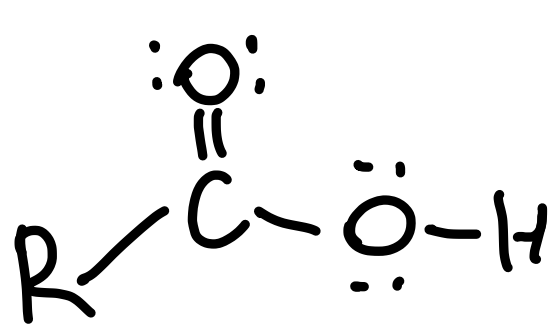
ACIDI CARBOSSILICI :

-COOH gr. Carbossilico

RCOOH , RCO_2H



C sp^2, trigonale planare

120°

legami polari C-O, O-H

↳ MOLTO REATTIVI

↳ + POLARI

IUPAC :

-o ⟶ -oico suffisso

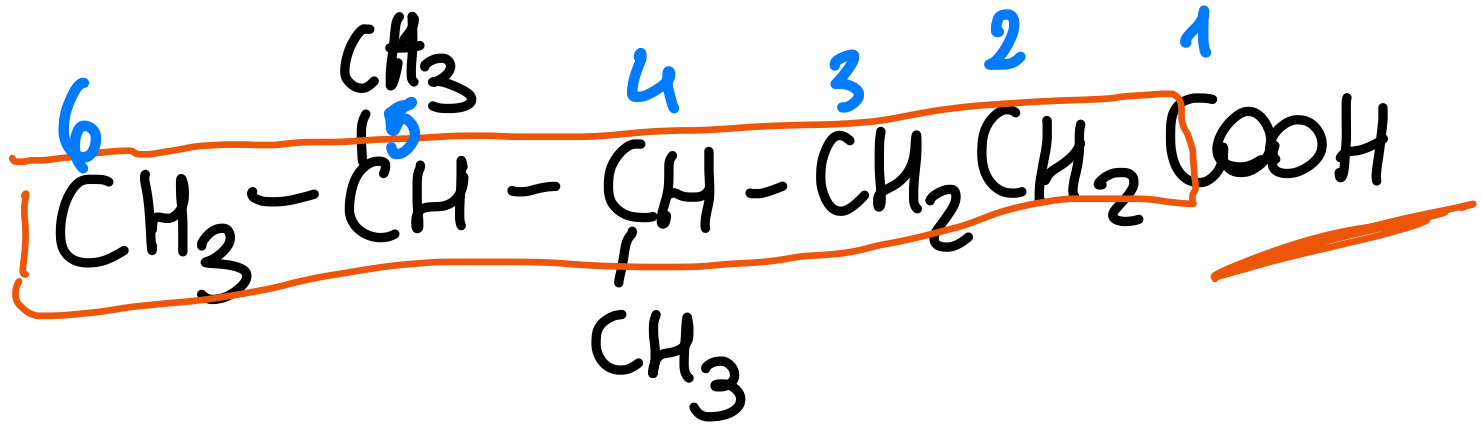
Acido prefisso

- COOH legato a un anello

Acido ——— + carbossilico

- Numerare catena carboniosa, COOH in posizione 1, omettendo nel nome 1.

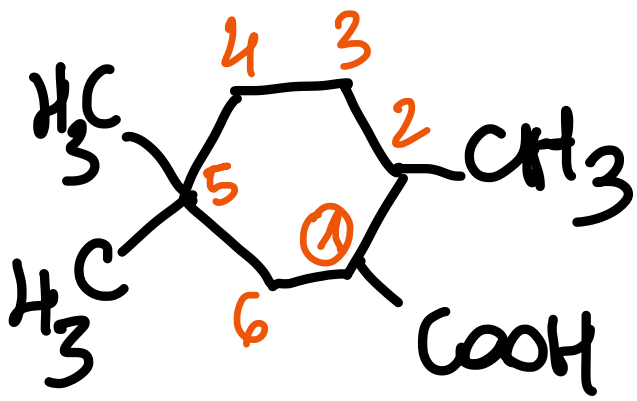
1)



esano → Acido esanoico

ACIDO 4,5-DIMETILESANOICO

2)

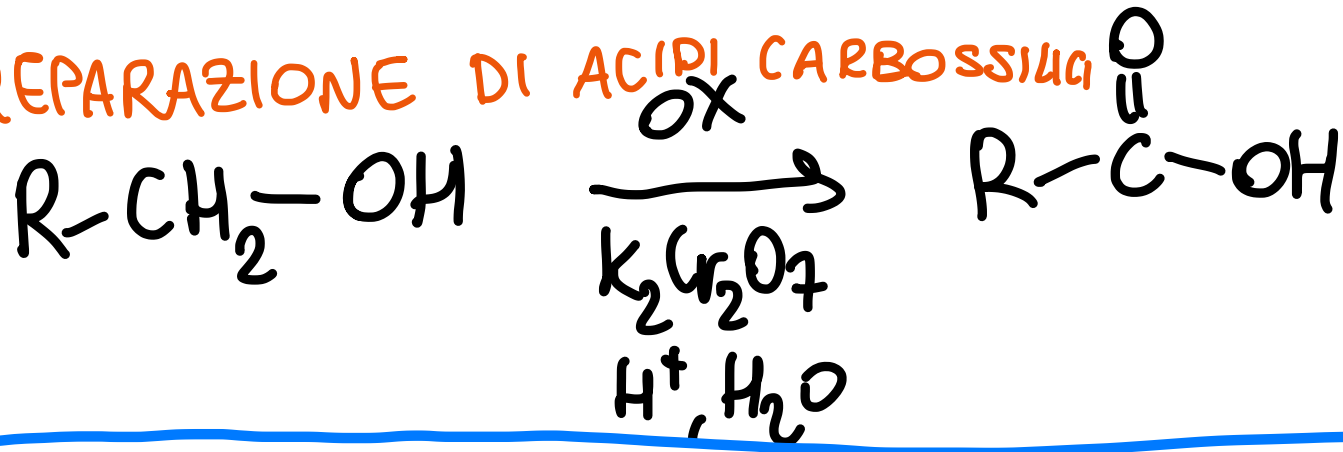


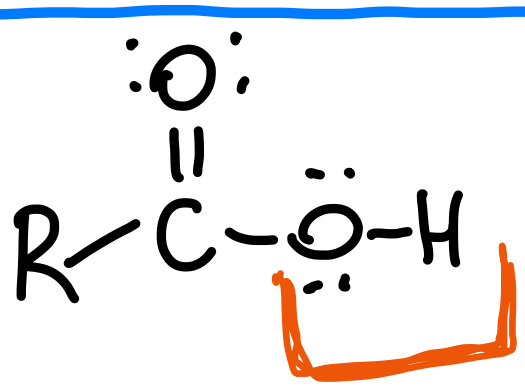
cicloesano

Acido cicloesancarbossilico

ACIDO 2,5,5-TRIMETILCICLOESANCARBOSSILICO

- PREPARAZIONE DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI





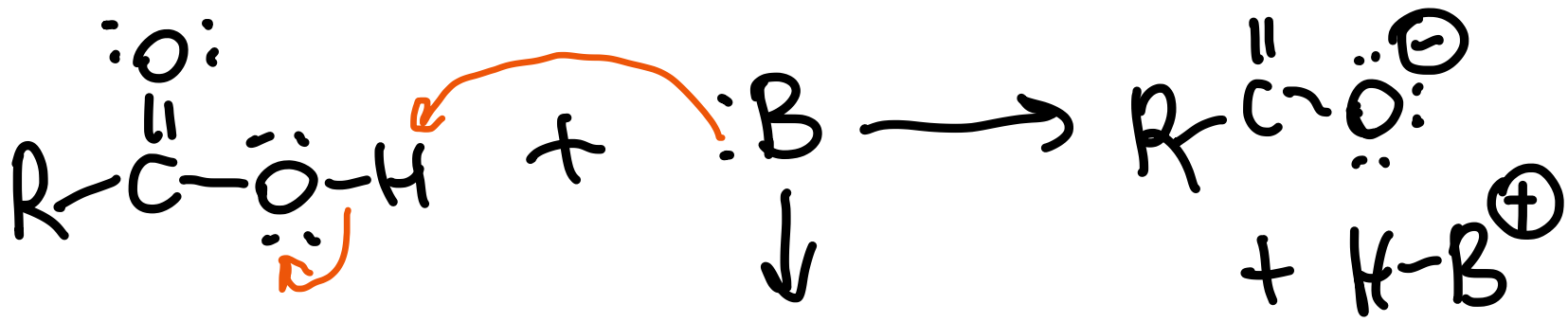
può essere reso con BASI

doppietti su O
legami polari C-O, O-H
legame π C=O
↳ SITI REATTIVI

↳ DONATORI DI PROTONI

CARBOSSILATO

1)



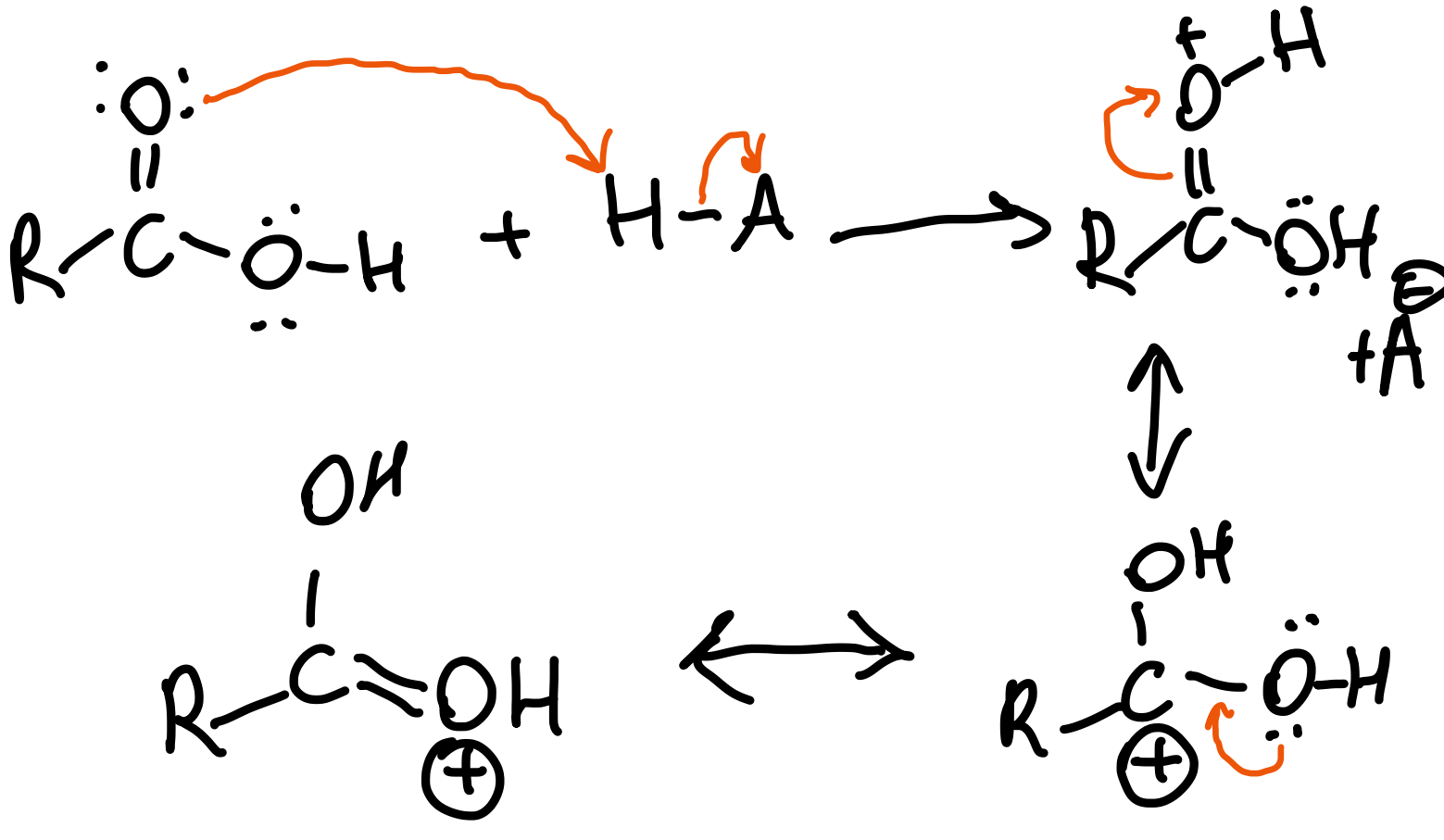
AC. CONIUGATO
pKa + ALTA RISPETTO ALL'AC. CARBOSS.

2) DOPPIETTI SUGLI OSSIGENI QUANDO INCONTRANO H-A:

1
2

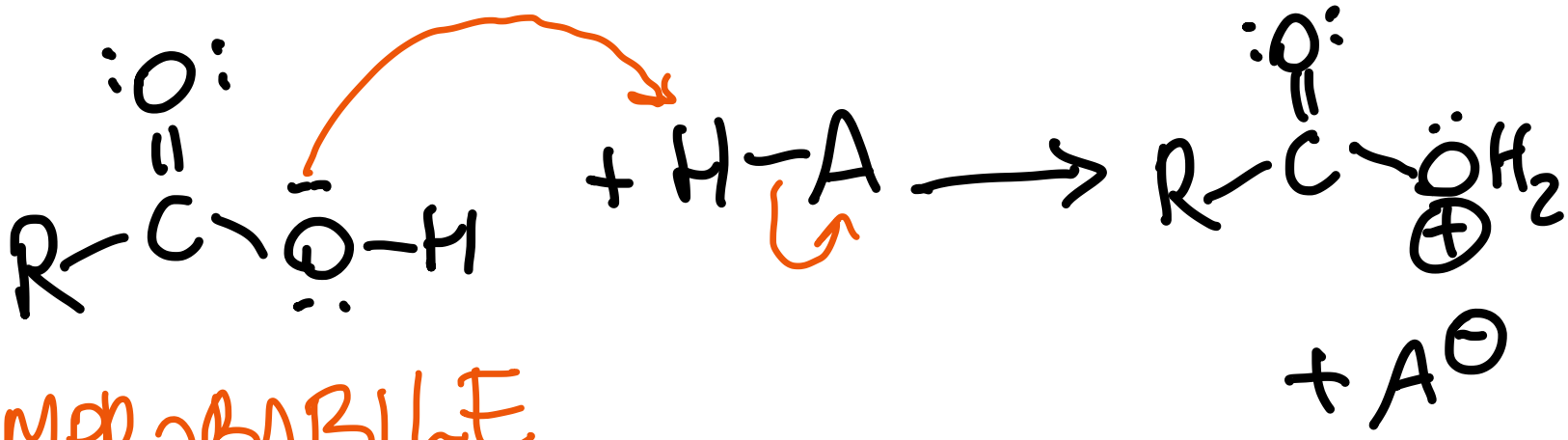
} 2 POSSIBILITÀ

1



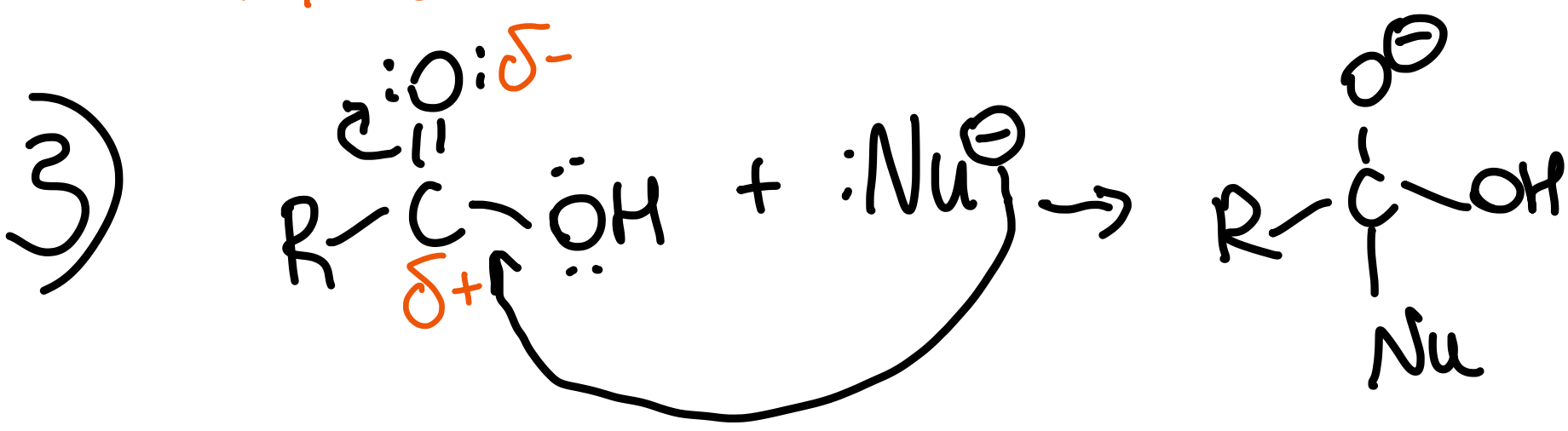
↳ REAZIONE CHE AVVIENE
→ STABILIZZATA PER RISONANZA

2

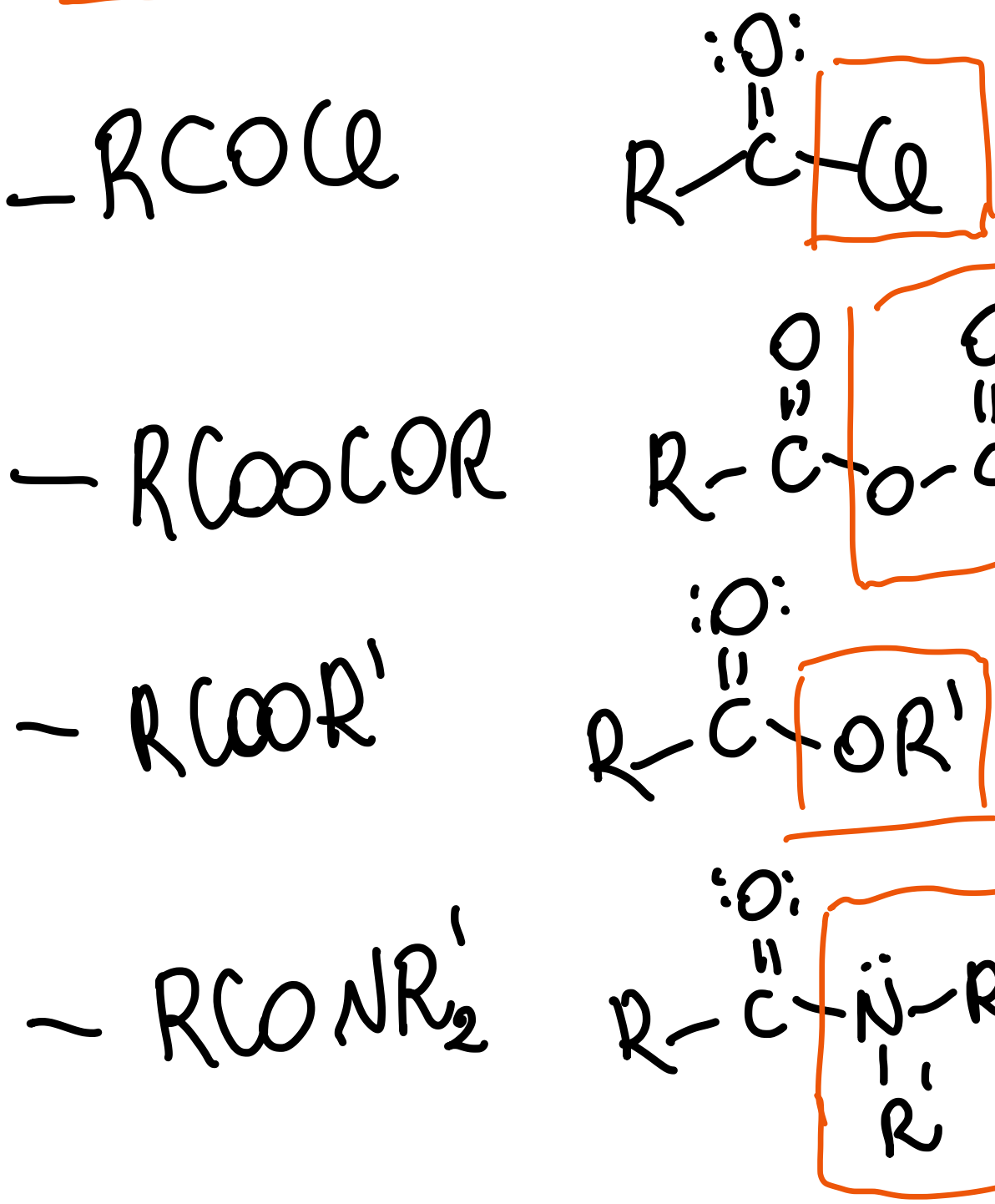


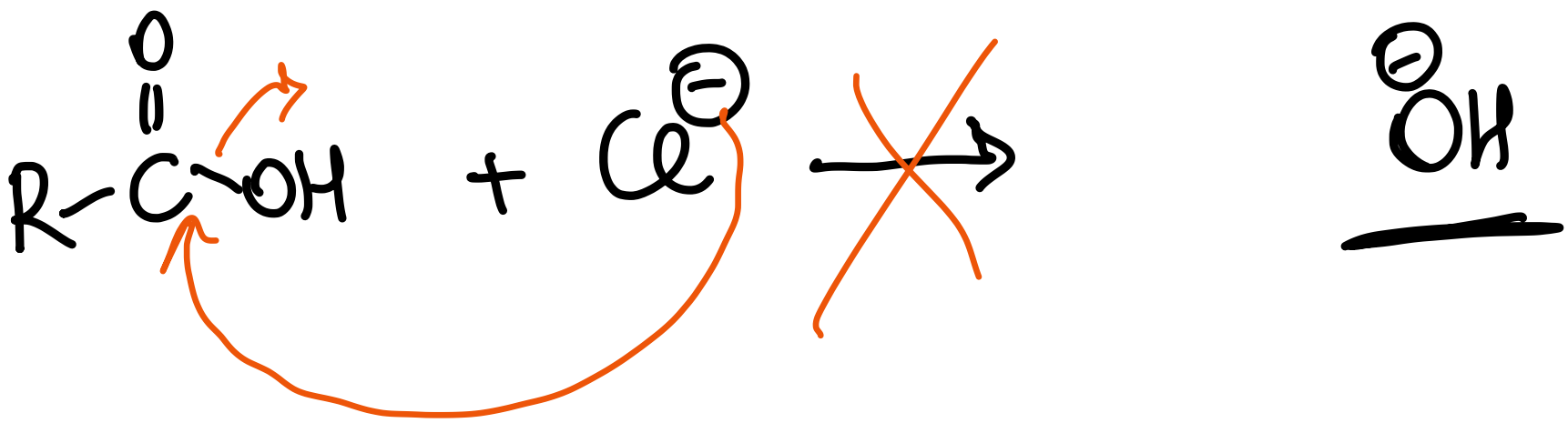
IMPROBABILE

3



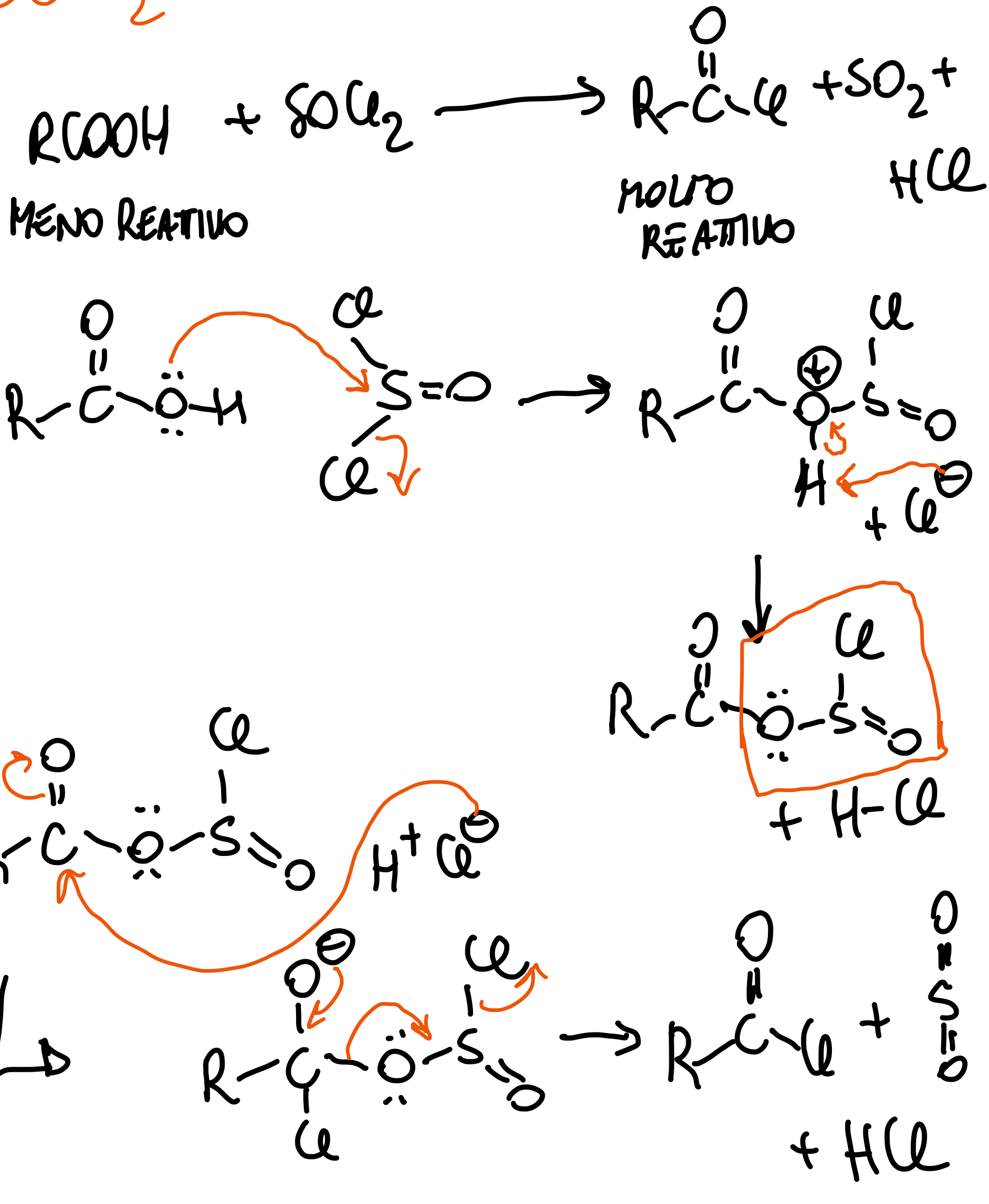
DERIVATI DI AC. CARBOSSILICI:





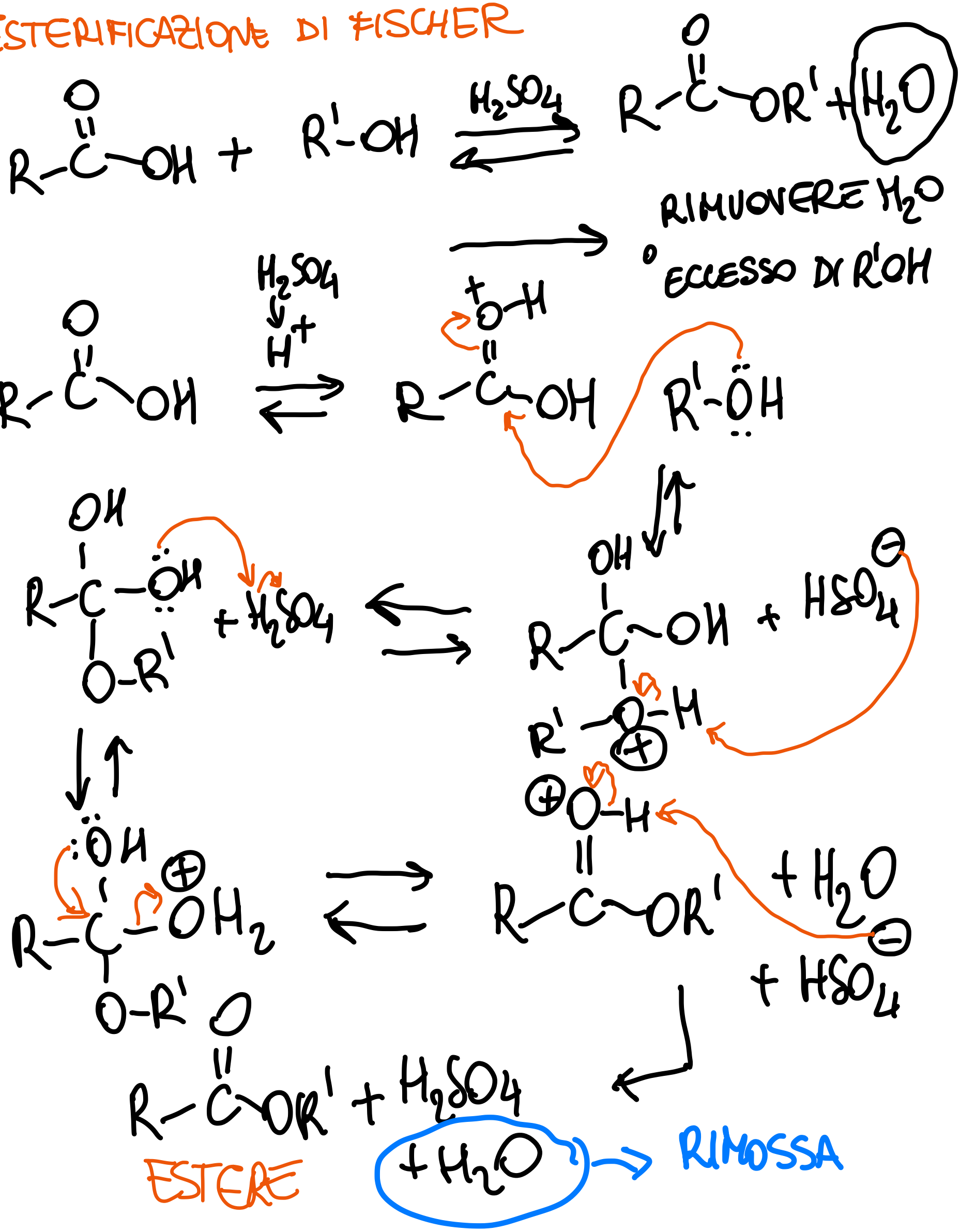
CLORURO ACILICO:

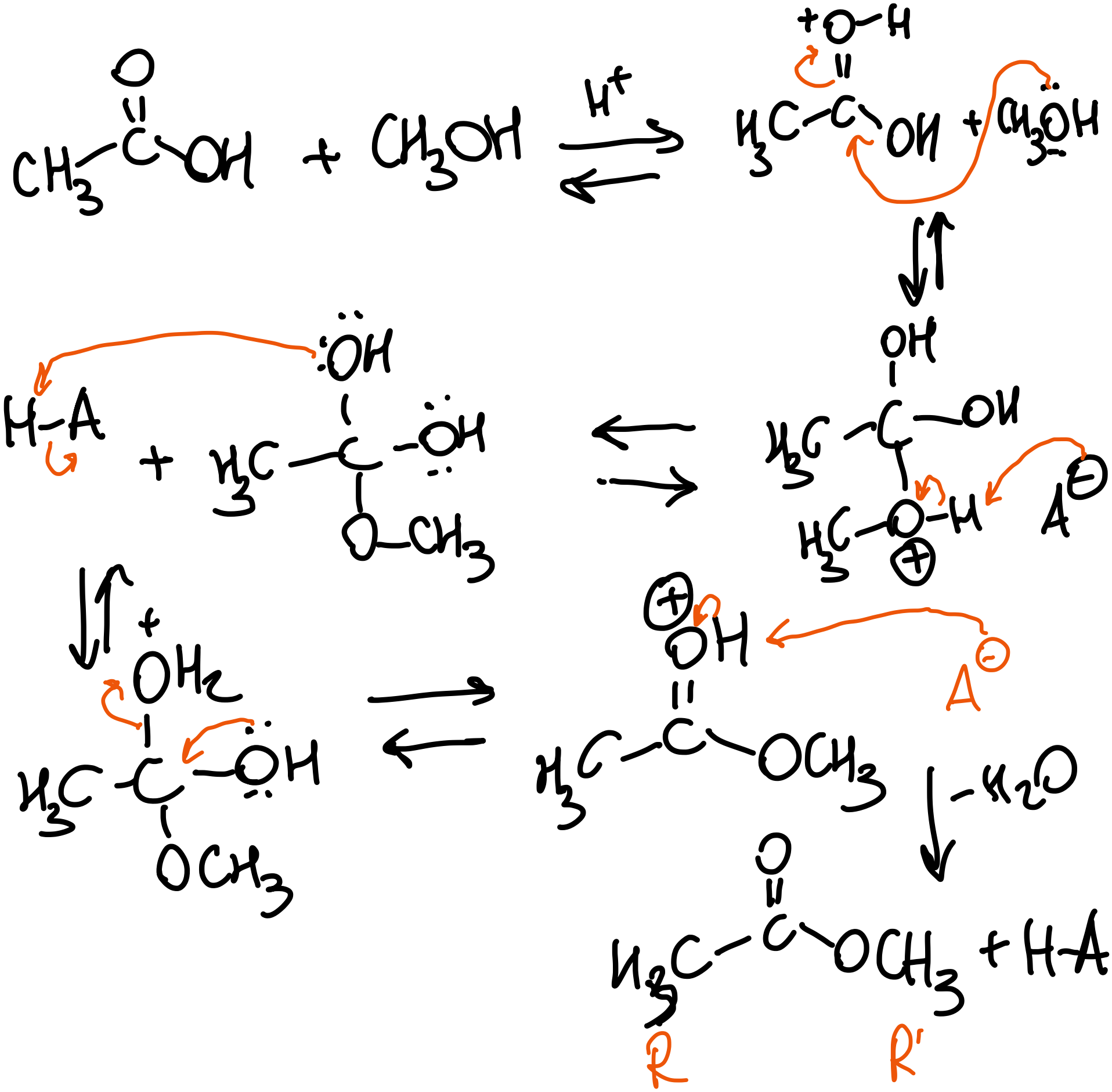
$SOCl_2$ CLORURO DI TIONILE



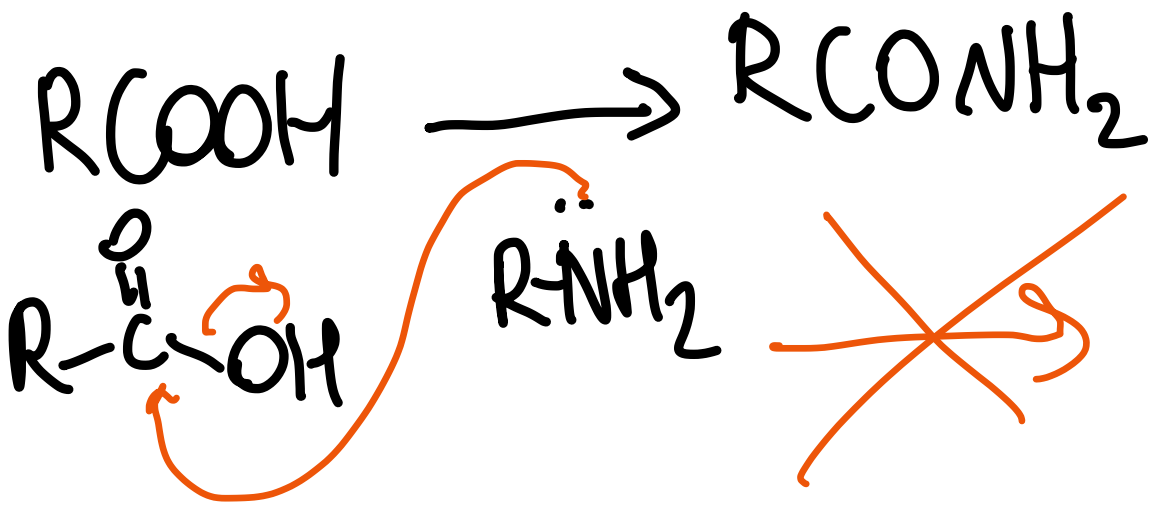
CONVERSIONE DI RCOOH IN RCOOR':

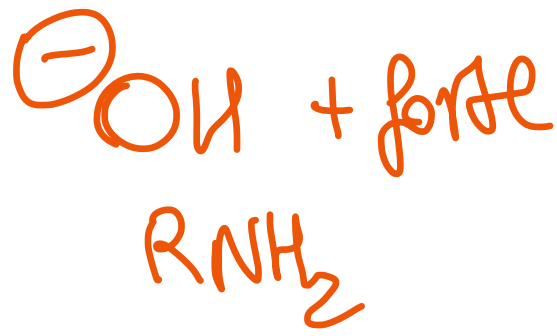
ESTERIFICAZIONE DI FISCHER

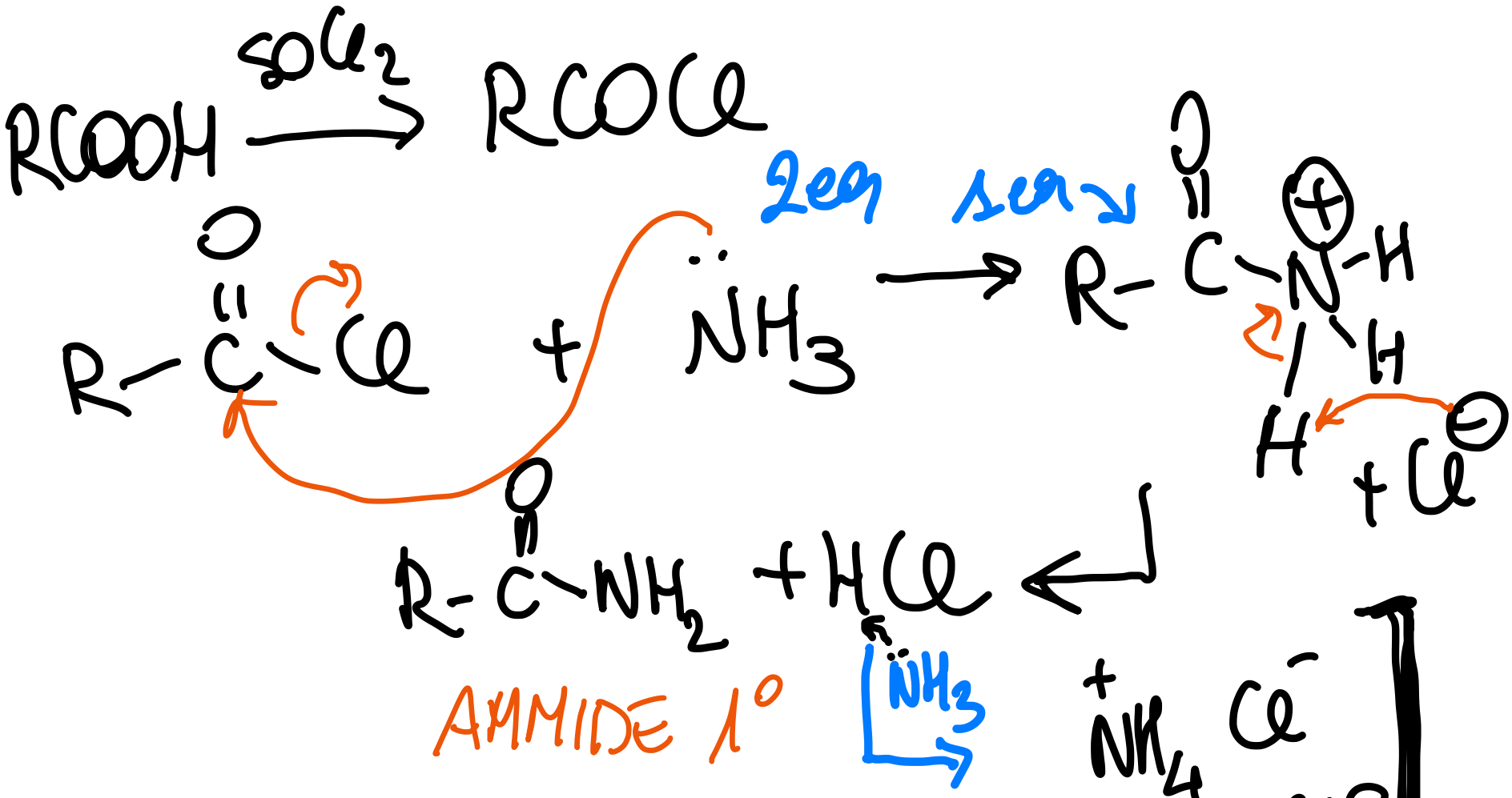


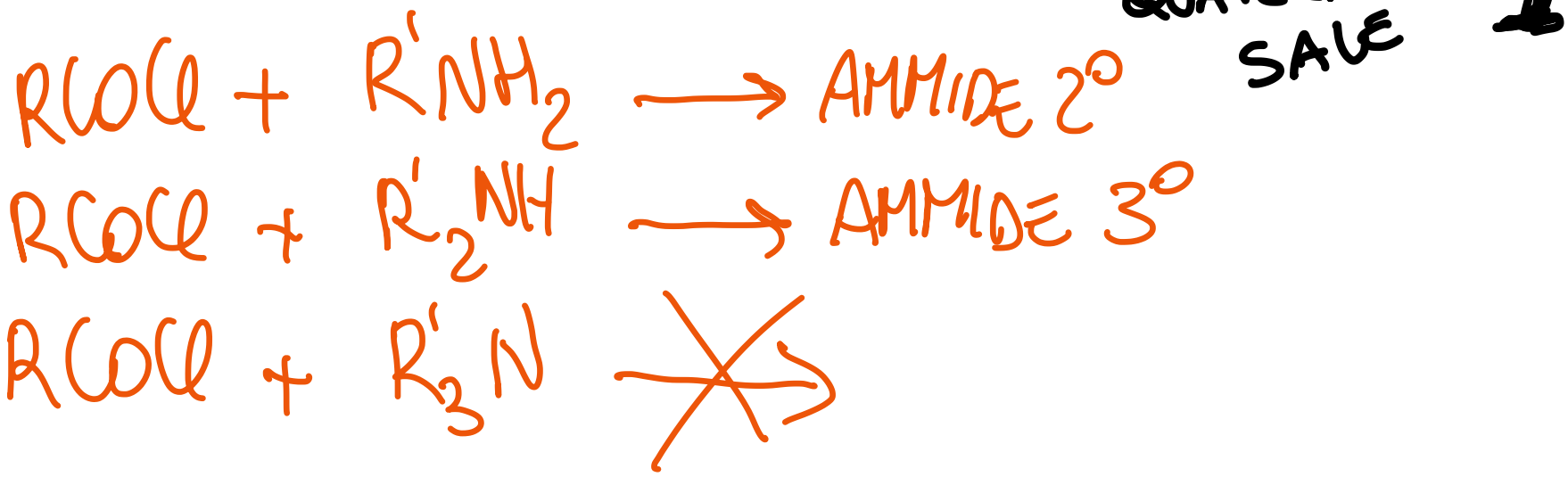


CONVERSIONE RCOOH IN $RCONH_2$
RCONHR
$RCONR_2$









$$RCOCl + R'NH_2 \longrightarrow \text{AMMIDE } 2^\circ$$

$$RCOCl + R'_2NH \longrightarrow \text{AMMIDE } 3^\circ$$

$$RCOCl + R'_3N \not\longrightarrow$$