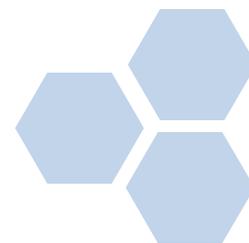




# 有机化学

健康管理学院 邓华明



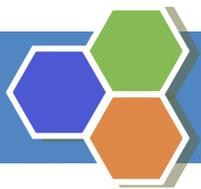


# 第十章 羧酸及其衍生

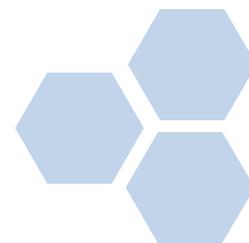
## 学习目标

- 1 . 掌握羧酸及其衍生物的命名；
- 2 . 掌握羧酸及其衍生物的化学性质；
- 3 . 了解几种重要的羧酸的性质及应用。





## 第一节 羧酸





# 酸的分类和命名

## 1. 羧酸的分类

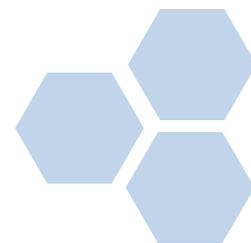
### ➤ 根据 R 的种类

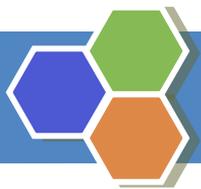
{ 芳香酸  
脂肪酸

{ 饱和酸  
不饱和酸

### ➤ 根据分子中羧基的数目

{ 一元酸  
二元酸  
多元酸



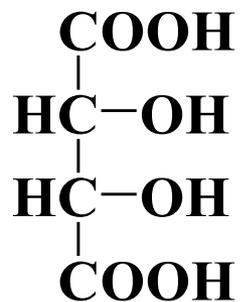


## (二) 羧酸的命名

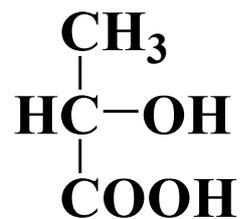
### 1. 俗名



蚁酸



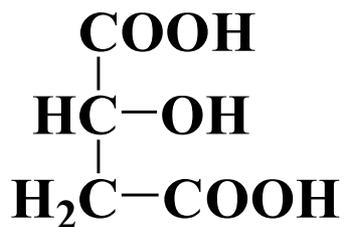
酒石酸



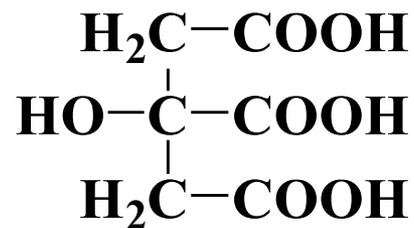
乳酸



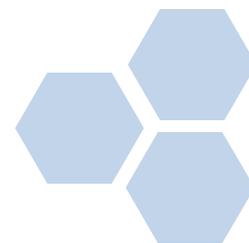
醋酸



苹果酸



柠檬酸

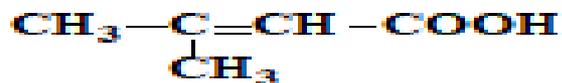




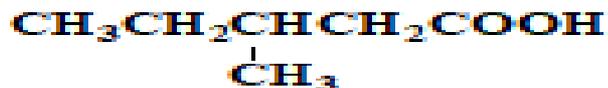
## 2. 系统命名法

### (1) 脂肪族羧酸

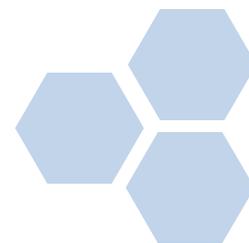
- ◆ 选取含羧基的最长碳链——主链
- ◆ 从靠近羧基的一端开始编号
- ◆ 取代基、重键的位置用阿拉伯数字标出

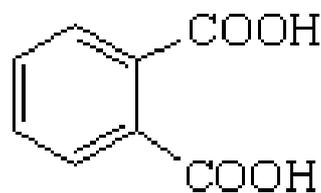
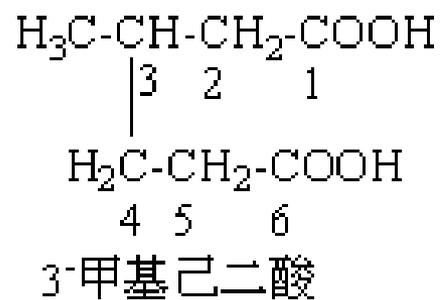


3-甲基-2-丁烯酸

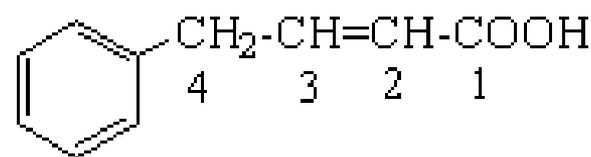


$\beta$ -甲基戊酸 (3-甲基戊酸)

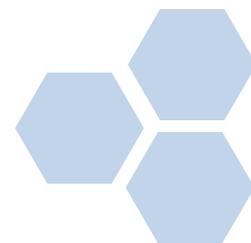


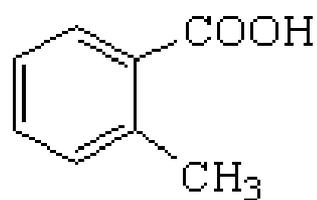


邻苯二甲酸

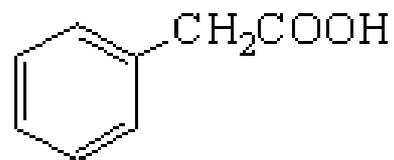


4-苯基-2-丁烯酸

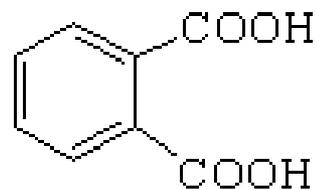




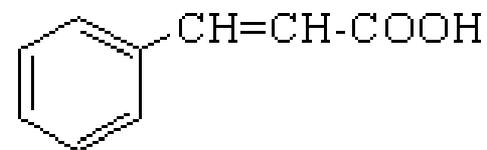
邻甲基苯甲酸



苯乙酸



邻苯二甲酸



$\beta$ -苯基丙烯酸 (肉桂酸)

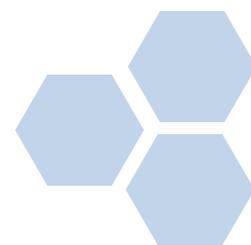
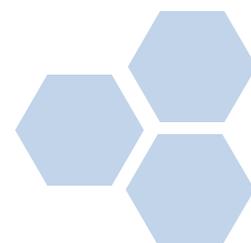
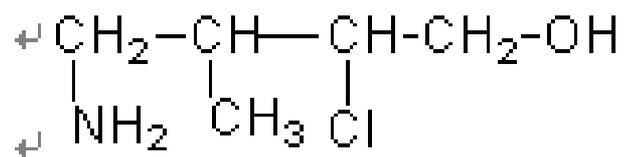
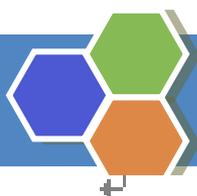




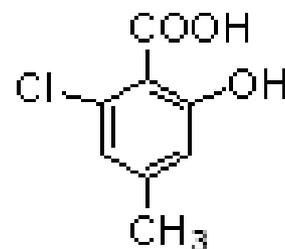
表 10-1 主要官能团的优先次序

类别	官能团	类别	官能团	类别	官能团
羧酸	-COOH	醛	-CHO	炔烃	-C≡C-
磺酸	-SO <sub>3</sub> H	酮	>C=O	烯烃	-CH=CH-
酯	-COOR	醇	-OH	醚	-O-
酰卤	-COX	酚	-OH	烷烃	-R
酰胺	-CONH <sub>2</sub>	硫醇	-SH	卤代烃	-X
腈	-CN	胺	-NH <sub>2</sub>	硝基化合物	-NO <sub>2</sub>

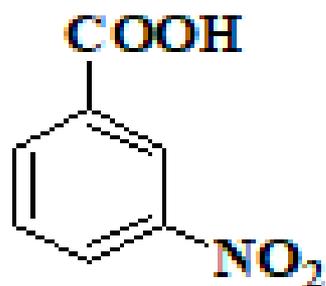




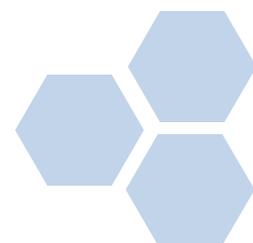
3-甲基-4-氨基-2-氯-1-丁醇



4-甲基-2-羟基-6-氯苯甲酸↑



3-硝基苯甲酸 (或间-)

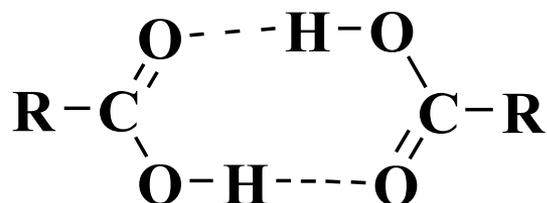




## 二、羧酸的性质

### (一) 物理性质

1. 分子中有两个部位可形成H-键，常以二聚体存在



1) b.p 很高 (比 M 相近的醇高)

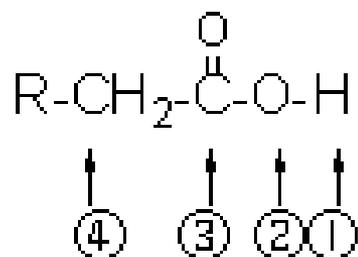
例:  $M_{\text{甲酸}} = M_{\text{乙醇}}$ ,

b.p  $100.7^{\circ}\text{C}$   $78.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

2) 与水形成 H-键 => 易溶于水

C1—C4 的酸与水混溶, R 增大, 水溶性 ↓



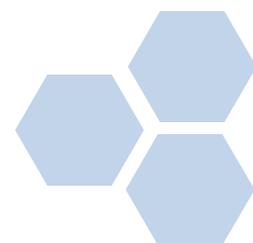


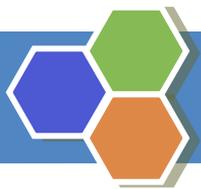
①羟基中的氢原子的酸性和成盐反应+

②羟基被取代的反应+

③羰基的还原和脱羧反应+

④ $\alpha$ -H的取代反应+





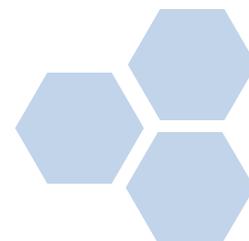
OH 氧上带孤对电子，与 C=O 的  $\pi$  键共轭

结果：O-H 键极化加大，H 易离去  $\rightleftharpoons$  酸性

使得羧基碳原子上的正电性削弱

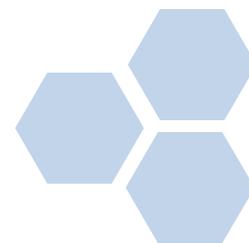
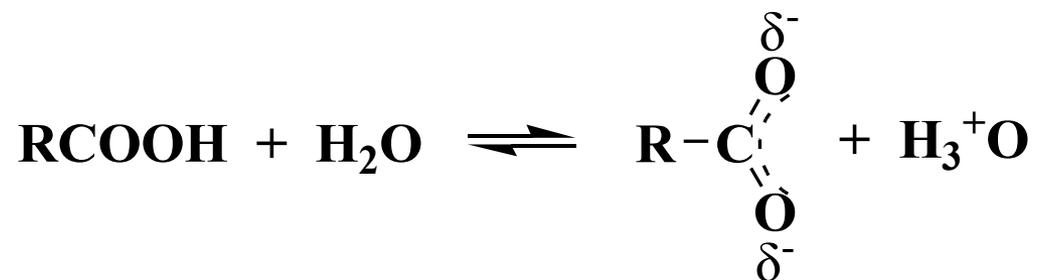
亲核加成比醛酮难

$\alpha$ -H 的酸性比醛酮弱





酸根负电荷平均分布在两个 O 原子上——稳定



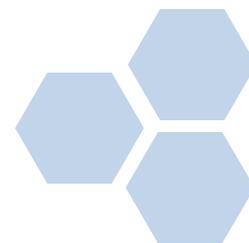


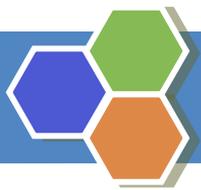
酸性大小:

大多无机酸 > 羧酸 >  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  > 苯酚 > ROH

pKa (甲酸 3.75)    4.75-5    6.37    9.98    16-17

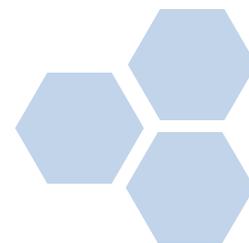
溶于  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

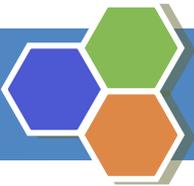




## 思考

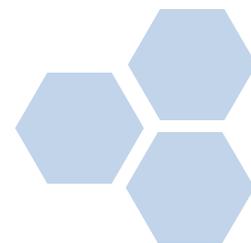
❖ 羧酸的酸性是如何变化的，受什么影响呢？

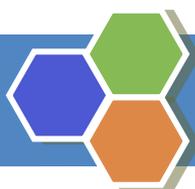




## 各种羧酸的酸性强弱规律如下：

- ❖ (1) 饱和一元羧酸中，甲酸的酸性最强。
- ❖ (2) 饱和一元羧酸的烃基连有吸电子基团（如  $-X$ ， $-NO_2$ ， $-OH$  等）时酸性增强，基团的电负性越大，数目越多，离羧基越近，酸性越强。连有供电子基团（ $-CH_3$ ）时，酸性减弱。



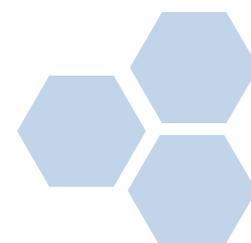


酸性  $\text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{BrCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{ICH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

pKa            2.66            2.86            2.89            3.16            4.76

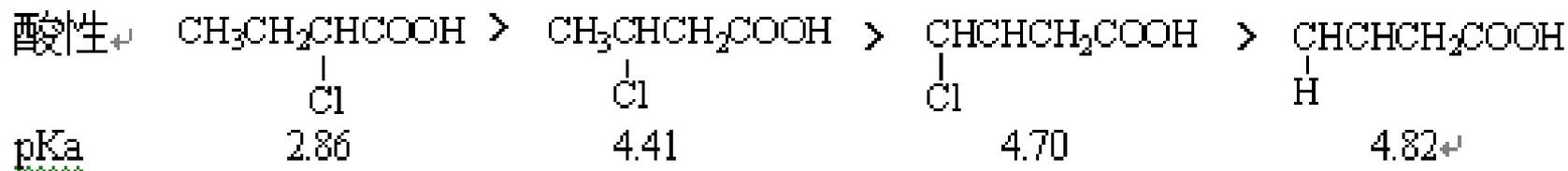
酸性  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} > (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCOOH}$

pKa            4.76            4.87            5.05

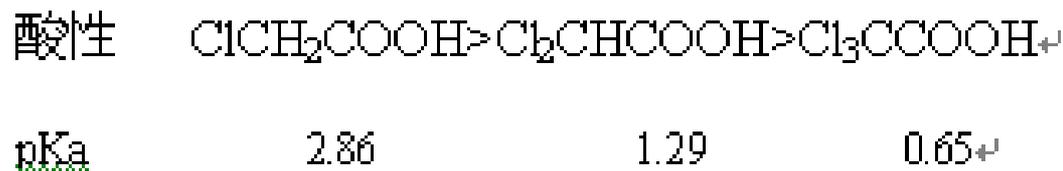




❖ (3) 取代基的位置跟羧基越远，酸性越小。



(4) 吸电子基增多酸性增强。



(5) 低级的饱和二元羧酸的酸性比饱和一元羧酸的酸性强，特别是乙二酸。

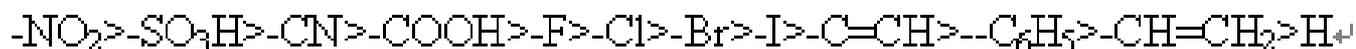
(6) 羧基直接连于苯环上的芳香族羧酸比饱和一元羧酸的酸性强，但比甲酸弱。





	HCOOH	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH <sup>+</sup>
pK <sub>a</sub>	3.77	4.19	4.76	4.88 <sup>+</sup>

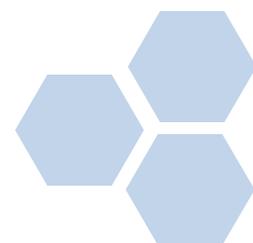
常见基团的吸电子诱导效应 (-I) 的强弱次序是: <sup>+</sup>

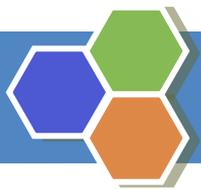


常见基团的给电子诱导效应 (+I) 的强弱次序是: <sup>+</sup>

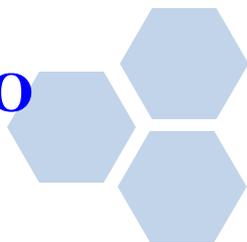
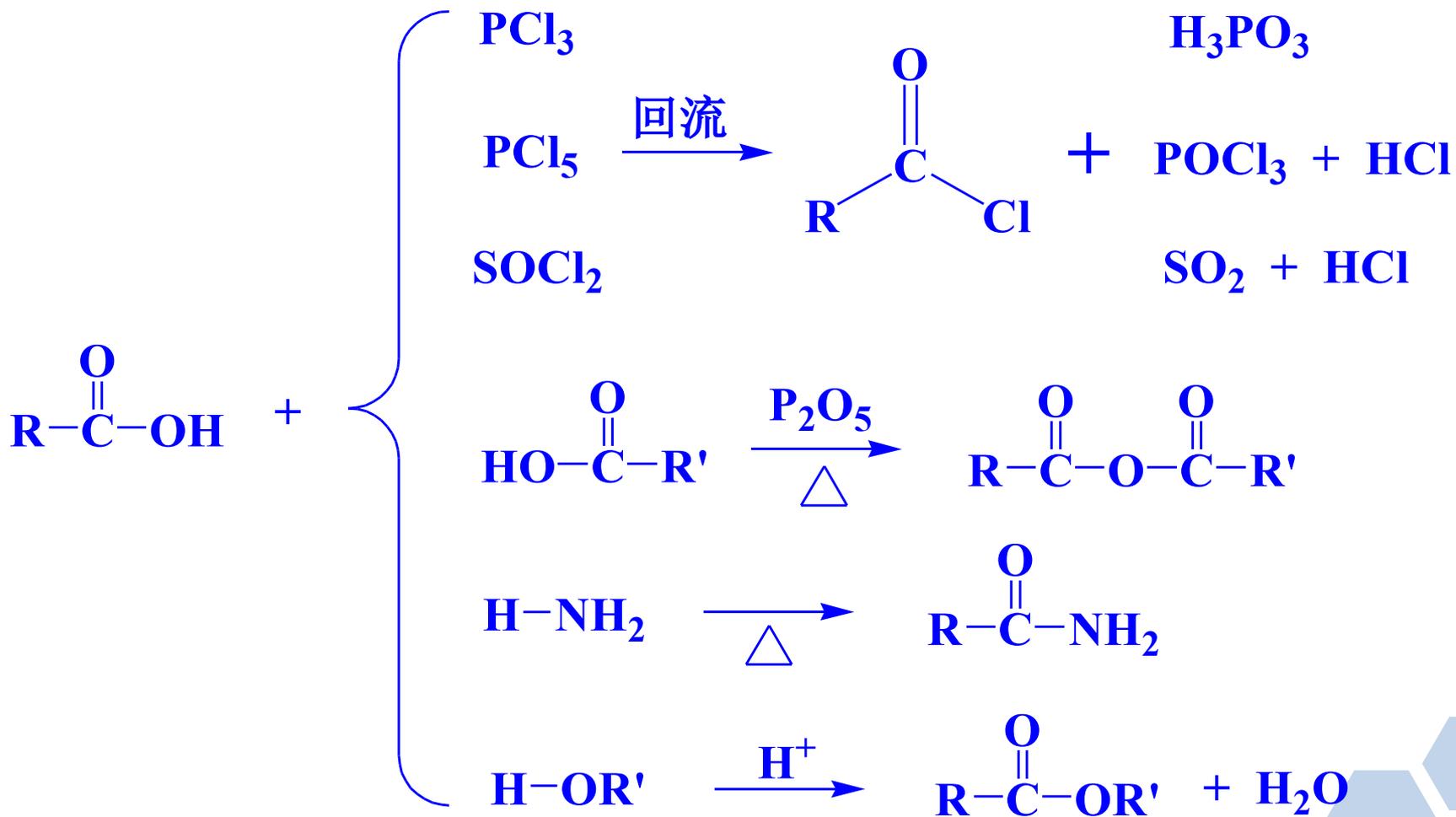


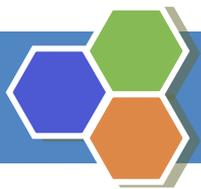
特别指出的是, 上述原子或基团的诱导效应大小次序, 只有当它们与同一种原子相连时才是正确的, 在不同的化合物中, 它们诱导效应的强弱次序是不完全一致的。 <sup>+</sup>



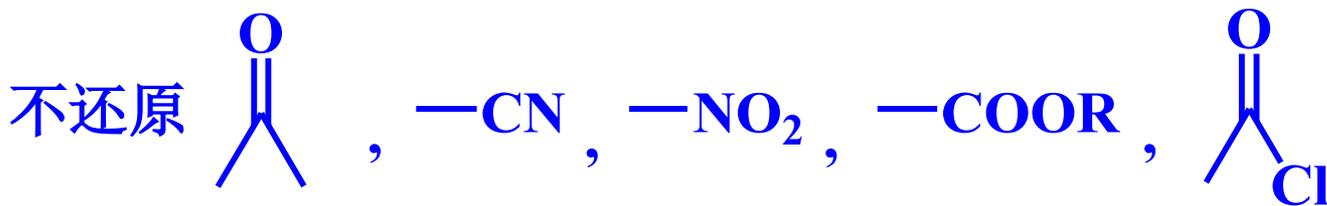
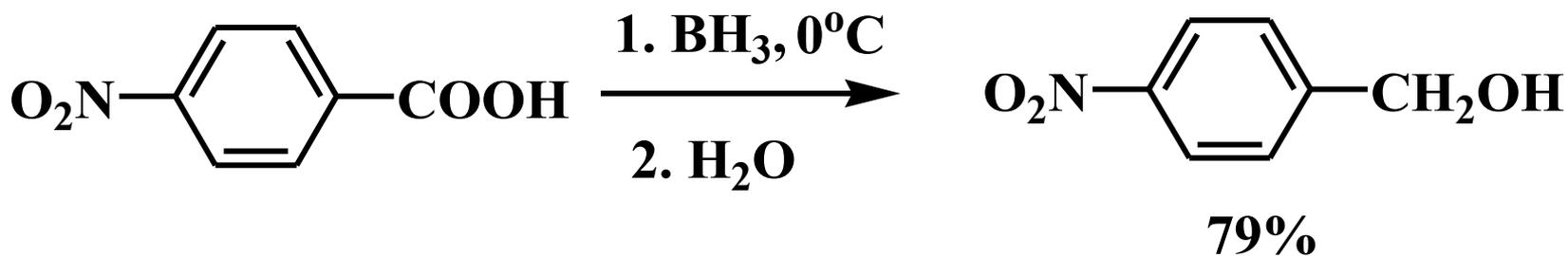
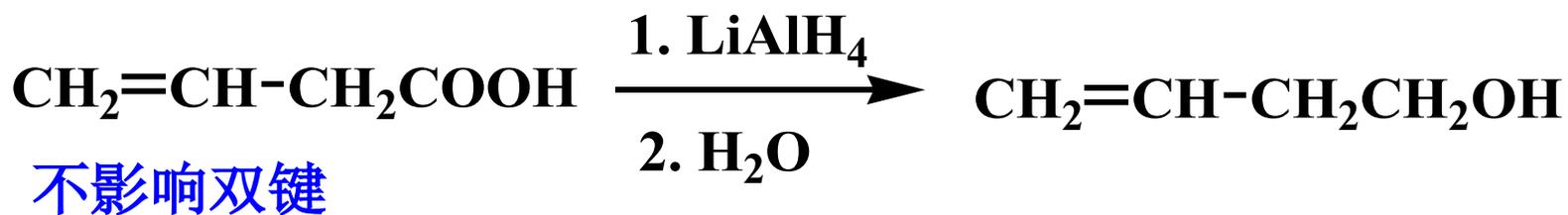


## 2. 羧基中羟基被取代的反应

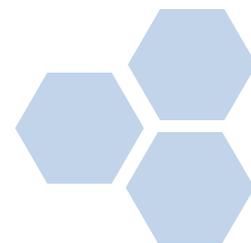


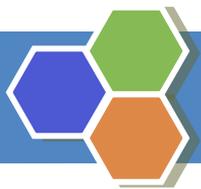


### 3. 羧酸的还原反应



但还原双键

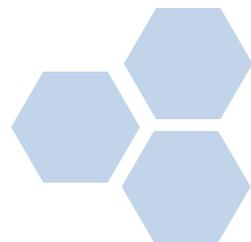




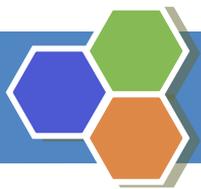
#### 4. 脱羧反应

羧酸脱去二氧化碳的反应称为脱羧酸反应。

羧酸的一价碱金属盐在高温下脱羧生成烷烃，这是实验室中制取少量甲烷的方法。







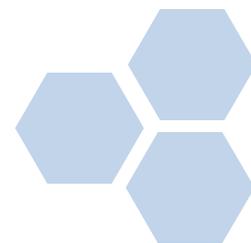
## 5. $\alpha$ -H 的取代反应

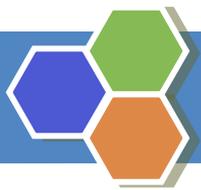
羧酸的  $\alpha$ -H 不如醛酮的活泼，需红磷（光、碘、硫等）催化：



$\alpha$ - 卤代酸在合成上很有用：

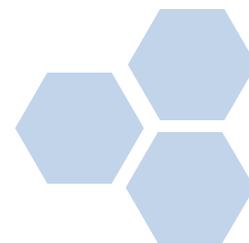
$\text{X} \Rightarrow \text{NH}_2, \text{CN}, \text{OH}$  等  $\Rightarrow$  多功能基化合物





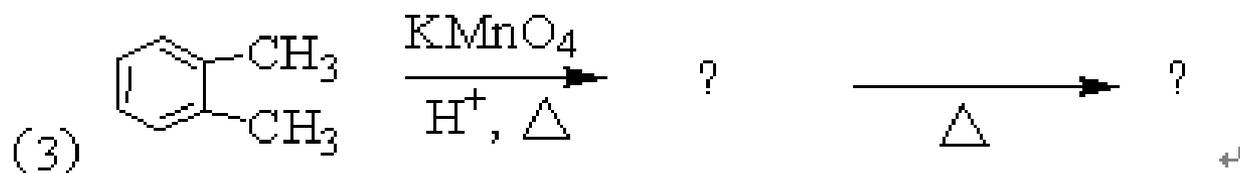
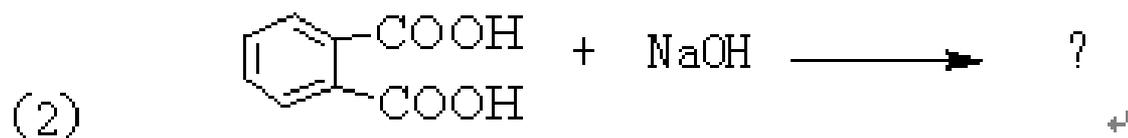
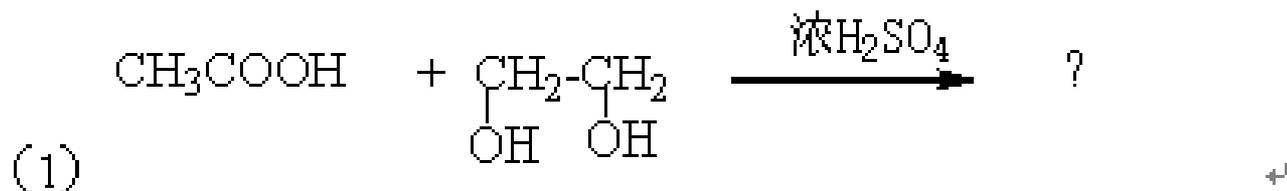
### 三、重要的羧酸及其应用

❖ 自学

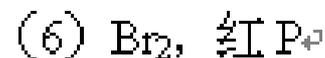
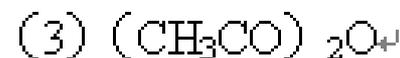
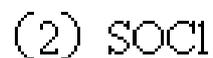
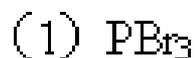


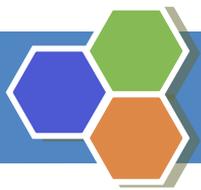


【练习 10-2】 完成下列反应。



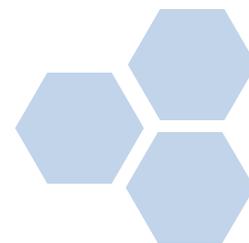
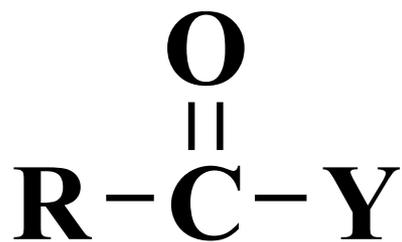
【练习 10-3】 写出丙酸与下列试剂作用的主要产物。

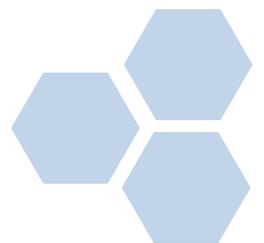
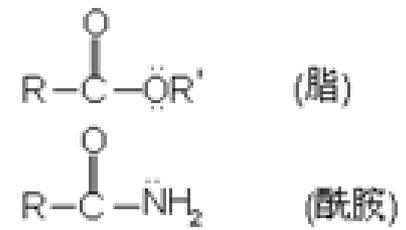
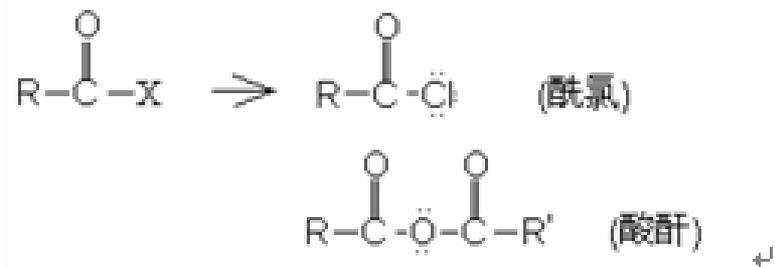




第二节  
生物

羧酸衍





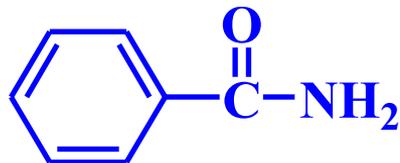


## 2. 命名

(1) 酰氯和酰胺——根据酰基来命名



丙烯酰氯

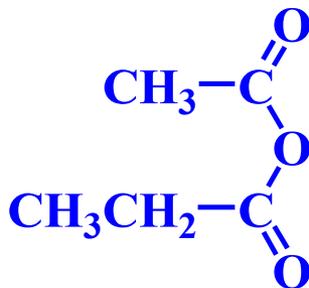


苯甲酰胺

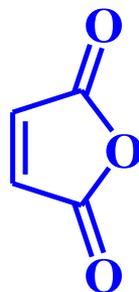
(2) 酸酐和酯——根据水解后生成的酸（和醇）来命名



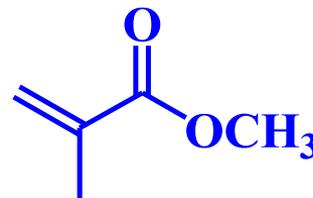
乙酐  
(单酐)



乙丙酐  
(混酐)



顺丁烯二酸酐  
(马来酸酐)





## 二、羧酸衍生物的性质

### 1. 物理性质

a) 不少挥发性酯具有花果香气——可作香料



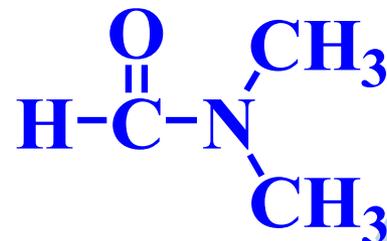
香蕉香



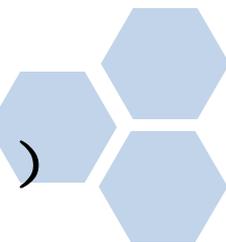
菠萝香

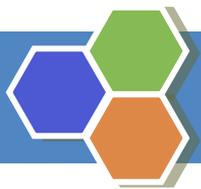
苹果香

b) 酰胺分子之间形成多个氢键， b.p.  
( m.p. ) 比相应羧酸还高。甲酰胺 ( b.p.  
111°C/20mm ) ， 其余均为固体



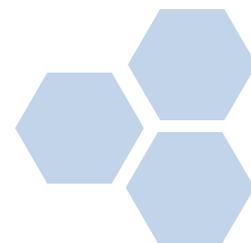
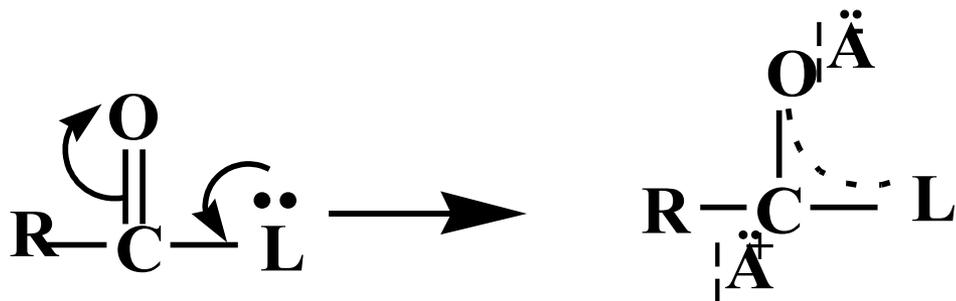
N,N- 二甲基甲酰胺 ( DMF )

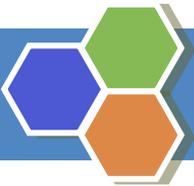




## 2. 化学性质

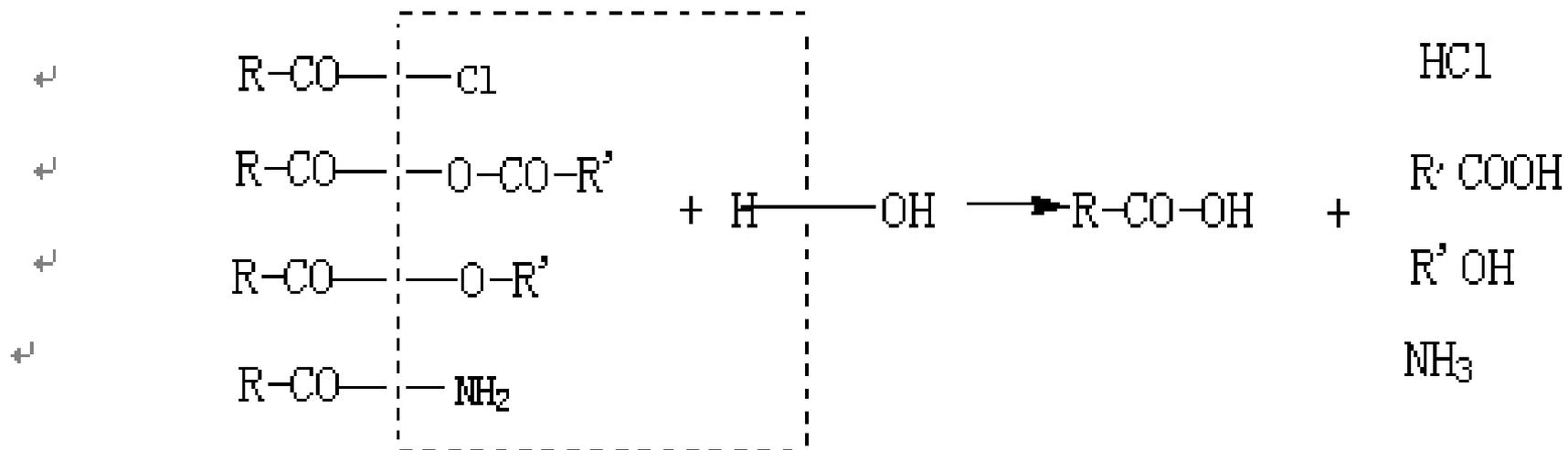
结构:





## (1) 水解

酰氯、酸酐、酯和酰胺都能与水作用，生成相应的羧酸。+

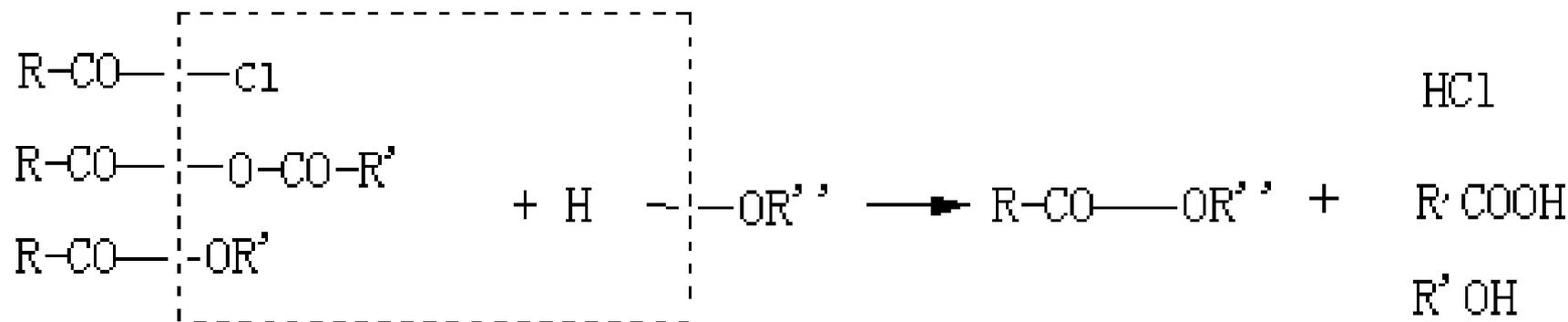
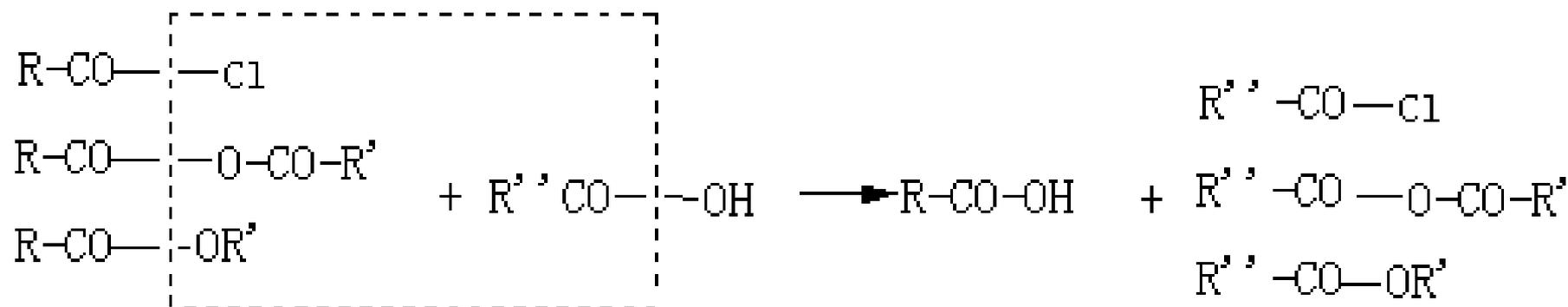


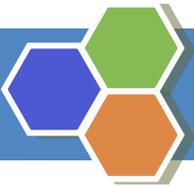
酰氯、酸酐、酯和酰胺水解的活性顺序是：酰氯 > 酸酐 > 酯 > 酰胺



## (2) 酸解和醇解

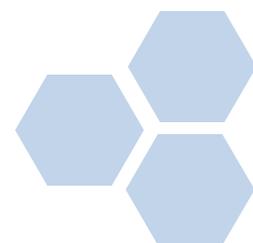
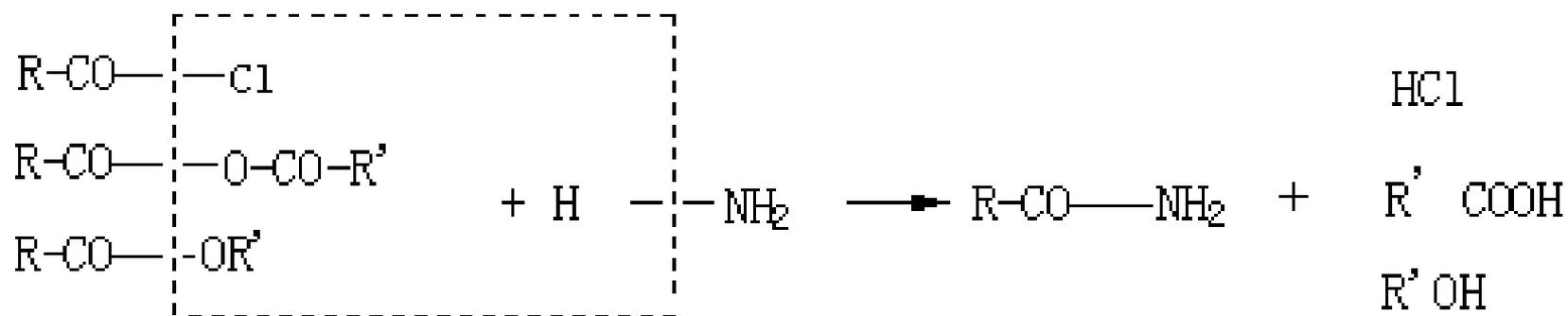
酰氯、酸酐及酯能被酸解或醇解，酸解形成羧酸，醇解形成酯。





### (3) 氨解

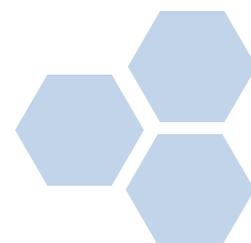
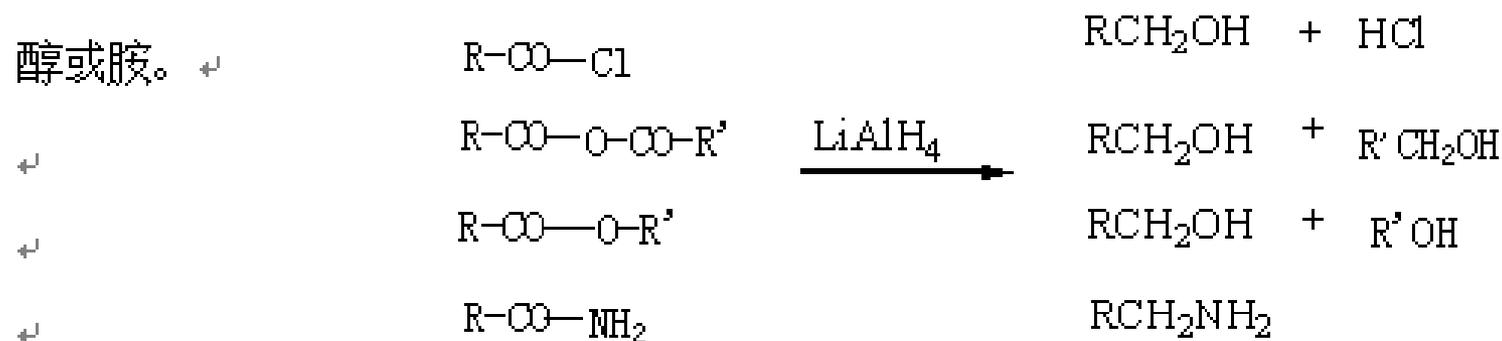
酰氯、酸酐及酯能进行氨解形成酰胺。

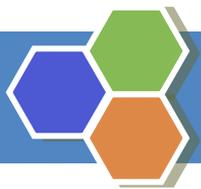




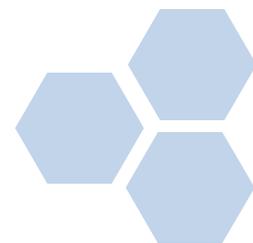
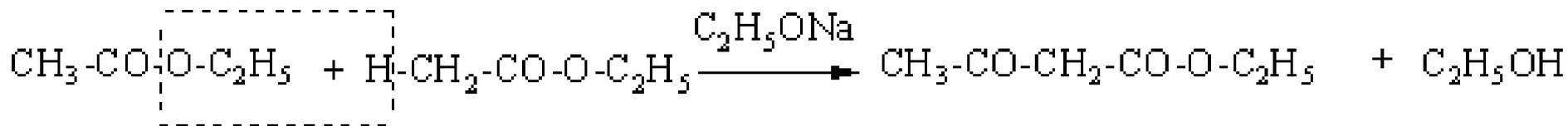
## 2. 还原反应

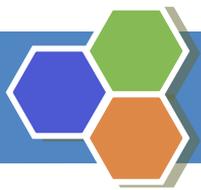
酰氯、酸酐、酯和酰胺比羧酸易被还原。在氢化铝锂的作用下，它们分别被还原成相应的





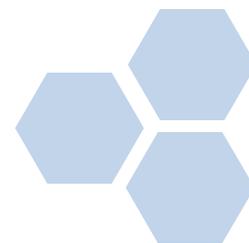
❖ 酯分子中的  $\alpha$ -碳原子上的氢 ( $R-CH_2-CO-OR'$ ) 比较活泼, 在醇钠的作用下,  $\alpha$ -氢原子与另一分子酯中的烷氧基形成醇, 其余的基团则缩合成  $\beta$ -酮酸酯, 此反应叫酯缩合反应。例如, 两分子的乙酸乙酯在乙醇钠的作用下生成乙酰乙酸乙酯。





### 三、重要的羧酸衍生物及其应用

❖ 自学





**Thank you**

