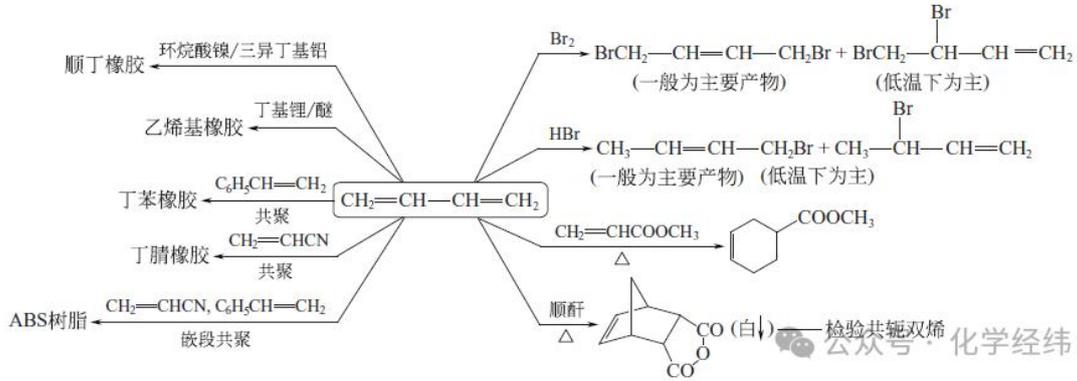
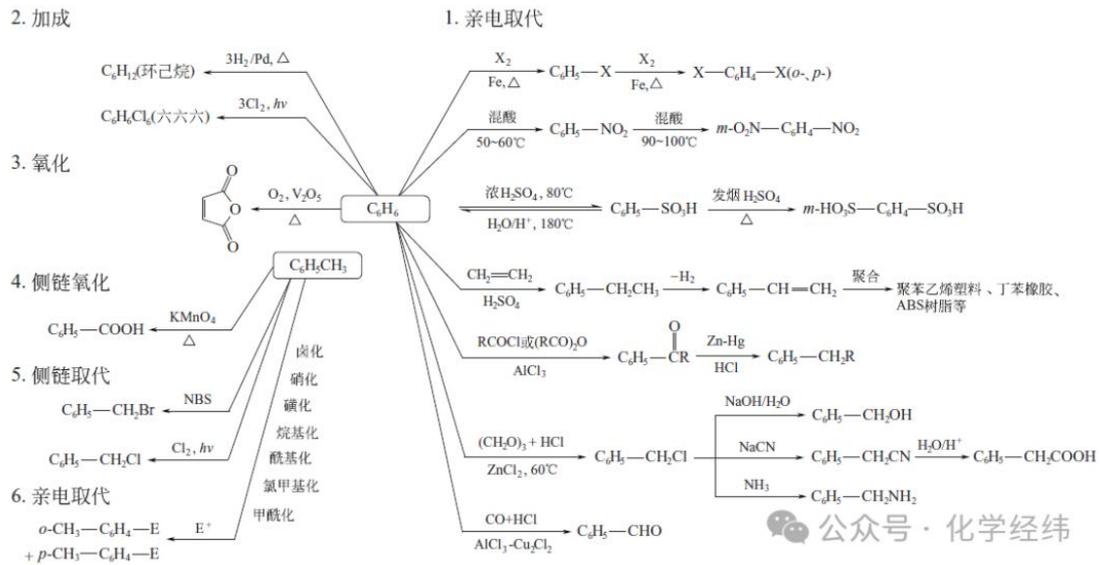




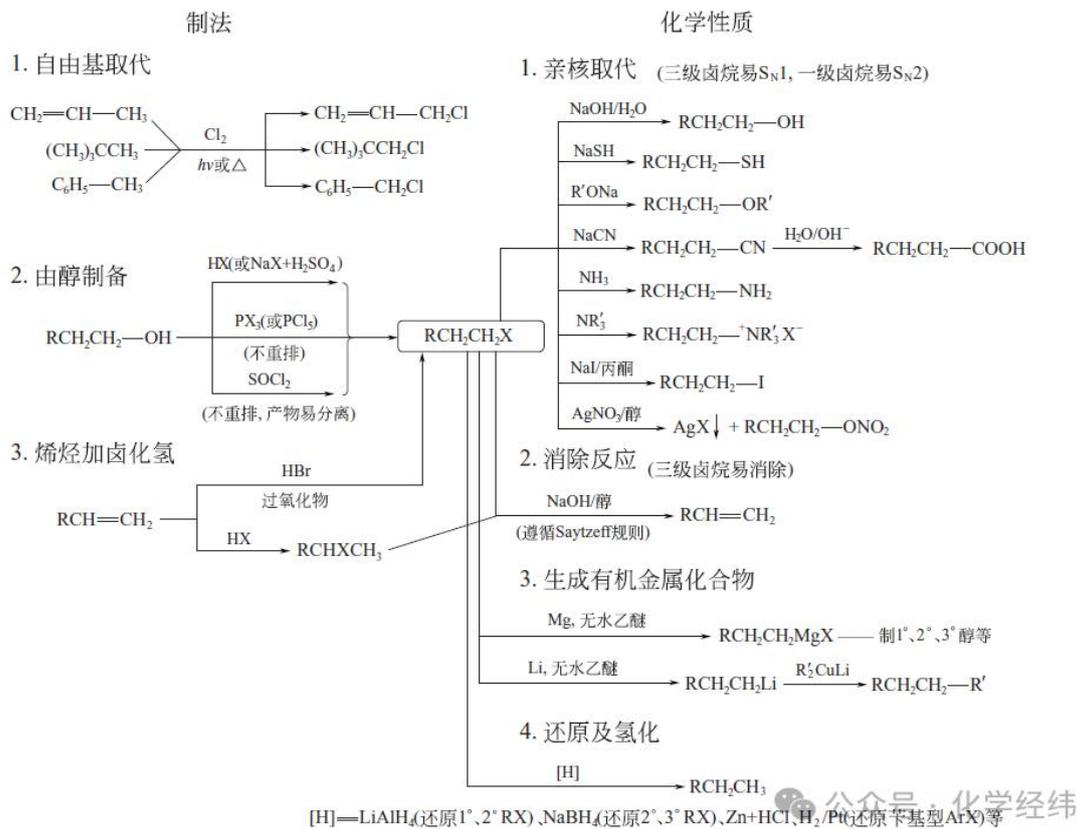
### 三，共轭双烯烃化学性质小结



### 四，芳烃化学性质小结



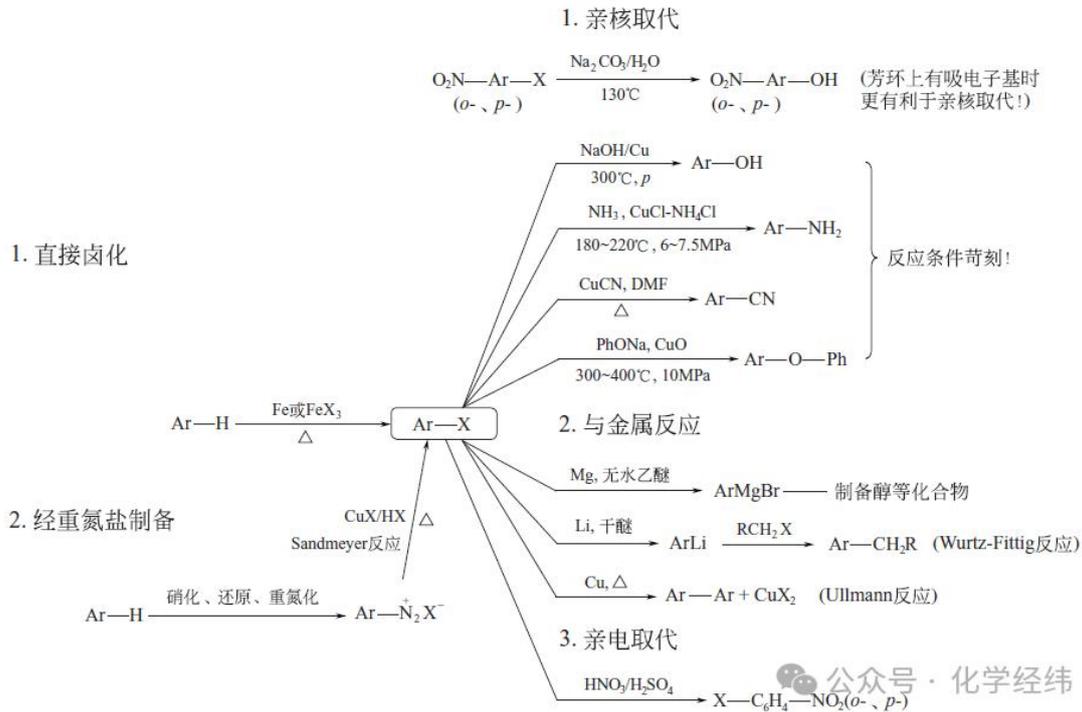
### 五，卤代烷的制法和化学性质小结



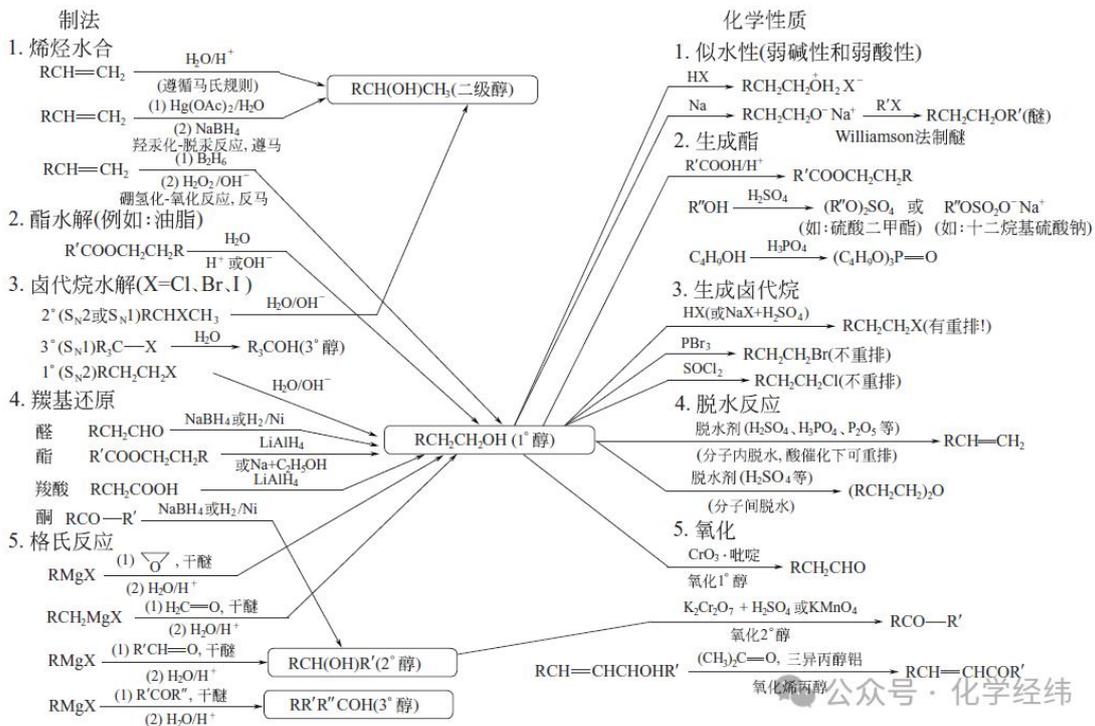
## 六, 芳基卤的制法和化学性质小结

制法

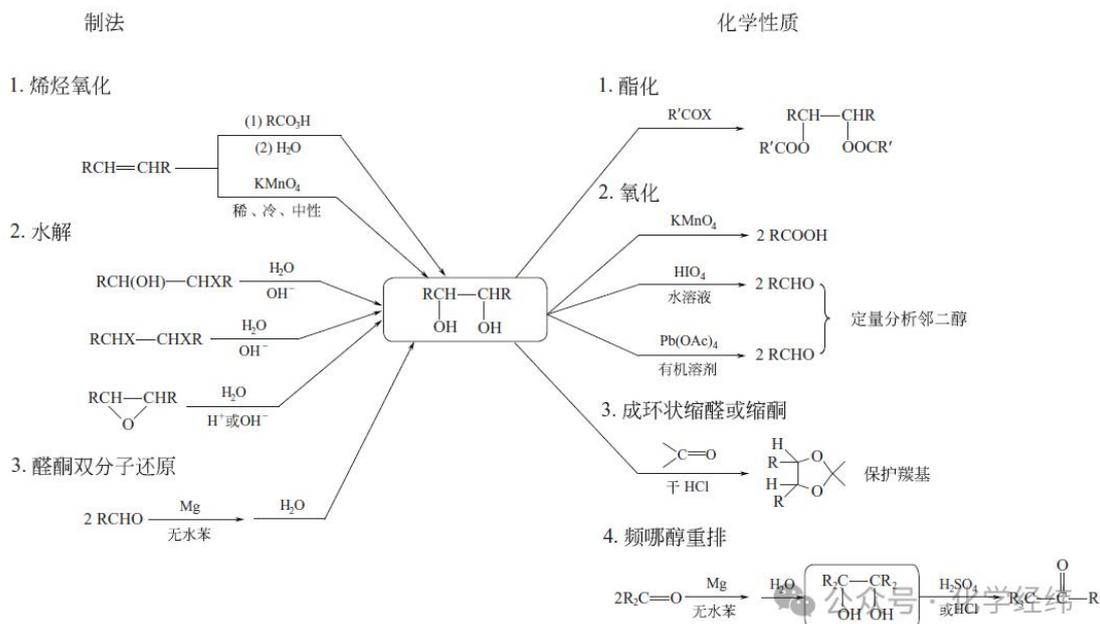
化学性质



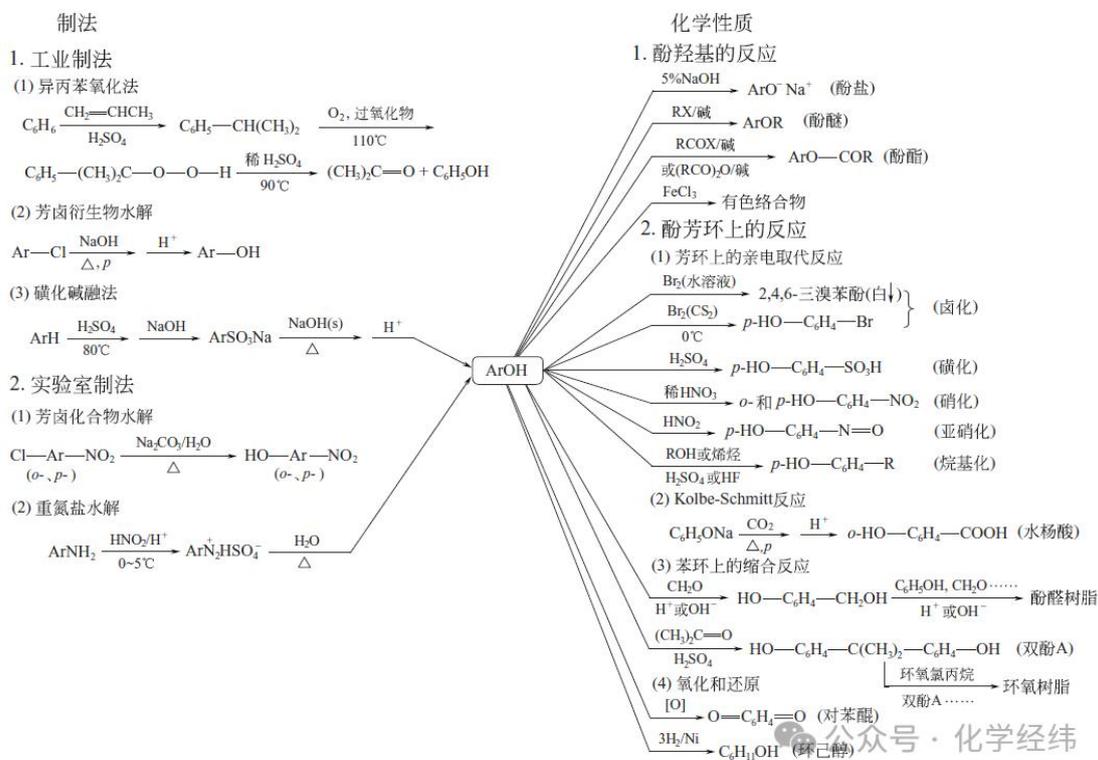
七，醇的制法和化学性质小结



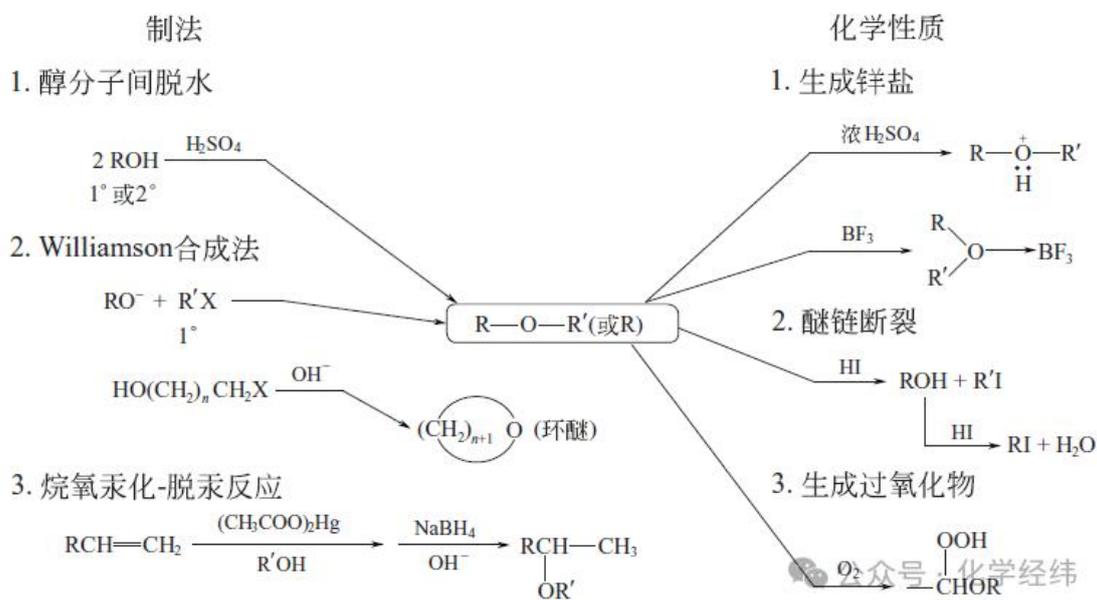
## 八，邻二醇的制法和化学性质小结



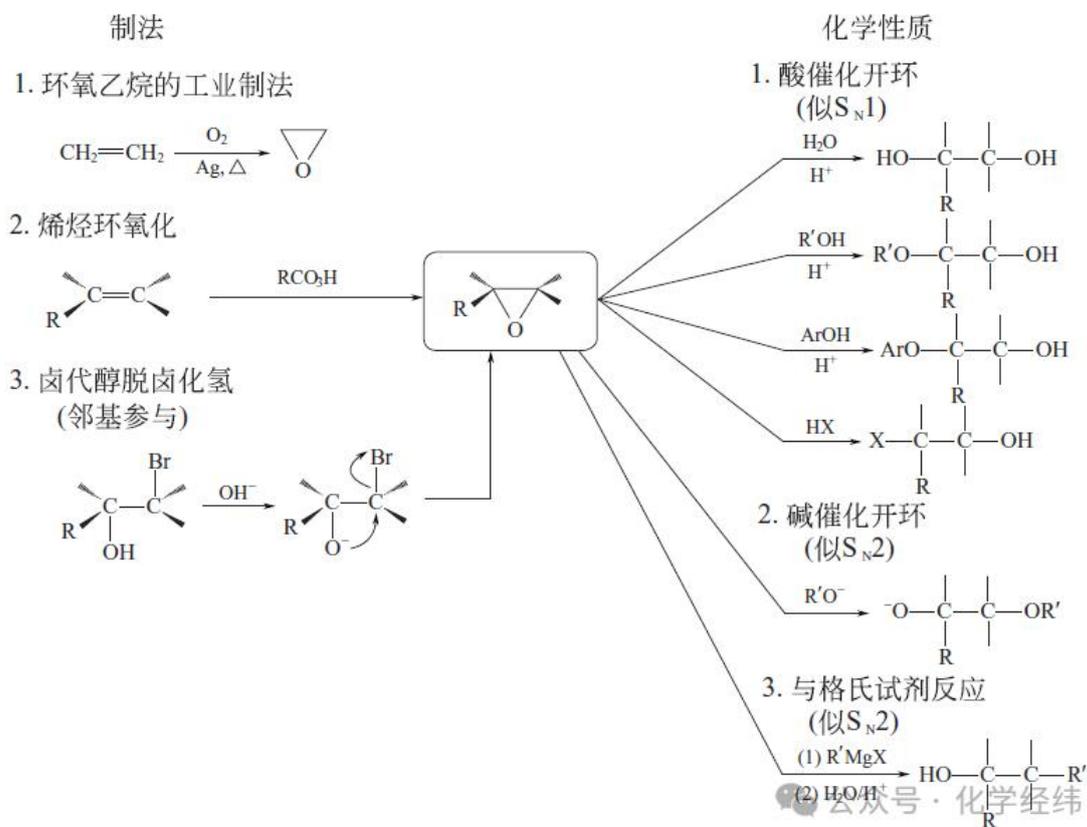
## 九，酚的制法和化学性质小结



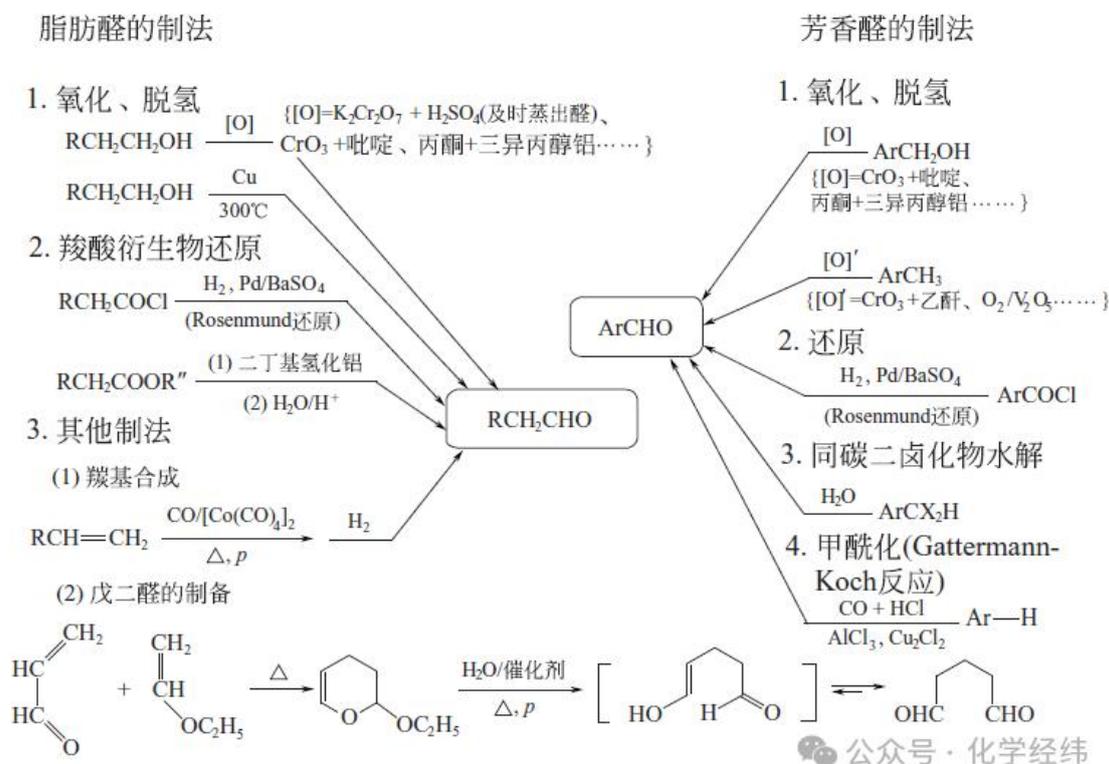
## 十，醚酚的制法和化学性质小结



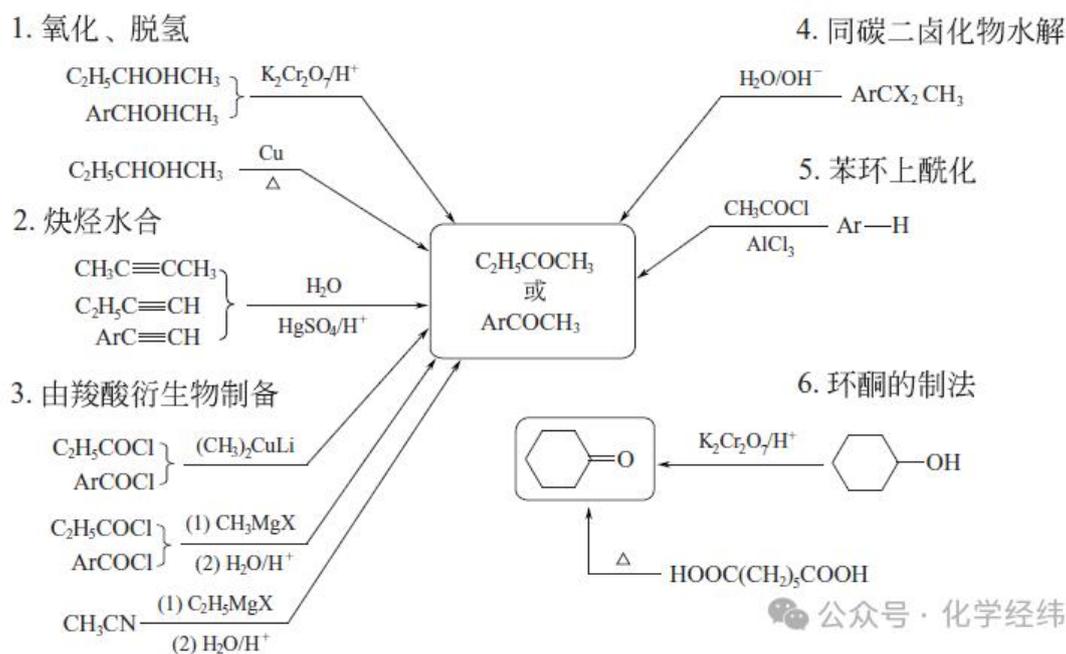
## 十一，环氧化合物的制法和化学性质小结



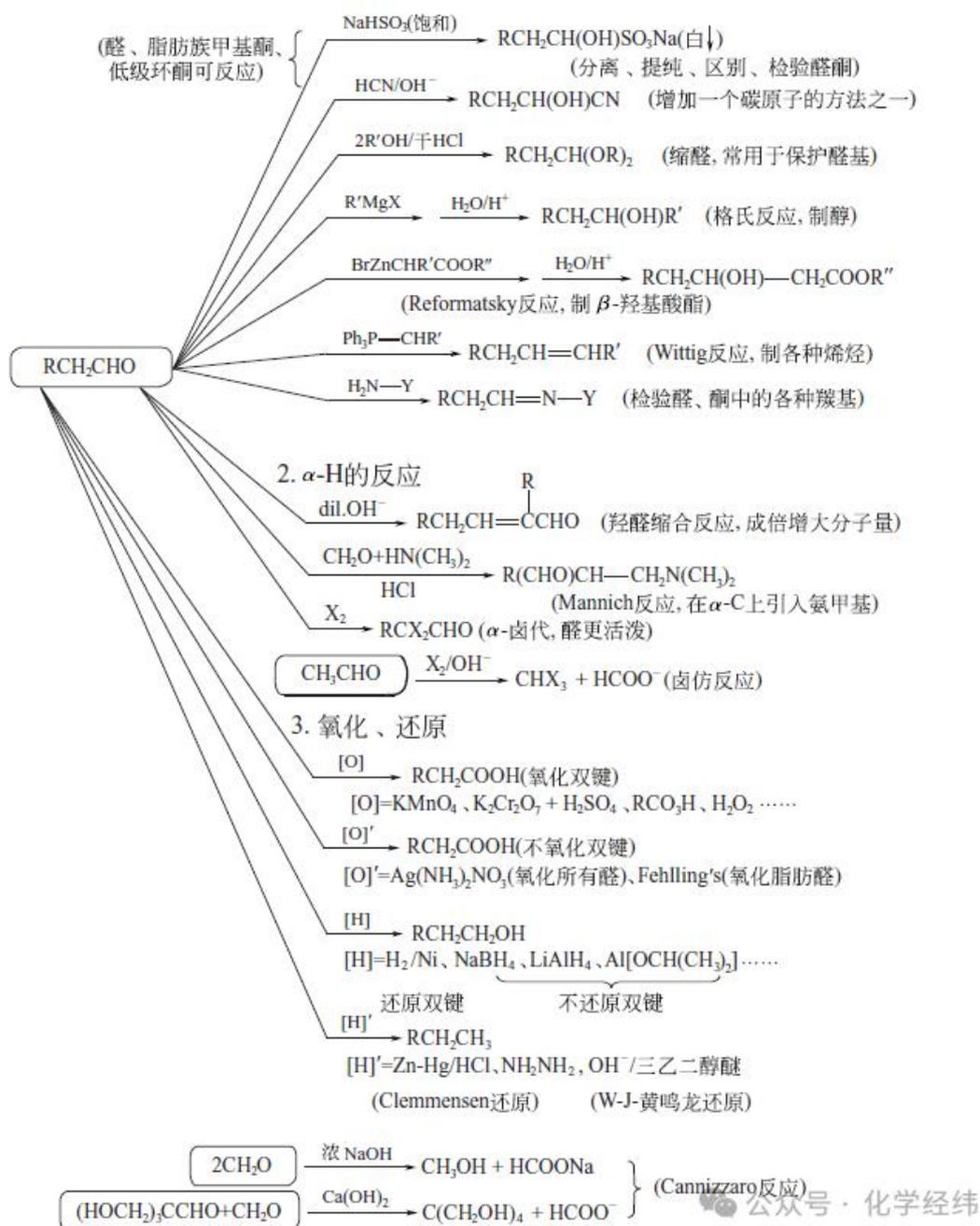
## 十二，醛的制法和化学性质小结



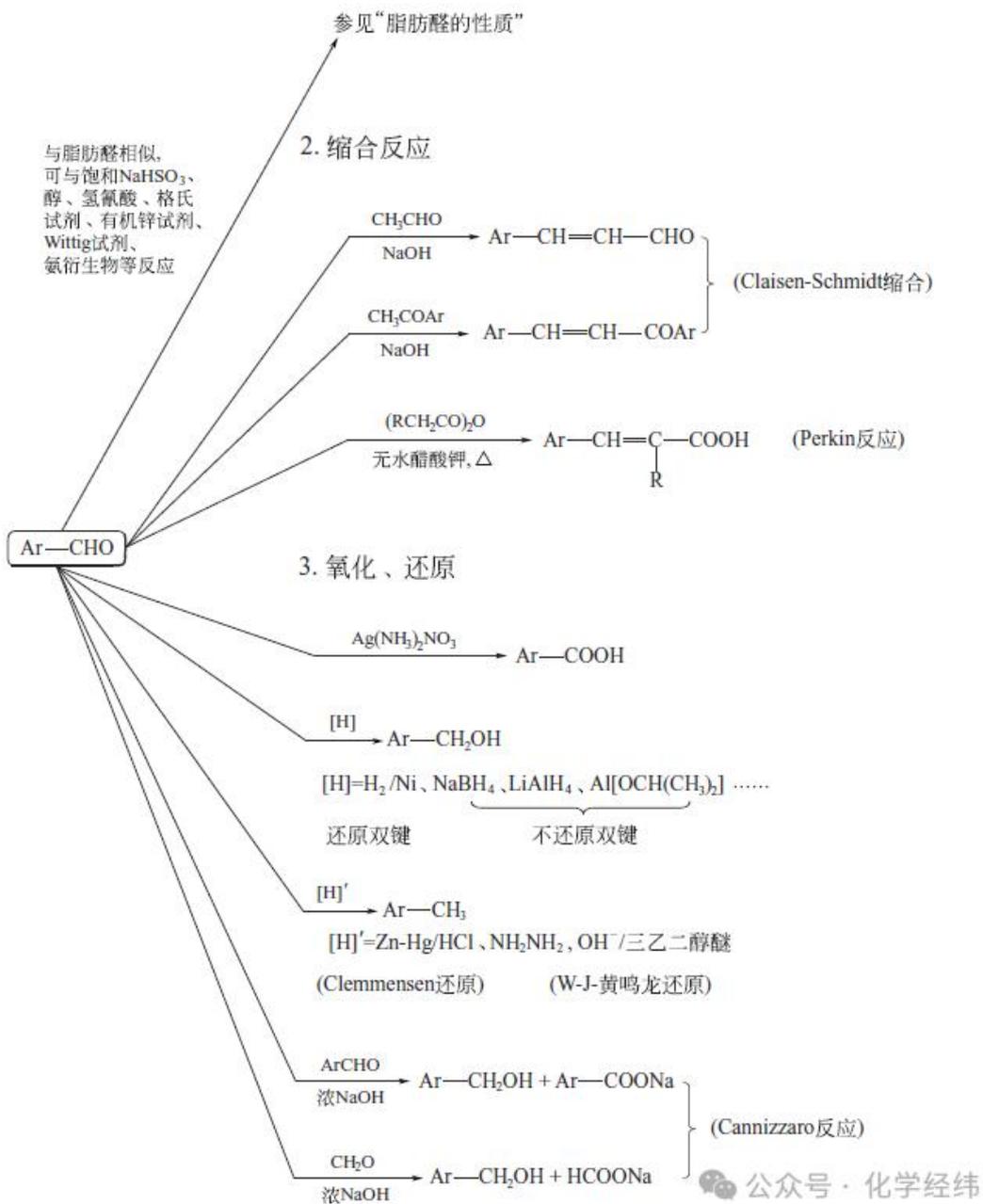
## 十三，酮的制法



## 十四, 脂肪醛化学性质小结

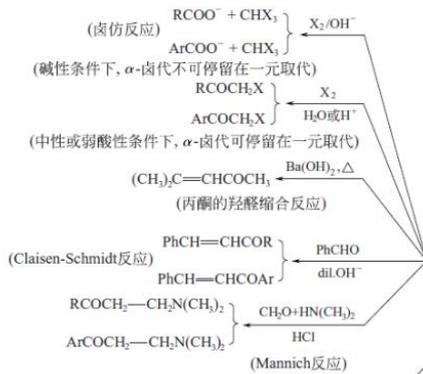


## 十五, 芳香醛化学性质小结

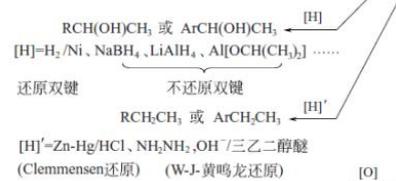


## 十六，酮化学性质小结

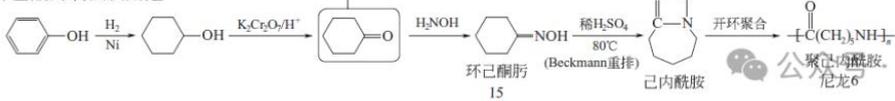
## 2. $\alpha$ -H的反应



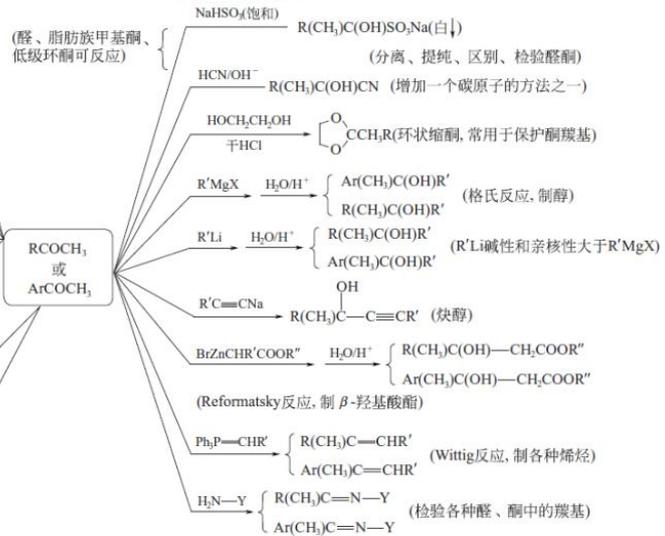
## 3. 还原



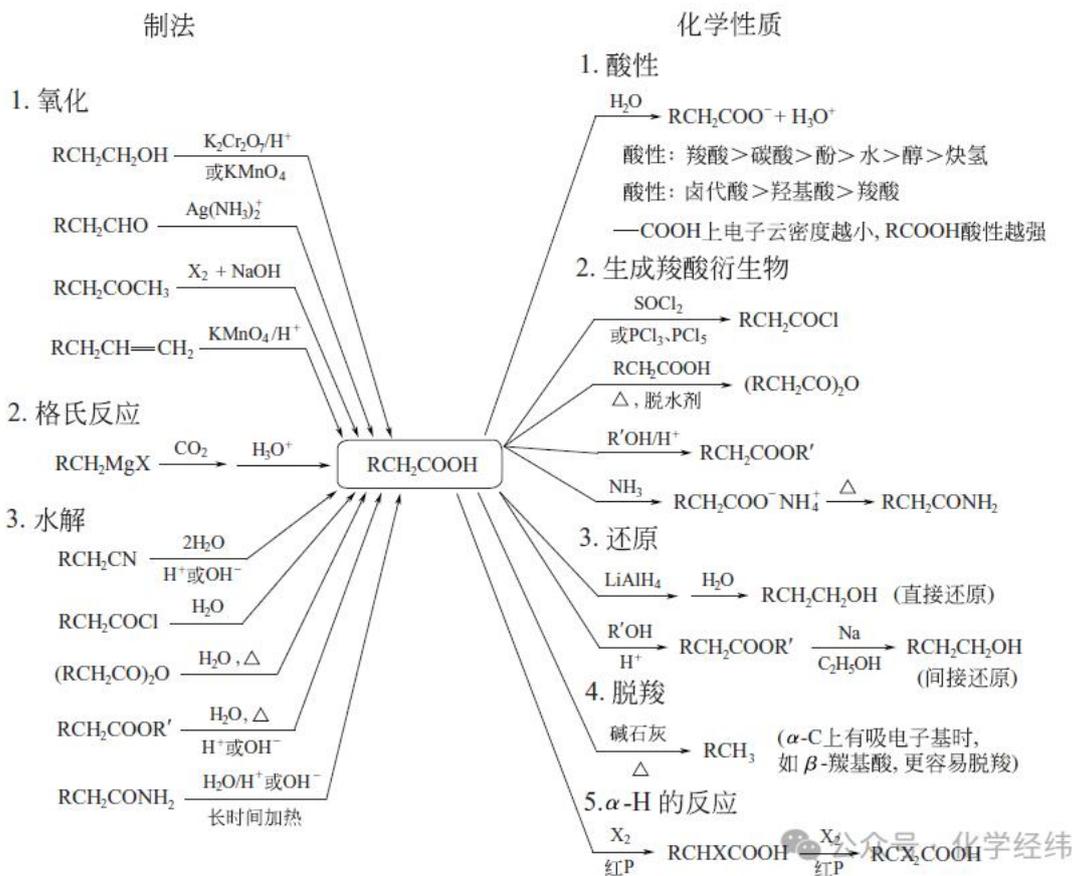
## 4. 环己酮的制法及用途



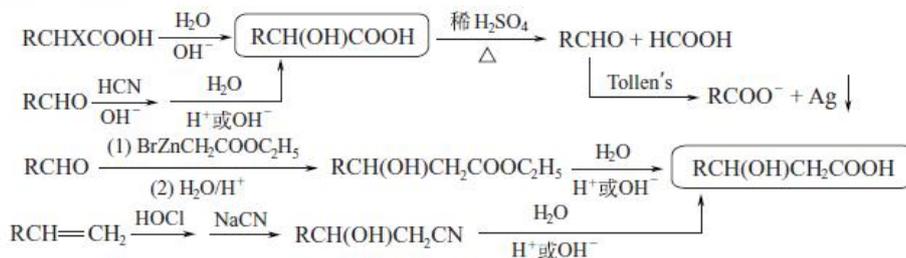
## 1. 羰基上亲核加成



## 十七, 羧酸制法和化学性质小结



### 羟基酸制法及性质



### 二元酸受热反应规律 (Blanc 规律)

乙二酸、丙二酸脱羧  
 丁二酸、戊二酸脱水  
 己二酸、庚二酸脱羧又脱水

} 原则上形成较稳定的五元、六元环

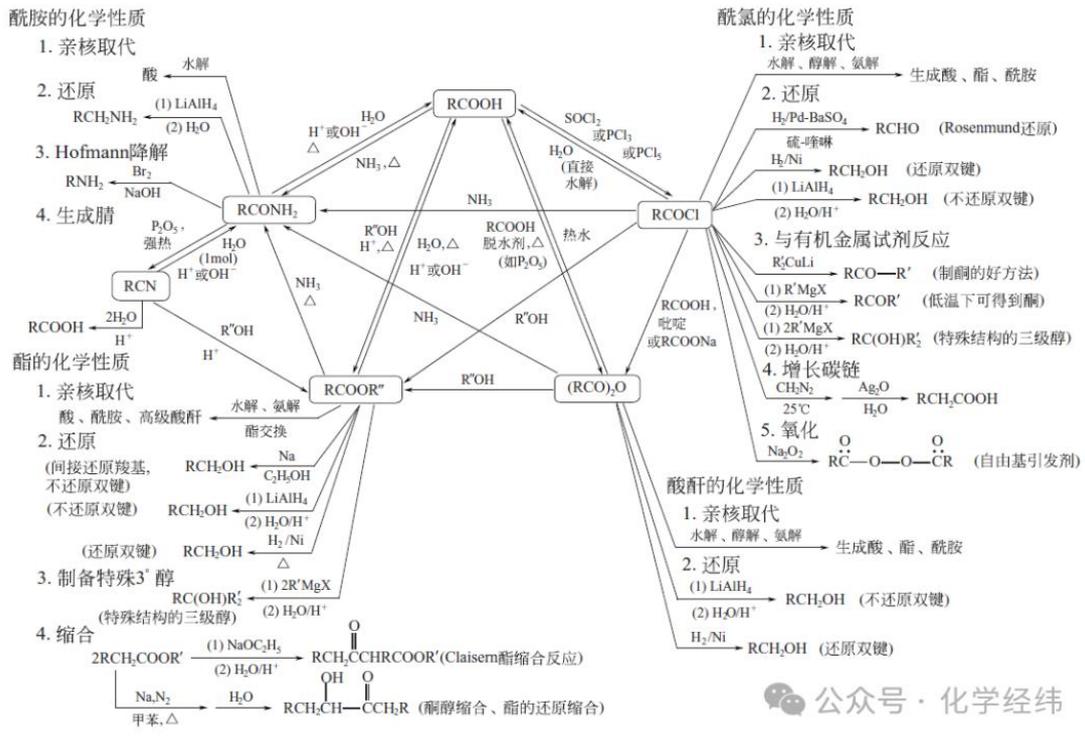
### 羟基酸受热反应规律

$\alpha$ -羟基酸形成交酯  
 $\beta$ -羟基酸形成  $\alpha, \beta$ -不饱和酸  
 $\gamma$ -羟基酸形成五元环状内酯  
 $\delta$ -羟基酸形成六元环状内酯

} 原则上形成较稳定的五元、六元环或共轭体系

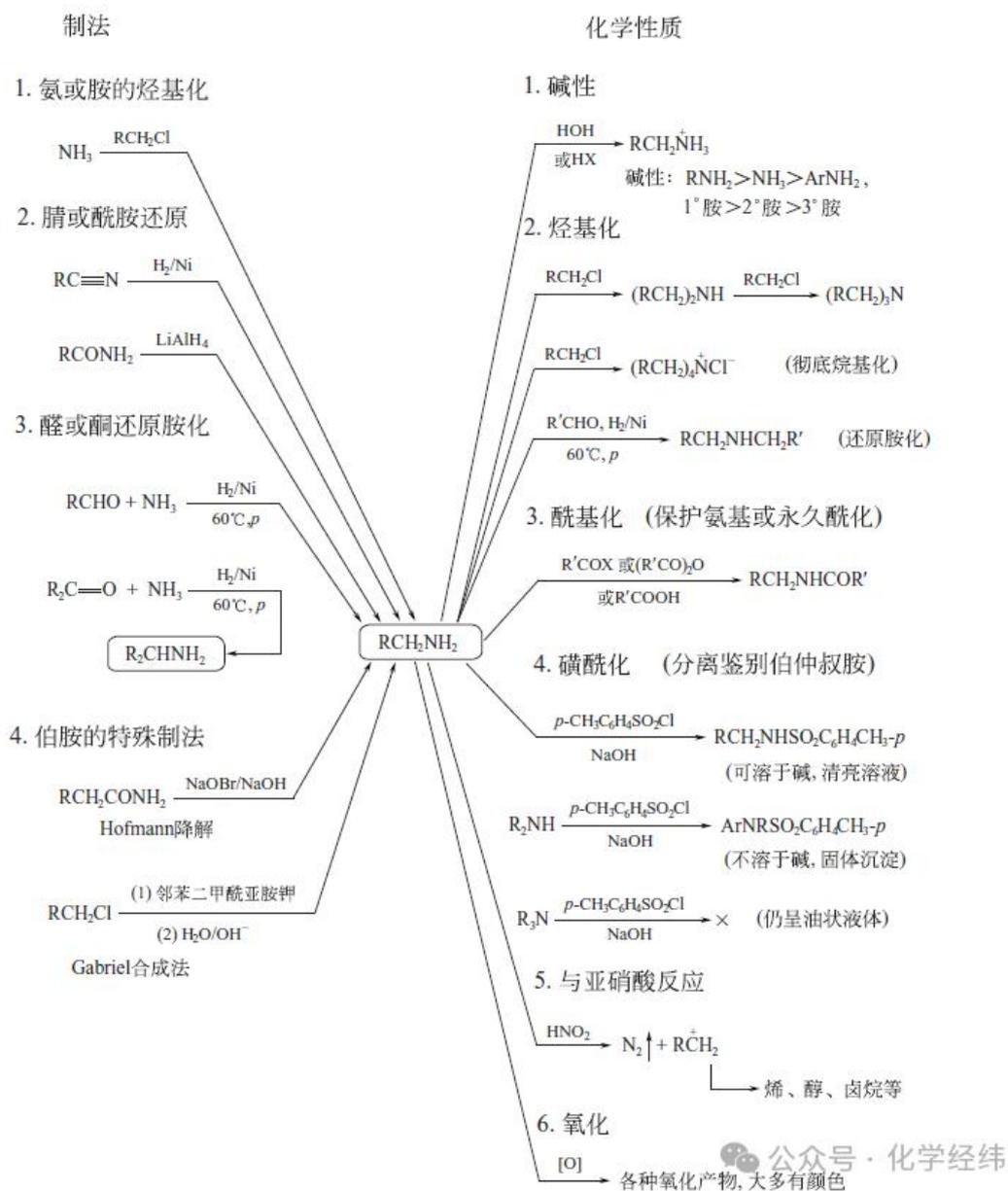
羟基与羧基相距更远时 (相隔 5 个碳以上) 分子间脱水形成聚酯

## 十八, 羧酸衍生物制法和化学性质小结



公众号 · 化学经纬

### 十九, 脂肪族伯胺制法和化学性质小结



二十, 芳香族伯胺制法和化学性质小结

