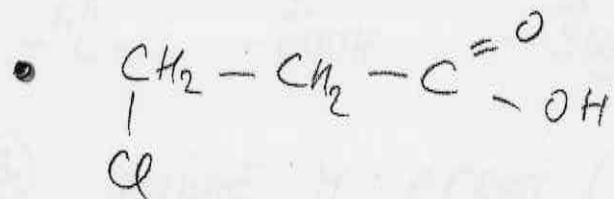
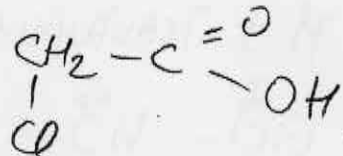
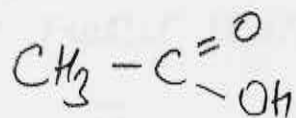
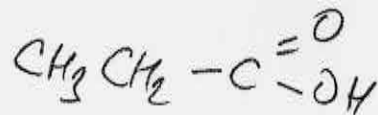
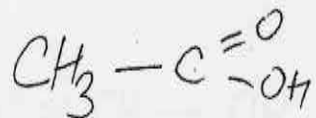
10

• JAKÝ INDUKČNÍ EFEKT VYVOLÁVAJÍ TYTO FUNKČNÍ SKUPINY (+ ZNAČORNÍ ŠIPKOU) + NAZVÍ SKUPIN

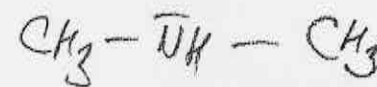
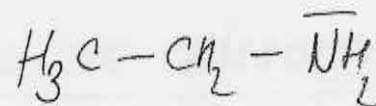
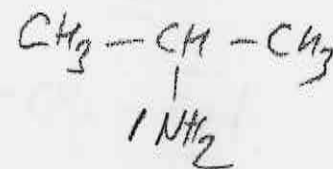
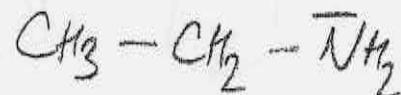


(M.H)

- CO JE SILNĚJŠÍ KYSELINA?
(KTERÁ Z LÁTEK SNADNĚJI
ODSTĚPUJE H^+)
(UŠVĚTLI)



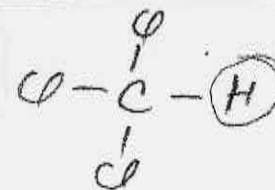
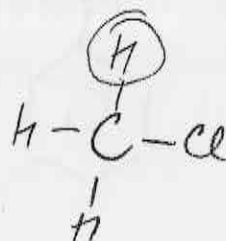
- CO JE ZASADITĚJŠÍ?
 $\overline{NH}_3$ $CH_3 - \overline{NH}_2$



- NA KTERÉM C JE NEJVLÁŠTĚJŠÍ δ^+



- VE KTERÉ Z LÁTEK SE SNADNĚJI
NAHRADÍ H ?

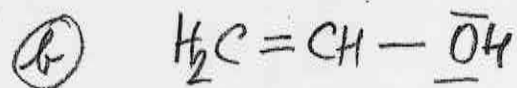


M → EFEKT

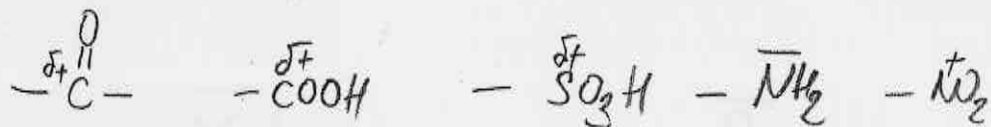
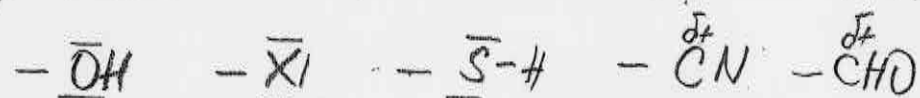
→ MEZOMERNÍ
EFEKT

3.

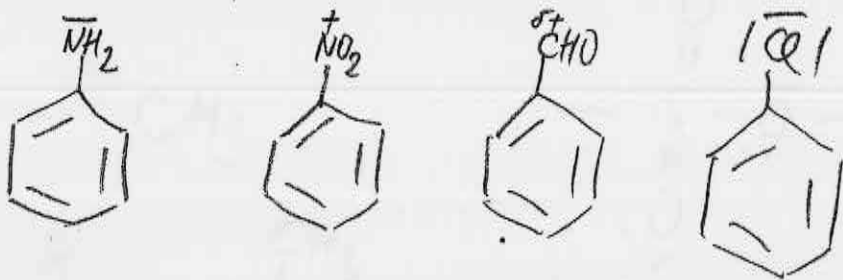
1. a) $H_2C=CH-\overset{\delta+}{C}OOH$
NAZNAC M EFEKT (JAKÝ?); UYZNAC δ^+, δ^-



2. KTERÉ FUNKČNÍ SKUPINY VYVOLÁVAJÍ ± M?

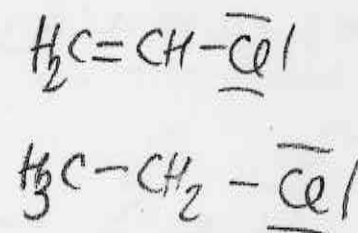
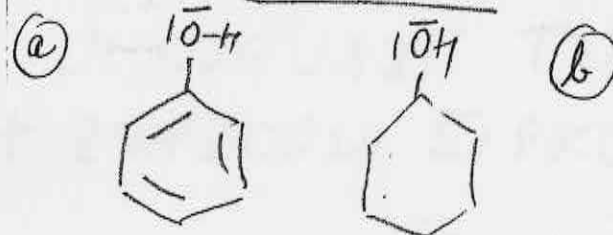


3. UYZNAC M EFEKT (JAKÝ) URČI
POLOHY S UYZNAC δ^-

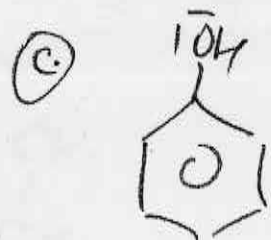
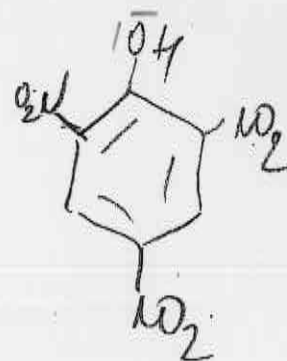
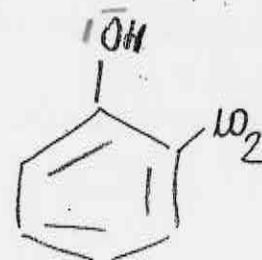
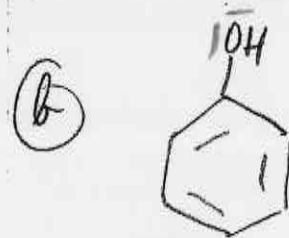
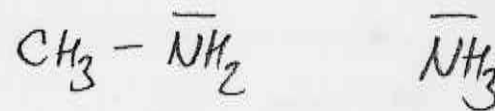
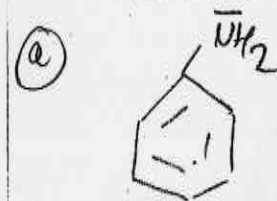


DO KTERÝCH POLOH BY SE NALOŽIL E^+ ?

4. KDE JE VAZBA $C-\underline{OH}$
PEVNĚJŠÍ? $C-\underline{Cl}$



5. CO JE ZASADITĚJŠÍ?



M.H