

1.8: References

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9. Hendrickson defined functionality level differently, i. e., as $f = \pi + z$ where π = number of C-C π - bonds (identical with u = unsaturation level as defined on page 12) and z = number of carbon- heteroatom attachments: Hendrickson, J. B. *Topics Current Chem.* **1976**, 62, 49. This definition has the desirable feature of indicating an equivalence for tautomers, e. g. Hendrickson's $f = 2$ for both ketones and their enols. As with our definition, Hendrickson's concept also recognizes that organic chemists view all carbinols, whether 1°, 2°, or 3° as functionally equivalent ($f = 1$), and that "there exist functional families which are easily interconverted for synthetic purposes": Hendrickson, J. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1971**, 93, 6847. But Hendrickson's f does not incorporate the concept of negative functionality levels engendered by metals or other elements, e. g. silicon, that may serve as electrofuges when attached to carbon.
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