

**Definition 1.** Let  $X$  be a variety.  $\dim X = \text{tr.d.}$

If  $U$  is an open and nonempty set in  $X$ ,  $\dim U = \dim X$ . If  $k$  is algebraically closed, the following are true:

- i.  $\dim X = 0$
- ii.  $\dim X = k$
- iii.  $X$  is a point.

**Proposition 1.** Let  $Y$  be a proper closed subvariety of  $X$ .

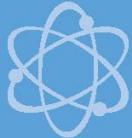
*Proof*

**Lem**

tr.d.  $R$  is the tr.d. of  $R$  over  $k$  if and only if  $P$  is the tr.d. of  $R$  over  $k$  for every  $P$  in the convention, where  $R$  is the tr.d. of the quotient field of  $R$ . If the

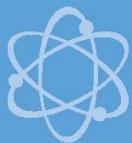
# KIRALNOST I OPTIČKA AKTIVNOST





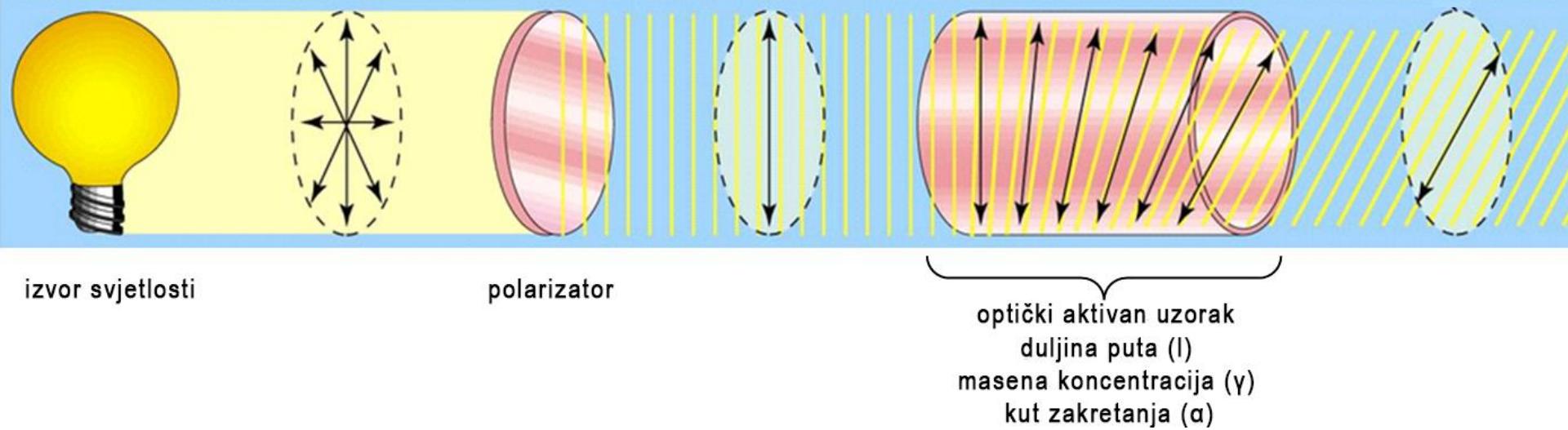
# Optički aktivne tvari

- Važno njihovo poznavanje u biokemijskim reakcijama
- Imaju istu molekulsku formulu i isti slijed atoma, ali različit prostorni raspored atoma
- Zato imaju različita biokemijska ponašanja
- One zakreću ravninu polariziranoga svjetla
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q-YhdLDbe5o>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=71GjsRnsoL8>

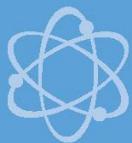


# Optički aktivne tvari

- zakreću ravninu polarizirane svjetlosti



$$[\alpha] = \frac{\Lambda}{\gamma l} \quad \text{Specifično zakretanje}$$



# Izomeri

Strukturni  
(konstitucijski)

Stereoizomeri

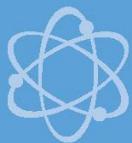
Konfiguracijski

Konformacijski

Enantiomeri

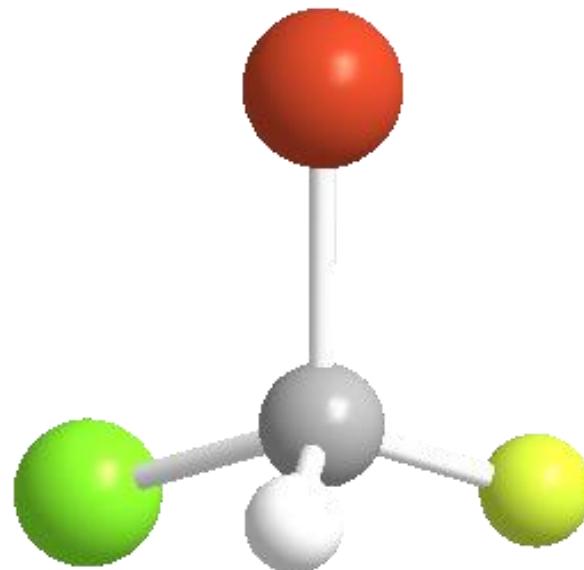
Dijastereomeri





# Kiralne molekule

- kiralni C atom – asimetrično supstituiran
- optički aktivne molekule

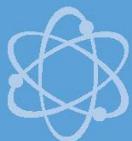




## Primjer:

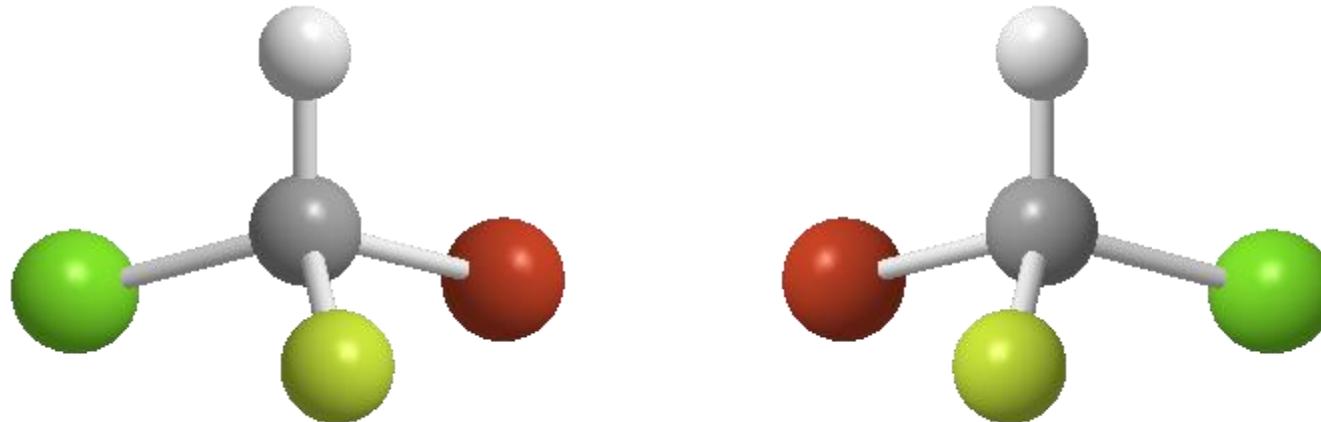
Nacrtaj molekule pa odredite jesu li kiralne:

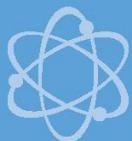
- 2-brombutan
- pentan-2-ol
- pentan-3-ol
- 2-metoksibutan-2-ol



# Enantiomeri

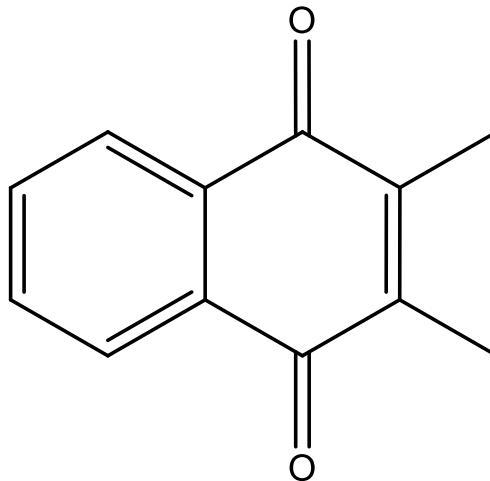
- izomeri koji se razlikuju po prostornom usmjerenju atoma
- odnose se kao predmet i zrcalna slika
- ne mogu se preklopiti zrcalnom slikom



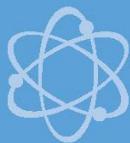


# Određivanje broja stereoizomera

- kiralno središte: asimetrično supstituirani C atom
- broj stereoizomera:  $2^n$  ( $n$  - broj kiralnih središta)



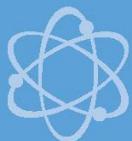
$2^2 - 4$  stereoizomera



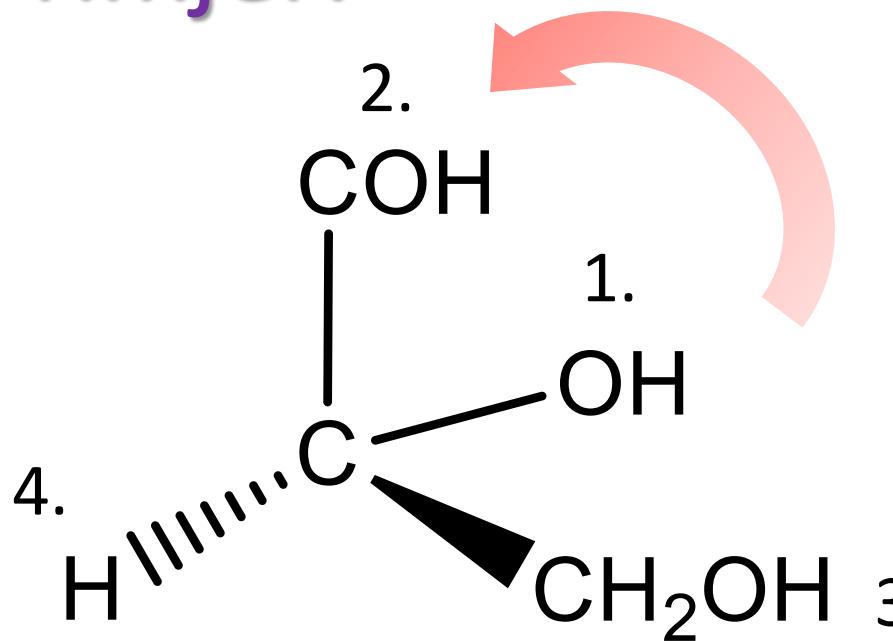
# Određivanje absolutne konfiguracije prema CIP pravilima

Cahn                  }  
Ingold                  } 1964. predložili pravila za određivanje  
Prelog                  } strukture kiralnih molekula

1. potražiti kiralno središte
2. odrediti 4 supstituenta
3. poredati supstituente prema atomskom broju
4. molekula se promatra kroz srednji ugljikov atom u smjeru 4. skupine



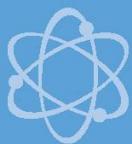
## Primjer:



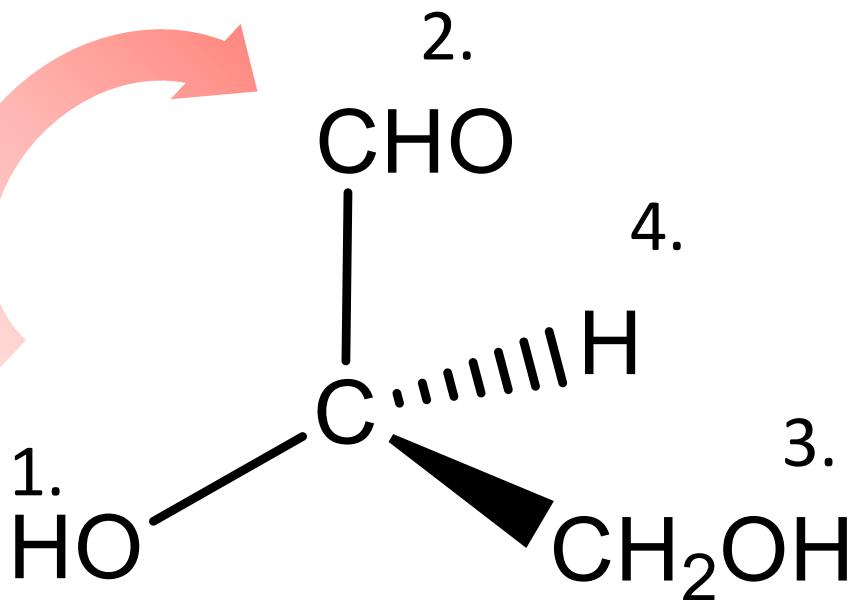
S-( $-$ )-gliceraldehid

1.  $-\text{OH}$
2.  $-\text{COH}$
3.  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
4.  $-\text{H}$

**S (sinister) – ulijevo**  
**R (rectus) – udesno**



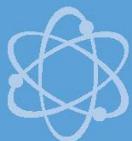
## Primjer:



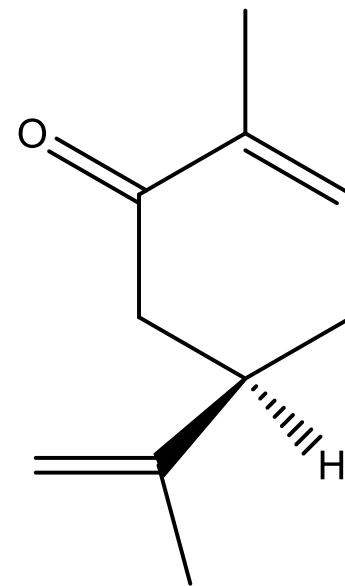
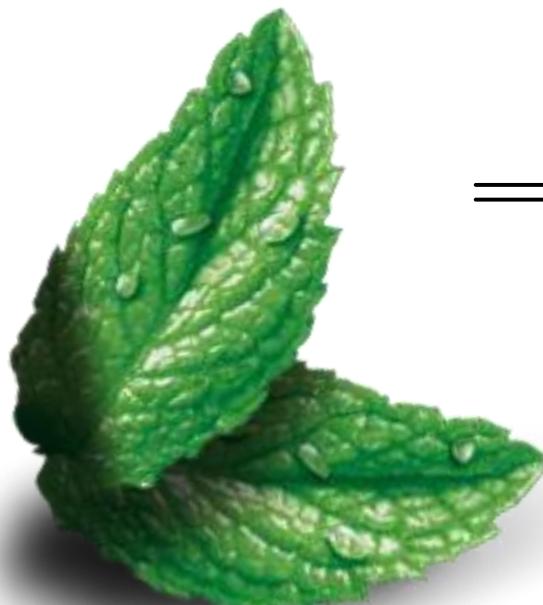
R-(+)-gliceraldehid

## Racemat (R,S ili ±)

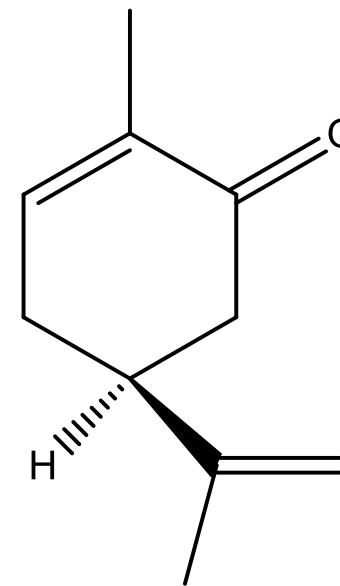
- smjesa koja se sastoji od jednakih količina R i S enantiomera
- nije optički aktivna



# Enantiomeri u prirodi

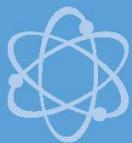


S-(+)-karvon



R(-)-karvon

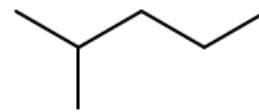
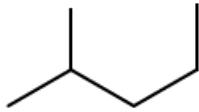




# Provjerite svoje znanje!

1. Navedite jesu li članovi u prikazanim parovima konstitucijski izomeri ili je riječ o istim spojevima.

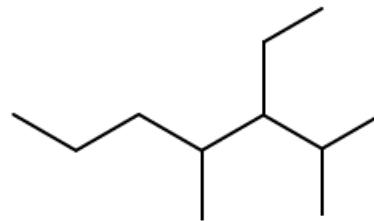
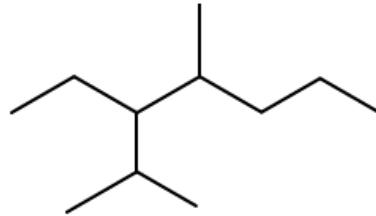
(a)



(b)



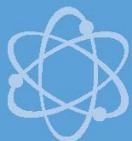
(c)



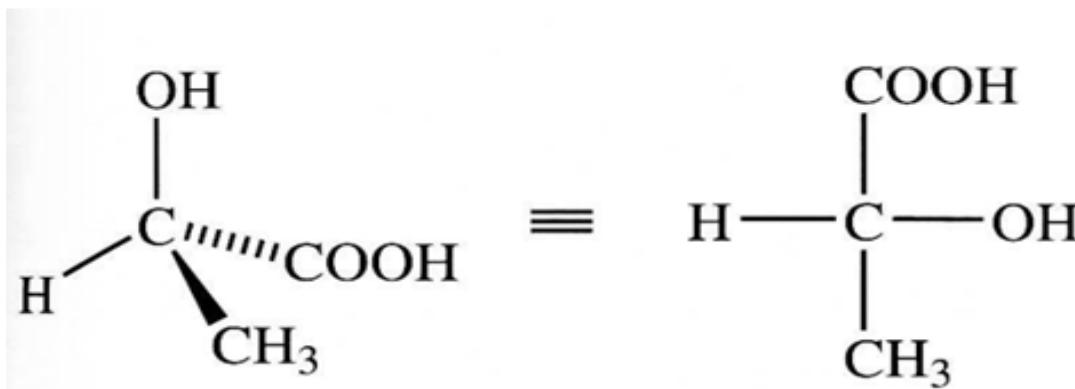


## 5. Odaberite T ako je tvrdnja točna, N ako tvrdnja nije točna:

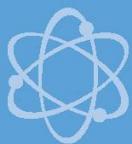
- a. Enantiomeri se odnose kao predmet i slika u zrcalu koji se ne mogu preklopiti; oni su nužno kiralne molekule. T      N
- b. Kiralne molekule ne zakreću ravninu polarizirane svjetlosti. T      N
- c. Enantiomeri imaju jednaku kemijsku reaktivnost i jednaka fizička svojstva: talište, vrelište, topljivost u vodi, gustoću. T      N
- d. Kiralni spojevi moraju nužno biti optički aktivni. T      N



## 6. Odredite apsolutnu konfiguraciju (R/S).

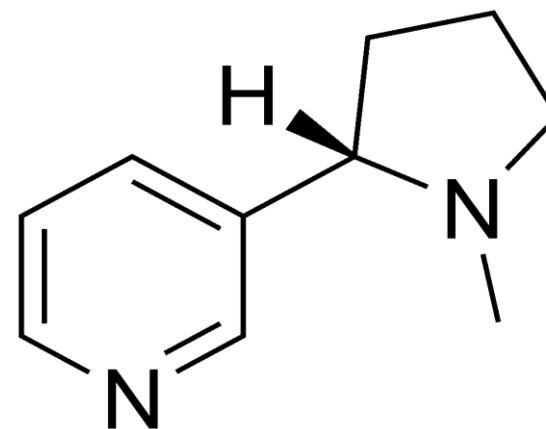


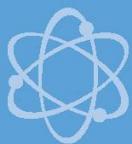
- Atom koji se označava brojem 1, u skladu s uobičajenim nomenklturnim pravilima, u formuli se stavlja na vrh glavnoga lanca koji se crta vertikalnom crtom, dok se ostale skupine crtaju s obje strane glavnoga lanca.
- Naglasimo da dvodimensijska Fischerova projekcijska formula predočuje trodimenijski raspored supstituenata oko asimetričnog C atoma: ako je C\*-atom u ravnini papira, vertikalne linije iznad i ispod C\*-atoma kovalantne su veze usmjerenе od nas (ispod ravnine papira), horizontalne linije kovalentne su veze koje idu k nama (ispred ravnine papira).



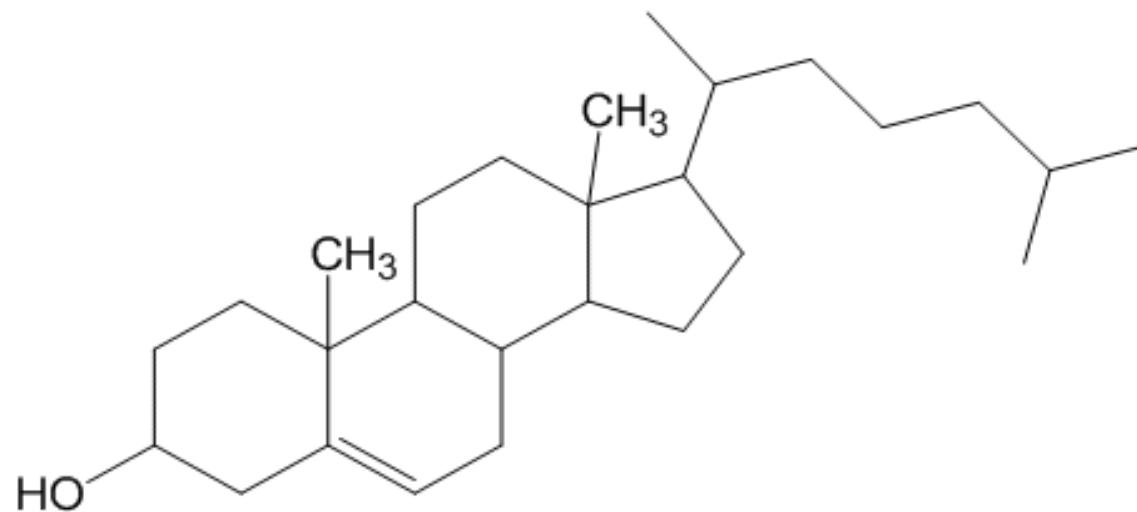
7. Odredite koliko optičkih izomera ima molekula nikotina:

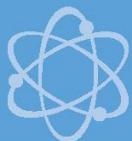
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 6
- e. 8





8. Nacrtajte molekulu kolesterola u bilježnicu pa zaokružite kiralna središta u molekuli:





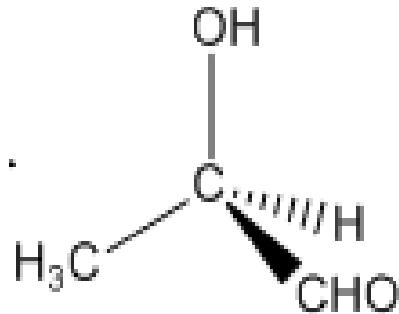
9. Nacrtajte klinastim formulama:

a. (S) 2 - klor pentan

b. (R) 2 – hidroksi butanska kiselina

10. Odredite absolutne konfiguracije i imenujte molekule:

a.



b.

