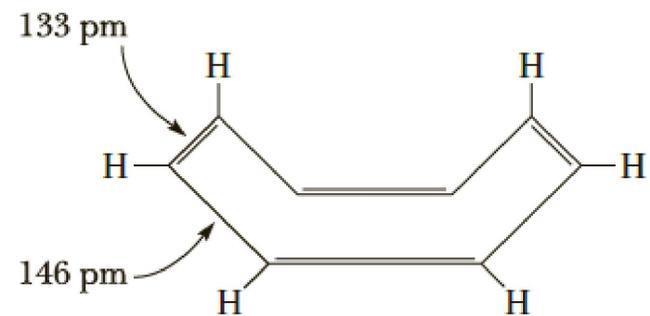
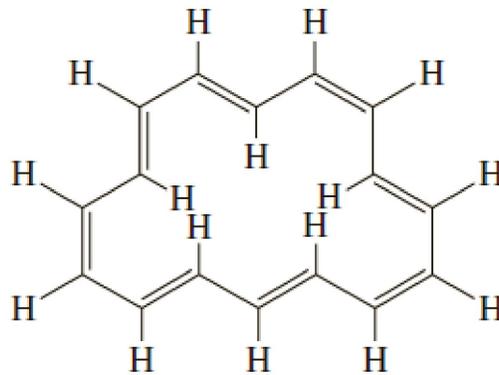
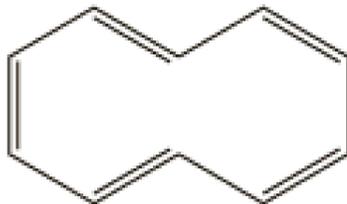
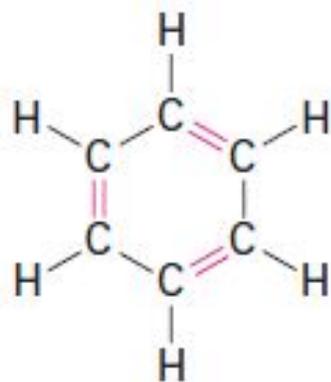
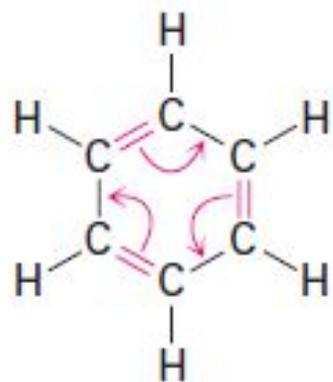
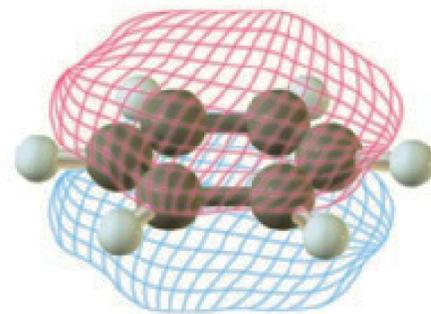
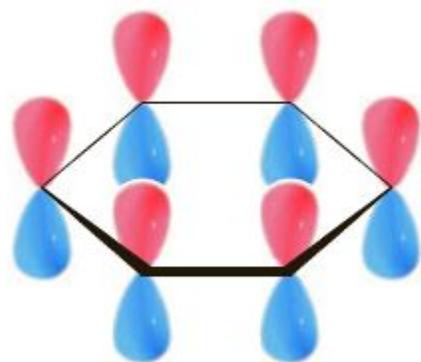
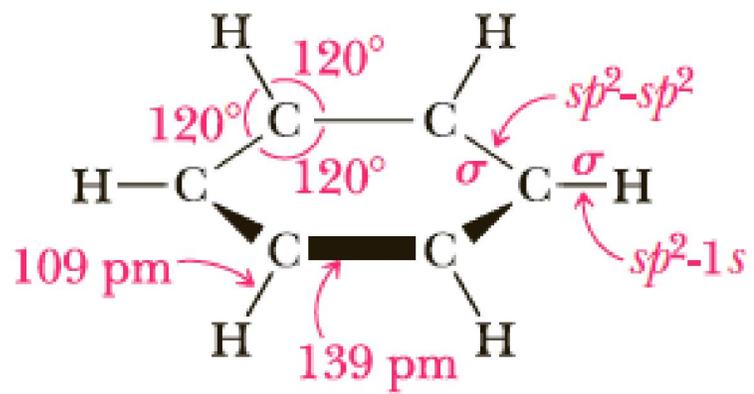


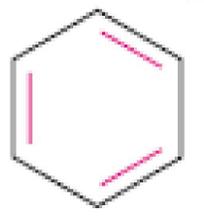
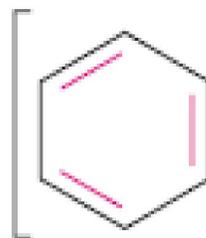
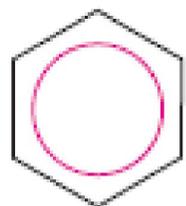
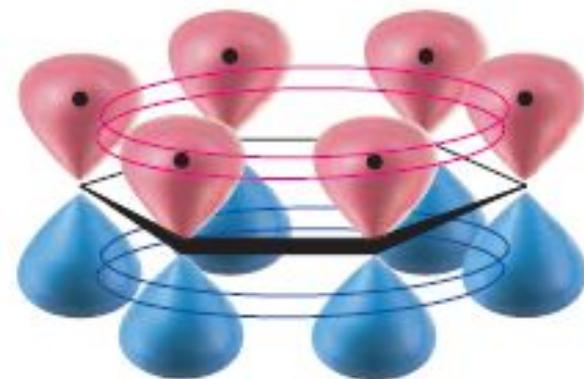
АРЕНЫ и АРОМАТИЧНОСТЬ

Ароматичность



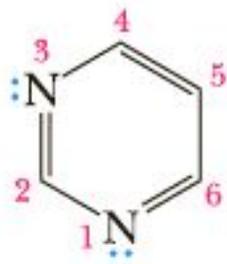


(b)

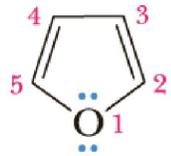
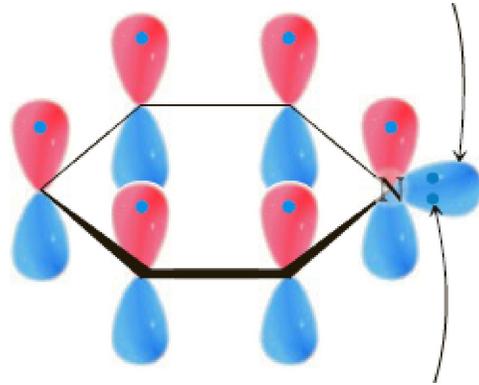




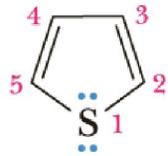
Pyridine



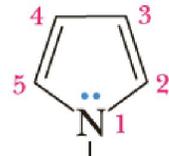
Pyrimidine



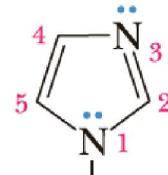
Furan



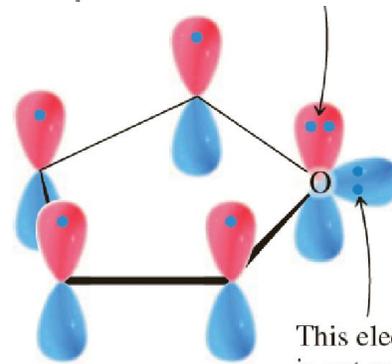
Thiophene



Pyrrole

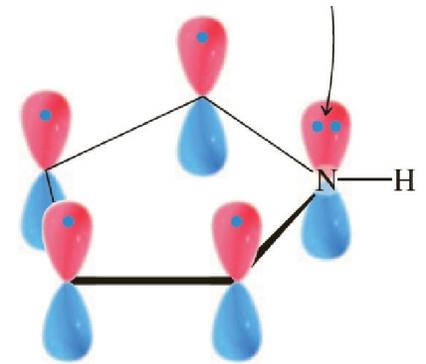


Imidazole

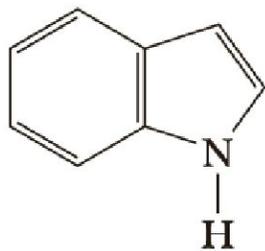


Furan

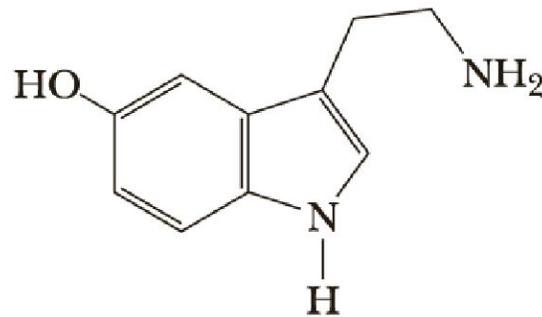
This electron pair
is not part of the
 $(4n + 2)$ π electrons.



Pyrrole



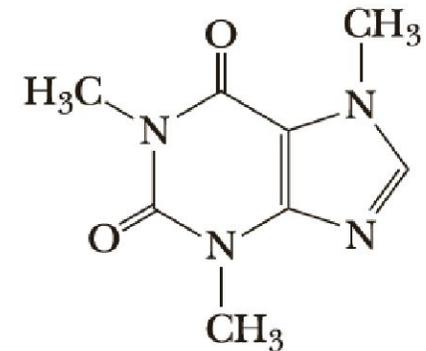
Indole



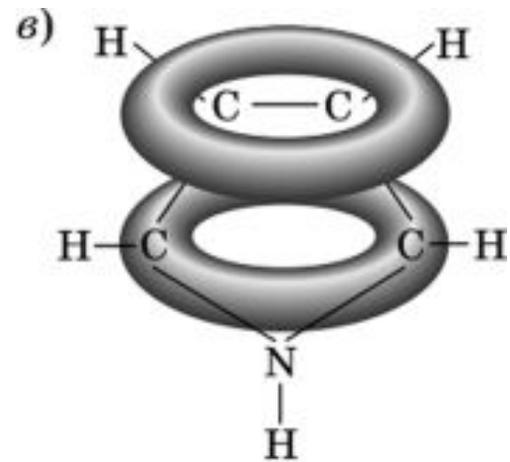
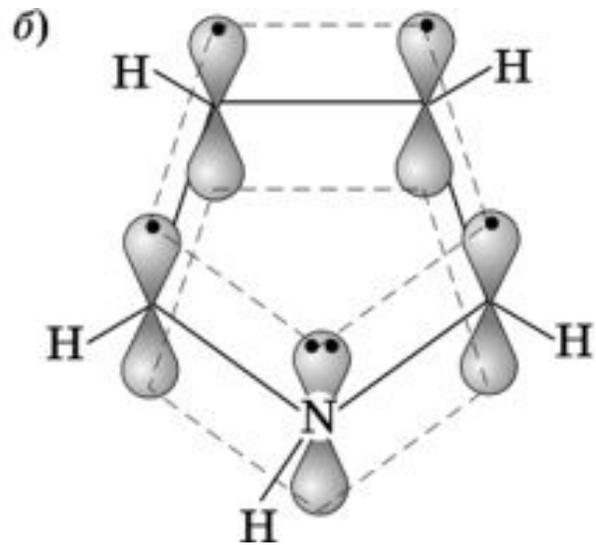
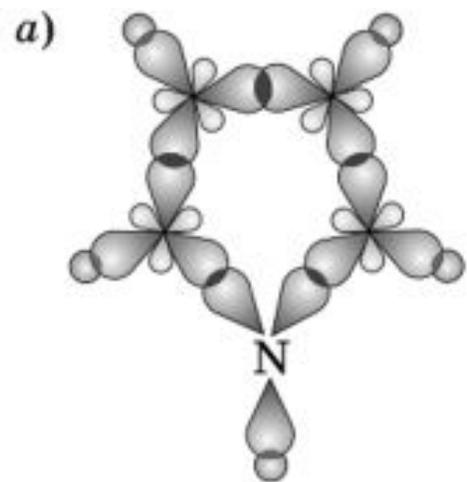
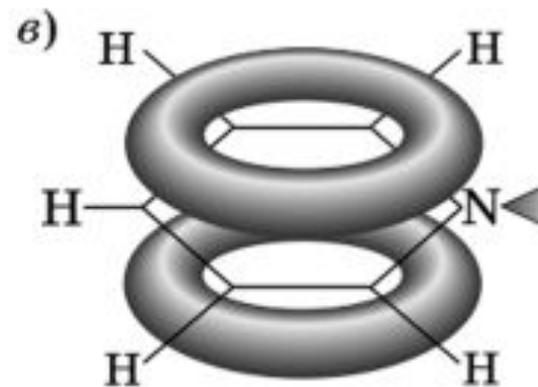
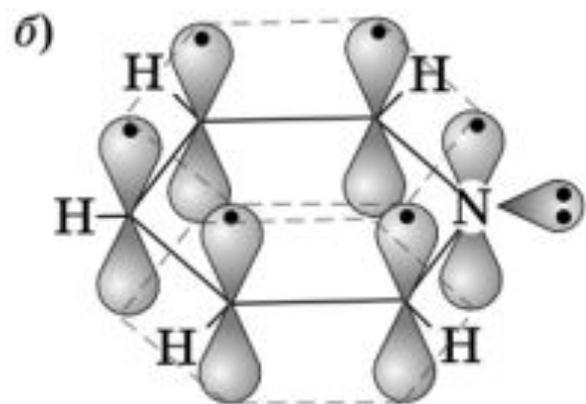
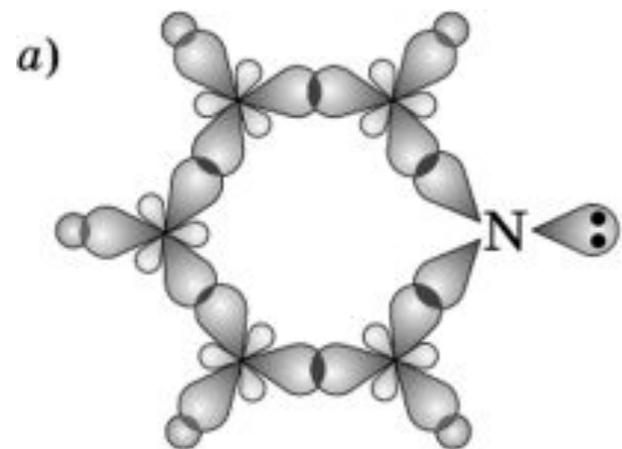
Serotonin
(a neurotransmitter)



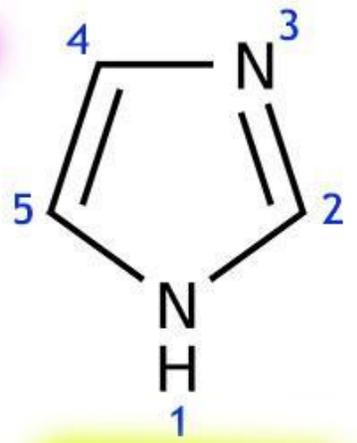
Purine



Caffeine

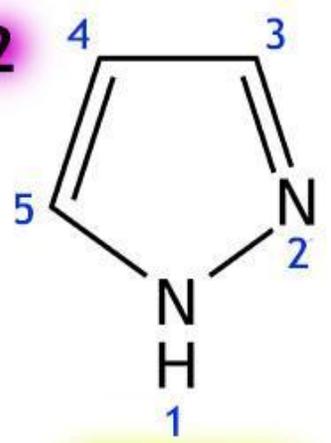


1



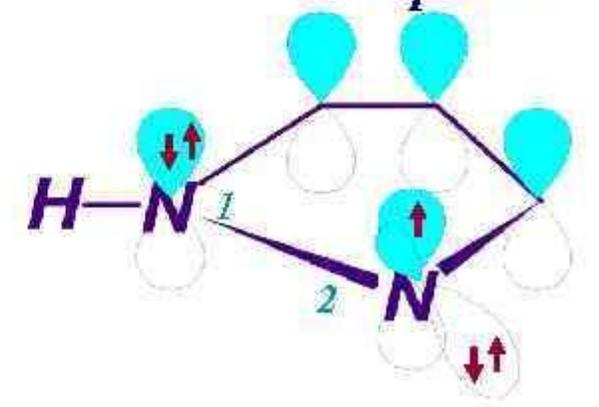
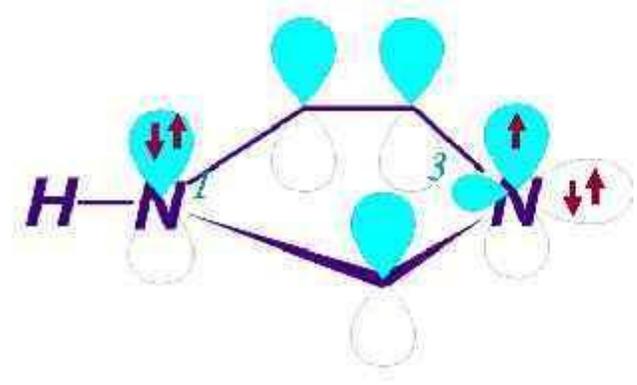
Имидазол

2



Пиразол

Электронное строение имидазола и пиразола

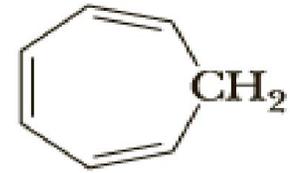




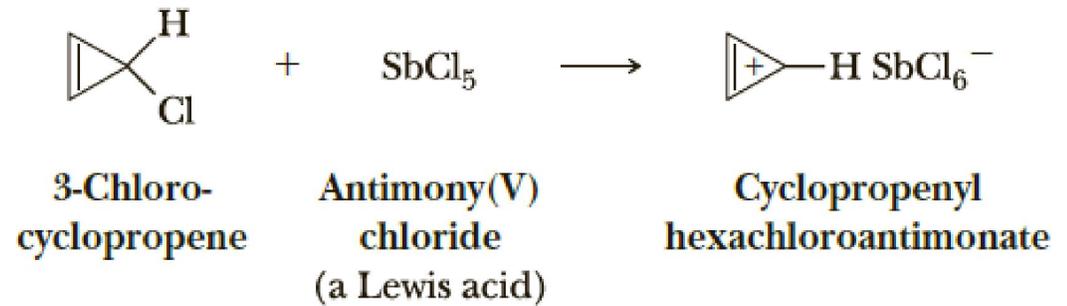
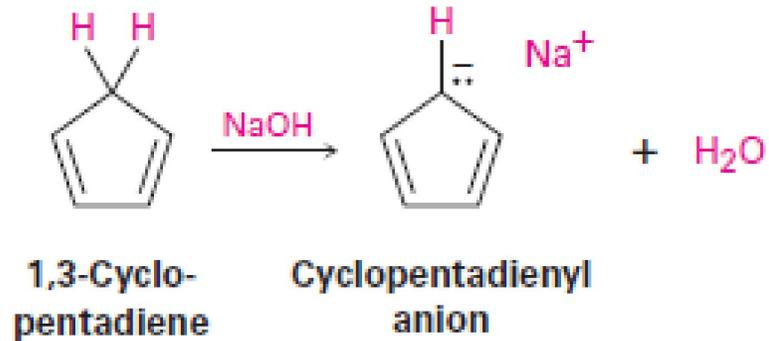
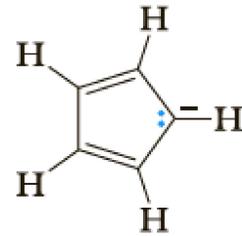
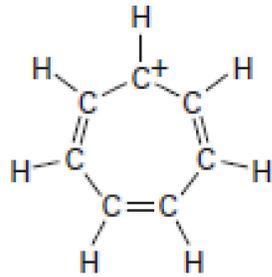
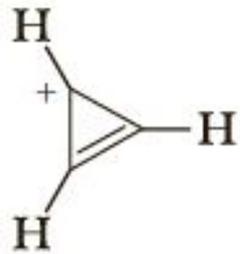
Cyclopropene

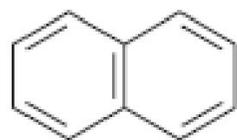


Cyclopentadiene

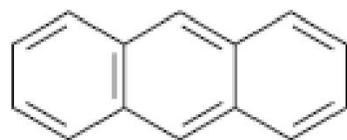


Cycloheptatriene

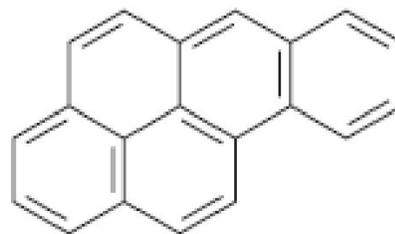




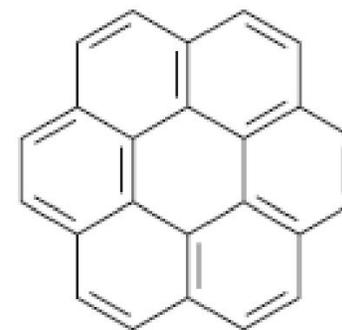
Naphthalene



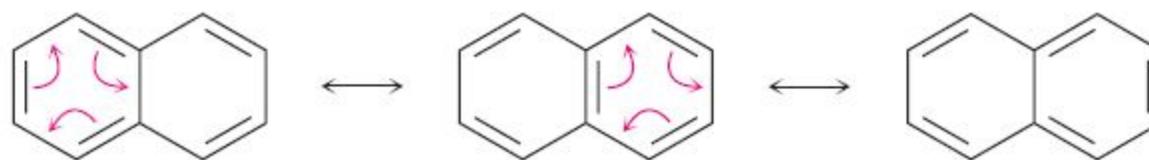
Anthracene



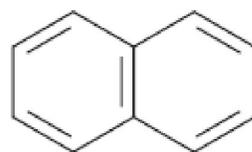
Benzo[a]pyrene



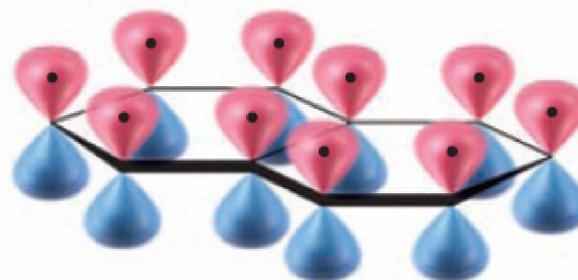
Coronene



Naphthalene

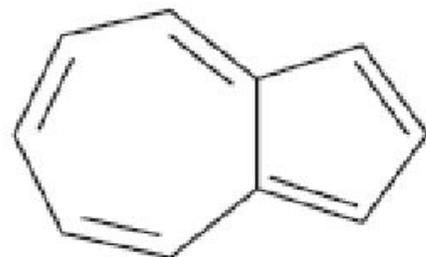


Naphthalene



Problem 15.11

Azulene, a beautiful blue hydrocarbon, is an isomer of naphthalene. Is azulene aromatic? Draw a second resonance form of azulene in addition to that shown.



Azulene

Problem 15.12

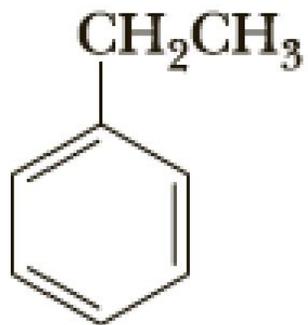
How many electrons does each of the four nitrogen atoms in purine contribute to the aromatic π system?



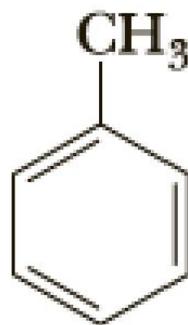
Purine



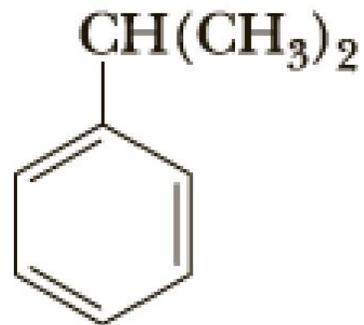
Benzene



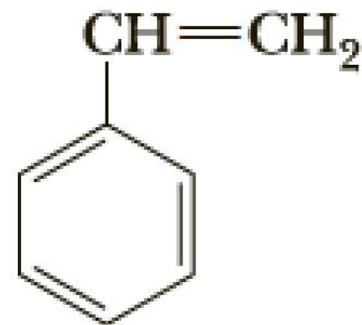
Ethylbenzene



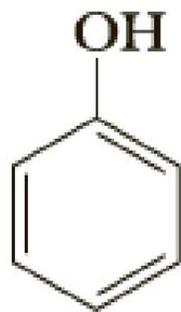
Toluene



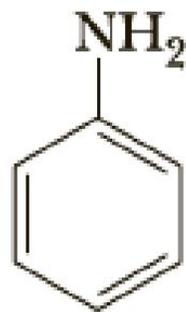
Cumene



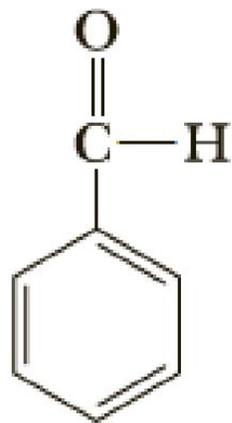
Styrene



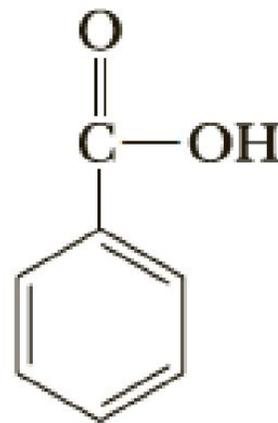
Phenol



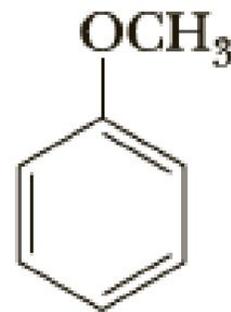
Aniline



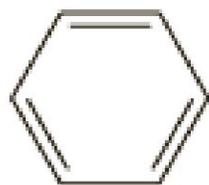
Benzaldehyde



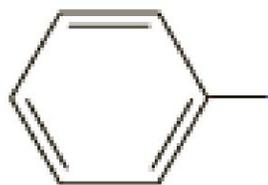
Benzoic acid



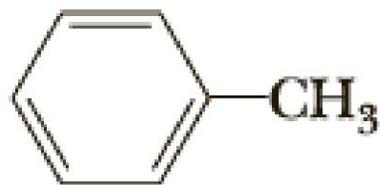
Anisole



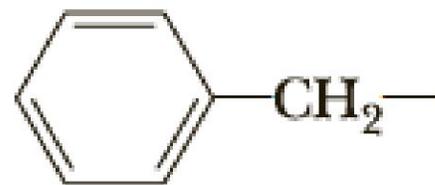
Benzene



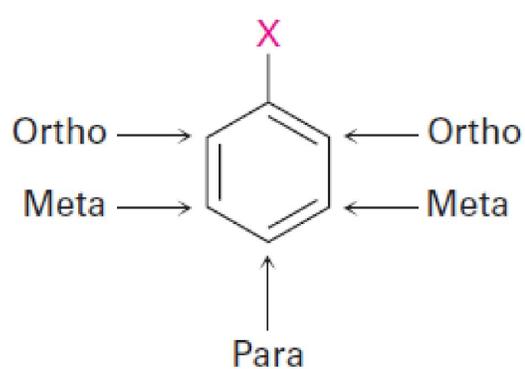
Phenyl group, Ph-



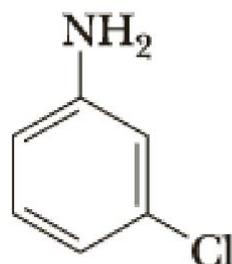
Toluene



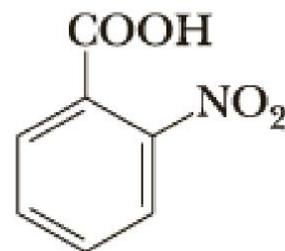
Benzyl group, Bn-



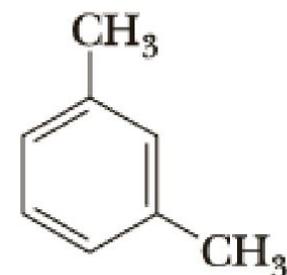
4-Bromotoluene
(*p*-Bromotoluene)



3-Chloroaniline
(*m*-Chloroaniline)



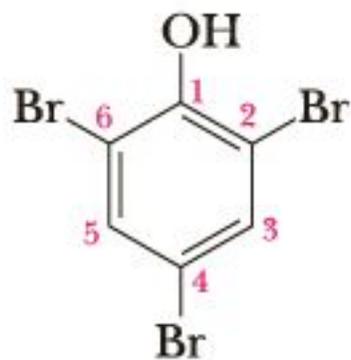
2-Nitrobenzoic acid
(*o*-Nitrobenzoic acid)



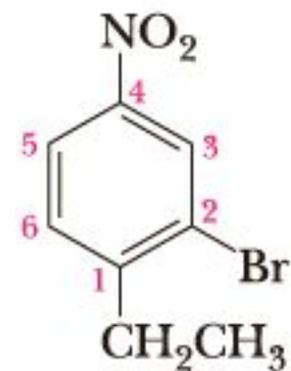
***m*-Xylene**



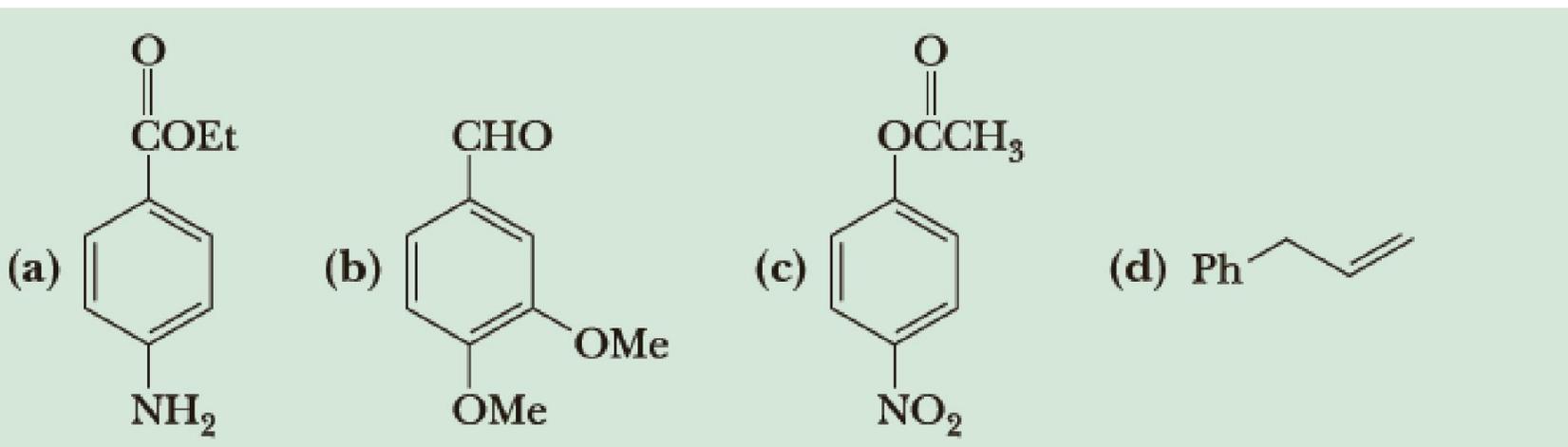
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene



2,4,6-Tribromophenol

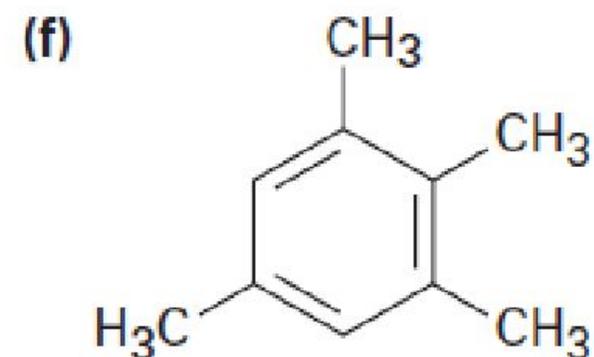
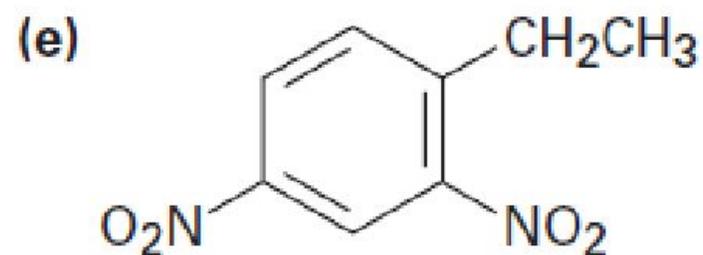
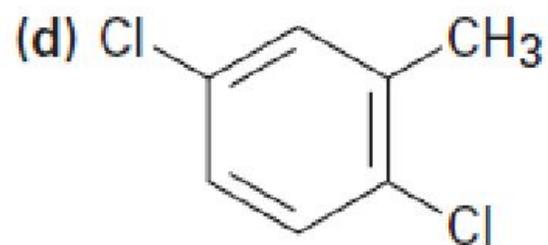
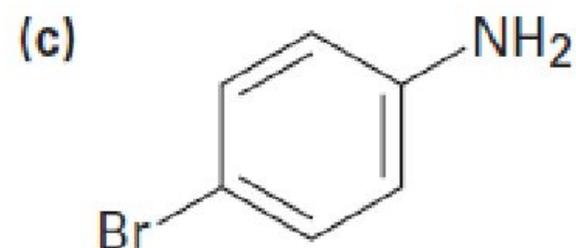
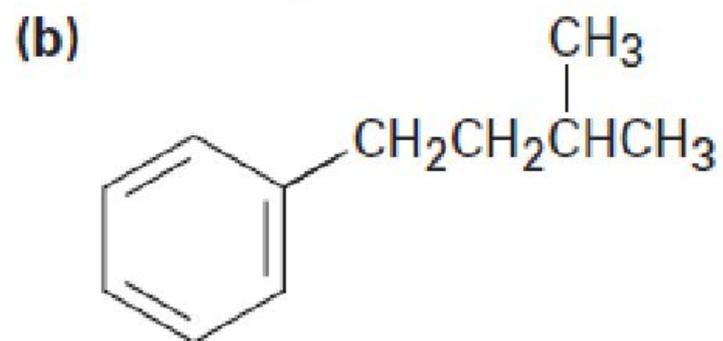
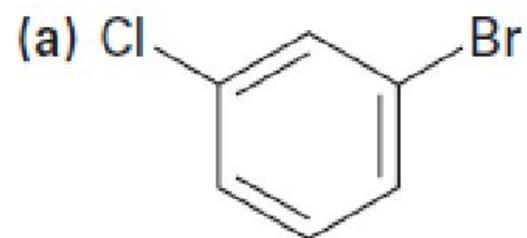


2-Bromo-1-ethyl-4-nitrobenzene

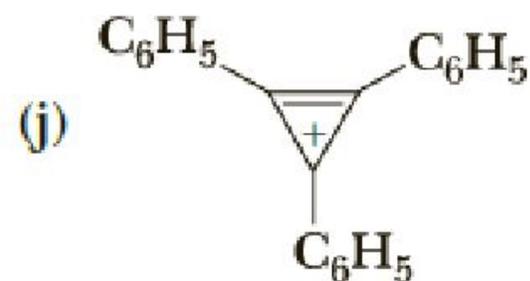
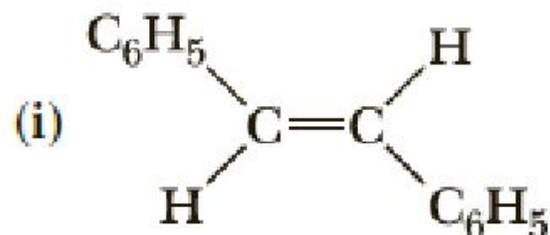
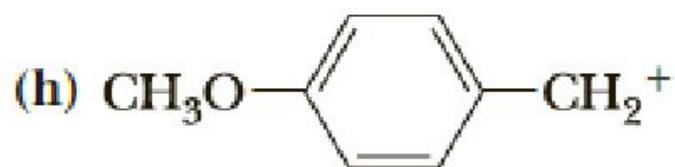
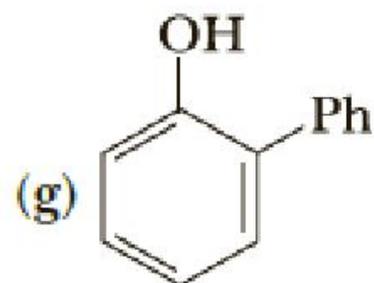
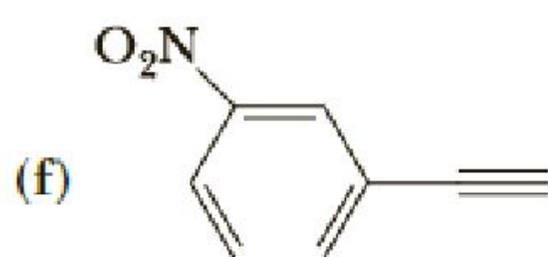
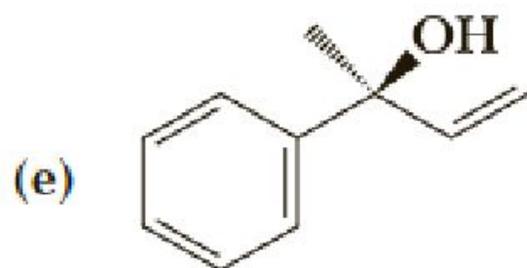
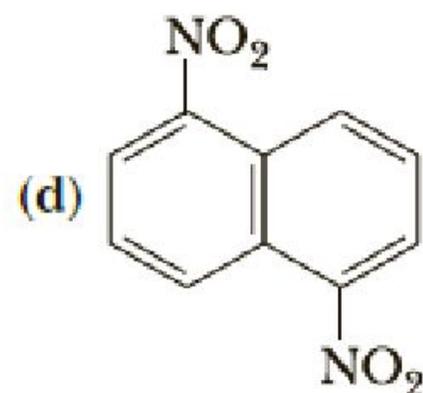
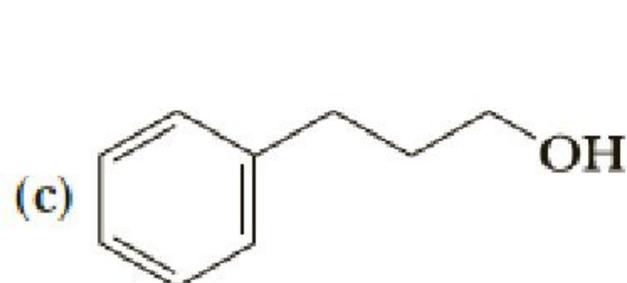
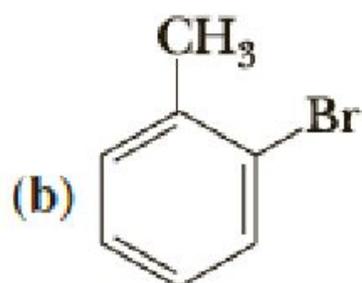
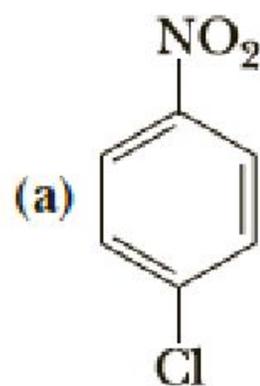


Problem 15.2

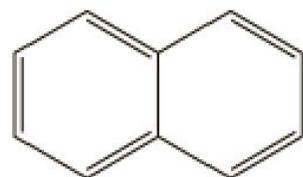
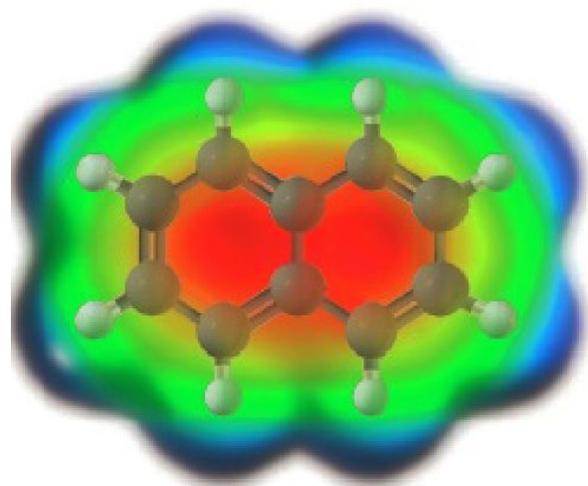
Give IUPAC names for the following compounds:



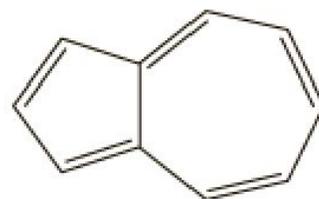
21.8 Name the following compounds and ions.



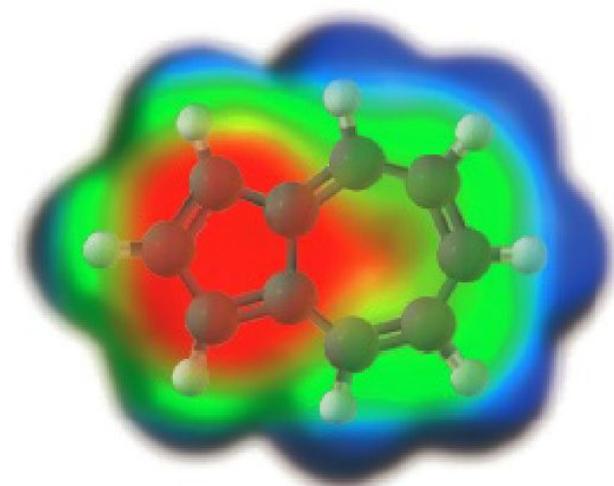
Naphthalene and azulene are constitutional isomers of molecular formula $C_{10}H_8$.



Naphthalene

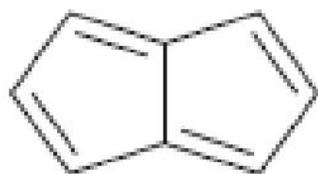


Azulene

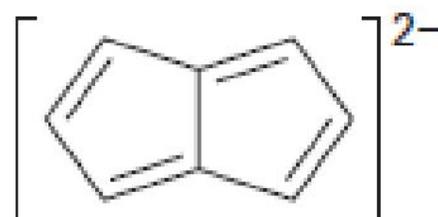


Naphthalene is a colorless solid with a dipole moment of zero. Azulene is a solid with an intense blue color and a dipole moment of 1.0 D. Account for the difference in dipole moments of these constitutional isomers.

15.36 Pentalene is a most elusive molecule that has been isolated only at liquid-nitrogen temperature. The pentalene dianion, however, is well known and quite stable. Explain.



Pentalene

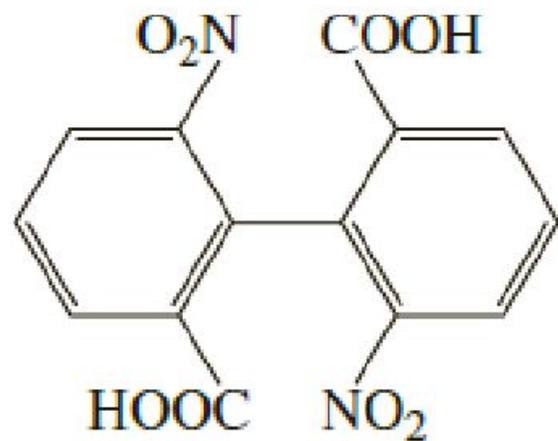


Pentalene dianion

Bextra, a COX-2 inhibitor used in the treatment of arthritis, contains an isoxazole ring. Why is the ring aromatic?



Molecules of 6,6'-dinitrobiphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid have no tetrahedral chiral center, and yet they can be resolved to a pair of enantiomers. Account for this chirality.



6,6'-Dinitrobiphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid

