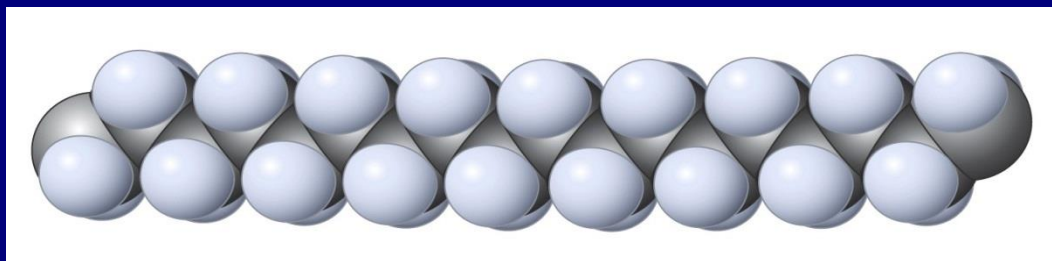


# Poglavlje 12: Reakcije alkena

TABELA 12-3

Uobičajeni polimeri i njihovi monomeri

| Monomer | Struktura                        | Polimer<br>(uobičajeno ime) | Struktura                      | Primena               |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| eten    | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$ | polietilen                  | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n-$ | čuvanje hrane, posude |



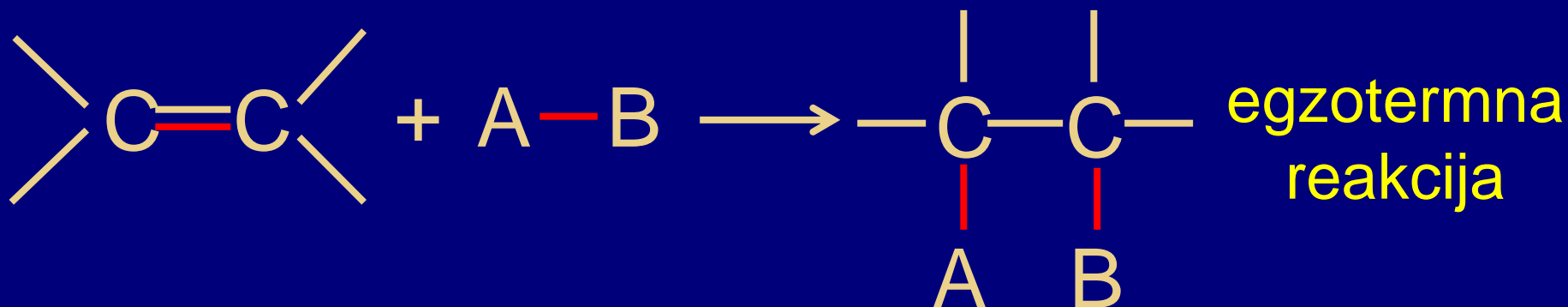
Polietilen

otporna na habanje



# Adicione reakcije alkena

$\pi$  veza je nezasićena, karakteristične reakcije adicije.



$$\Delta H^\circ = (DH^\circ_{\pi\text{-veza}} + DH^\circ_{A-B}) - (DH^\circ_{C-A} + DH^\circ_{C-B})$$

## Vežba 12-1

Izračunajte  $\Delta H^\circ$  adicije  $H_2O_2$  na eten, pri čemu se dobija 1,2-etandiol (etilen-glikol) ( $DH^\circ_{HO-OH} = 51 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ).

$$\Delta H^\circ = (65 + 51) - (94 + 94)$$

TABELA 12-1

Izračunajte  $\Delta H^\circ$  (sve vrednosti u  $\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$ ) za reakcije adicije na alkene<sup>a</sup>

| $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$       | + | $\text{A}-\text{B}$                         | $\longrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \quad \text{B} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$                                    |                         |                          |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| $DH_{\pi\text{-veze}}^\circ$    |   | $DH_{\text{A-B}}^\circ$                     |                   | $DH_{\text{A-C}}^\circ$   | $DH_{\text{B-C}}^\circ$ | $\approx \Delta H^\circ$ |
|                                 |   |   |                   | hidrogenizacija   |                         |                          |
| $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$<br>65 | + | $\text{H}-\text{H}$<br>104                  | $\longrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2 \\ 101 \quad 101 \end{array}$   |                         | -33                      |
|                                 |   |   |                   | bromovanje  |                         |                          |
| $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$<br>65 | + | $:\ddot{\text{Br}}-\ddot{\text{Br}}:$<br>46 | $\longrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c} :\ddot{\text{Br}}: \quad :\ddot{\text{Br}}: \\   \quad   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ 70 \quad 70 \end{array}$ |                         | -29                      |
|                                 |   |   |                   | hidrohlorovanje   |                         |                          |

<sup>a</sup> Ovo su samo izračunate vrednosti: one ne uzimaju u obzir promene u jačini C-C i C-H  $\sigma$ -veza koje uključuju i promenu u hibridizaciji. (Uporedite vrednosti hidrogenizacije u tabeli sa onima izračunatim u zadatku 48 u poglavlju 11.)

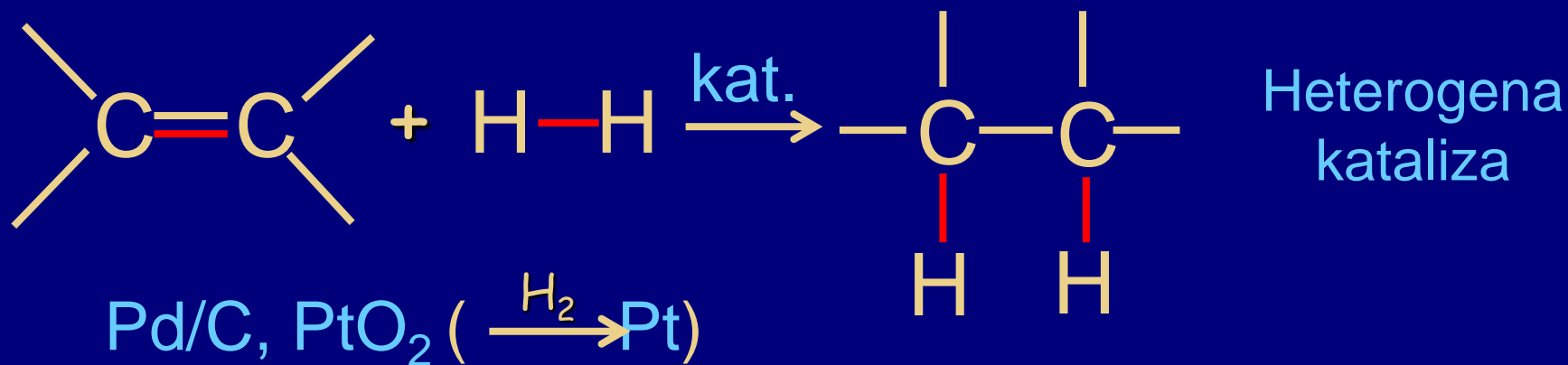
TABELA 12-1

Izračunajte  $\Delta H^\circ$  (sve vrednosti u kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) za reakcije adicije na alkene<sup>a</sup>

| $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ | + | $\text{A}-\text{B}$                | $\longrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \quad \text{B} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$                |                   |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| $DH_{\text{veze}}^\circ$  |   | $DH_{\text{A-B}}^\circ$            |                   | $DH_{\text{A-C}}^\circ$ $DH_{\text{B-C}}^\circ$   | $-\Delta H^\circ$ |
|                           |   |                                    |                   | hidrochlorovanje  |                   |
| $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ | + | $\text{H}-\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$       | $\longrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \ddot{\text{Cl}}: \\   \quad   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$       | -17               |
| 65                        |   | 103                                |                   | 101    84   |                   |
|                           |   |                                    |                   | hidratacija   |                   |
| $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ | + | $\text{H}-\ddot{\text{O}}\text{H}$ | $\longrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \ddot{\text{O}}\text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$ | -11               |
| 65                        |   | 119                                |                   | 101    94   |                   |

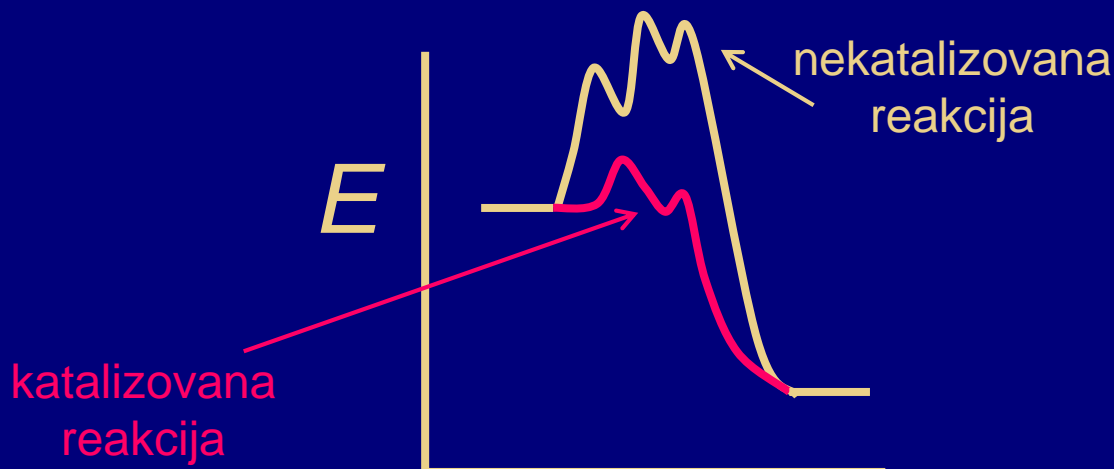
<sup>a</sup> Ovo su samo izračunate vrednosti: one ne uzimaju u obzir promene u jačini C-C i C-H  $\sigma$ -veza koje uključuju i promenu u hibridizaciji. (Uporedite vrednosti hidrogenizacije u tabeli sa onima izračunatim u zadatku 48 u poglavlju 11.)

# 1. Katalitička hidrogenizacija: $H_2$ + katalizator

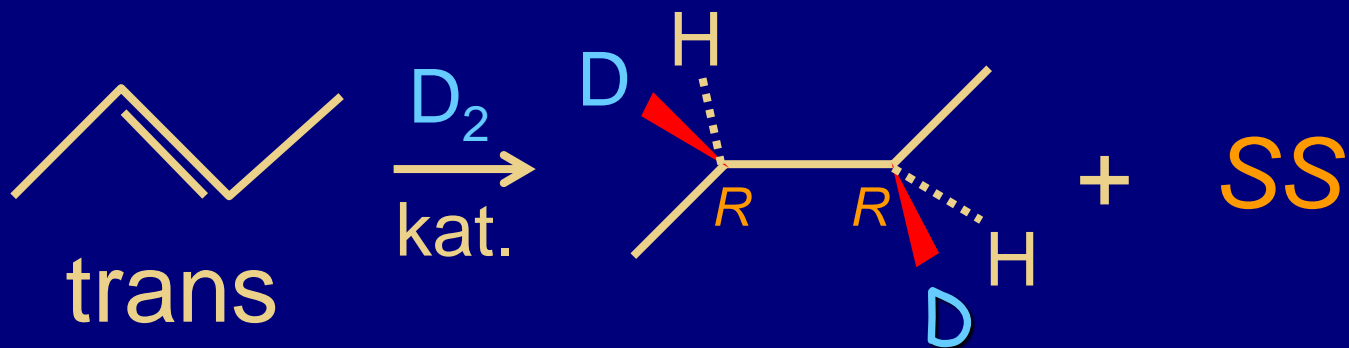
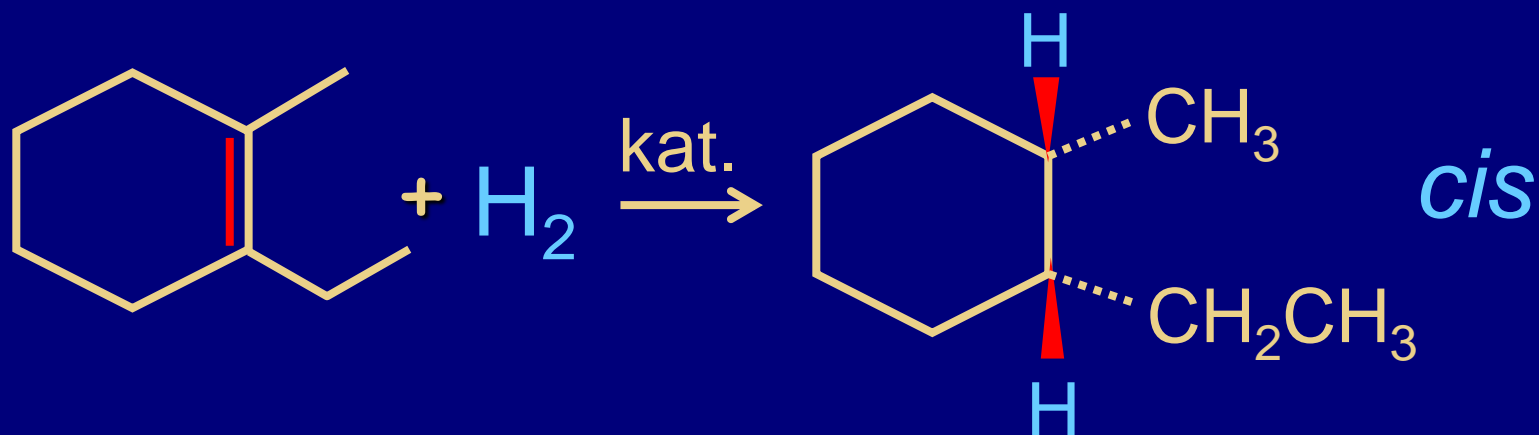


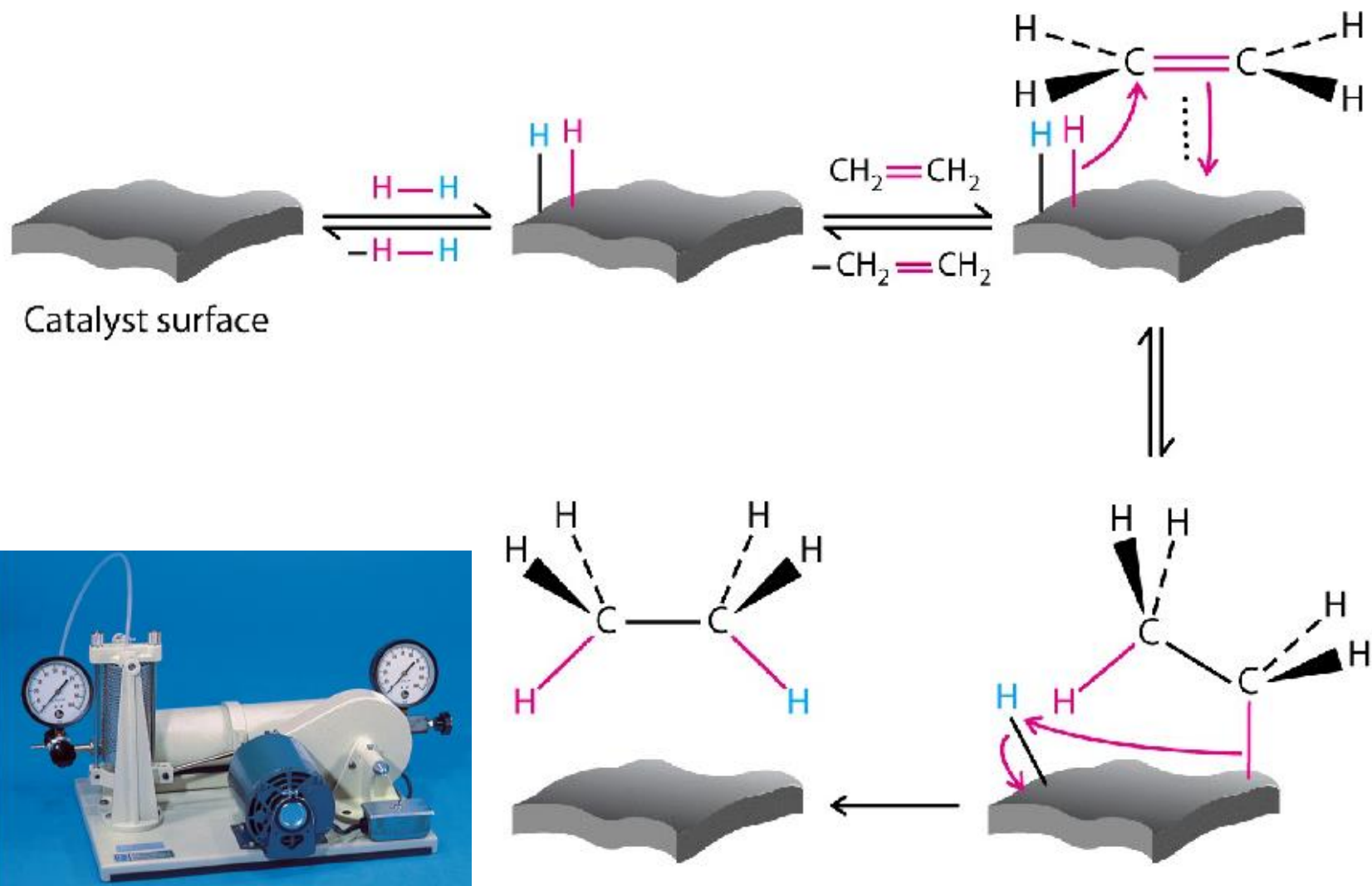
Zašto kataliza? Mehanizam snižavanj  $E_a$

Alkeni +  $H_2 \not\rightarrow$   
nema reakcije bez  
katalizatora



Mehanizam hidrogenizacije: do reakcije dolazi na površini katalizatora. Dolazi do stereospecifične adicije sa iste strane dvostruke veze (sin adicija).





## Vežba 12-2

Katalitička hidrogenizacija (S)-2,3-dimetil-1-pentena daje samo jedan optički aktivni proizvod. Nacrtajte proizvod i objasnite rezultat. [Pomoć: da li adicija H<sub>2</sub> (1) stvara novi stereocentar ili (2) utiče na neku od veza u okolini već postojećeg stereocentra?]

# Biljna ulja, margarin: “očvršćavanje” nakon hidrogenizacije

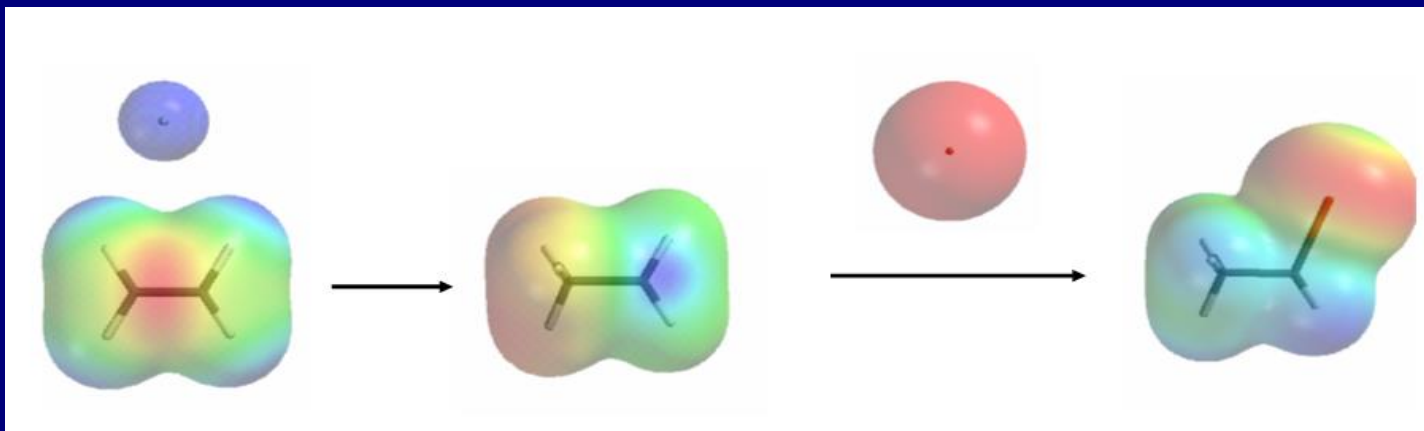
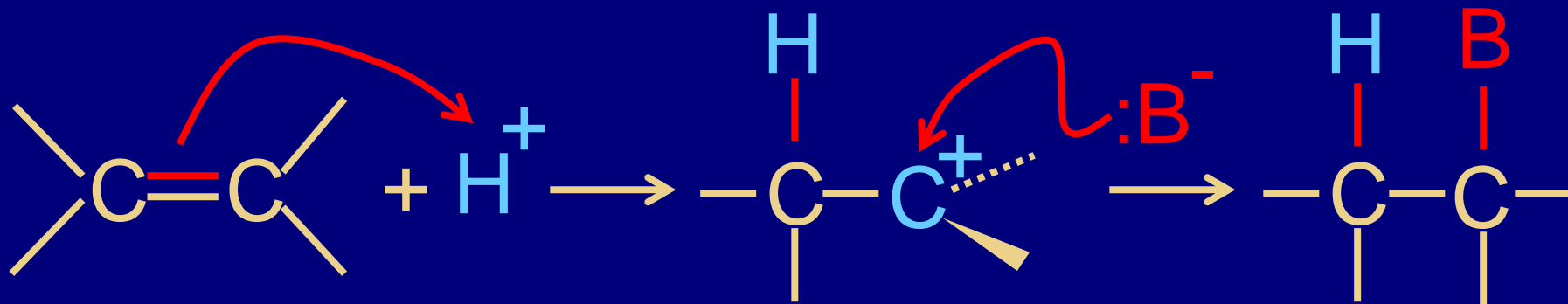




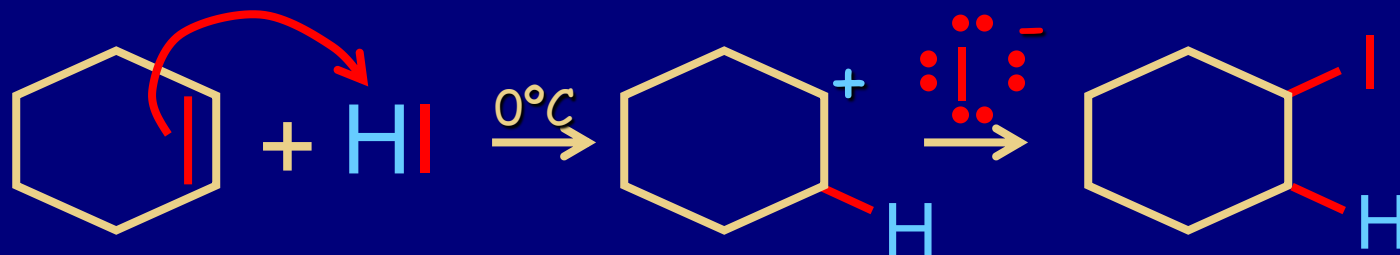
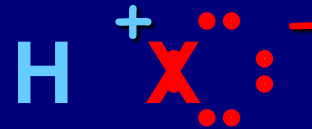
# Elektrofilne adicije

$\pi$  veza je elektron-bogata. Adicija polarnih reagenasa  $A^{\delta+}-B^{\delta-}$ .

Mehanizam za  $A^{\delta+} = H^+$  Obrnuto od E1!

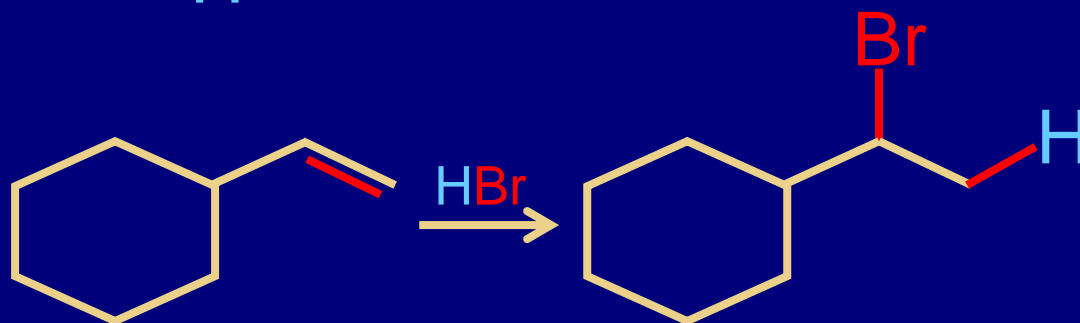


# Hidrohalogenovanje



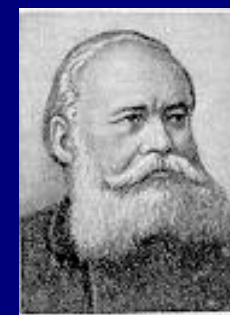
Obrnuto u odnosu na eliminaciju

Regioselektivna reakcija:



## Markovnikov-ljevo pravilo

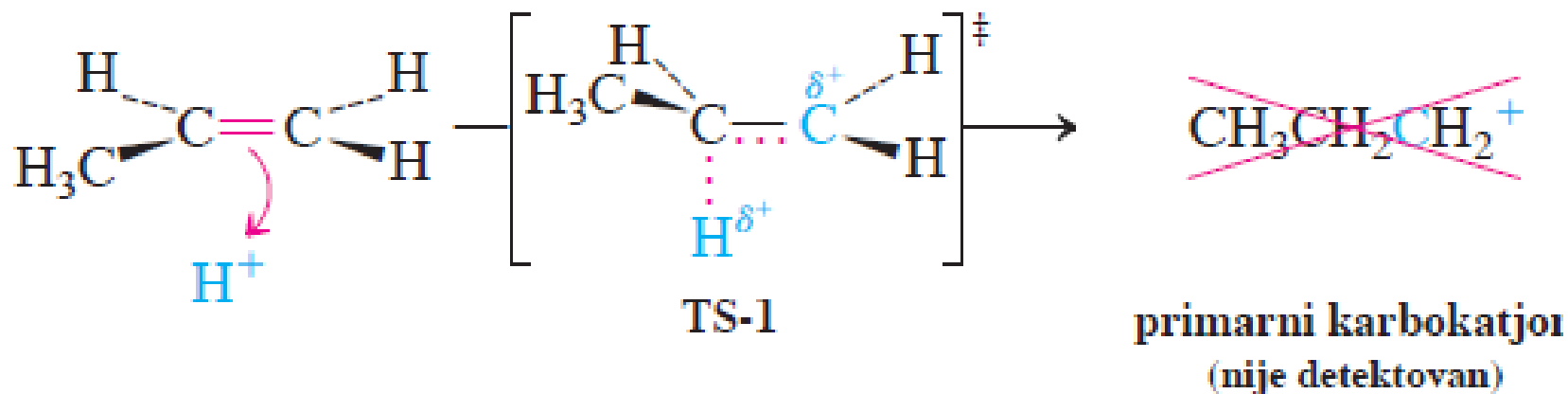
$\text{H}^+$  ( $\text{A}\delta^+$ ) se adira na manje supstituisan ugljenik



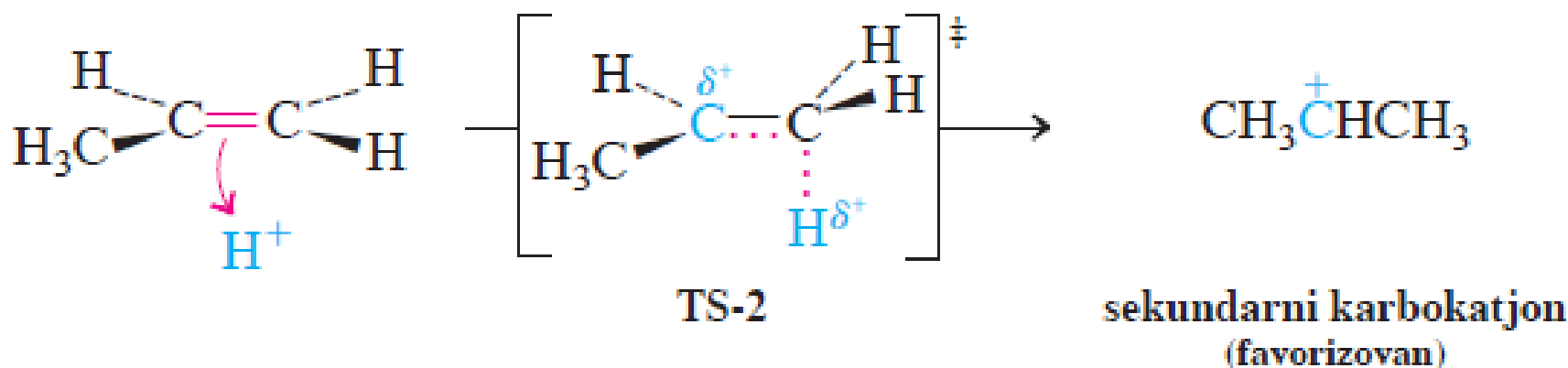
1838-1904

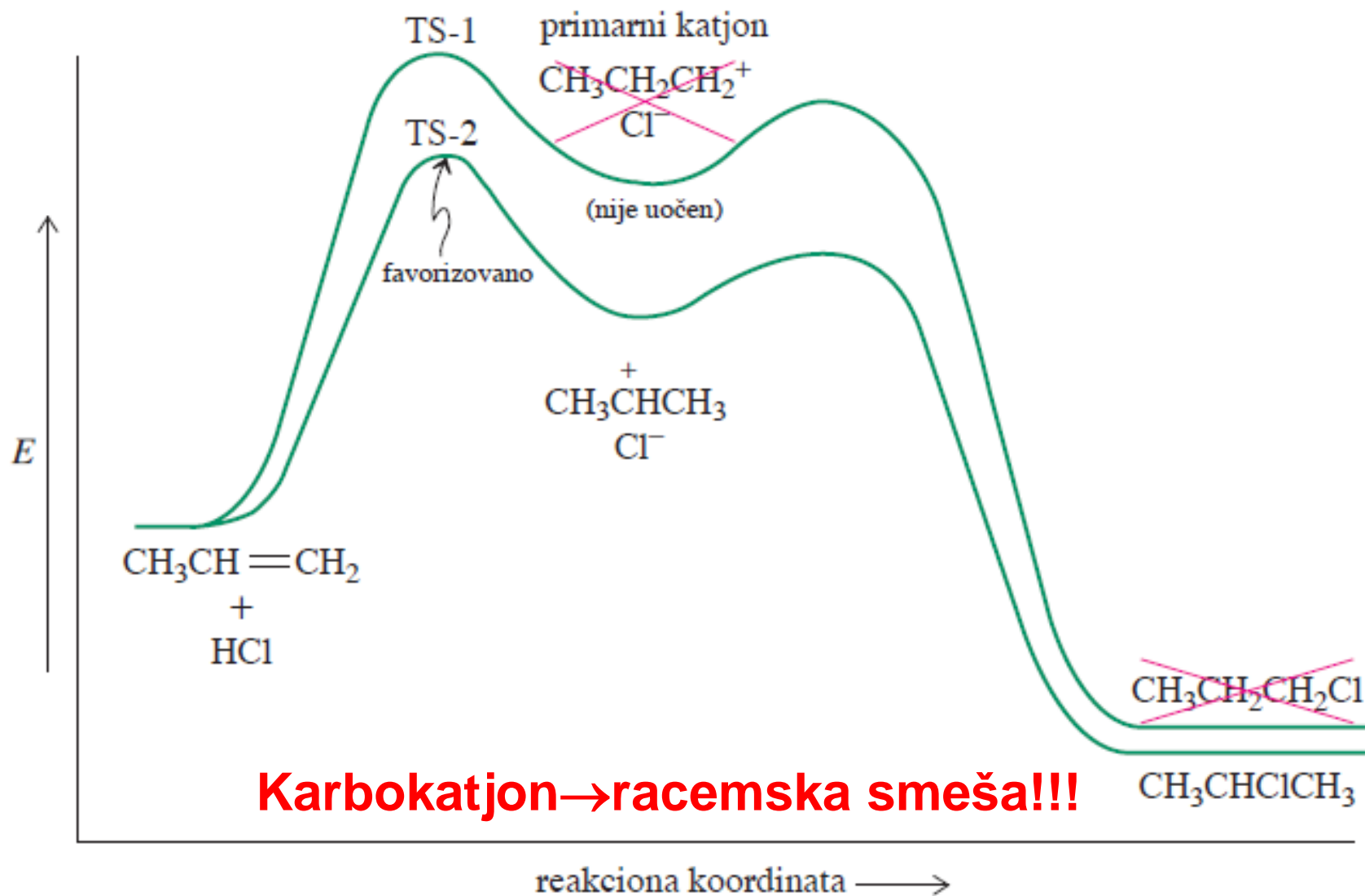
Zašto? Protonovanjem nastaje više supstituisani katjon

## Protonovanje propena na C2



## Protonovanje propena na C1



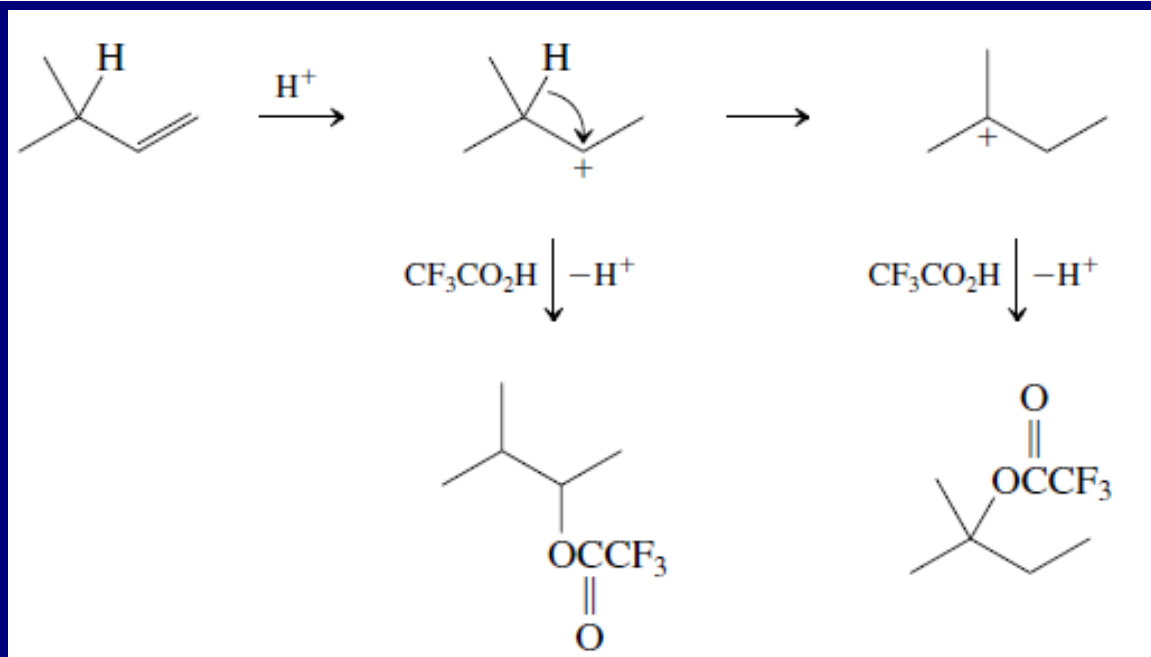
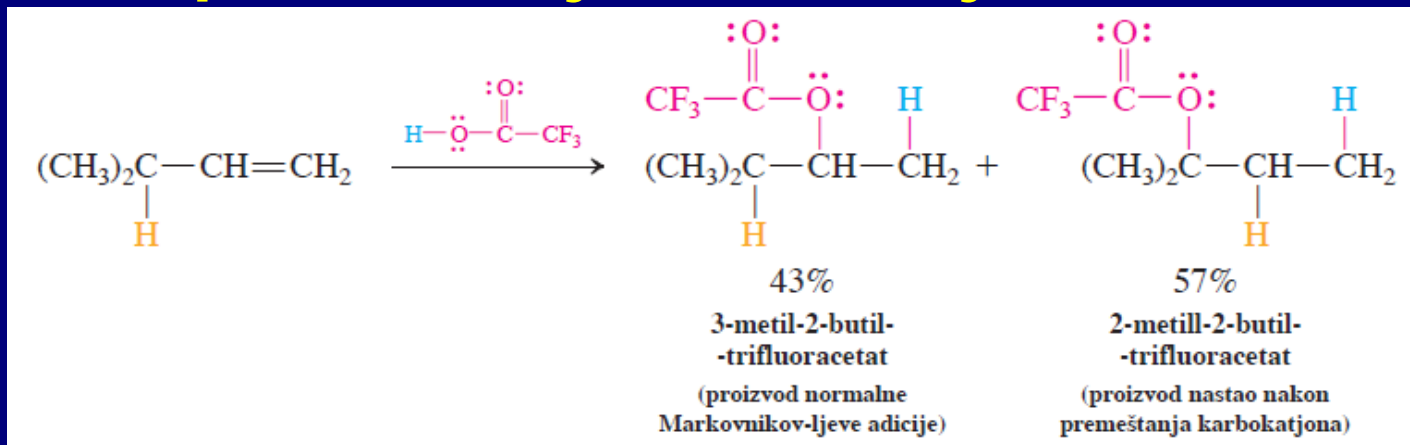


**Karbokatjon → racemska smeša!!!**

### Vežba 12-3

Predvidite ishod adicije HBr na: (a) 1-heksen; (b) *trans*-2-penten; (c) 2-metil-2-buten; (d) 4-metilcikloheksen. Koliko se izomera gradi u svakom pojedinačnom slučaju?

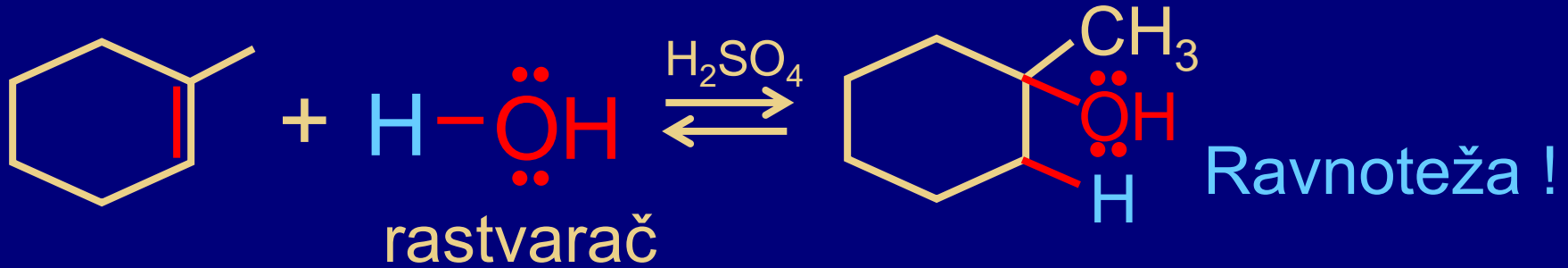
# U toku elektrofilne adicije može doći do premeštanja karbokatjona



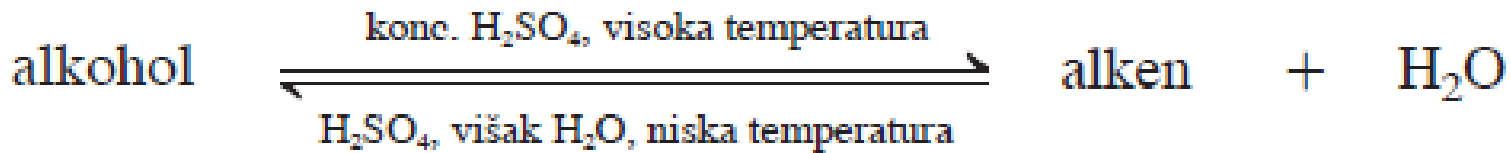
Uslovi za premeštanje: jaka kiselina + slab nukleofil

# Markovnikov-ljeva hidratacija

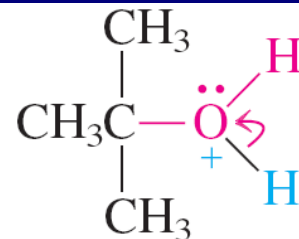
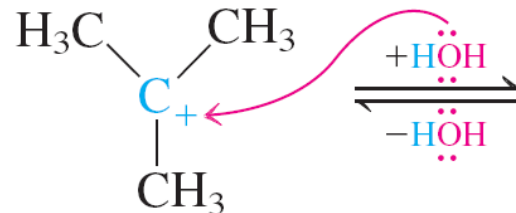
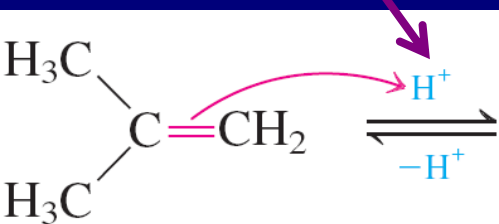
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{H}^+$  katalizator



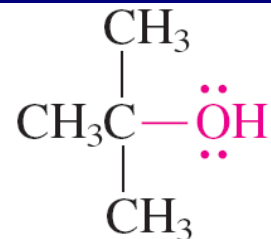
## Reverzibilna hidratacija 2-metilpropena:



$\text{H}^+$  se koristi

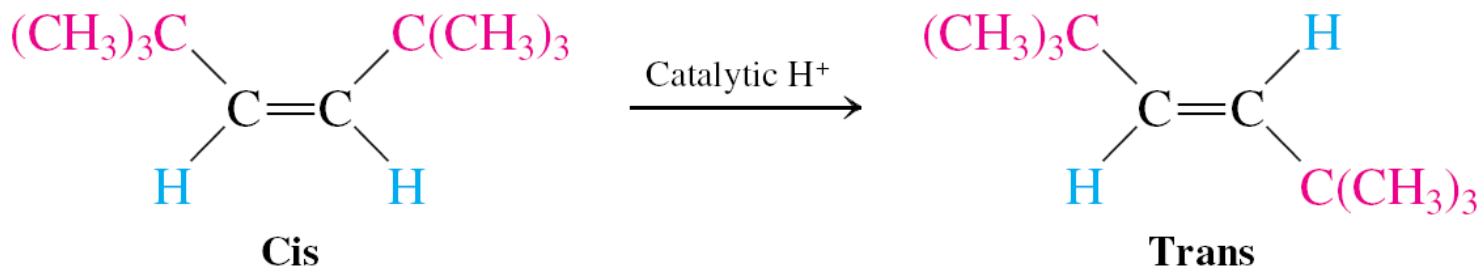
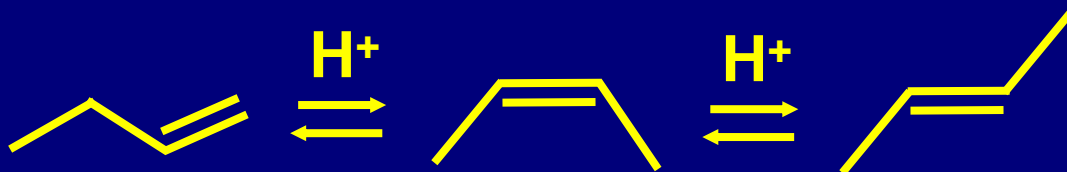


$\text{H}^+$  regeneracija

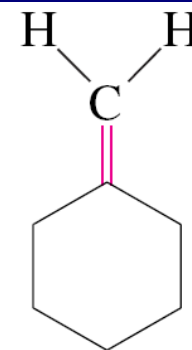


# Posledice reverzibilnosti E1

## Izomerizacija alkena

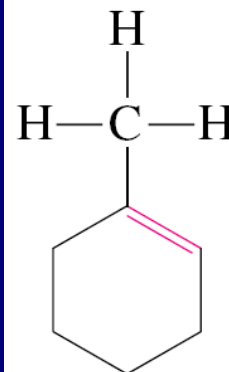


ravnoteža = termodinamička kontrola



Terminal

↓ Catalytic  $H^+$



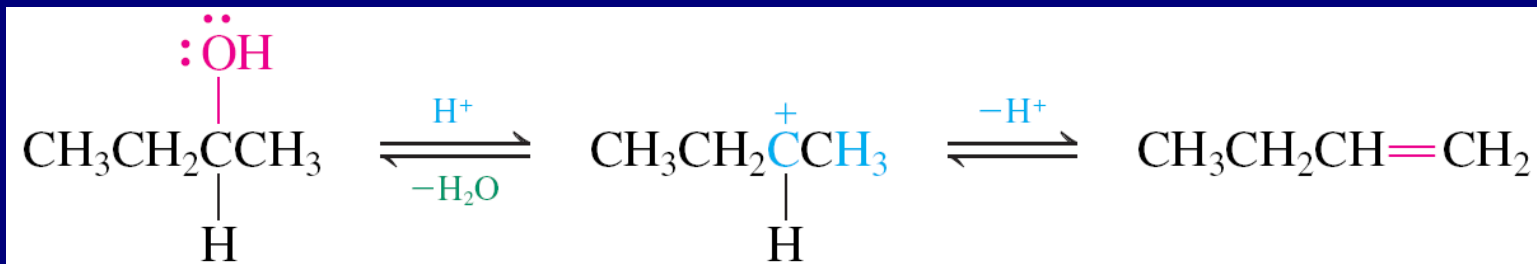
Internal

### Vežba 12-6

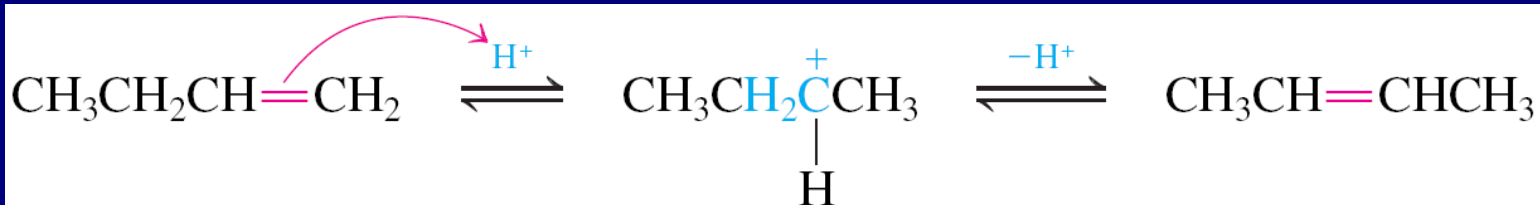
Dejstvo katalitičke količine deuterisane sumporne kiseline na 2-metilpropen u  $D_2O$  daje  $(CD_3)_3COD$ . Objasnite mehanizam.

# Mehanizam termodinamičke kontrole

Faza 1

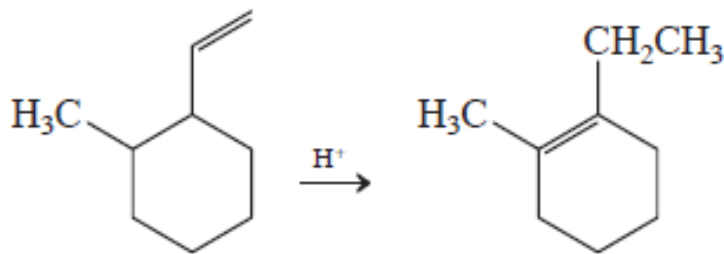


Faza 2



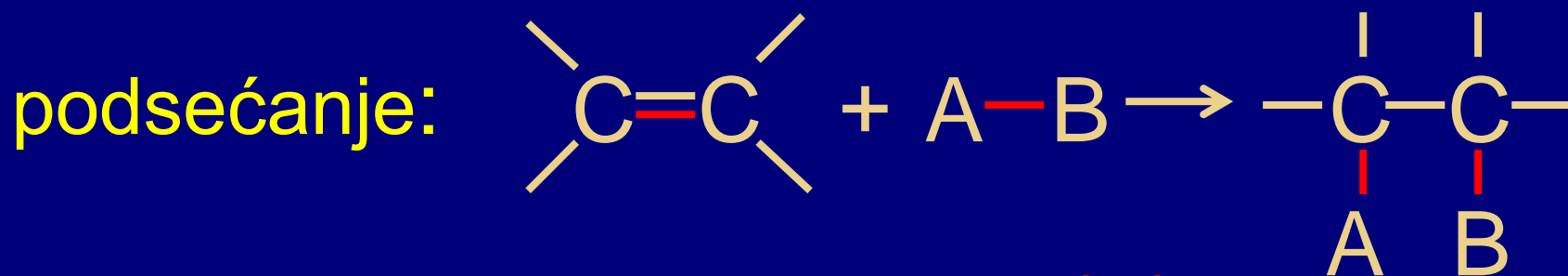
## Vežba 12-7

Napišite mehanizam predstavljenog premeštanja. Zbog čega se ova reakcija vrši?

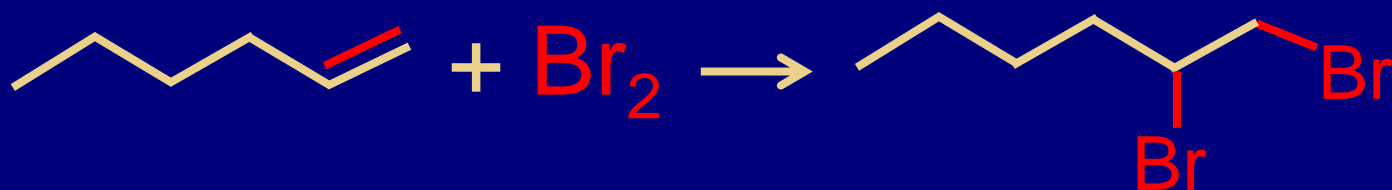




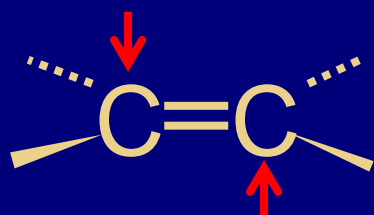
# HALOGENIVANJE



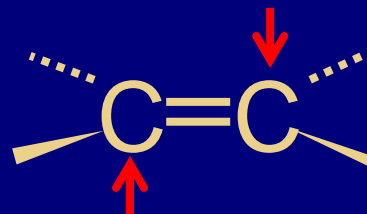
A = B = halogen (X)



Stereospecifična adicija: anti (nije sin)



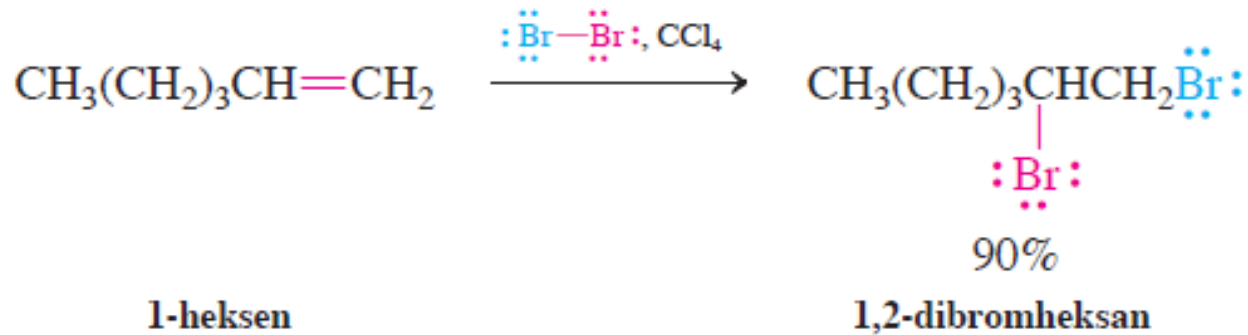
ili



# Bromovanje: moguća “titracija” test za nezasićenje

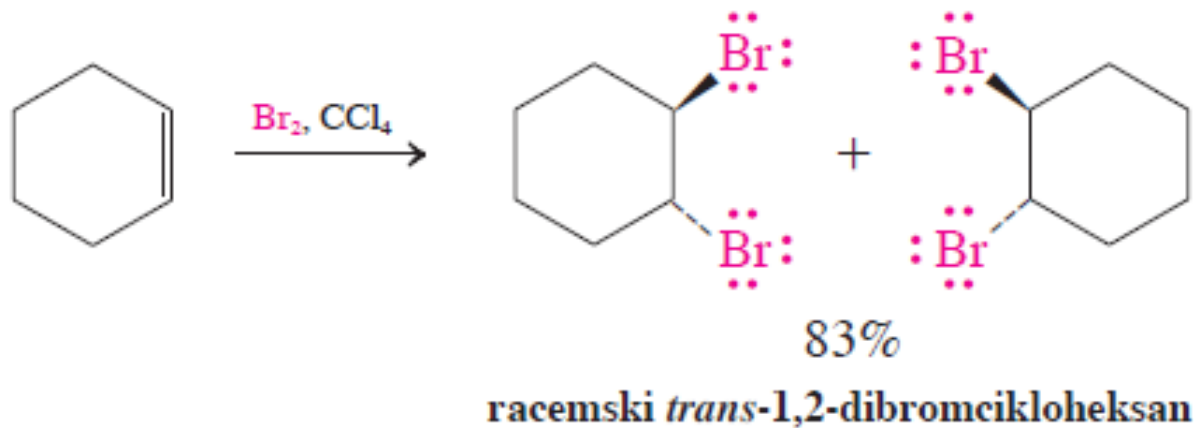


## Elektrofilna adicija Br<sub>2</sub> na 1-heksen

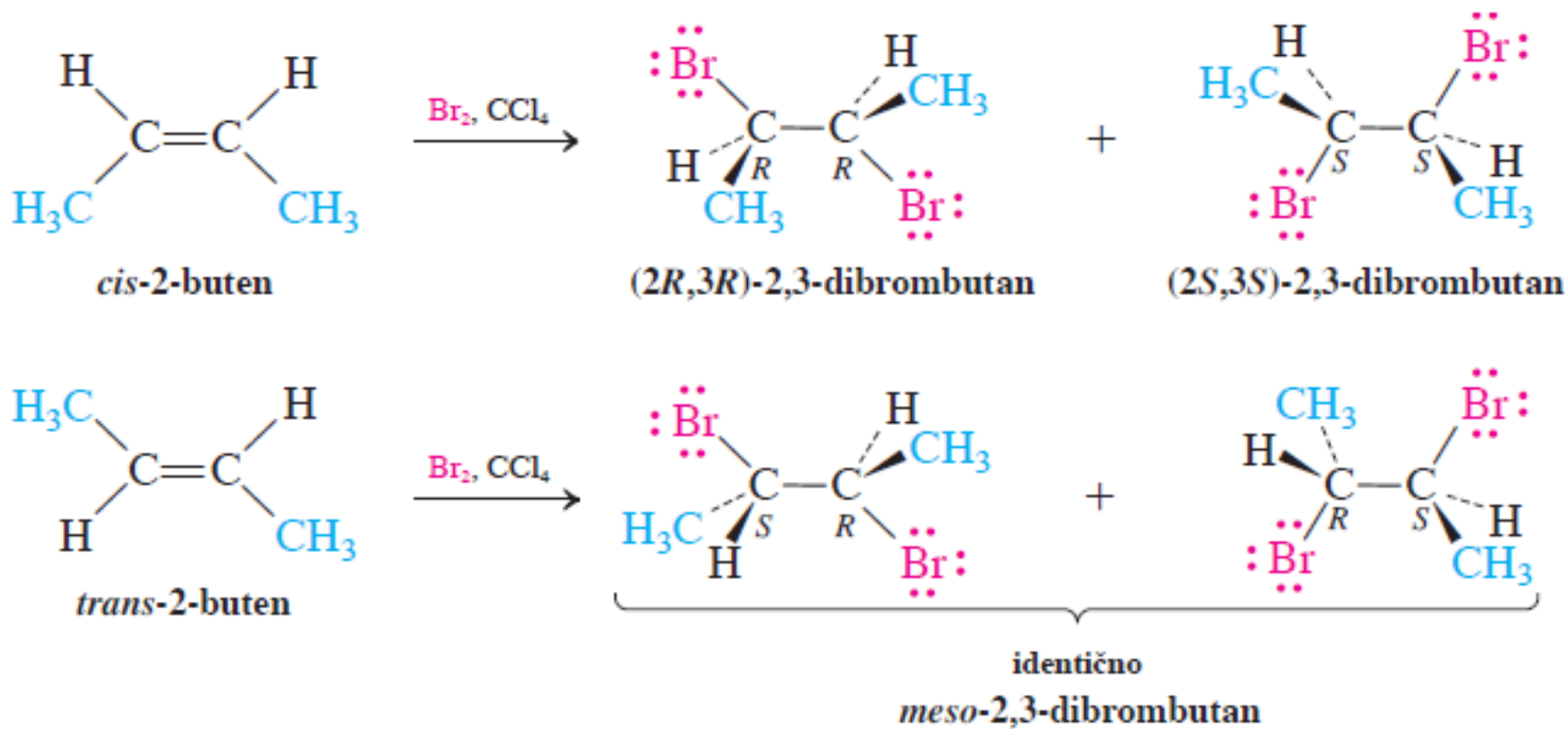


## Bromovanje je anti adicija

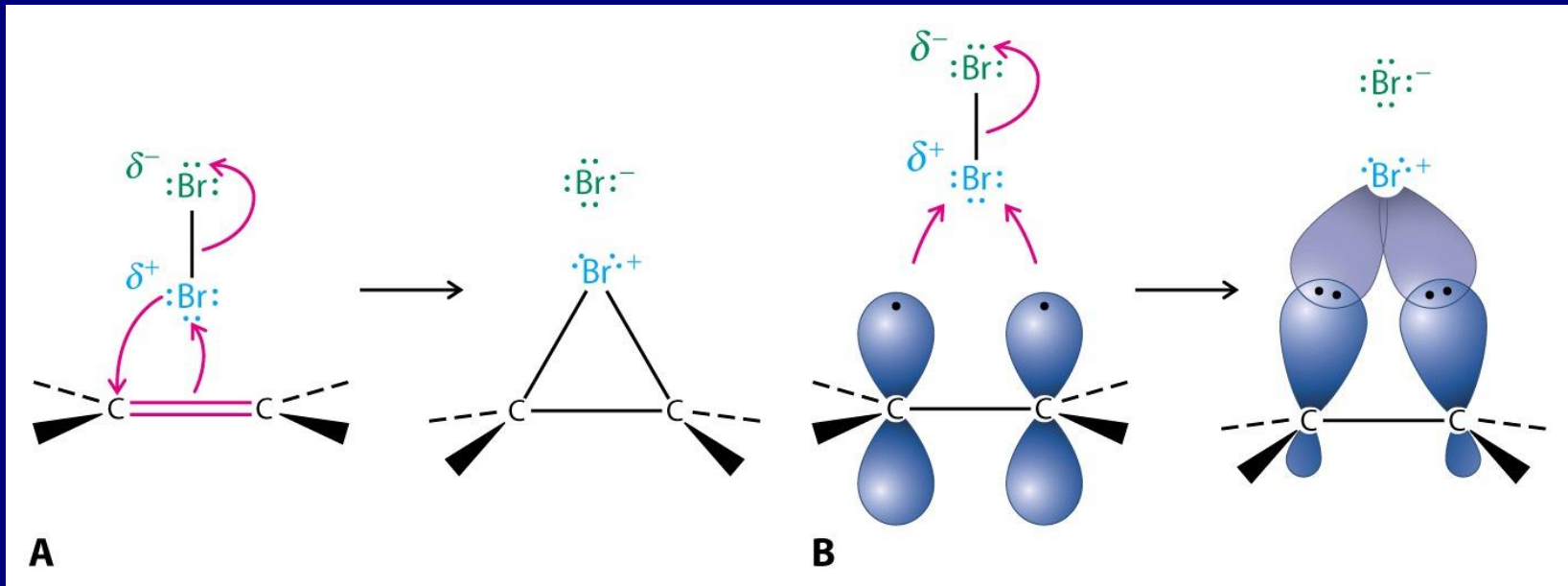
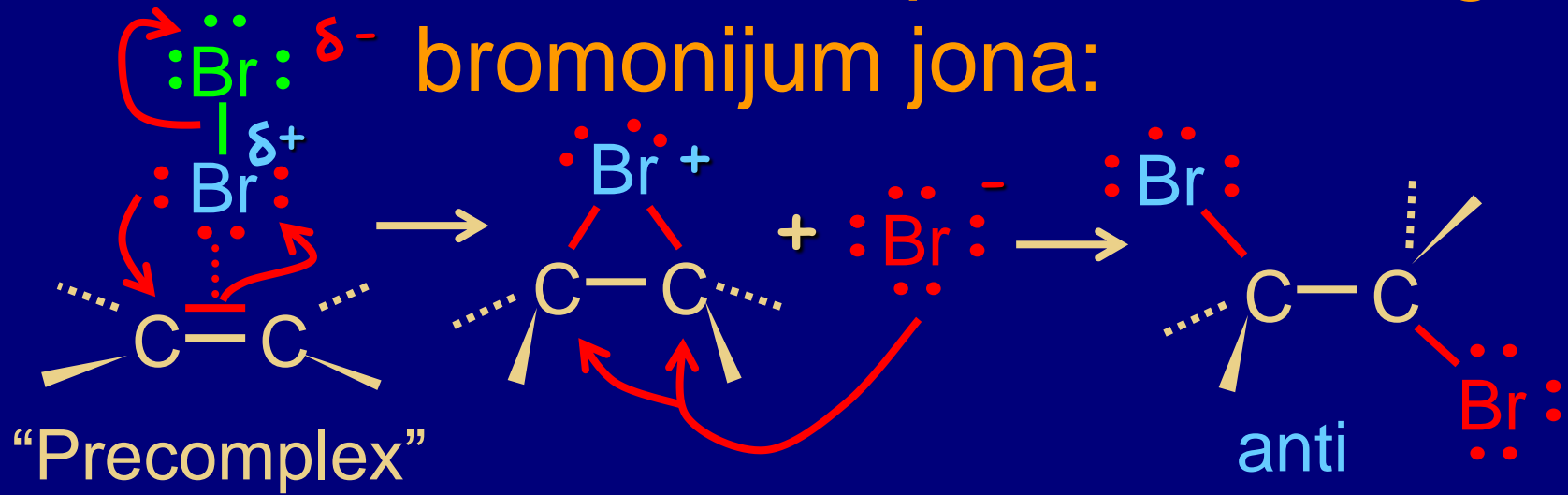
### *anti*-bromovanje cikloheksena



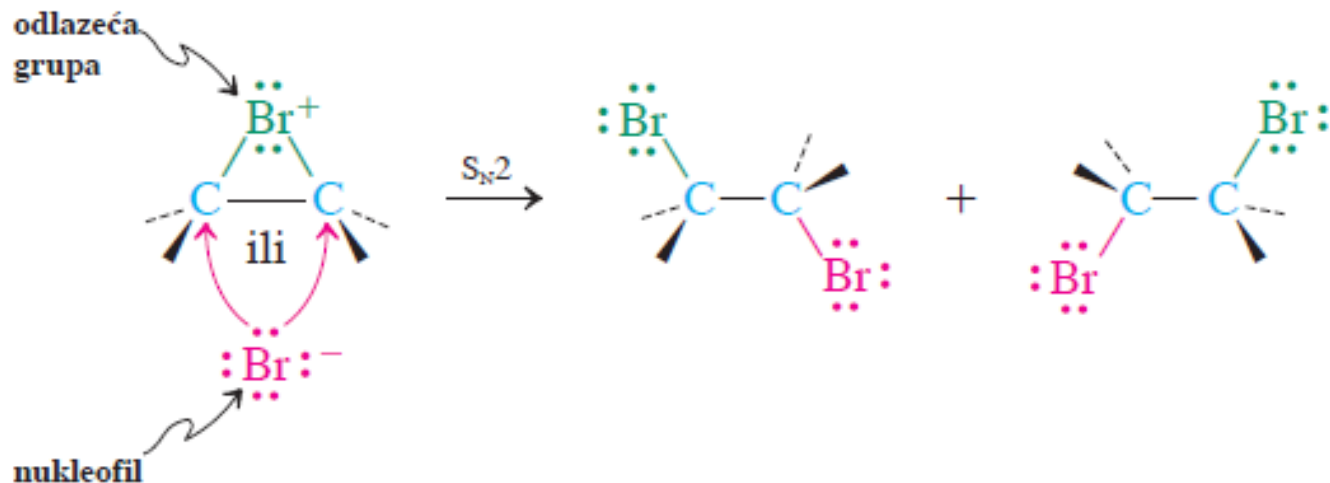
# Stereospecifično bromovanje 2-butena



# Mehanizam preko cikličnog bromonijum jona:

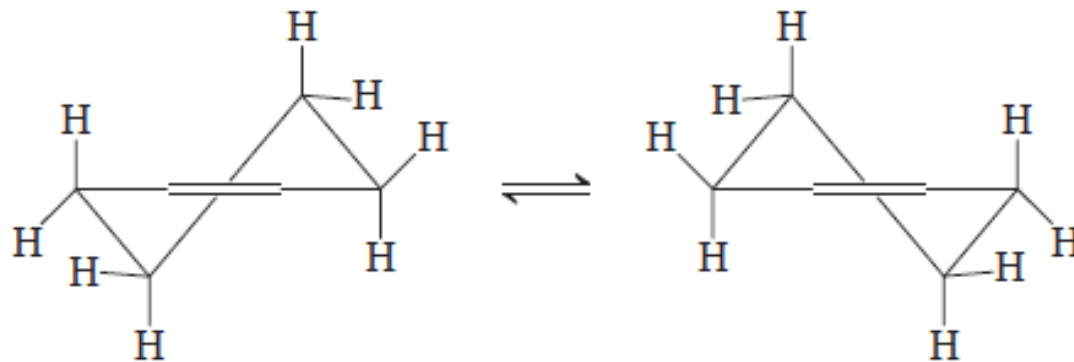


## Nukleofilno otvaranje cikličnog bromonijum jona



### Vežba 12-9

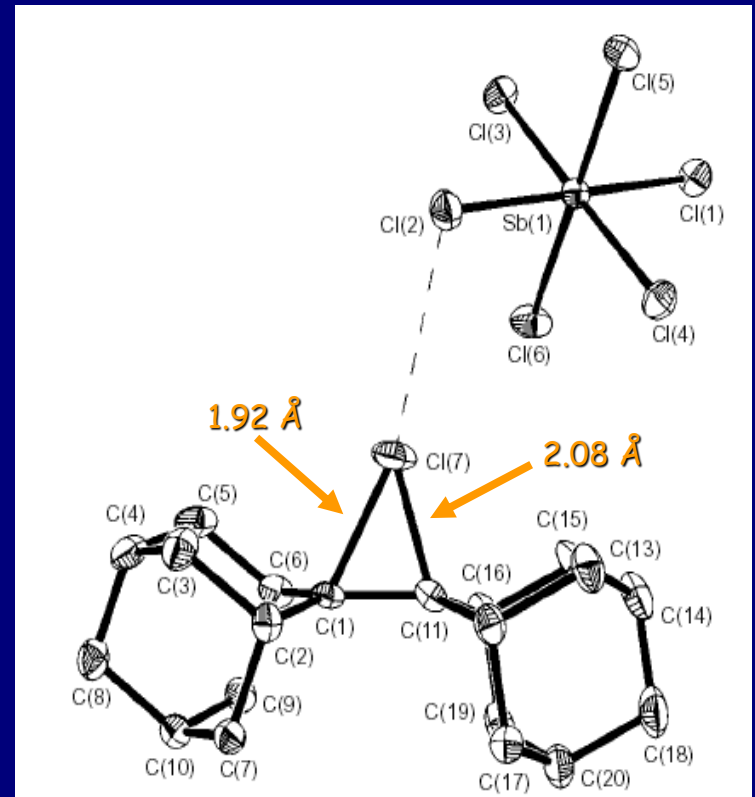
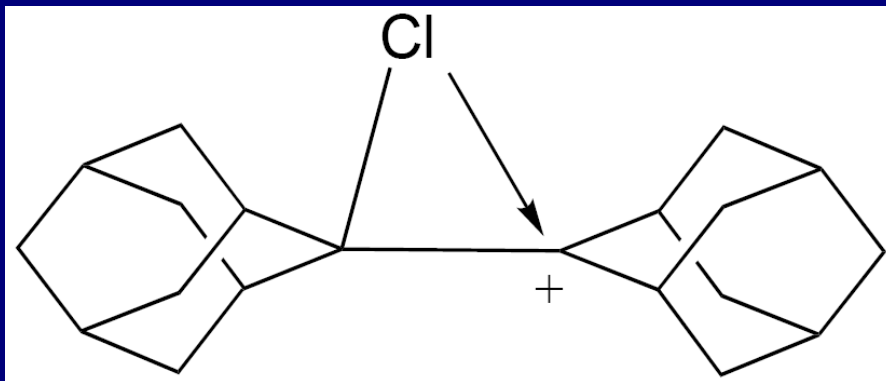
Nacrtajte intermedijer koji nastaje bromovanjem cikloheksena, koristeći dole date konformacije. Pokažite zašto se dobija racemski proizvod. Šta možete reći o početnoj konformaciji proizvoda?



konformaciona ravnoteža cikloheksena

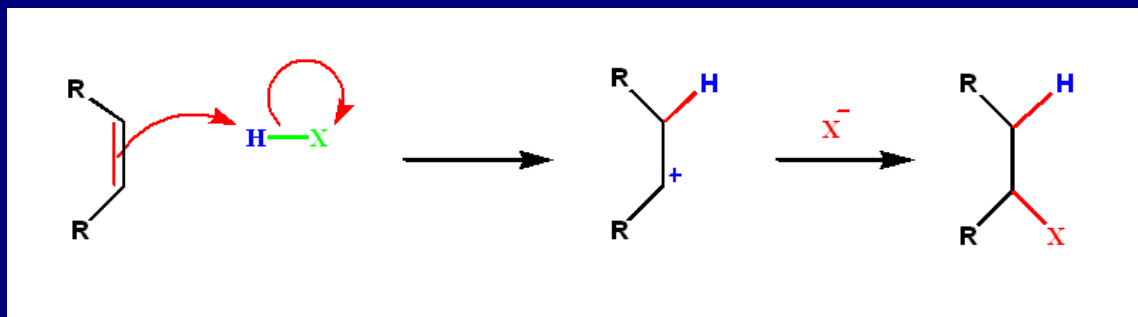
# Struktura hloronijum jona

Kochi, *Chem. Commun.* 1998

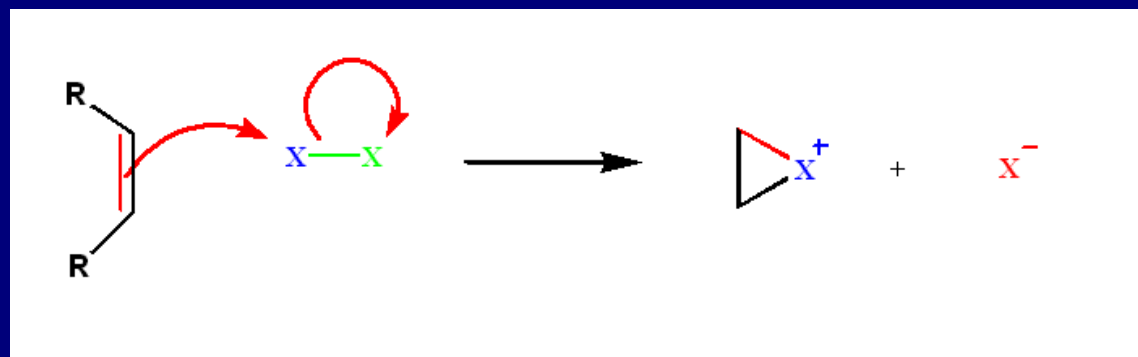


# Alkeni kao nukleofili/baze

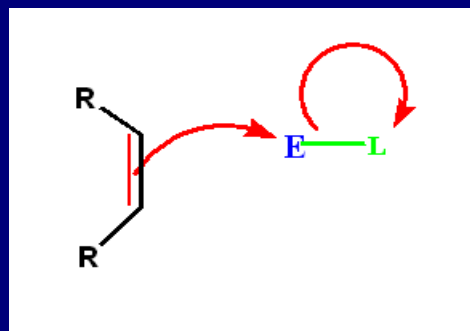
Baze:



Nukleofili:



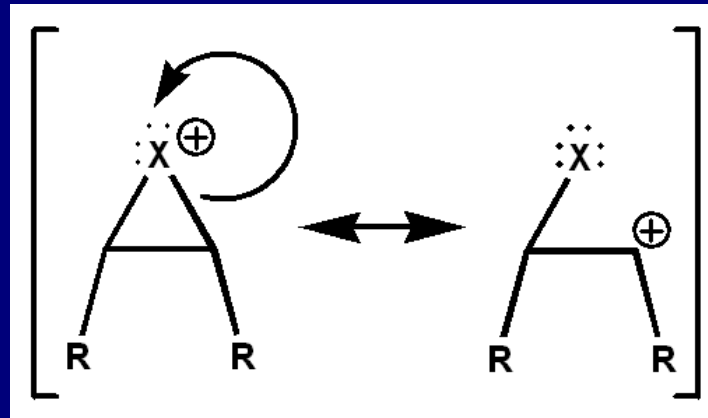
Generalno:



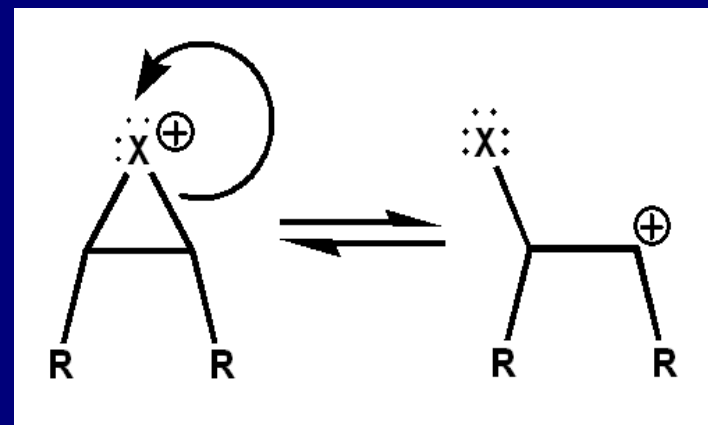


# Ciklični halonijum joni: rezonancija naspram ravnoteže

Rezonancija:

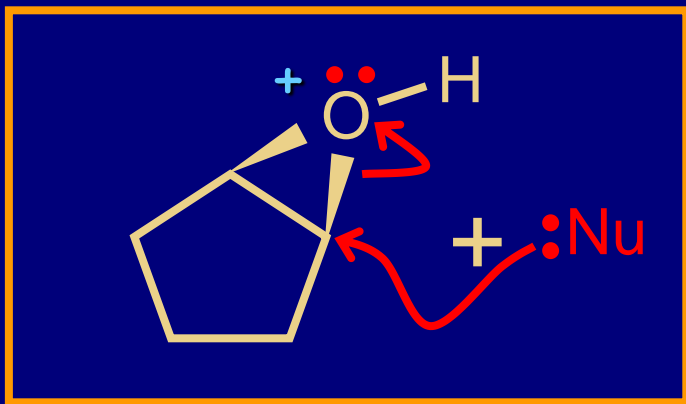
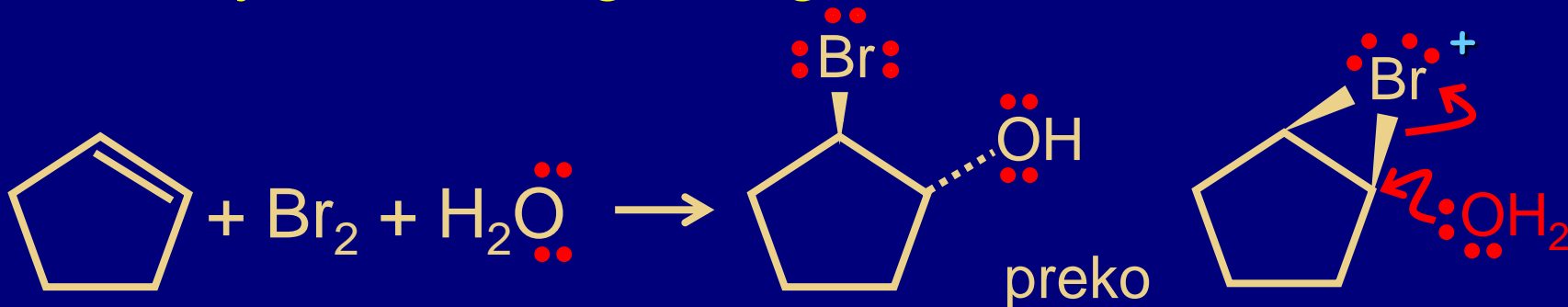


Ravnoteža:

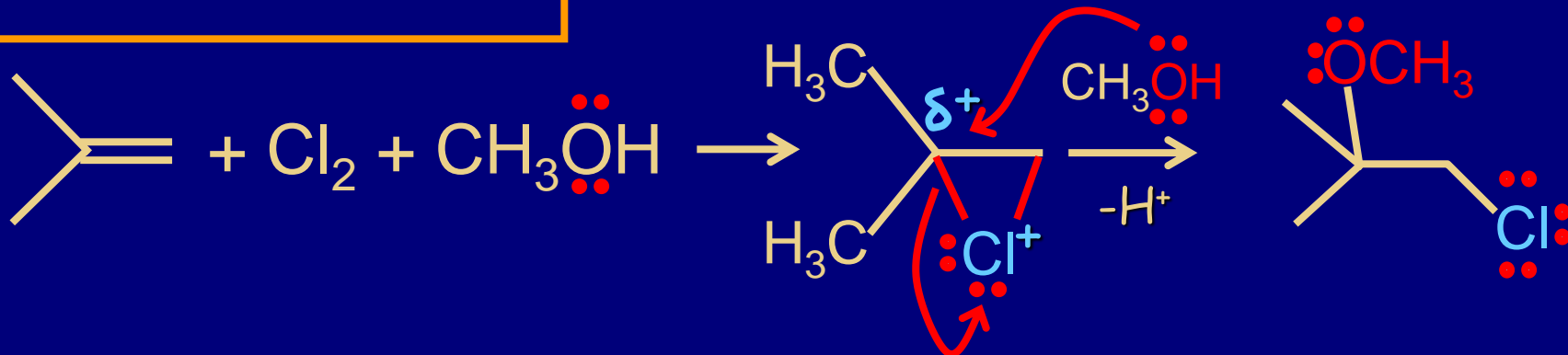


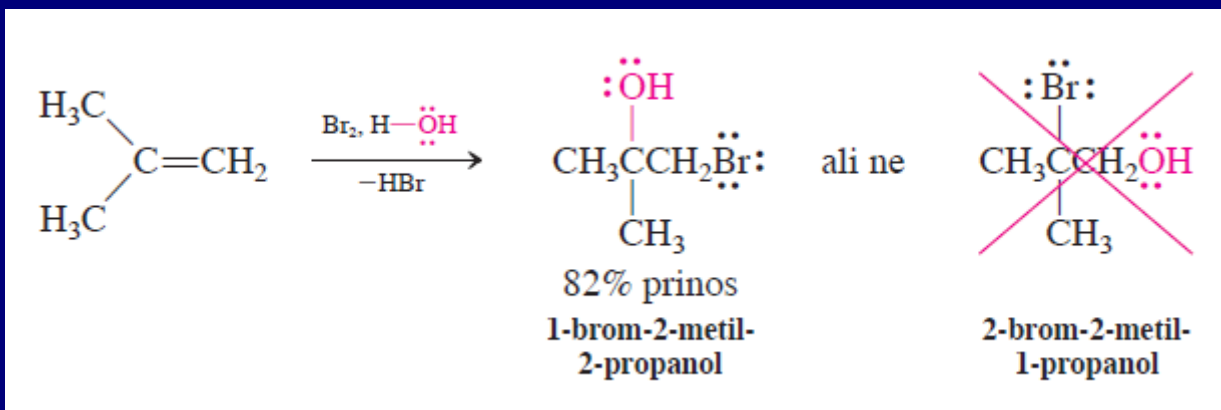
# Opšti karakter elektrofilne adicije

Halonijum ioni mogu reagovati sa različitim Nu

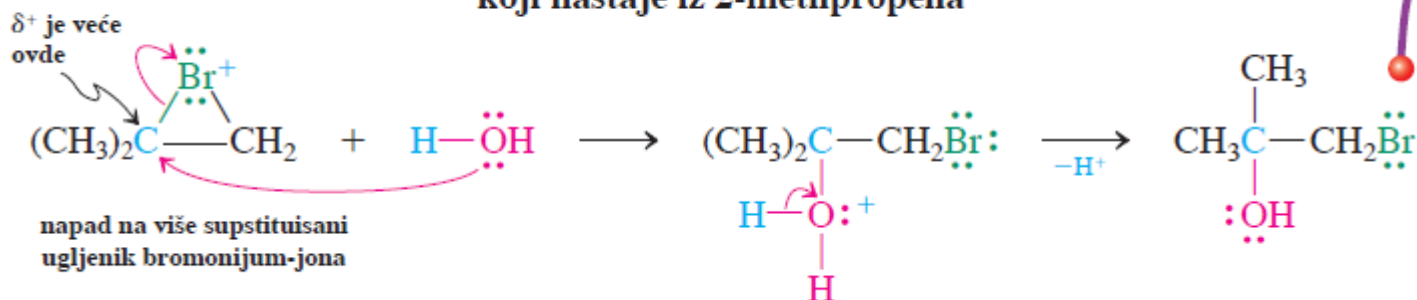


ili  $X_2$ , ROH —haloetri  
(anti adicija + Markovnikov-  
ljevo pravili)



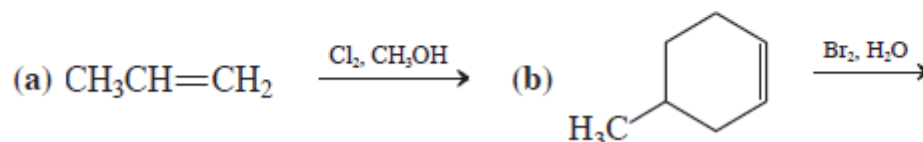


### Regioselektivno otvaranje bromonijum-jona koji nastaje iz 2-metilpropena



#### Vežba 12-11

Šta su proizvodi datih reakcija?

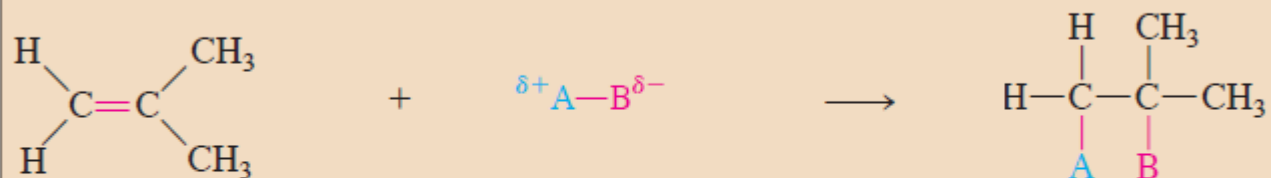


#### Vežba 12-13

Koji je dobar prekursor za dobijanje racemske smese (2*R*,3*R*)- i (2*S*,3*S*)-2-brom-3-metoksipentana? Koje biste druge izomerne proizvode mogli očekivati na osnovu predloženih reakcija?

TABELA 12-2

## Reagensi A-B koji se adiraju na alkene elektrofilnim napadom



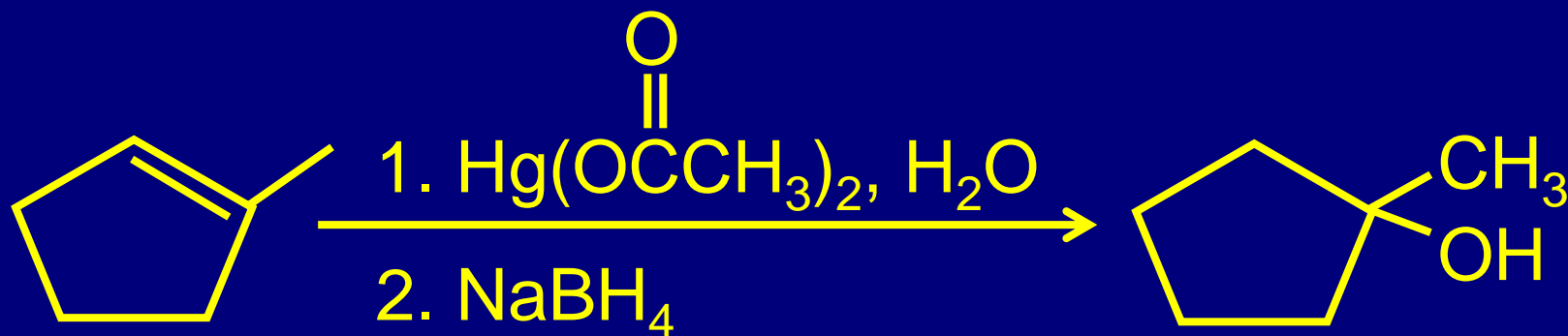
| Ime              | Struktura   | Proizvod adicije na 2-metilpropen  |
|------------------|---|--|
| brom-hlorid      | $:\ddot{\text{Br}}-\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$                   | $:\ddot{\text{Br}}\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$<br> <br>$:\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$       |
| cijanogen-bromid | $:\ddot{\text{Br}}-\text{CN}:$                          | $:\ddot{\text{Br}}\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$<br> <br>$\text{CN}:$               |
| jod-hlorid       | $:\ddot{\text{I}}-\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$                    | $:\ddot{\text{I}}\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$<br> <br>$:\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$        |
| sulfenil-hlorid  | $\text{R}\ddot{\text{S}}-\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$             | $\text{R}\ddot{\text{S}}\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$<br> <br>$:\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$ |
| živine soli      | $\text{XHg}-\text{X}^a \text{H}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{H}$ | $\text{XHgCH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$<br> <br>$:\ddot{\text{O}}\text{H}$               |

<sup>a</sup>Ovde X označava acetat.

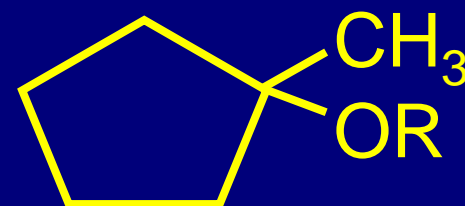
Sintetički korisna reakcija:  
oksimerkurovanje-demerkurovanje

# Oksimerkurovanje-demerkurovanje

## Markovnikov-ljeva hidratacija bez karbokatjona



iii  
1.  $\text{Hg}(\text{OCCH}_3)_2,$   
2. ROH: dobijanje etara

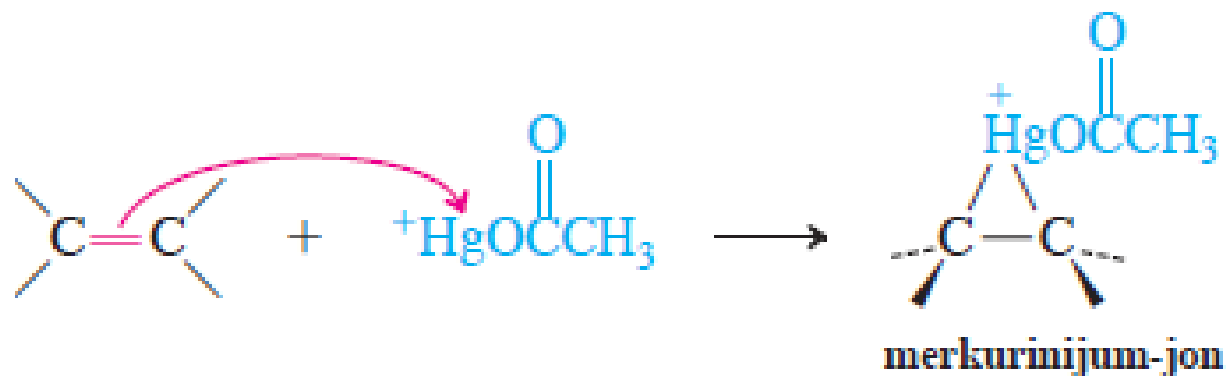


# Mehanizam oksimerkurovanja-demerkurovanja

FAZA 1. Disocijacija

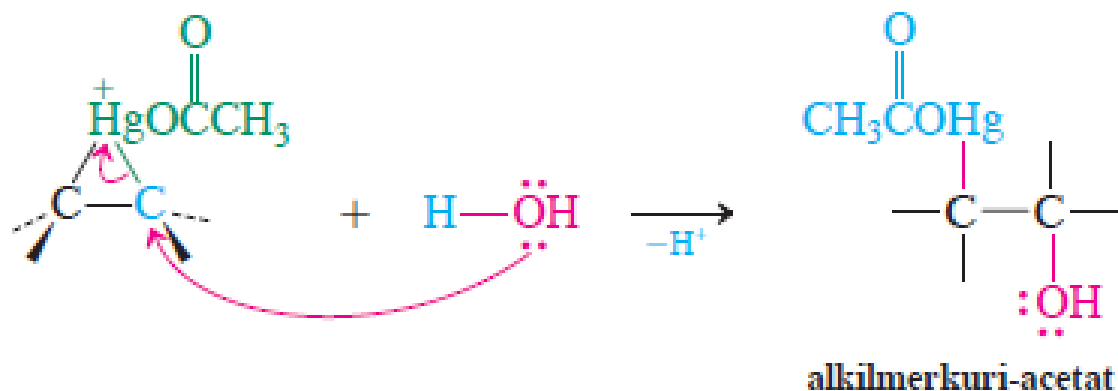


FAZA 2. Elektrofili napad

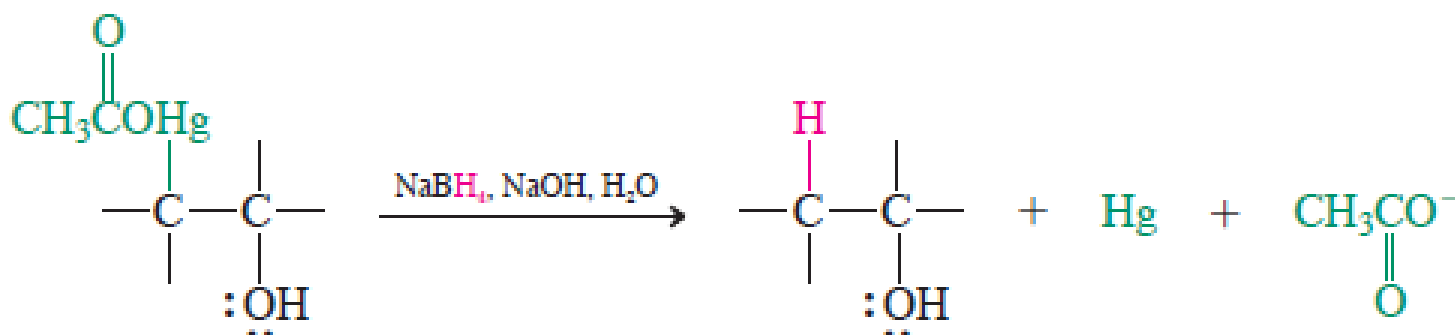


# Mehanizam oksimerkurovanja-demerkurovanja

FAZA 3. Nukleofilno otvaranje (Markovnikov-ljeva regioselektivnost)



FAZA 4. Redukcija



# Hidrobzorovanje-oksidacija

*anti-Markovnikov-ljeva hidratacija*

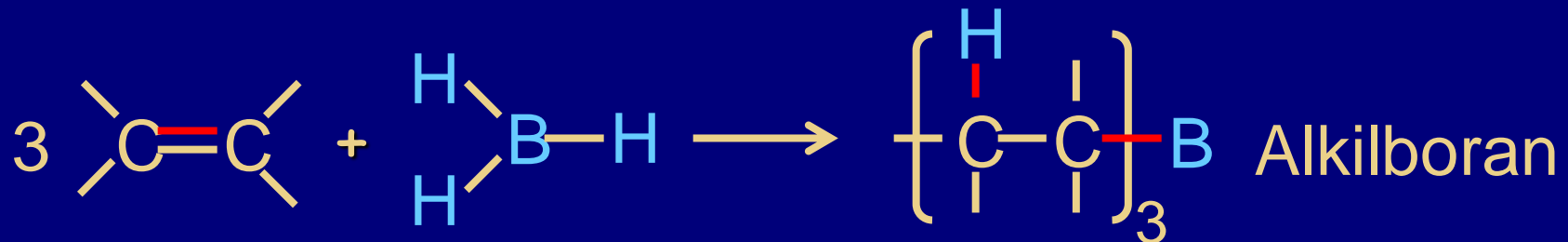


Ključna reakcija: adicija  $\text{H}$  na  $\pi$ -veze.

Boran,  $\text{BH}_3$ , postoji kao dimer

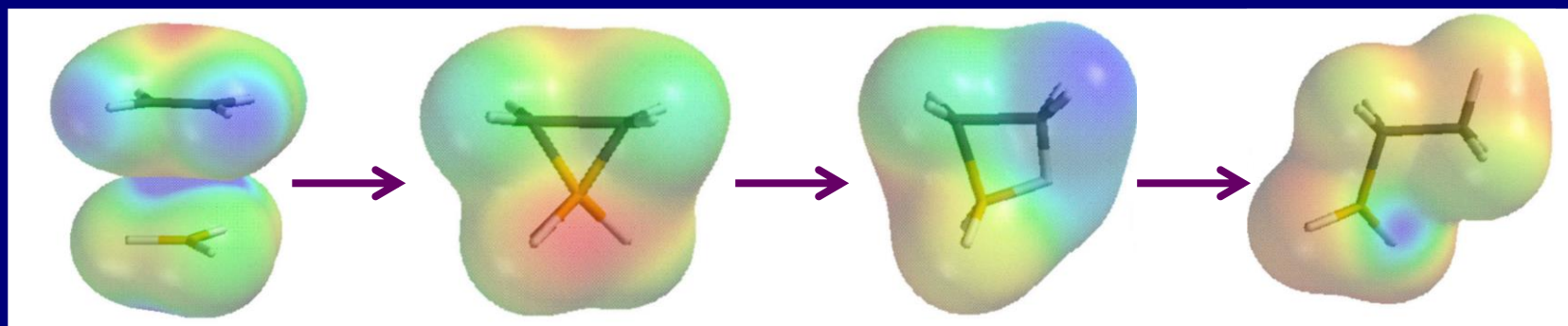
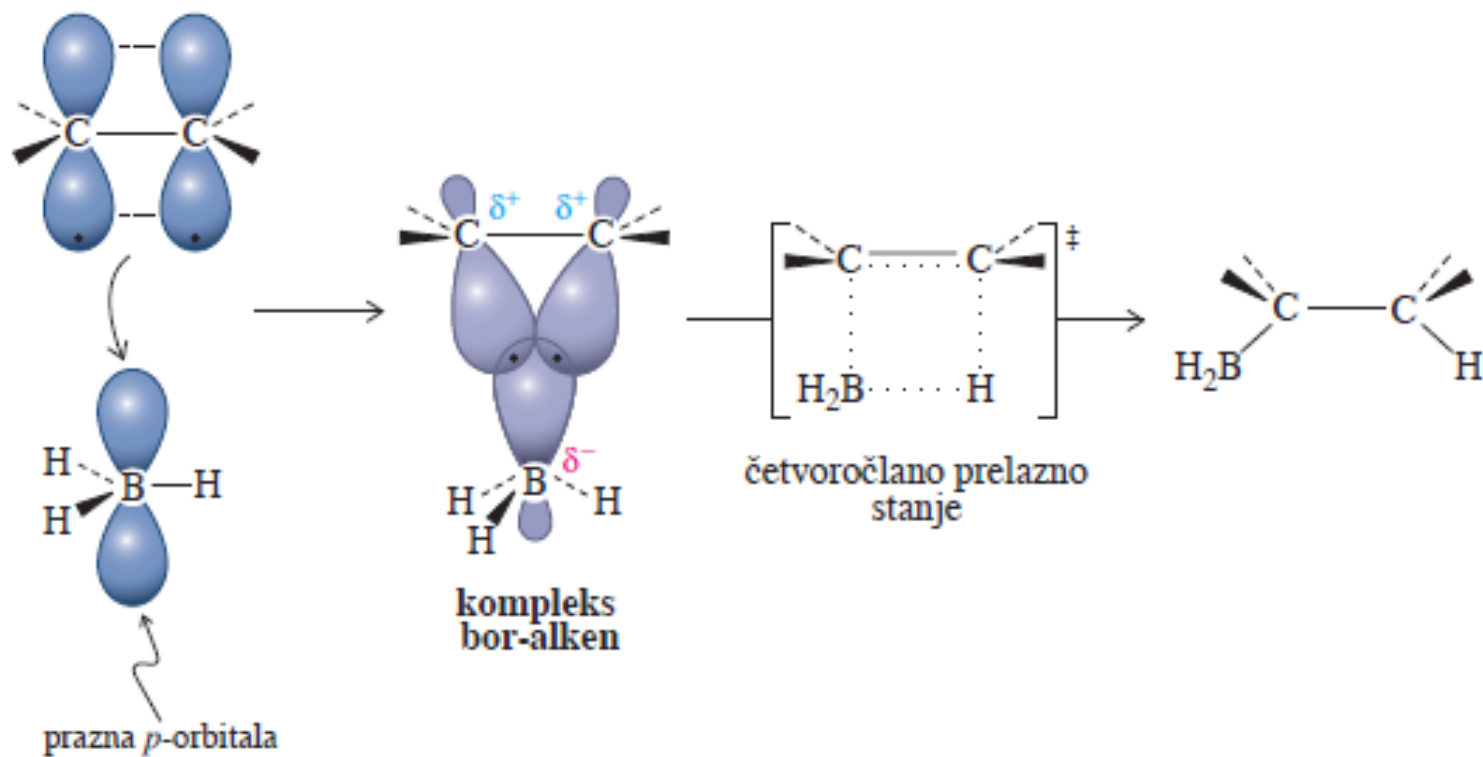


Sve tri B-H veze reaguju:

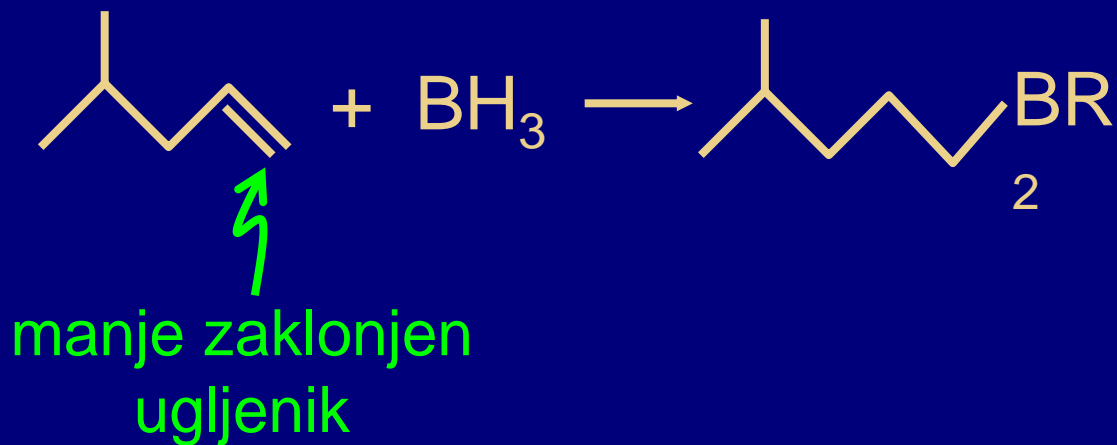




## Mehanizam hidroborovanja

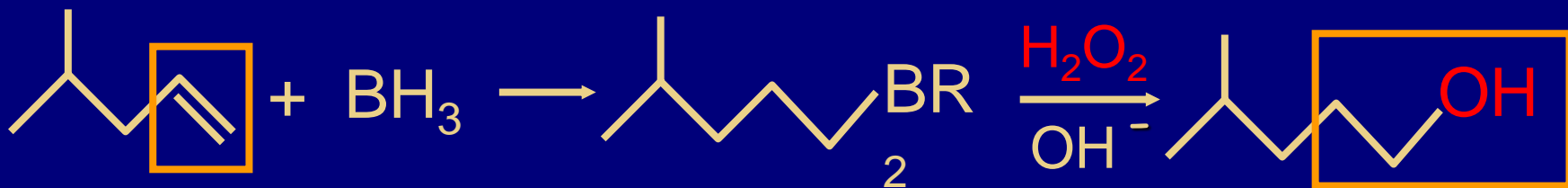


Hidroborovanje je regioselektivno: **Sterni** činioci kontrolišu adiciju B-H

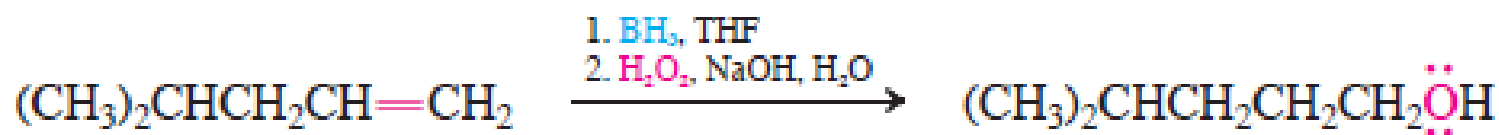
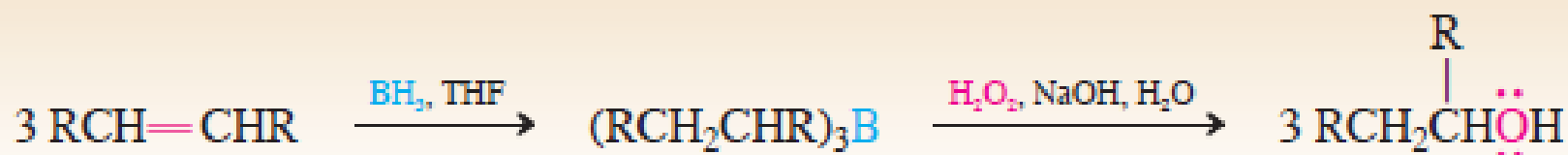


Primena hidroborovanja?

Oksidacijom alkilborana dobijaju se alkoholi!!!



## Sekvenca reakcije hidroborovanje-oksidacija

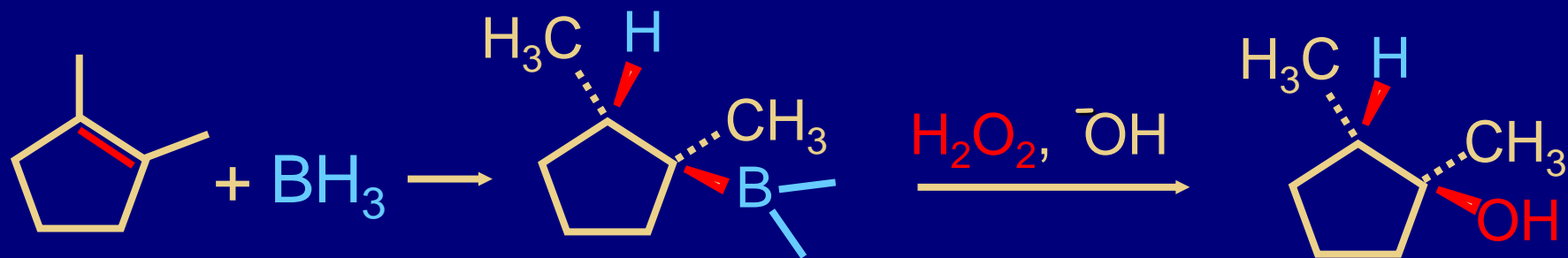


4-metil-1-penten

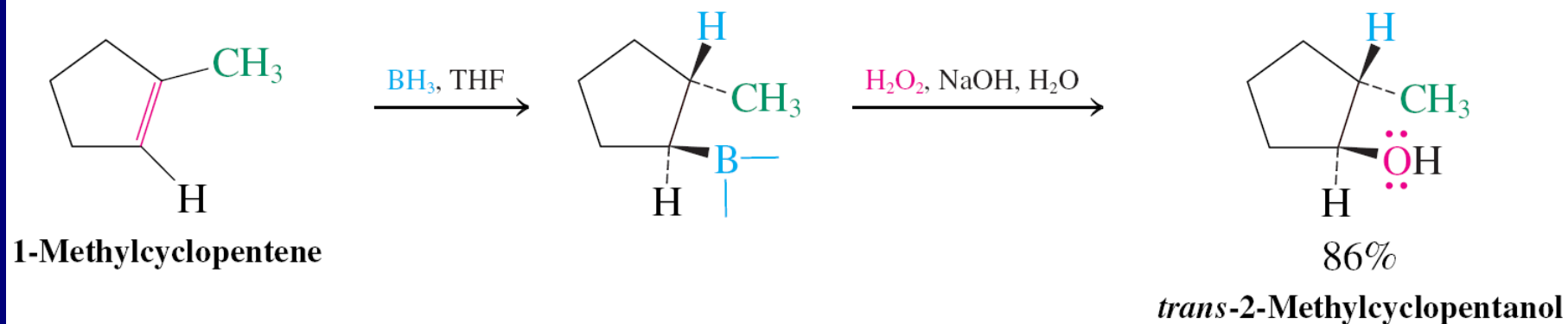
80%

4-metil-1-pentanol

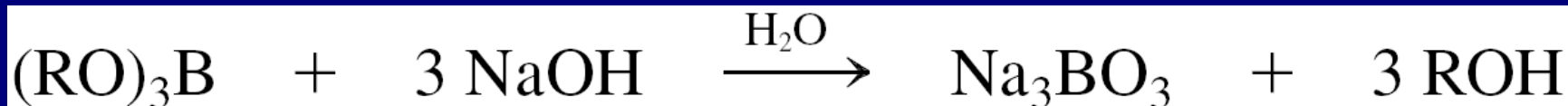
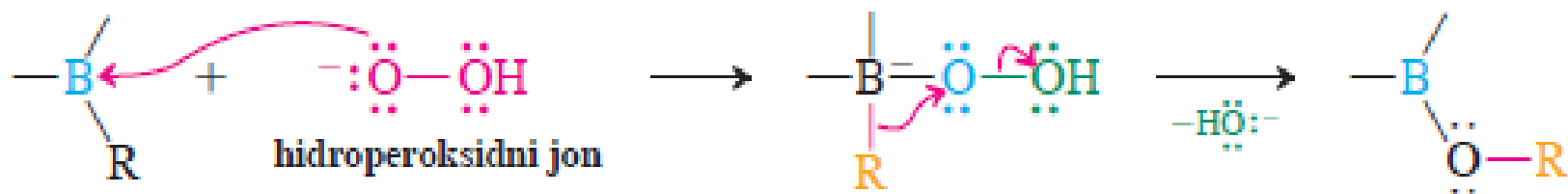
# Hidroborovanje je stereospecifično: *sin* adicija B—H



## A Stereospecific and Regioselective Alcohol Synthesis by Hydroboration–Oxidation

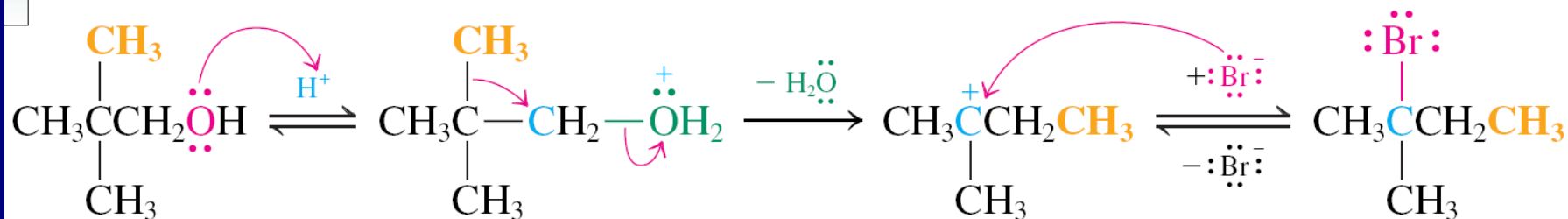


## Mehanizam oksidacije alkilborana



## Sličnost sa premeštanjem alkil-grupa?

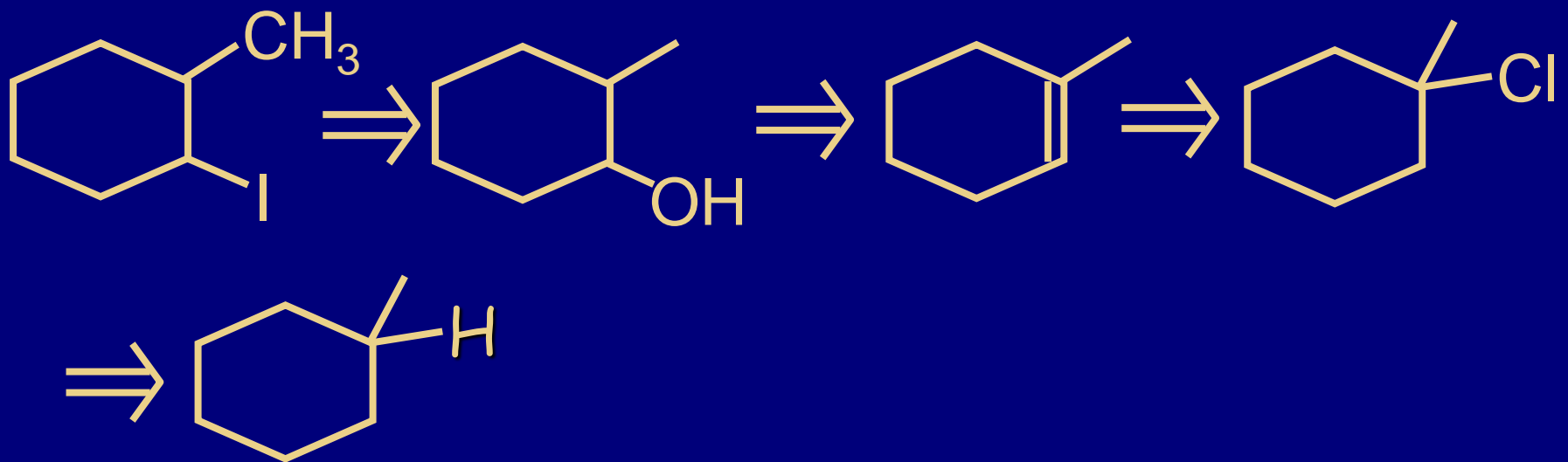
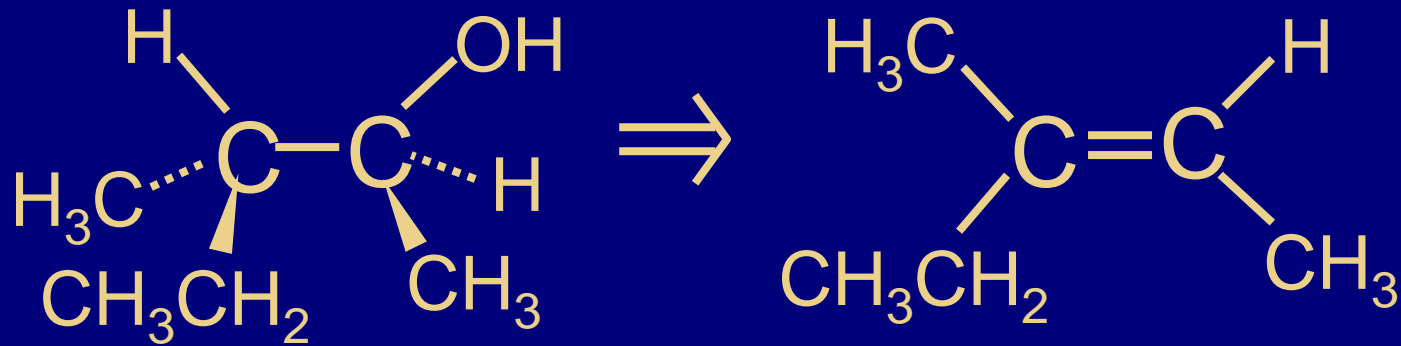
### Mechanism of Concerted Alkyl Shift



### Vežba 12-15

Napišite proizvode sekvence reakcija hidroborovanje-oksidacija (a) propena i (b) (*E*)-3-metil-2-pentena. Naznačite jasno stereohemiju.

# Primena u sintezi retrosinteza:



# Elektrofilna adicija karbena

## Sinteze ciklopropana

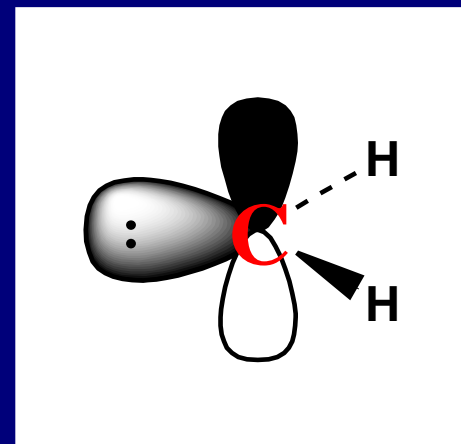
karbeni,

$:CR_2$ , vrste sa 6-elektrona,  
prvi član je metilen  $:CH_2$ .

Možemo zamisliti da nastaje  
deprotonovanjem karbokatjona:



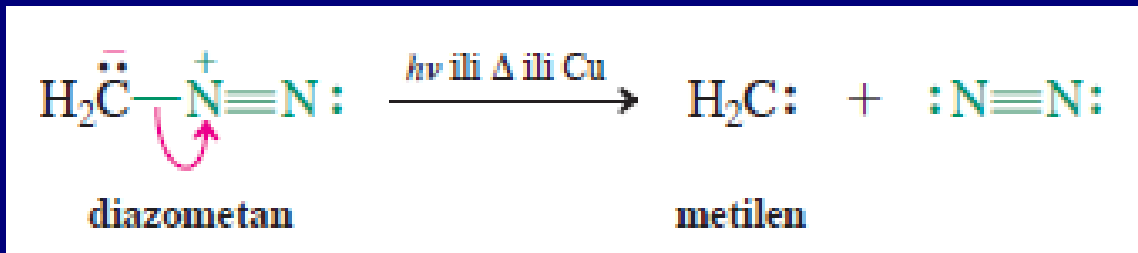
Karbeni su elektron-deficitarni, ponašaju se  
prema alkenima kao elektrofili.



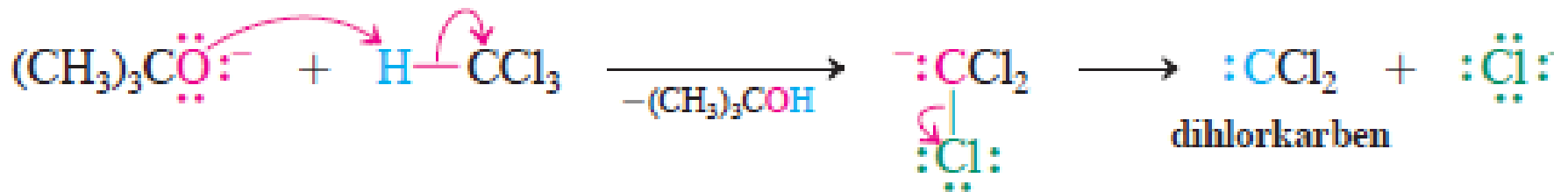
Metilen

# Dobijanje

## a. Metilen iz diazometana $\text{CH}_2\text{N}_2$



## b. Dihlorkarben iz hloroforma



## c. Simmons-Smith-ov reagens



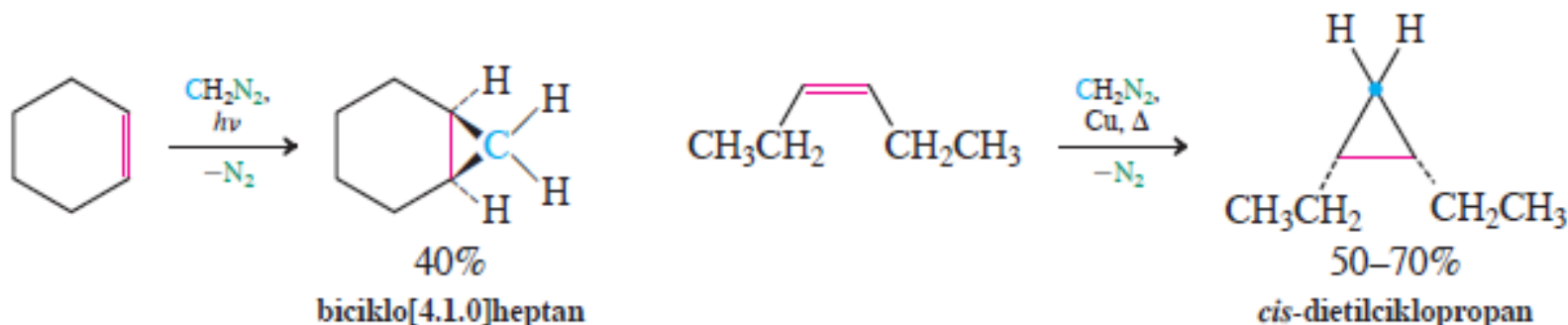
Karbeni uzimaju dva  $\pi$  elektrona iz alkena i formiraju ciklopropane



# Karbeni uzimaju dva $\pi$ elektrona iz alkena i formiraju ciklopropane

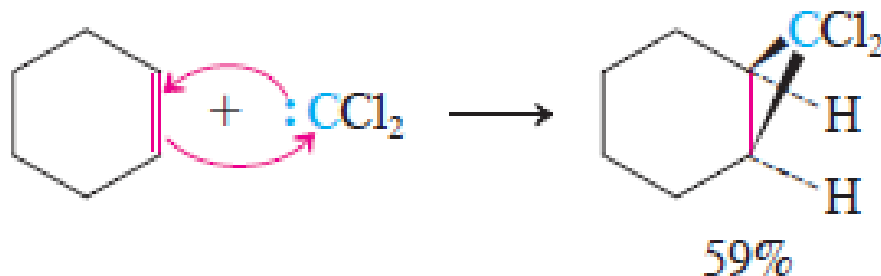
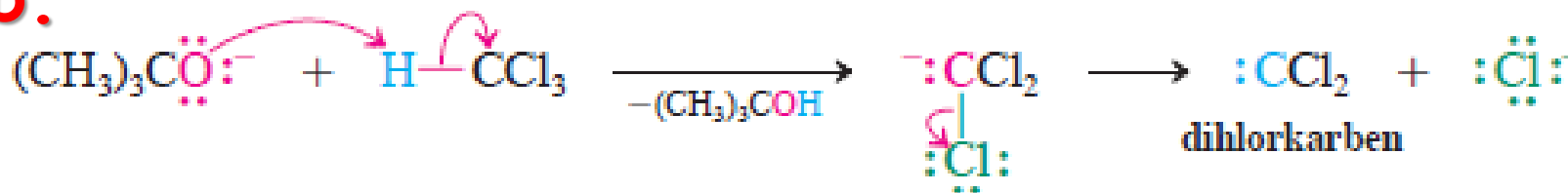
**a.**

Adicija metilena na dvostruke veze

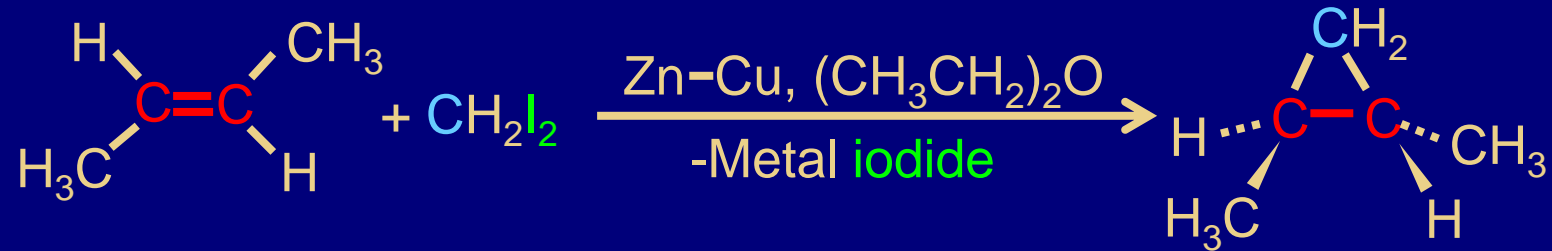


Dobijanje dihlorkarbena iz hloroforma i njegova reakcija sa cikloheksenom

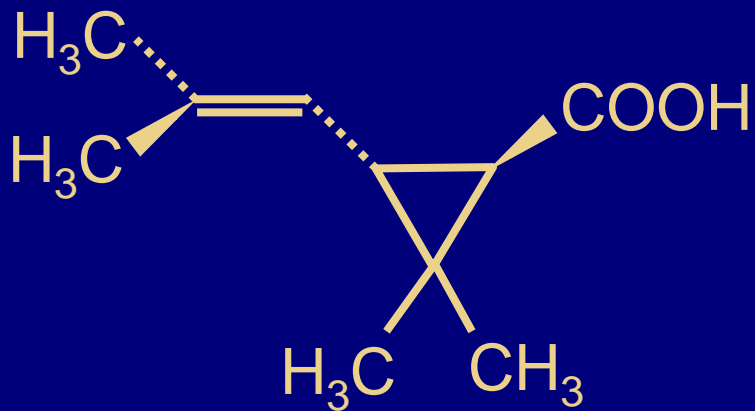
**b.**



## c. Simmons-Smith-ov reagens za dobijanje ciklopropana

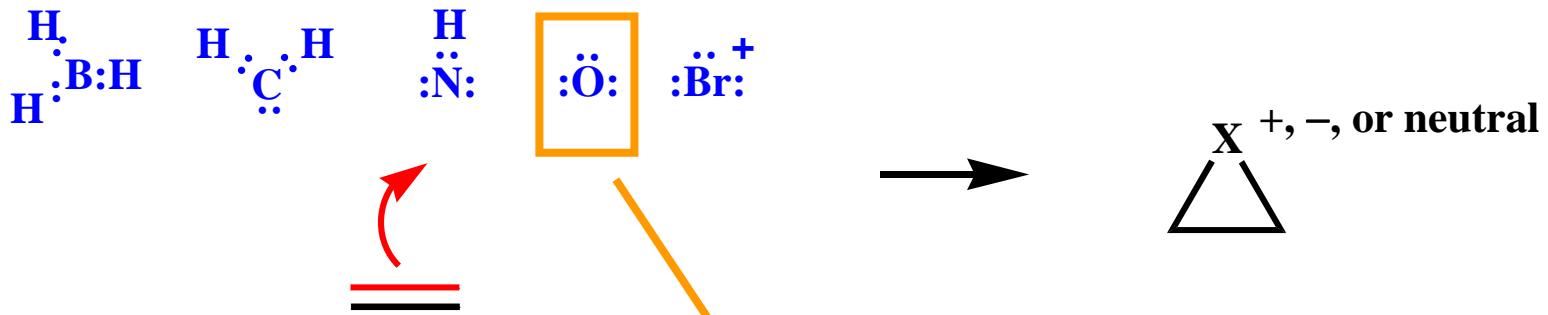


## Ciklopropani-prirodni proizvodi:



(+)- hrizantemna kiselina  
(protiv insekata);  
rodonačelnik piretroida.  
US : 1.5 milijarda \$!!

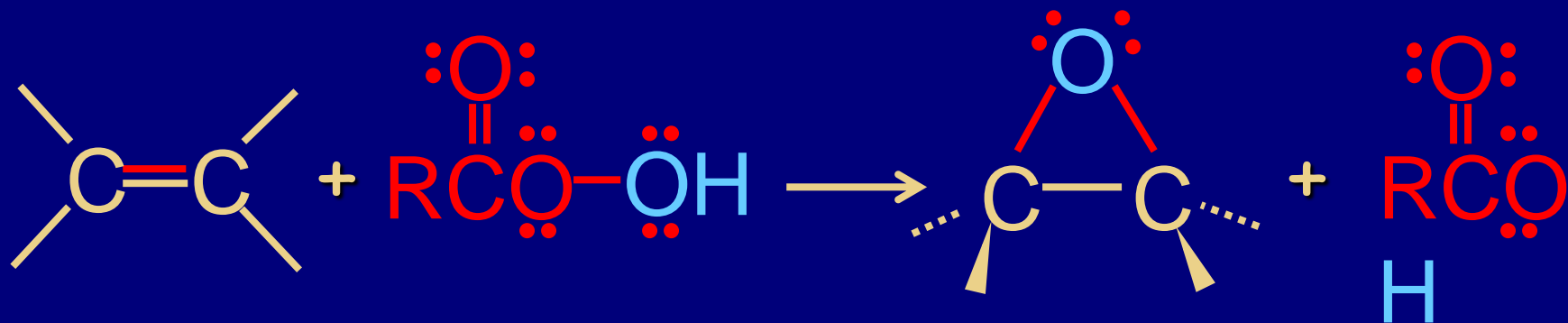
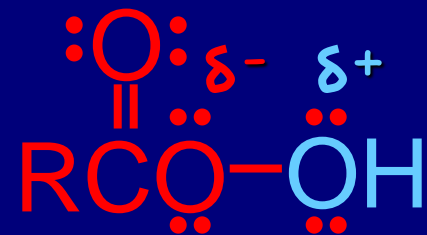
# Adicija vrsta sa šest elektrona na $\pi$ -vezu



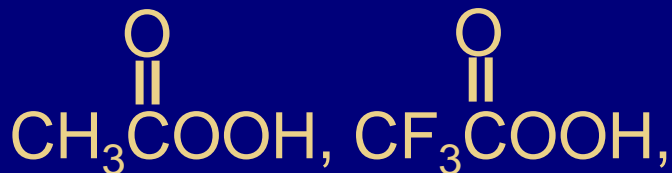
Oksidacija?

# EPOKSIDACIJA

Oksidacija alkena  
peroksidkarboksilnim kiselinama

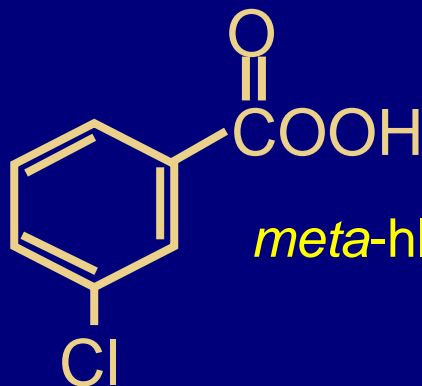


Najčešće korišćene peroksidkarboksilne kiseline:



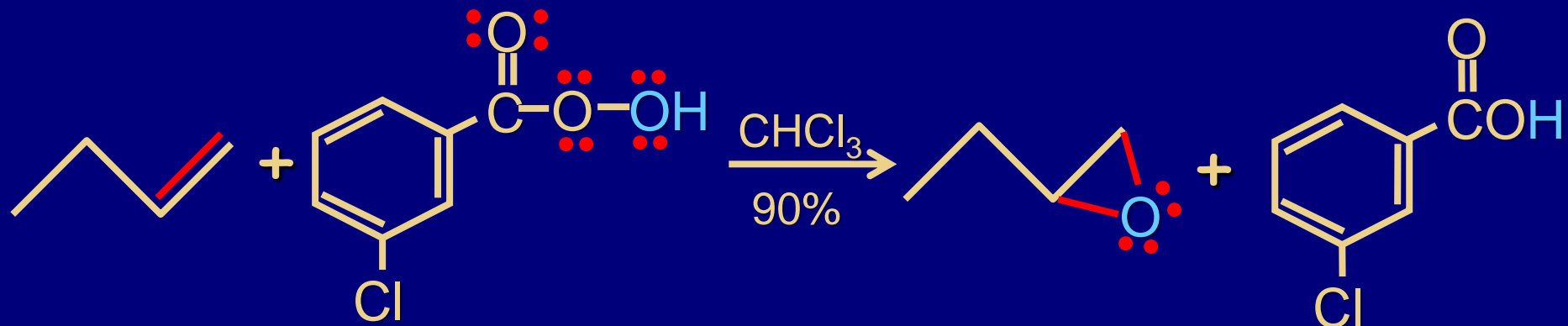
Persirćetna  
kiselina

Trifluor-  
persirćetna  
kiselina

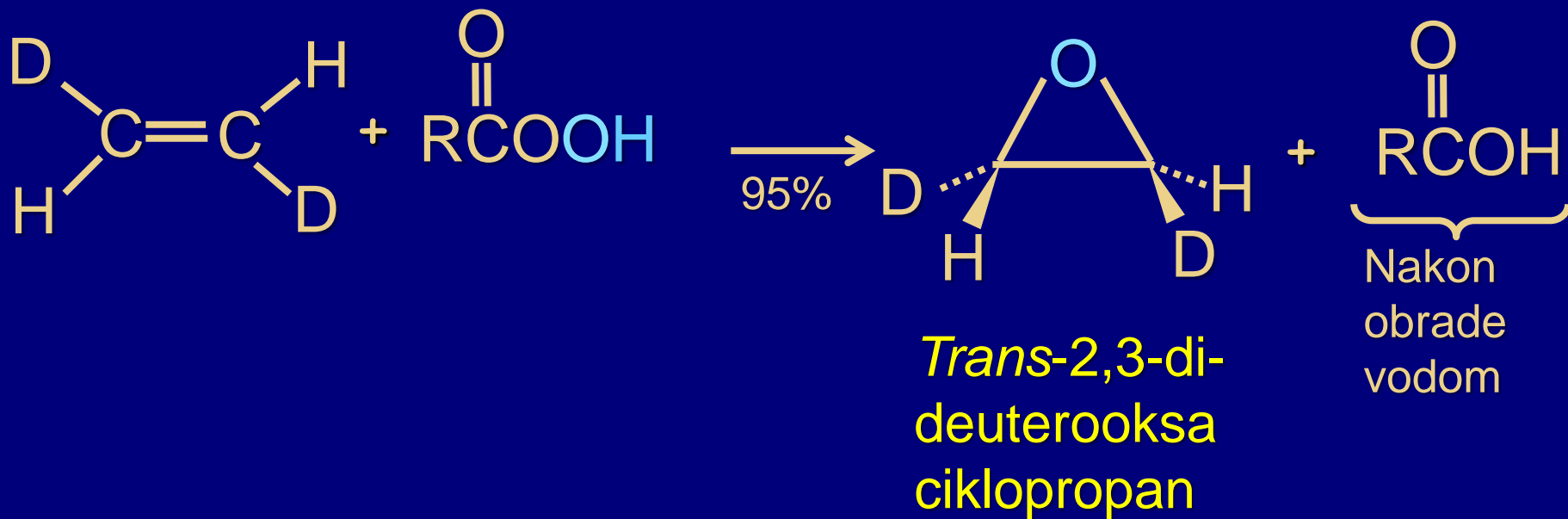


*meta*-hlorperbenzoeva kiselina

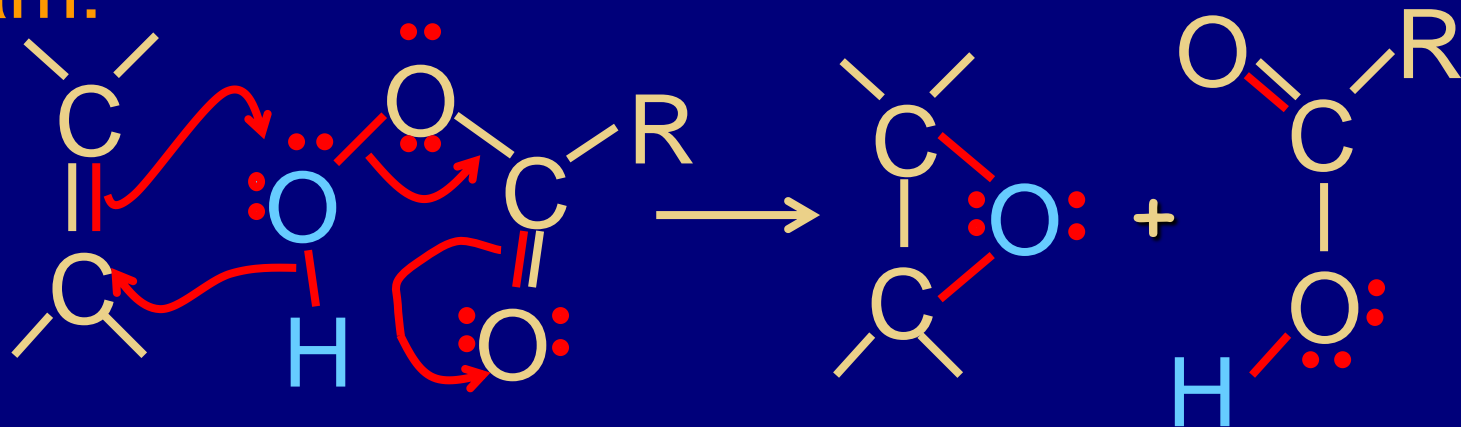
“MCPBA”



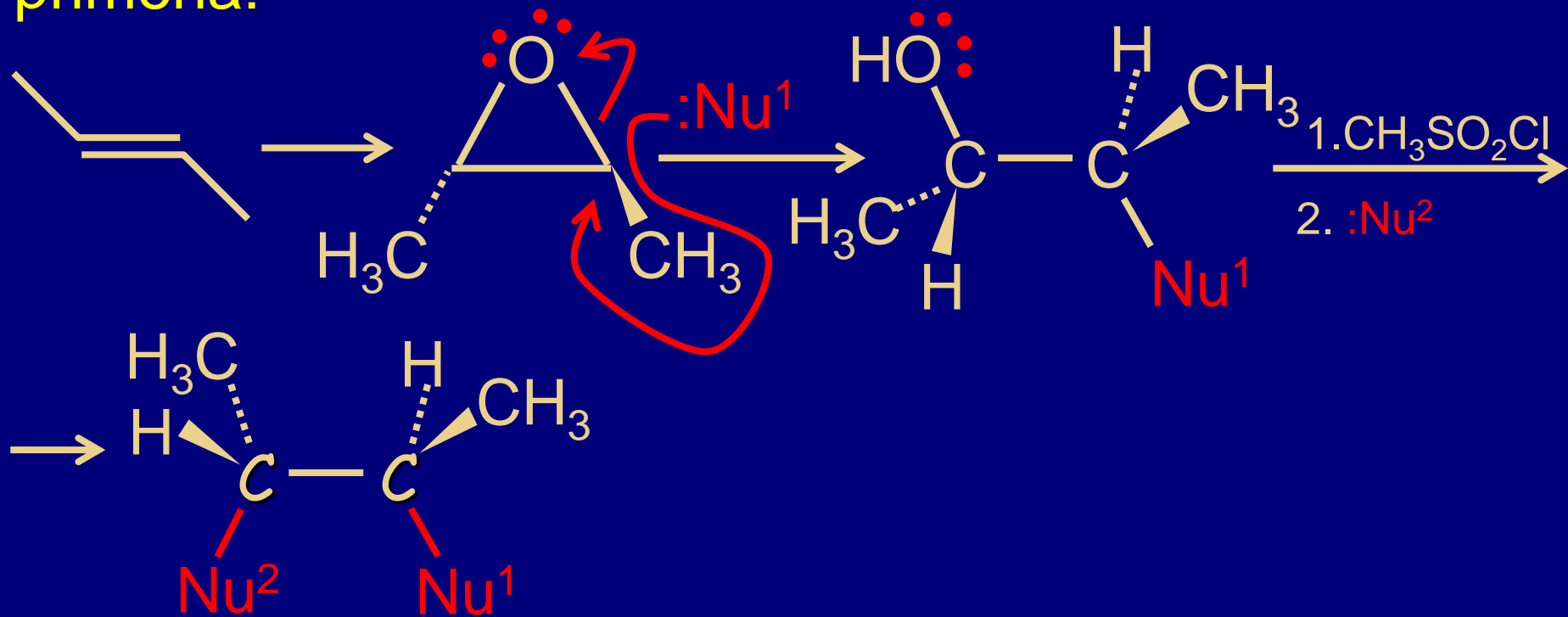
## Stereospecifična sin adicija



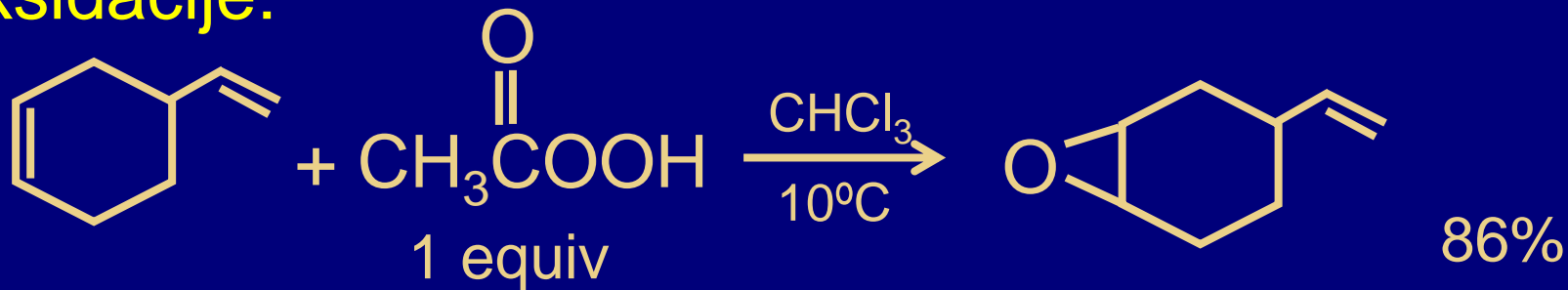
# Mehanizam:



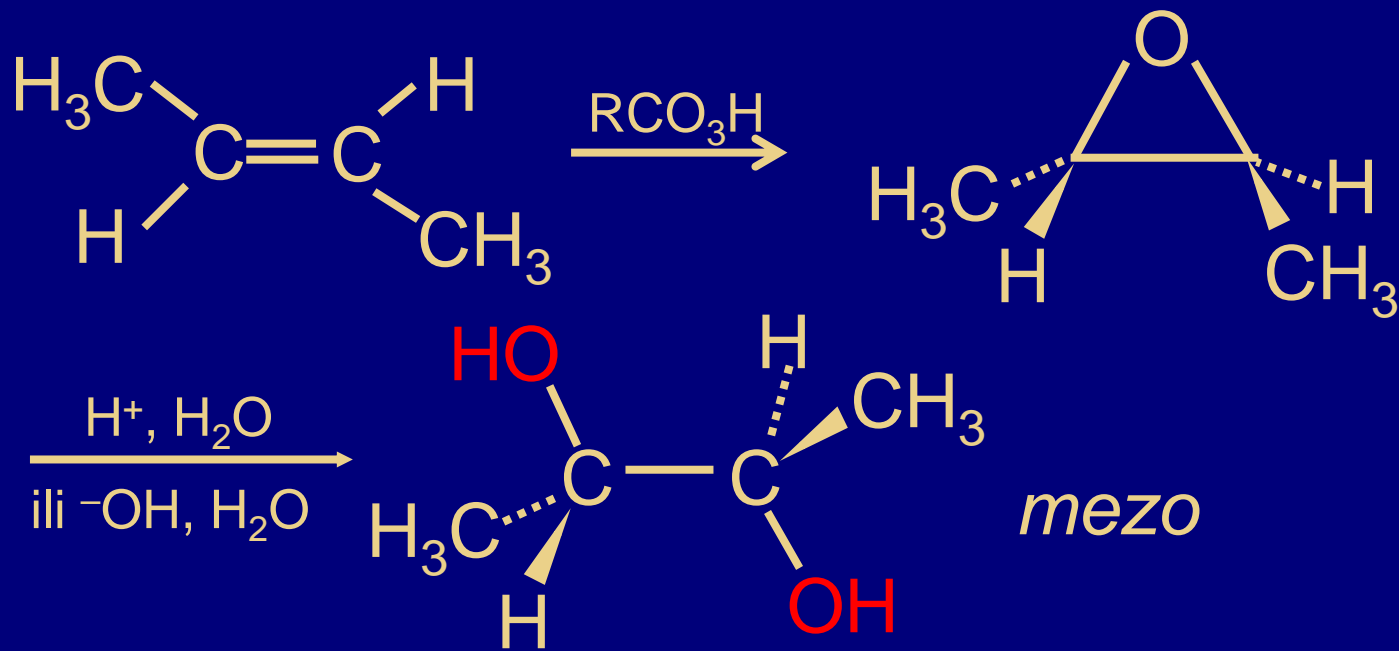
# primena:



Reaktivnost alkena prema perkiselinama povećava se sa alkil-supstitucijom, što omogućava selektivne oksidacije:

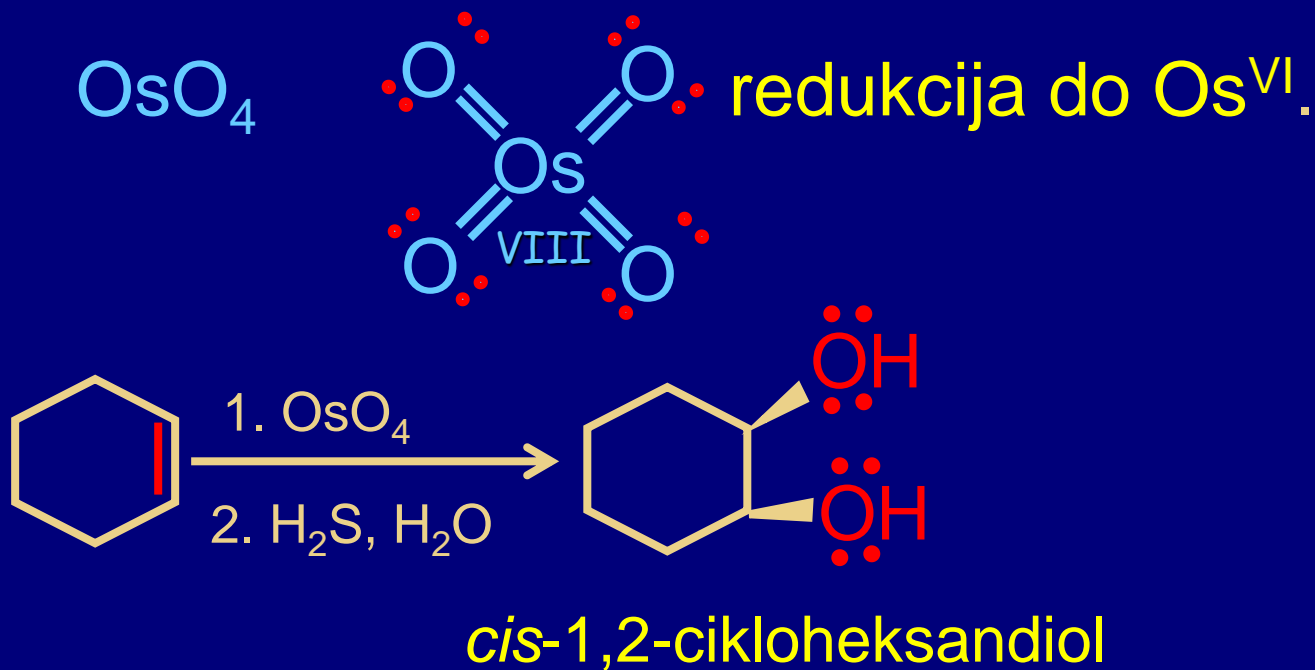


Ukupan rezultat sekvence oksidacije hidrolize anti-dihidroksilovanje alkena:



# Vicinalno sin-dihidroksilovanje

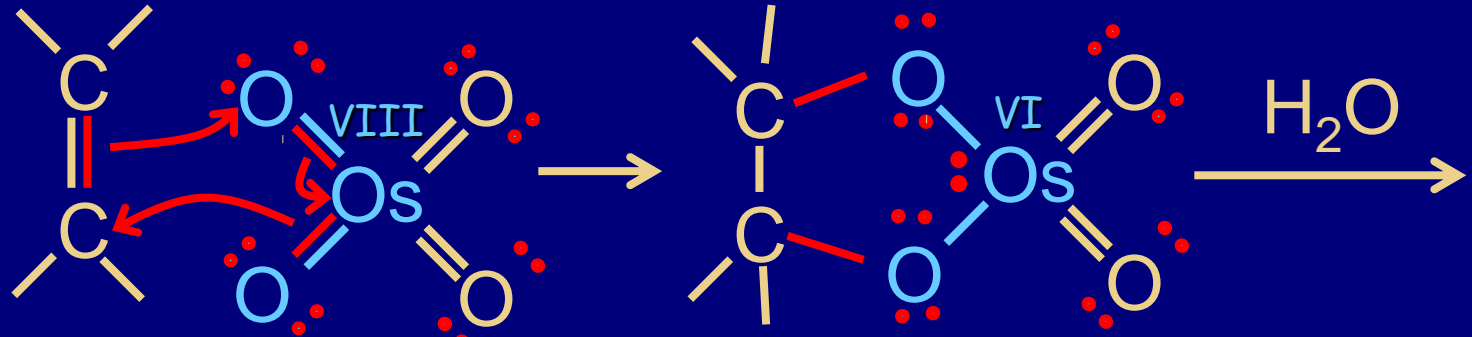
Reagensi :  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ,  $^-\text{OH}$ , ali je bolje sa:



Komplementarna stereohemija anti-dihidroksilaciji

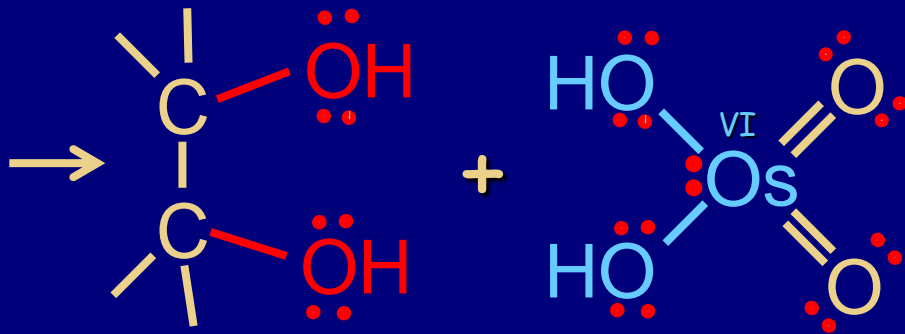


# Mehanizam:

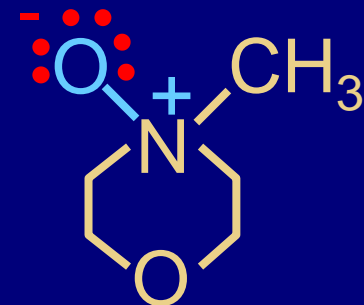


Šesto-elektronsko TS

Osmatni estar

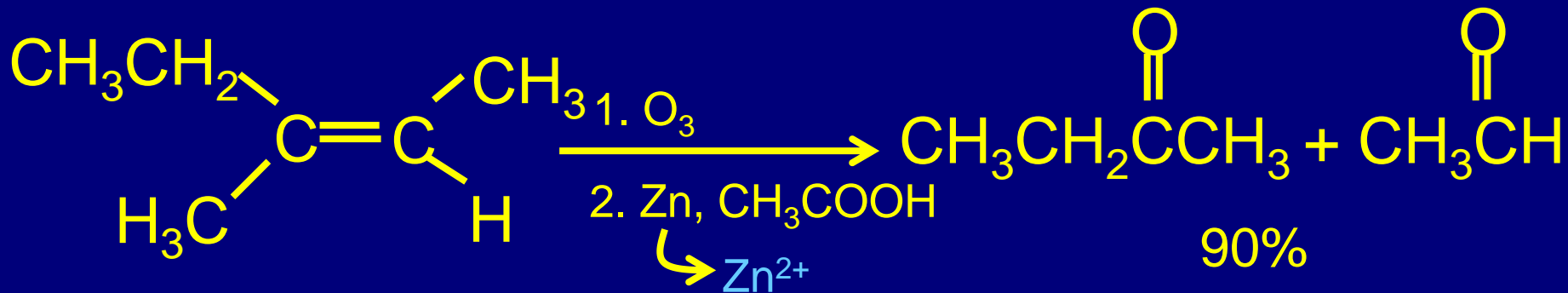
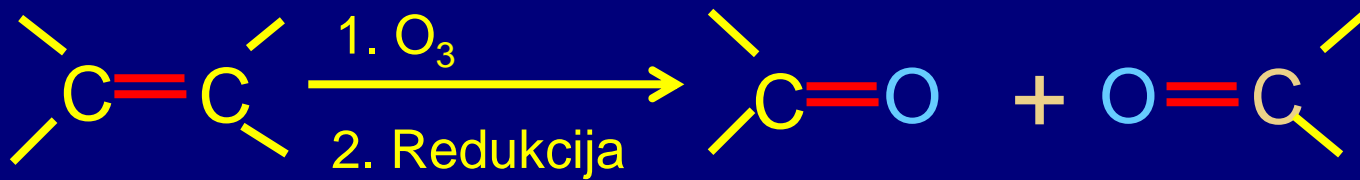


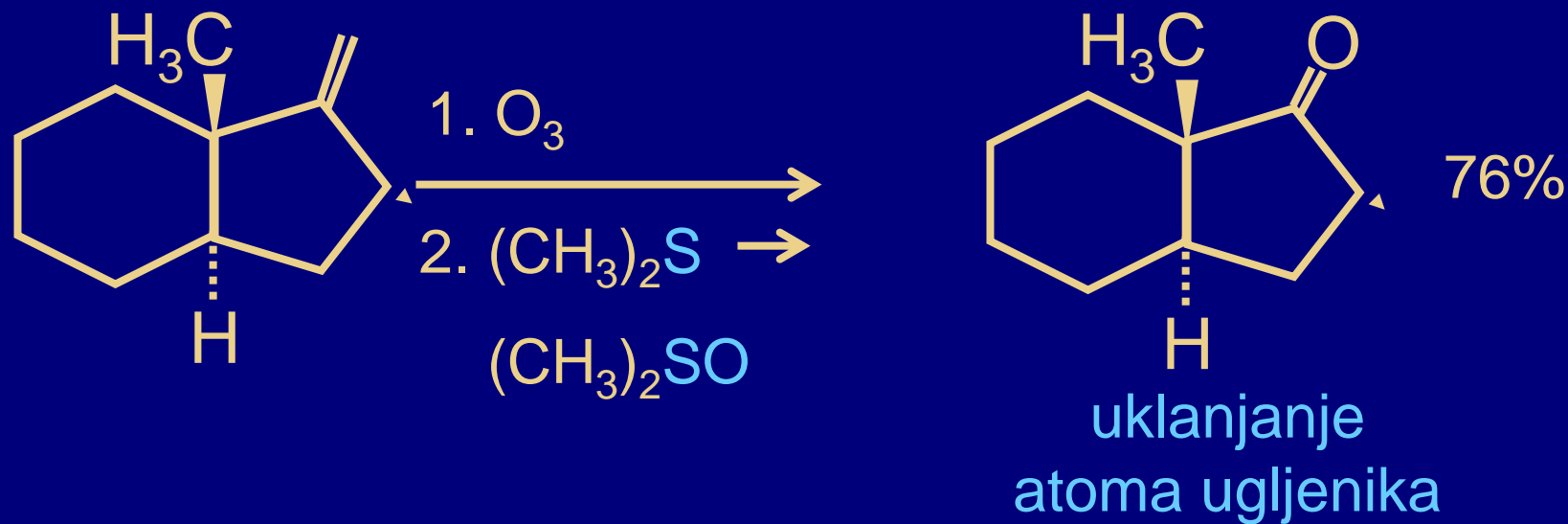
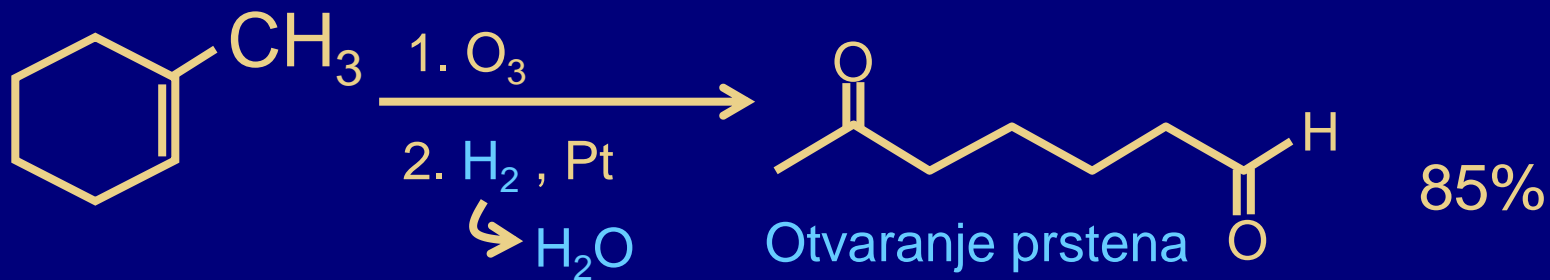
Zbog toga što je OsO<sub>4</sub> skup i vrlo toksičan, on se veoma često koristi u katalitičkim količinama, a u stehiometrijskim količinama koristi se drugo oksidaciono sredstvo, koje ima ulogu da vrši ponovnu oksidaciju redukovanog osmijuma



# Ozonoliza

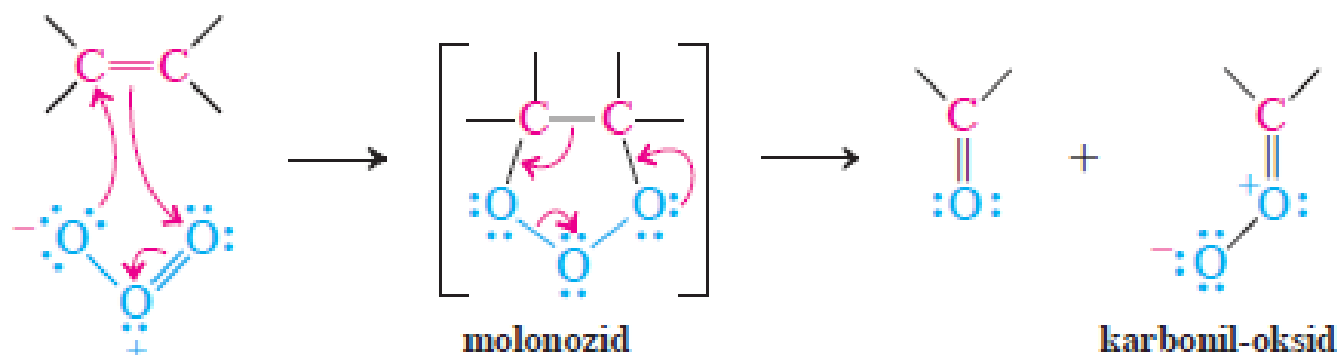
Oksidativno raskidanje C=C veze  
1. O<sub>3</sub>, 2. Redukcija "ozonide"



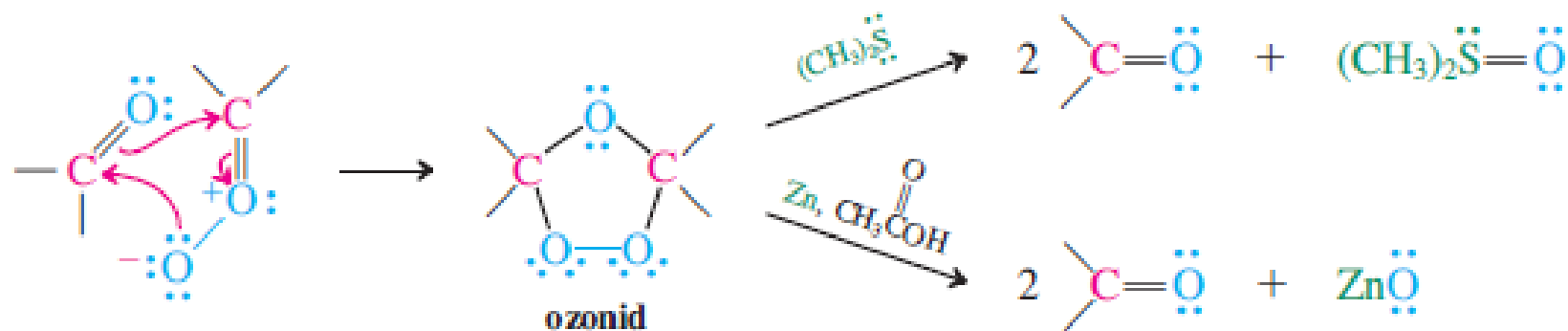


## Mehanizam ozonolize

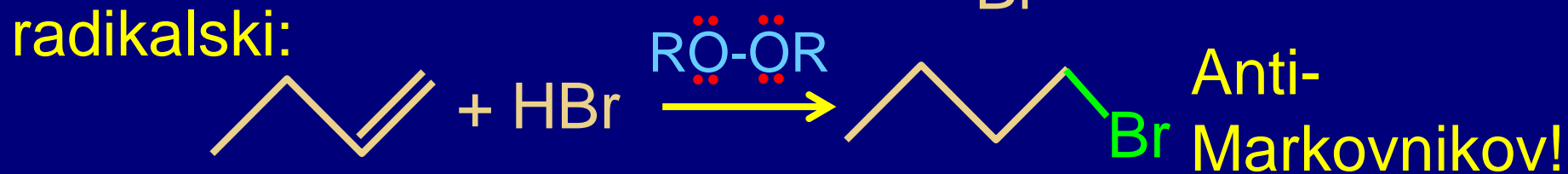
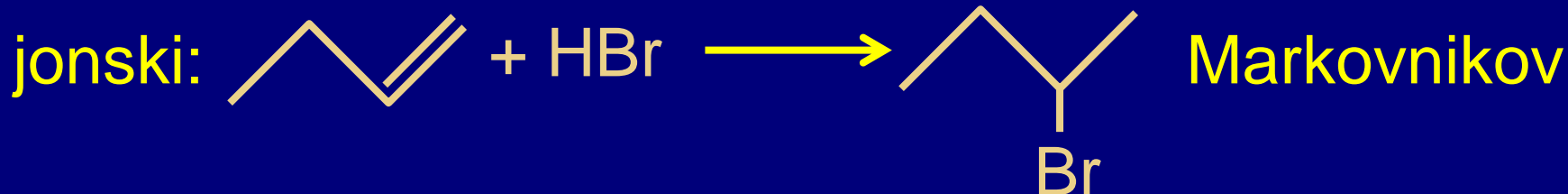
### FAZA 1. Nastajanje i raskidanje molnozida



### FAZA 2. Nastajanje i redukcija ozonida

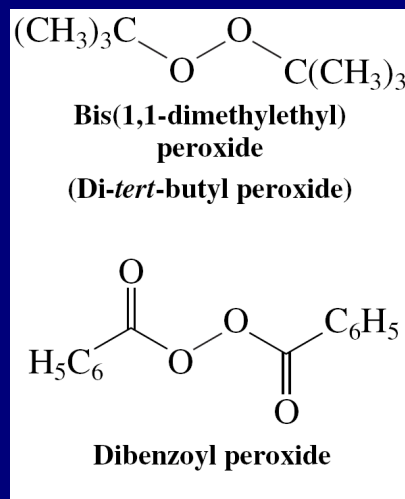


# Radikalske adicije hidrobromovanje alkena



Dva potpuno različita mehanizma!!!!

Peroksidi kao  
radikaliski inicijatori



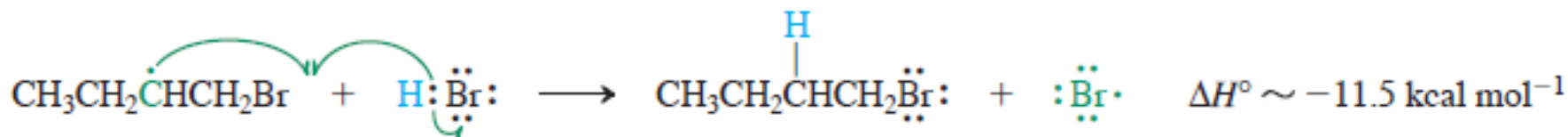
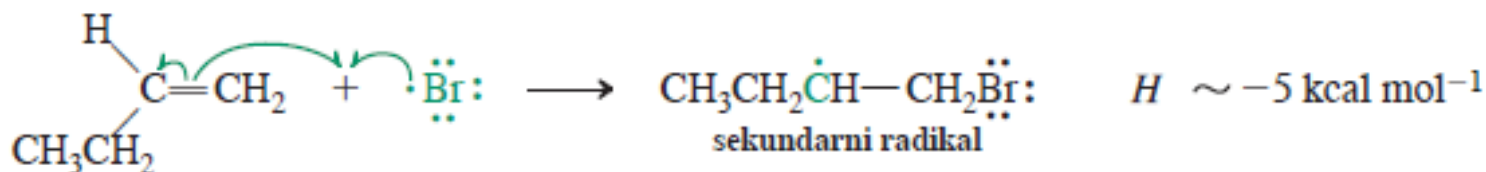
# Poređenje sa radikalnim halogenovanjem ugljovodonika:

## Mehanizam radikalskog hidrobromovanja

### FAZA INICIRANJA



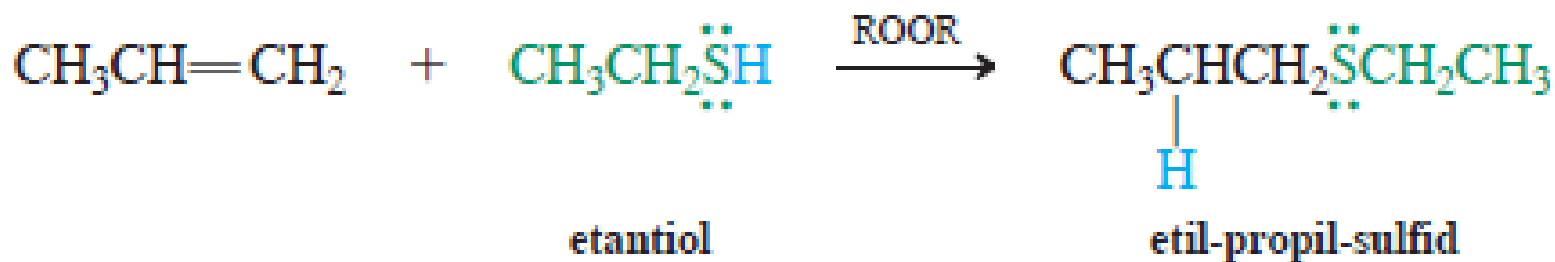
### FAZA PROPAGACIJE



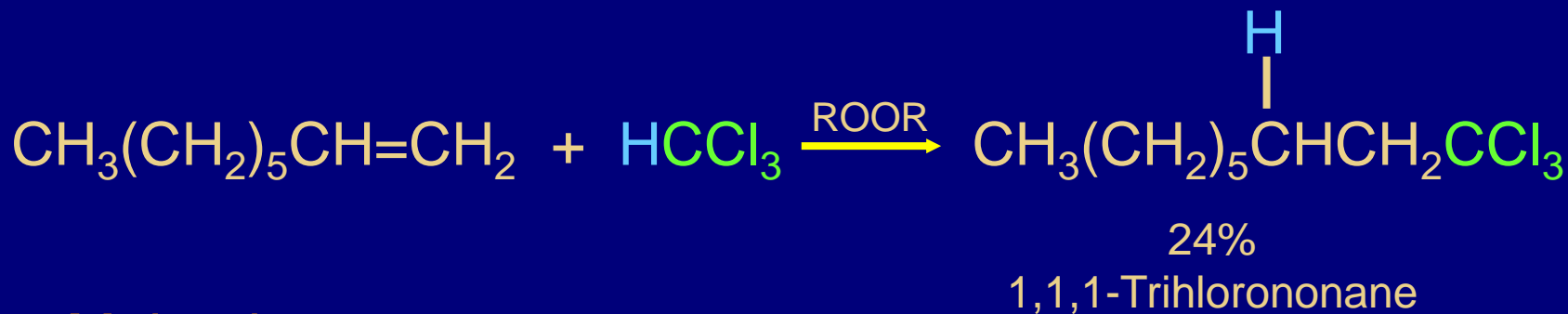
HCl i HI zbog nepovoljne kinetike ne daju anti-Markovnikov-ljeve adicione proizvode, jer je jedna od faza propagacije endotermna. Adicija HCl i HI se vrši isključivo jonskim mehanizmom.

Tioli uspešno podležu anti-Markovnikov-ljevoj adiciji na alkene

### Radikalske adicije tiola na alkene



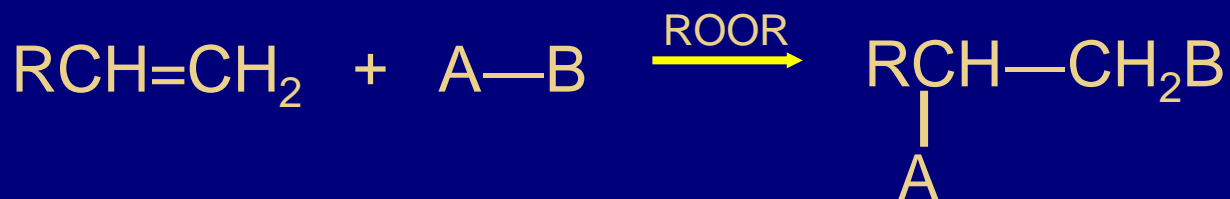
# Adicija hloroforma



Mehanizam:



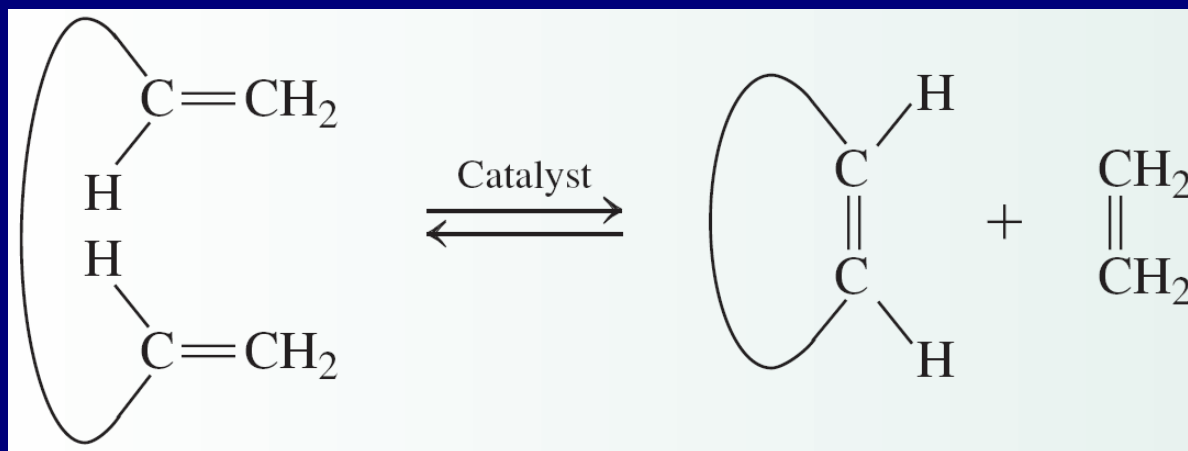
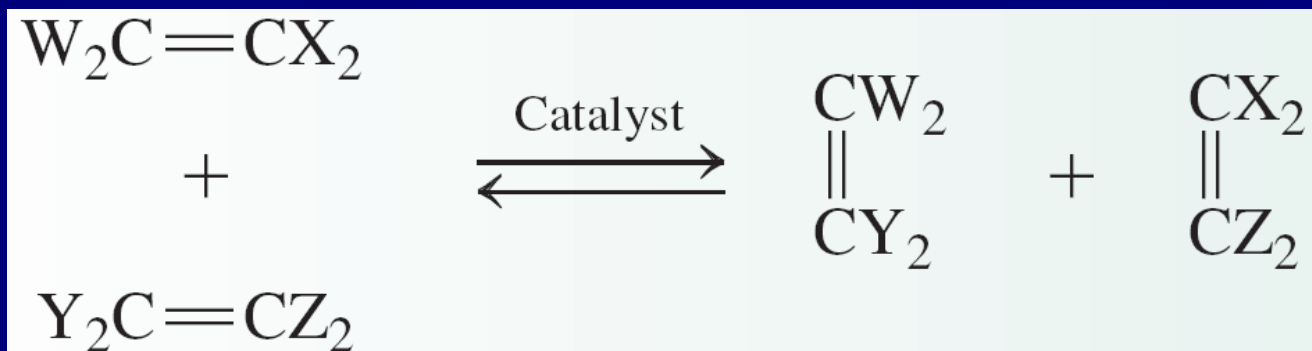
Generalno:





# Nobel-ova nagrada za hemiju 2005

Metateza alkena:



Chauvin, Schrock, Grubbs

# Polimerizacija alkena

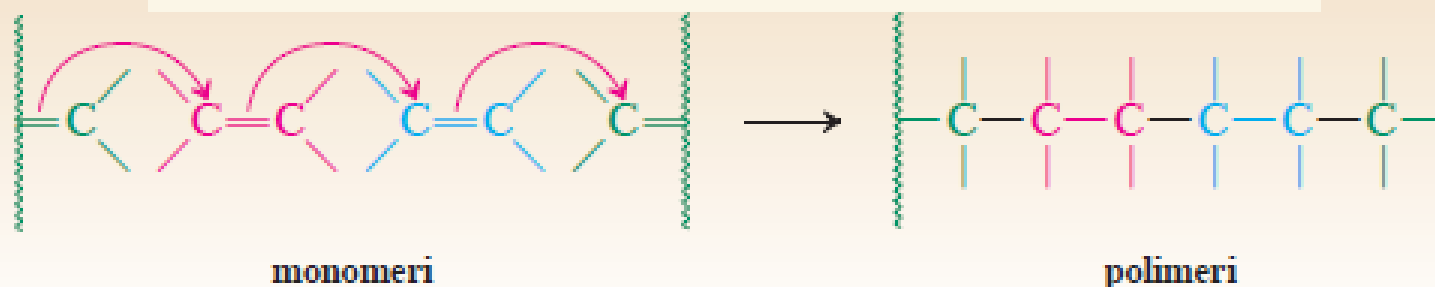
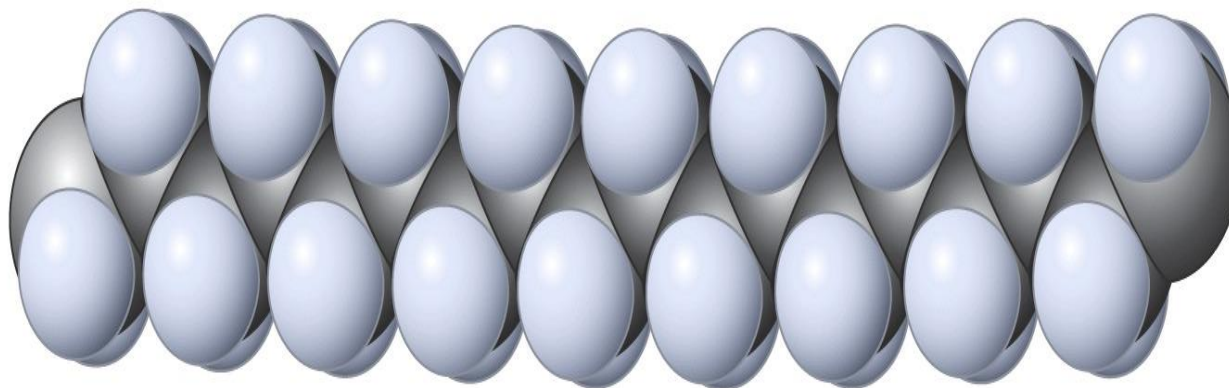
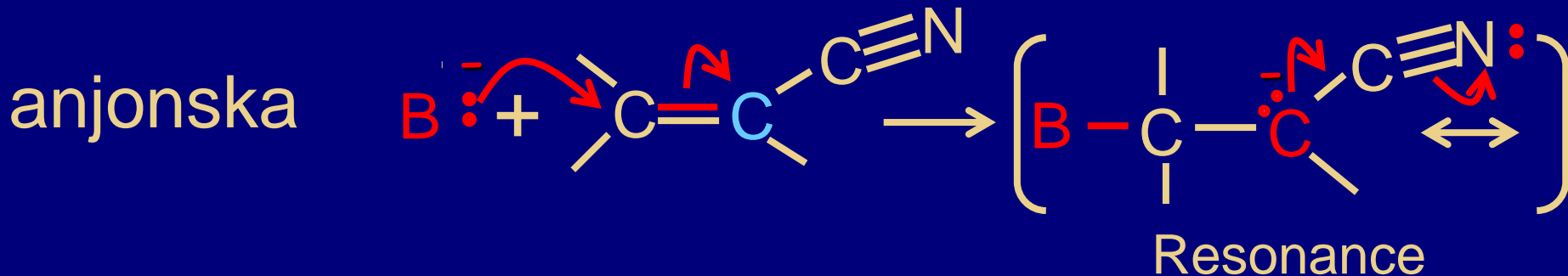
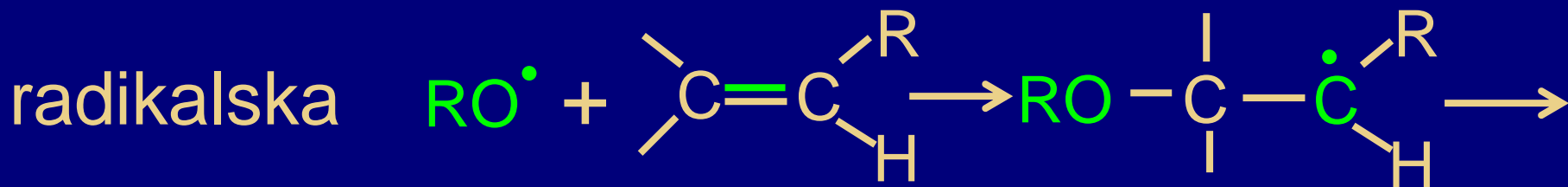
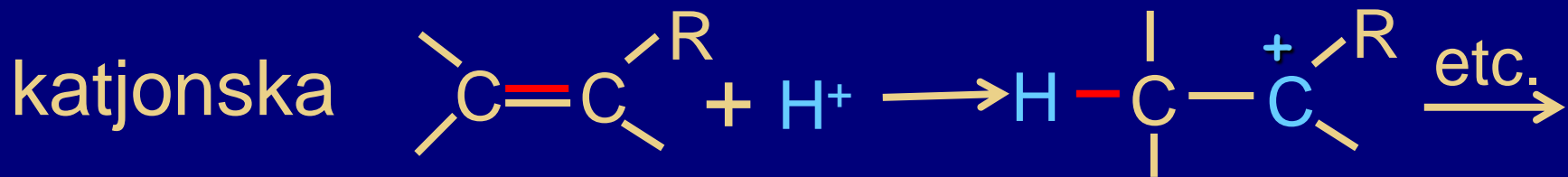


TABELA 12-3

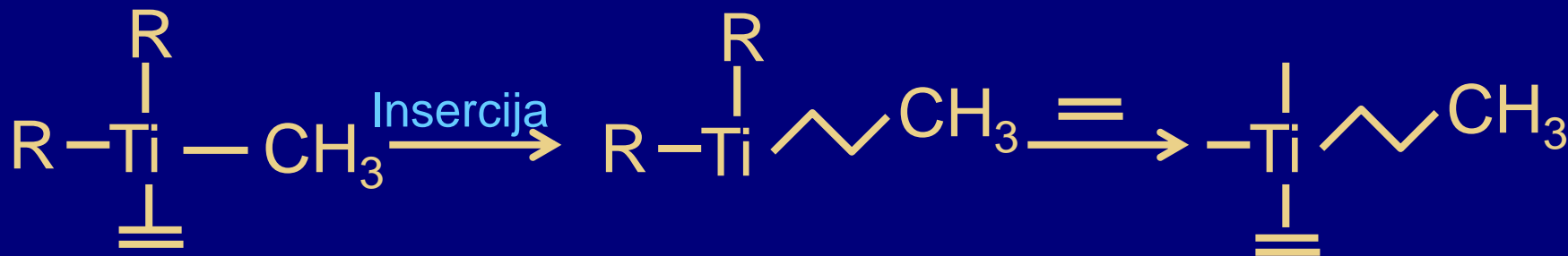
Uobičajeni polimeri i njihovi monomeri

| Monomer | Struktura                        | Polimer<br>(uobičajeno ime) | Struktura                      | Primena               |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| eten    | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$ | polietilen                  | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n-$ | čuvanje hrane, posude |





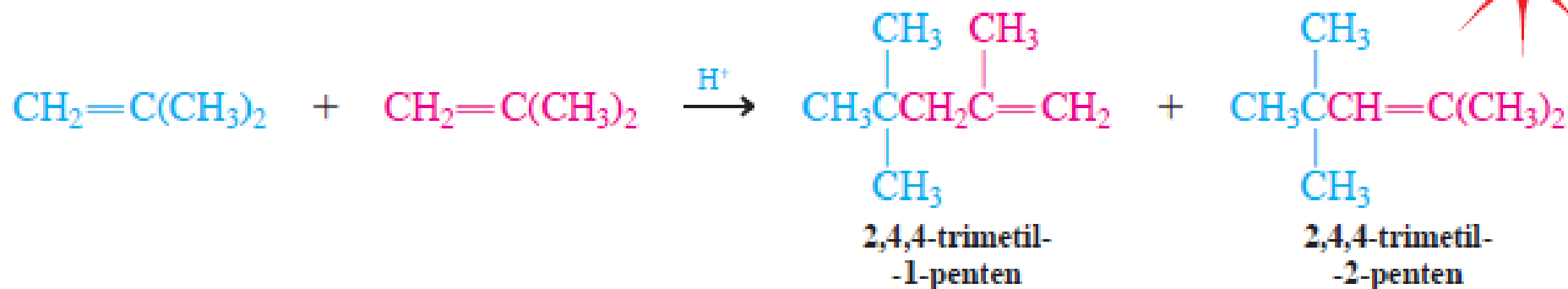
Metali (Ti, Zr, lanthanidi): Ziegler-Natta; mehanizam preko organometala



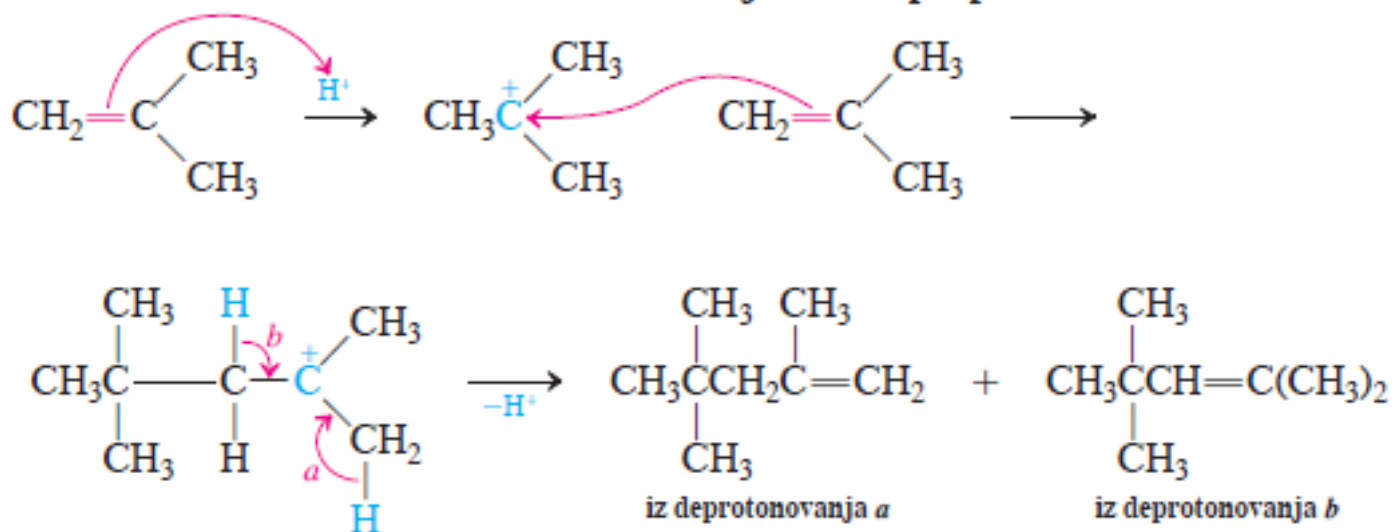
# Kiselo-katalizovana reakcija

## Reakcija preko karbokatjona.

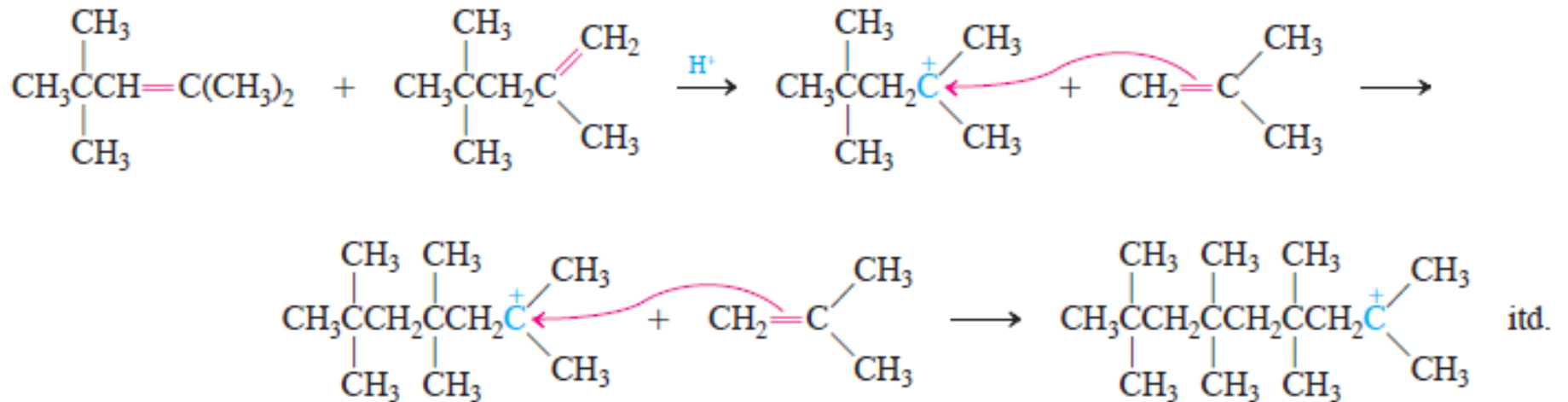
### Dimerizacija 2-metilpropena



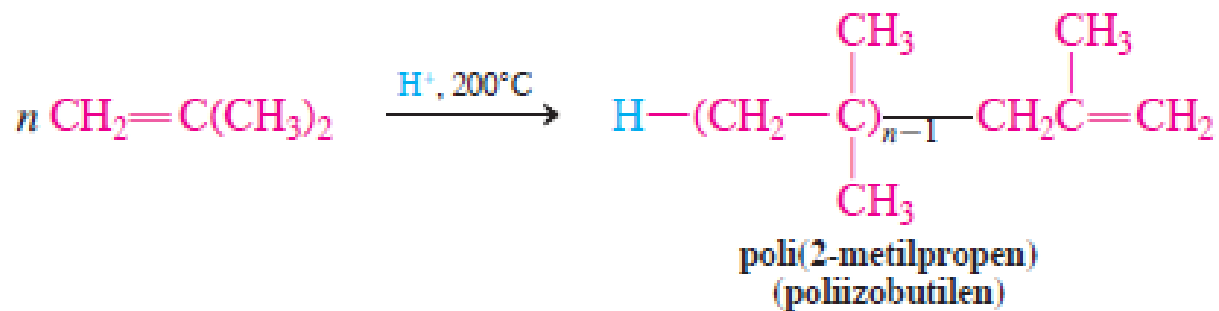
### Mehanizam dimerizacije 2-metilpropena



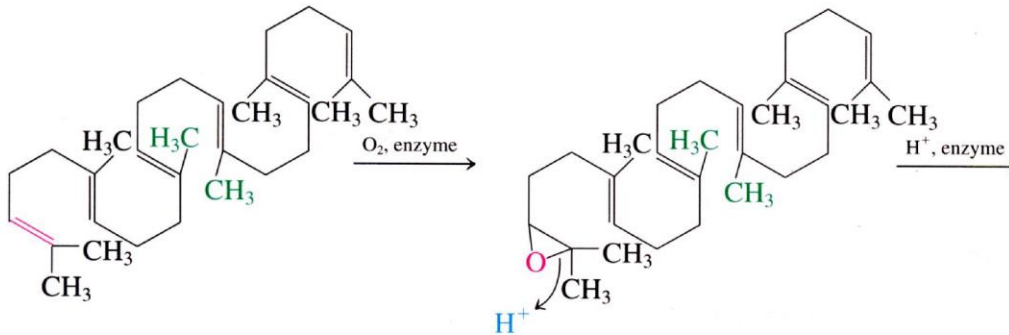
### Oligomerizacija dimera 2-metilpropena



### Polimerizacija 2-metilpropena

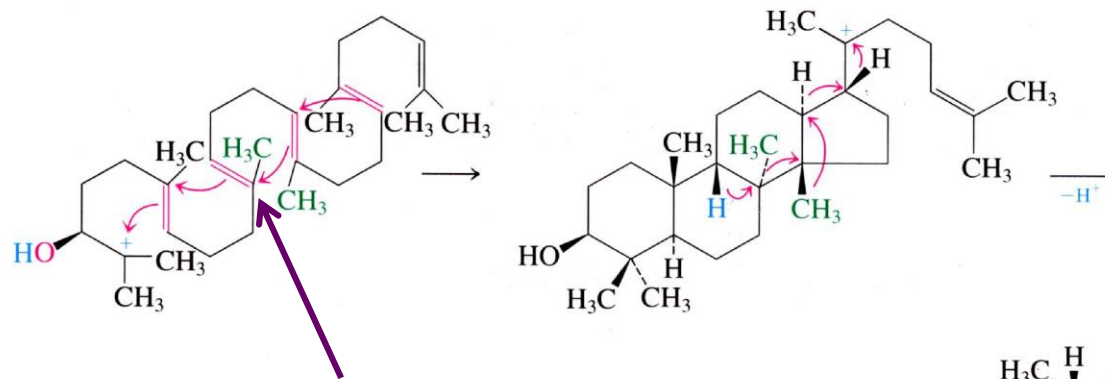


# Kontrolisana oligomerizacija u prirodi: kiselo-katalizovana sinteza steroida (postupna)

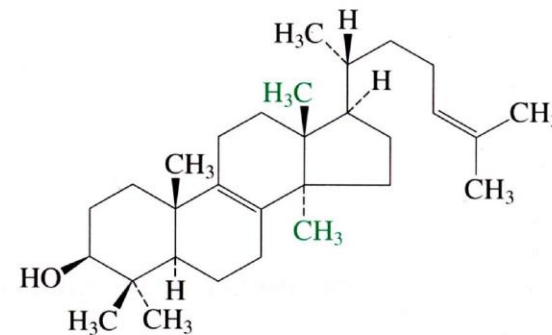


Squalene

Squalene oxide

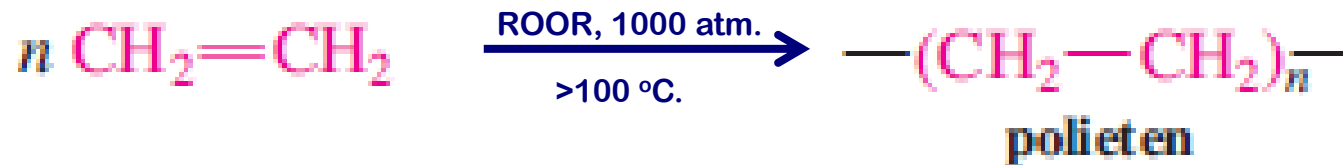


This one is weird;  
makes sec. cation.  
True?



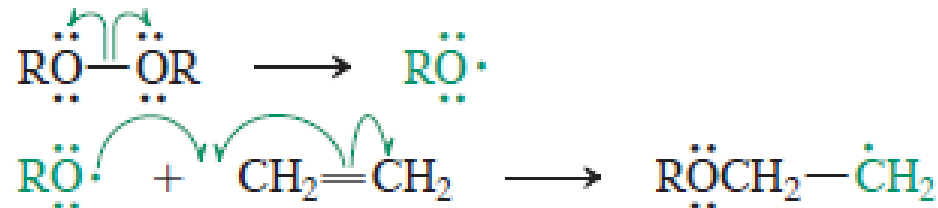
Lanosterol

# Radikalska polimerizacija

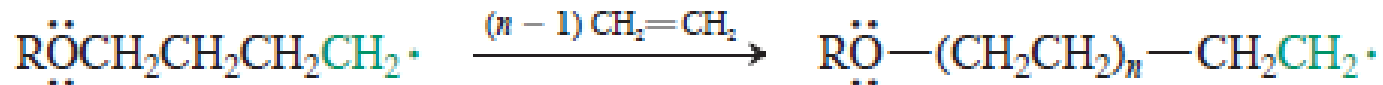
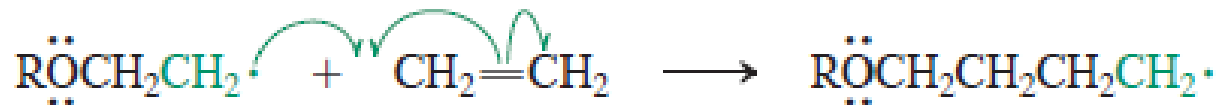


## Mehanizam radikalske polimerizacije etena

### FAZA INICIRANJA



### FAZA PROPAGACIJE



# Anjonska polimerizacija

Anjonska polimerizacija superlepka (metil  $\alpha$ -cijanoakrilat)

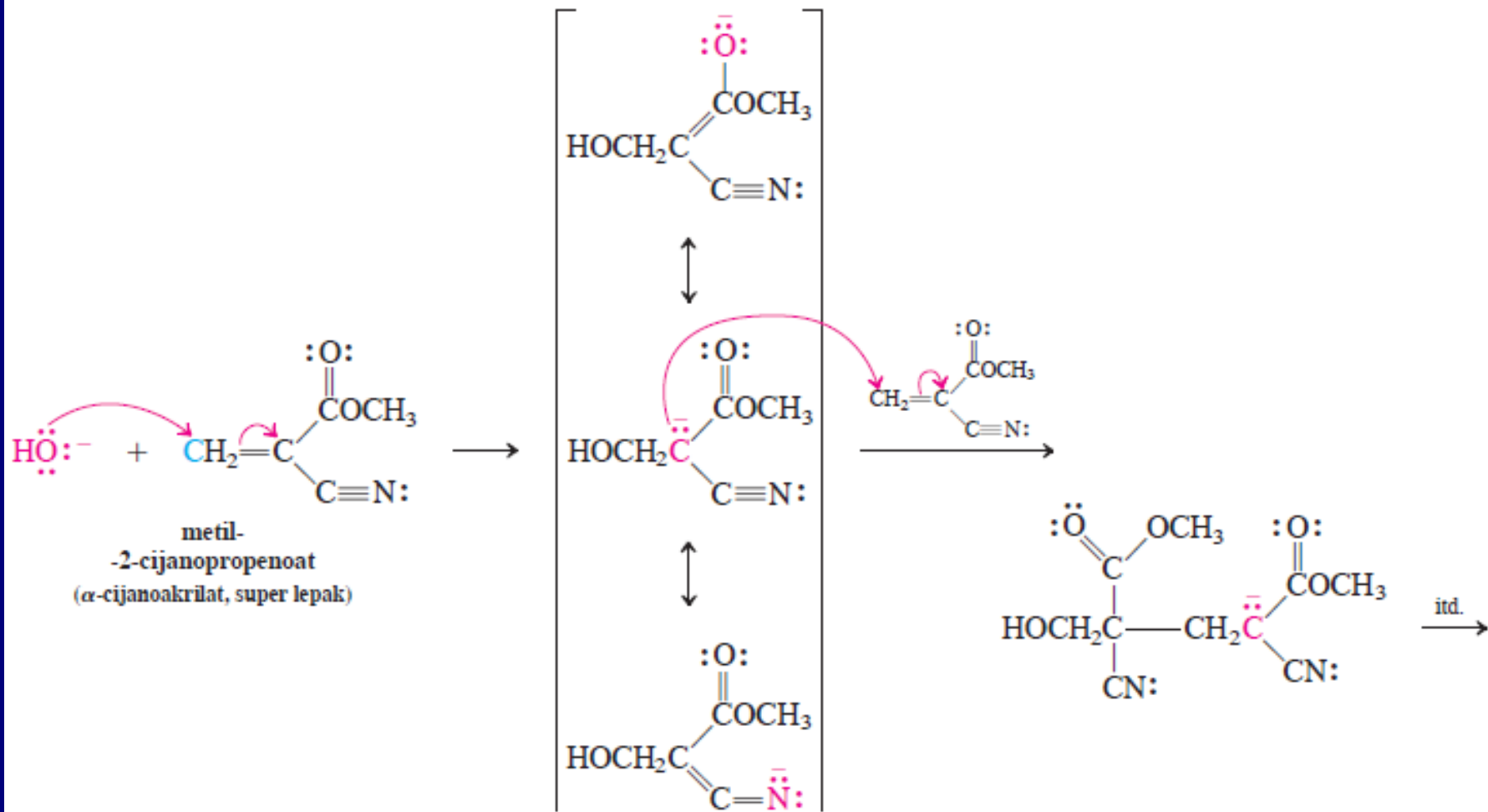
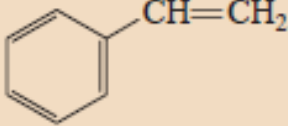
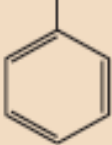




TABELA 12-3

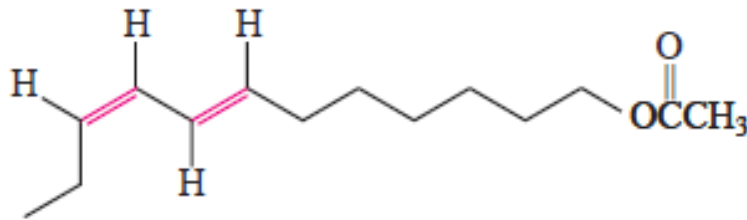
## Uobičajeni polimeri i njihovi monomeri

| Monomer   | Struktura   | Polimer<br>(uobičajeno ime) | Struktura  | Primena                            |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| eten  | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$  | polietilen                  | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n-$   | čuvanje hrane, posude              |
| hloreten<br>(vinil-hlorid)                        | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCl}$  | poli(vinil-hlorid)<br>(PVC) | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH})_n-$<br> <br>Cl  | cevi, vinilne tkanine              |
| tetrafluoretan                                    | $\text{F}_2\text{C}=\text{CF}_2$  | teflon                      | $-(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_n-$   | posude u kome ne zagoreva hrana    |
| etenilbenzen<br>(stiren)                          |                  | polistiren                  | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH})_n-$<br> <br> | penasti materijal za pakovanje     |
| propenonitril<br>(akrilonitril)                   | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \text{C}\equiv\text{N} \end{matrix}$       | orlon                       | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH})_n-$<br> <br>CN  | odeća, sintetička vlakna           |
| metil 2-metil-<br>propenoat (metil<br>metakrilat) | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{COCH}_3 \\ \text{O} \end{matrix}$ | pleksiglas                  | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{C})_n-$<br> <br>CH <sub>3</sub><br> <br>CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>                              | providne ploče otporne na udar     |
| 2-metilpropen<br>(izobutilen)                     | $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix}$               | elastol                     | $-(\text{CH}_2\text{C})_n-$<br> <br>CH <sub>3</sub><br> <br>CH <sub>3</sub>  | sredstvo za čišćenje naftnih mrlja |

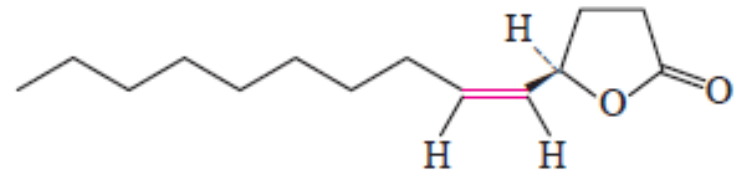
# Alkeni u prirodi: feromoni

Feromoni su hemijske supstance koje služe za komunikaciju u okviru vrste. Postoje seksualni feromoni, feromoni za obeležavanje kretanja, feromoni upozoravnja, odbrambeni feromoni

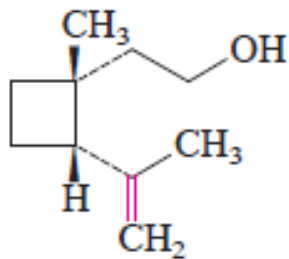
## Feromoni insekata



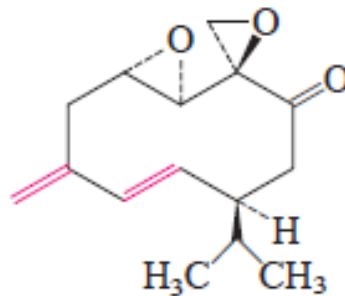
evropskog vinskog moljca



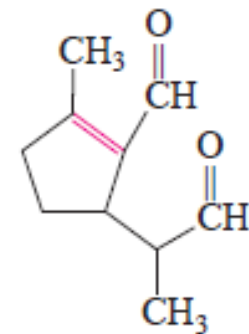
japanske bube



mužjaka loptastog žiška



američke bubašvabe



odbrambeni feromon  
larve bube listara