ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 1 LECTURE GUIDE 2019

BY RHETT C. SMITH

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Companion Books from the Proton Guru:

Organic Chemistry 1 Reactions and Practice Problems 2019

by Rhett C. Smith

Organic Chemistry 1 Primer 2019,

by Rhett C. Smith, Andrew G. Tennyson, and Tania Houjeiry

Lecture Topic I.10: Acids and Bases II Relating Structure to the Strength of an Acid or Base



Any factors that favor dissociation of HA into H^+ (to form H_3O^+ in water) and A^- will enhance acidity.

Most important factor influencing dissociation:

*1._____

Lecture Topic I.10: Acids and Bases II	
Influence of Anionic Atom Size	

Within a group (column), the size of the anion has a strong effect on acidity, because:

HF pK_a ~ HCI ______ HBr _____ HI _____ • ORBITAL OVERLAP • ANION STABILITY

The e	The electronegativity plays a strong role because:					
	CH ₄	NH ₃	H ₂ 0	HF		
р <i>К</i> _а ~						
<u>Notes</u>						

Lecture Topic I.10: Acids and Bases II Influence of Anionic Atom Hybridization on Its Electronegativity

If the atom to be deprotonated is the same and only hybridization changes, we need to know that the hybridization influences electronegativity:



Note: the electrone gativity of an $sp\mbox{-hybridized}$ C is similar to that of an $sp\mbox{^3-hybridized}$ N

If the anion produced by deprotonation has more than one (good) resonance form, then:

 $\frac{\mathbf{HF}}{\mathbf{p}K_{\mathrm{a}}} = 3.1$

$\frac{\mathbf{CH}_{3}\mathbf{CO}_{2}\mathbf{H}}{\mathbf{p}K_{a}} = 4.7$

<u>CH₃OH</u> p*K*_a = 15.5

Inductive effects can make a species more OR less acidic. If an atom to be deprotonated has a partial positive charge INDUCED on it by nearby atoms, it is easier to deprotonate because:



Lecture Topic I.10: Acids and Bases II Inductive Effects that Destabilize Anions



Lecture Topic I.10: Acids and Bases II Using Predicted Conjugate Base Anion Stability to Solve Problems

Which is the strongest acid:										
a) SiH ₄	b) PH ₃	c) SH ₂	d) HCl							
Which is the strongest base:										
a) H ₃ C⁻	b) H₂N⁻	c) HO [_]	d) F	_						
Which has the lowest $pK_{a:}$										
CH ₄	н ₃ с-сн ₃	H ₂ C=	CH ₂	нс≡сн						
(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)						

Which proton shown in each molecule is most acidic?

