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à Organic Chemistry Vol 2Stereochemistry and chemistry of natural ProductsAuthors: IL Finar Table of ContentsPhysical property and chemistry diphenyl compoundsStereochemistry of some elements different carbonCarbohydratesTerpenesCarotenoidsPolycyclic hydrocarbonsSteroidsAnthocyaninsPurines And nucleics acidivitaminschemotherapyhemoglobin chlorophyll and ftalocyaninesuthoril IndicesCject IndexPreface to Third Edition This edition third edition was revised to update it. This was made possible from the information I got from articles written by experts on important developments in their field of research. Since the search volume published on topics covered (and untreated) in this book make it impossible to include all new jobs, I therefore had to choose, but any deficiencies in my choice are, I hope, partially offset by the reading references provided to End of each chapter III was rewritten (and renamed), but the section on the theory of the transition state of the reactions was omitted; Now it was included in the volume I (4 Å ° ed., 1963). The expanded topics include nuclear magnetic resonance, correlation of configurations, conformational analysis, molecular overcrowding, the rewinding of Beckmann, nucleophile replacement to a saturated coal atom, elimination and additional reactions, carotenoids, penicillin, amino acids, biosynthesis, etc. Some additions are dispersion roundabouts, electronic rotation resonance, specific of absolute configurations, Newman's projection formulas, Neighborhood group participation, Wagner Meerwein rearrangement, sesquiterpenes, etc. Size: 23.4 MB. 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This was made possible from the information I got from articles written by experts on important developments in their field of research. Since the search volume published on topics covered (and untreated) in this book make it impossible to include all new jobs. I therefore had to choose, but any deficiencies in my choice are, I hope, partially offset by the reading references provided to End of each chapter. Chapter III was rewritten (and renamed), but the section on the transition state of the reactions was omitted; Now it was included in the volume I (4 Å ° ed., 1963). The expanded topics include nuclear magnetic resonance, configuration correlation, conformational analysis, molecular overcrowding, Beckmann rearrangement, nucleophilic replacement to a saturated coal atom, elimination and added reactions, carotenoids, penicillins, amino acids, biosynthesis, etc. Some additions are dispersion of roundabouts, electronic rotation resonance, specific of absolute configurations, Newman projection formulas, Neighborhood group participation, reorganization of the group of Wagermerwein, Sesquitenpenes, etc. The FINAR Preface to the second edition This volume has now been revised to bring it updated; This involved the expansion of some sections and adding new material. It may be useful if I briefly indicate the most important changes I did in this new edition. Two main additions are analysis and biosynthesis compliant: in any case I gave an introduction to the problem and have also discussed various applications. Some other additions are nuclear magnetic resonance, correlation of configurations, woflavones and vitamin B 12. The expanded topics include the moments of dipole, molecular rotation, optical isomerism, steric effects (including steric factors and transition status, The molecular overcrowding), the ascorbic acid, the structure and synthesis of cholesterol, vitamin A 1 (polypeptides, mechanism of enzymatic action, fiavoni, streptomicin and patulin. I would like to thank those auditors and correspondents that have emerged errors and have done Tips to improve the book. The FINAR 1958 Preface to the first edition in the preface of my previous book, organic chemistry, Longmans, Green (1954, 2nd ed.), I expressed the opinion that natural product chemistry is the application of Principles of organic chemistry. that a student who has master Kidden the principles will go well on the road to master the applications when you start studying them. At the same time, a study of applications will take home Student The Dett Um of Faraday: "Ce n'est pas assiz de savoir les prity, Faut Savoir Mani-Puller" (quoted by Faraday from the Trevoux dictionary). In sections on stereochemistry, I have not taken any previous knowledge of this topic. This meant a certain To repeat a part of the material in my previous book, but I thought that this way of dealing with the theme would be preferable, since the alternative would lead to discontinuity. I omitted the stereochemistry of the coordinated compounds as this topic is treated in inorganic chemistry texts. The section of this book that do with natural products has presented many difficulties. I tried to give a general indication of the typical compounds of quite detailed discussion. At the same time, I believe that the disciplined matter should serve as a good introduction to the organic chemistry required to students reading for part II of the special grade with praise in chemistry of the University of the Universi impossible to express my debt towards those authors of monographs, articles, etc., from which I gained so many information, and I can only hope that some measure of my gratitude is expressed with the references I gave their works. As physical measures are now widely used in clarifying organic compound structures, I have included a short chapter on these measurements (chapter I). I have only introduced a minimum quantity of theory in this chapter to allow the student to understand the terms used; The main object is to indicate the applications of physical measures. In this book, cross-reference are indicated by section and chapter. If a cross-reference is in another section of this chapter, then only the section number is given. It should also be noted that the numbers assigned to the formulas, etc. are limited to each section, and do not carry out to the subsequent sections of this chapter. When the references were given to my previous volume, the latter was indicated as volume I. In such cases, pages were not mentioned as the layout to the subsequent sections of this chapter. of various changes issues. The student, however, should not have difficulty finding the reference from the Iil Finar 1955 volume index VII page index list of abbreviations, 1. The hydrogen bond, 2. Melting point, 3. Boiling, 4. Solubility, 4. Viscosity, 5. Molecular volumes, 5. Paracoro, 6. Refraction index, 7. Refraction index OPTICAL 20 Stereoesomeria: Definitions, 20. Optical Isomeria, 20. The Tetrahedral Carbon Atom, 21. Conformations, 34. Specification of asymmetry, 37. Number of isomers of optically active compounds, 40. The racemic modification, 45. Property of racemic modification, 48. 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Glycera 2 H -Y- CHOHCO 2 HH HOCO-H -CHOHCO.HH §6] Optical Isomerism 37 When a molecule contains two or more asymmetrical carbon atoms, each asymmetrical carbon atoms tartaric acid is (RR) -Cquistorica (clearly indicates the relationship between (+) - tartaric acid and D (+) - glyceraldehyde]. In a similar way can be demonstrated that D (+) - Glucose The system was also extended to include asymmetric molecules that do not have asymmetrical carbon atoms, for example, Spirans, Difenili, etc. A, A§6. Elements of symmetry. The overlapping test of a formula (tetrahedral)) On its specular image indicates definitively if the molecule is symmetrical or not; A asymmetric if the two shapes are not superimposable. The most satisfactory way in which the overlap can be ascertained is to accumulate models of the molecule and its image mirror. Usually this is not convenient, and so, in practice, one determines if the molecule contains at least one of these elements of symmetry, the molecule is symmetrical; If none of these elements of symmetry is present, the molecule is asymmetrical. It should be remembered that the Fischer projection formula is normally used for inspection. As pointed out in §2, it is necessary, when it comes to conformations, to ascertain whether at least one of them has one or more elements of symmetry If such a conformation can be drawn, the mixture is not optically active. (i) A symmetry plan divides a molecule so that points (atoms or groups of those on the other side. This test can be applied both to solid formulas (Tetra-Hedral) and PLANEDIAGRAM, eg The planning of the planeformula of the MESO form of CABD'CABD has a symmetry plane; The other two (+) and ($\hat{A} \notin \hat{a}$, \neg "), do not add D - AA \sim B (+) - Form -a -DB (-) - A-AB MESO Form - Symmetry plane (U) At the center of symmetry it is a point from which the lines, if drawn on one side and produced an equal distance on the other side, will satisfy exactly points similar points in the molecule. This test can be applied satisfactorily organic chemistry only [CH. II to the three-dimensional formulas, in particular those of the rings systems, for example 2: 4-dimethylcycfobutane-1: 3Dicarboxylic acid (fig. 14). The shape shown has a symmetry center that is the center of the rings. This Module is therefore optically inactive. Another example that we will consider here is that of dimethyldiketopiperazine; this molecule can exist in two geometric isomeric forms, cis and trans (see also §11. iv). The cwisomer has a center of symmetry and It is therefore optically inactive. CH 3 CH 3 I CO NH | | N nhà ¢ â,¬ "ccy | |

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