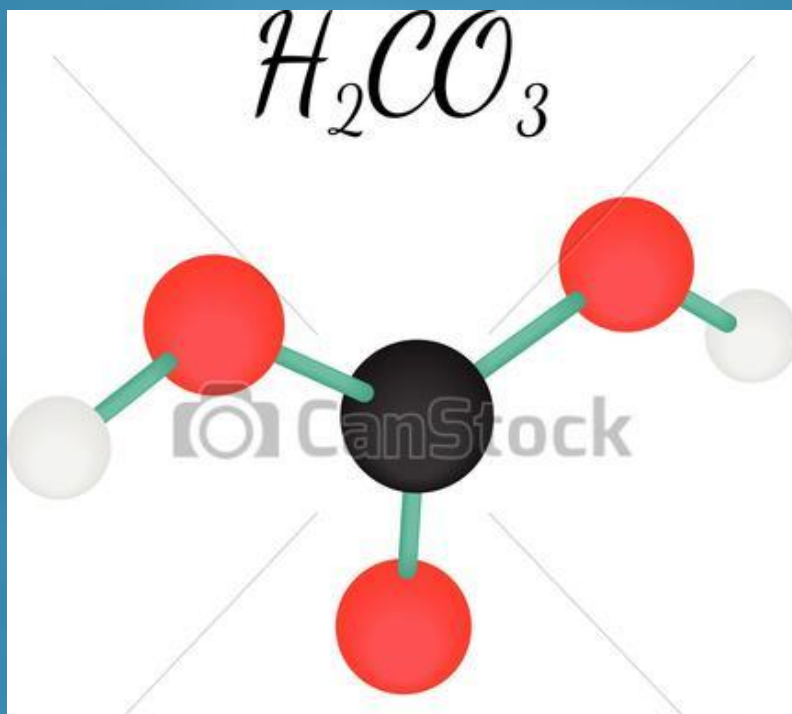


Karbon kislotalar. Olinishi va xossalari

*10-sinf Kimyo fani darsligi
asosida 26-mavzu*



NOMENKLATURASI



Karbon kislotalar

© Can Stock Photo - csp38585274

*To'yingan bir asosli
kislotalarni nomlashda,
ko'pincha
ularning trivial nomlaridan
foydalaniladi.*



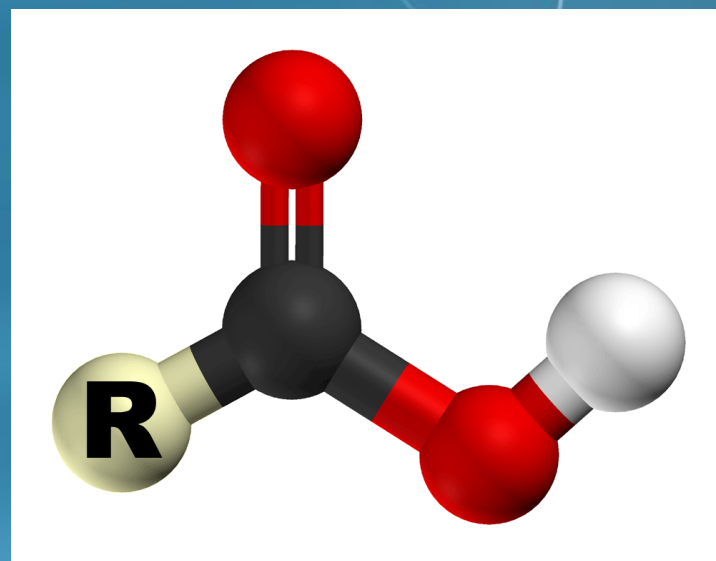
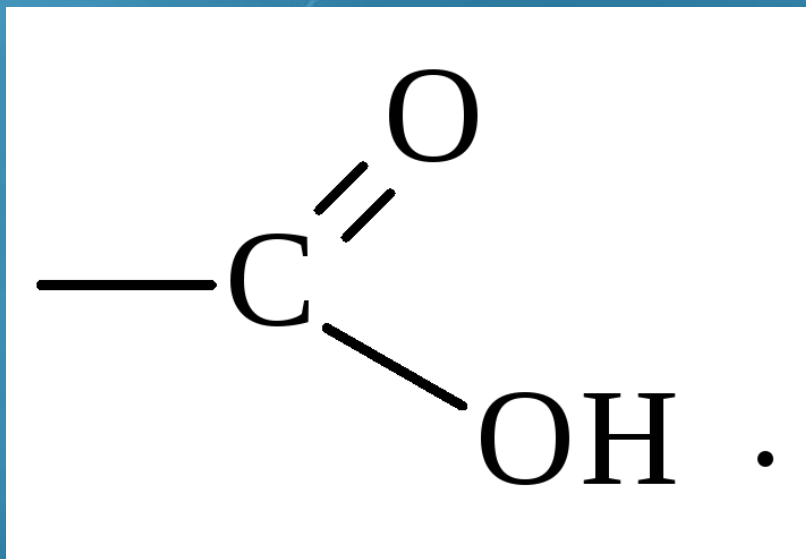
Sistematik nomenklaturaga ko'ra, kislotalarning nomi tegishli uglevodorod nomiga kislota so'zini qo'shish bilan hosil qilinadi



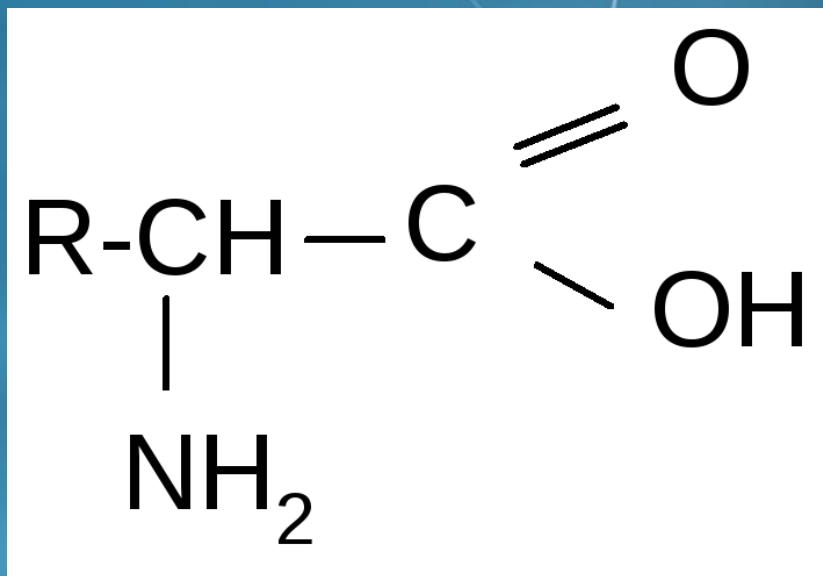
*Tarmoqlangan zanjirli vakillarini nomlashda:
avval eng uzun zanjir tanlanadi va karboksil guruh
tomondan raqamlanadi.*



*Bu holatda karboksil guruh
birinchi deb hisoblanadi. Zanjir tarmoqlangan
qismidagi radikallar joylashgan
uglerod raqami, so'ng radikali nomi aytiladi.*

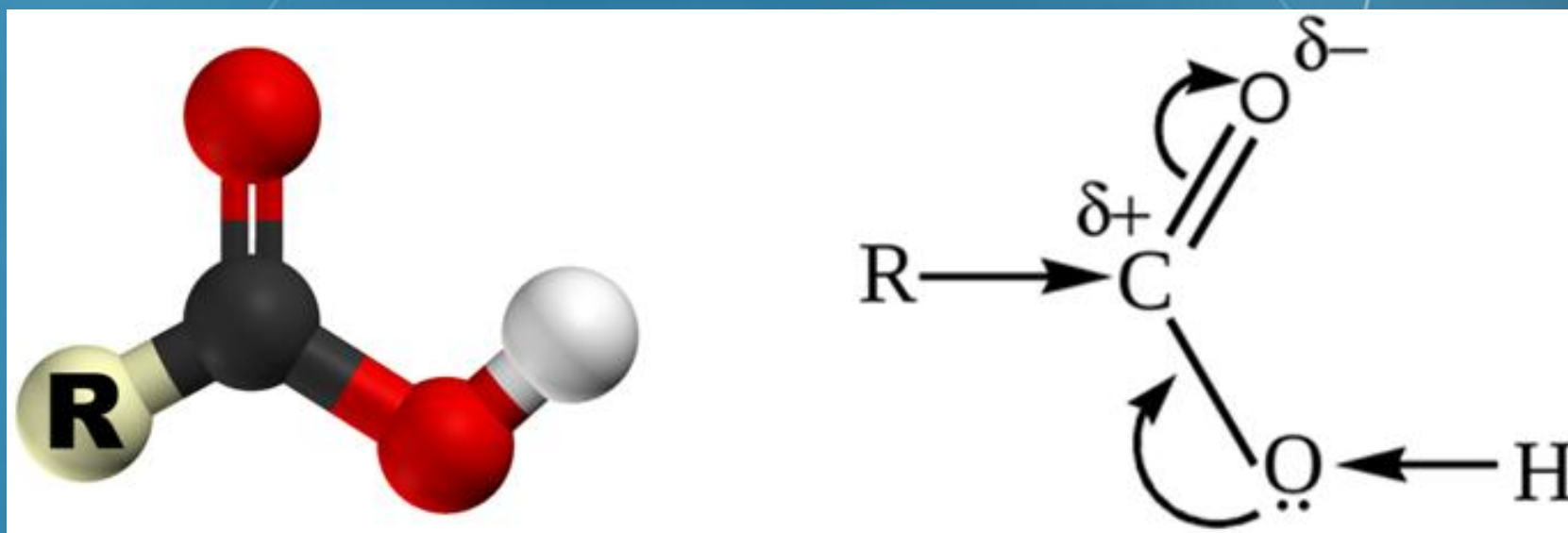


*Asosiy uglerod zanjiridagi
uglerodlar soniga mos alkan nomi va kislota soʻzi
qoʻshib aytiladi*



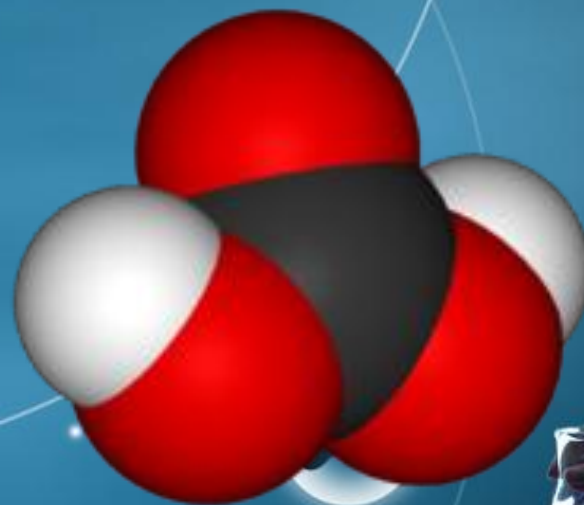
IZOMERIYASI

To'yingan karbon kislotalar uglerod zanjirining tarmoqlanishidan hosil bo'ladi

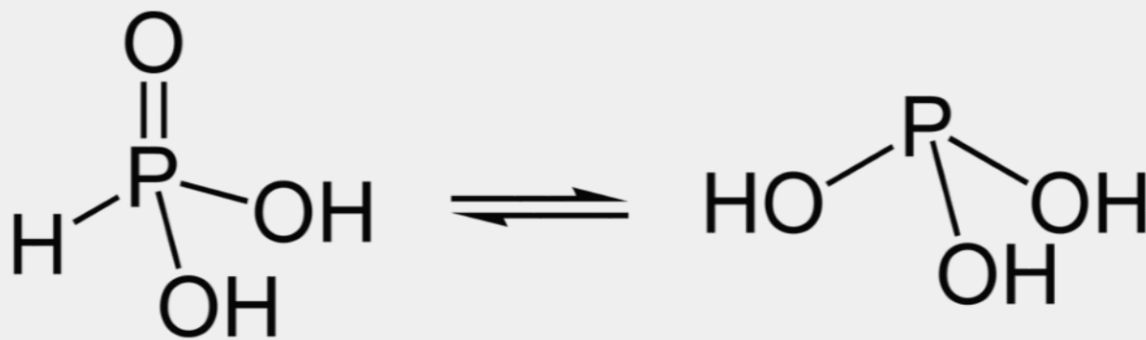
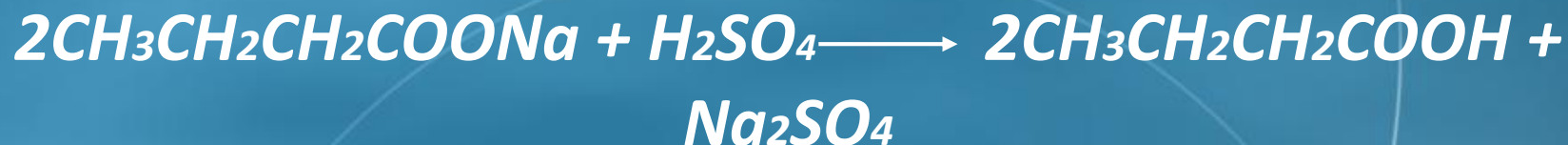


OLINISH USULLARI

1. Birlamchi spirtlar oksidlanganda dastlab aldegid, so'ngra kislota hosil bo'ladi. Bunda uglerod atomlarining soni o'zgarmaydi

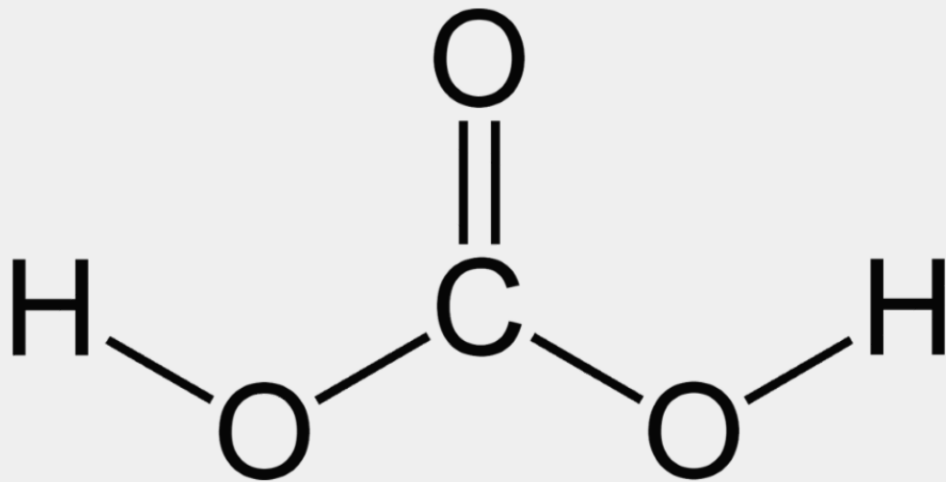


Tegishli karbon kislotalarning tuzlariga kuchli anorganik kislotalar ta'sir ettirib olish mumkin:



FIZIK XOSSALARI

Karbon kislotalarning quyi vakillari odatdagi sharoitda suyuqlik, yuqori molekular yog' kislotalar suvda erimaydigan qattiq moddalardir.



KIMYOViy XOSSALARI

*Karbon kislotalar
anorganik kislotalar kabi
xossalarga ega, metallar,
metall oksidlari va
ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga
kirishib tuzlar hosil qiladi.*



Karbon kislotalar spirtlar bilan sulfat kislota ishtirokida murakkab efirlarni hosil qiladi.





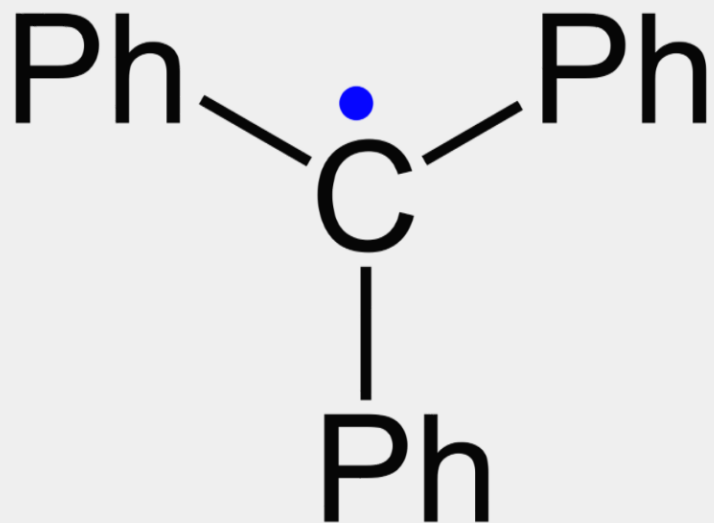
Chumoli kislotalaning karboksil guruhi bevosita vodorod bilan bog'langanligi tufayli, uni bir vaqtning o'zida ham kislota, ham aldegid deb qarash mumkin.

U aldegidlarga xos „kumush ko'zgu“ reaksiyasiga kirishadi



*Vodorodning almashinishi bilan boradigan
reaksiyalarga quyosh nurida
galogen ta'sirlashishini keltirish mumkin.*





*Bunda radikaldagi bir yoki
bir necha vodorod atomi
galogenga almashingan
kislota hosilasi vujudga
keladi*

