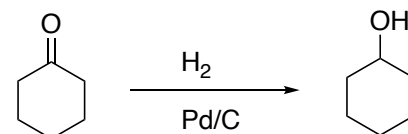
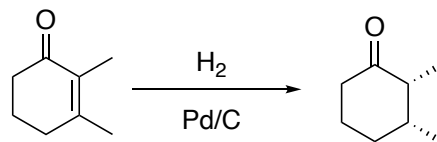
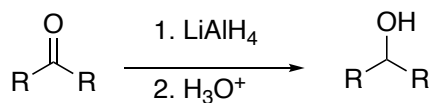
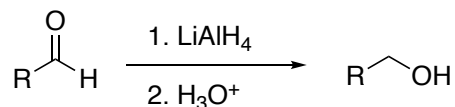
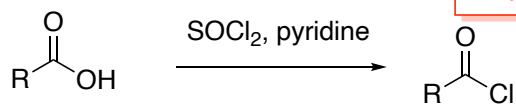
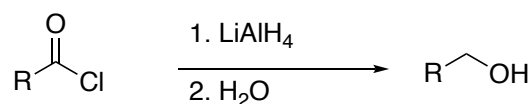
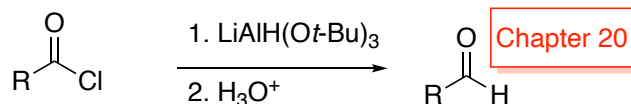
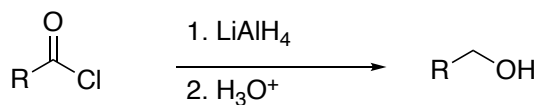
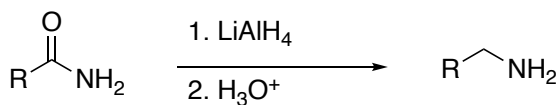
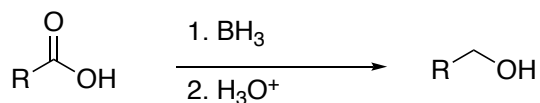
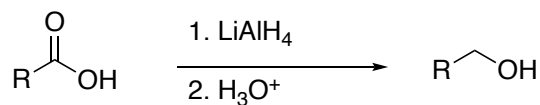
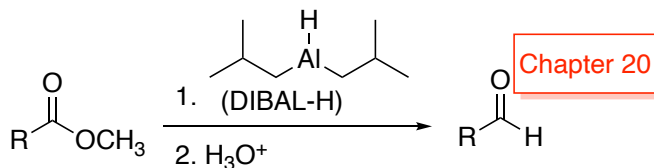
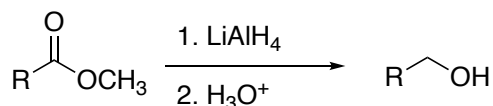
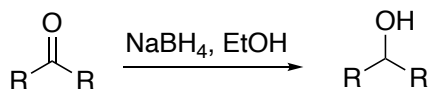
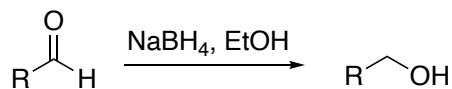


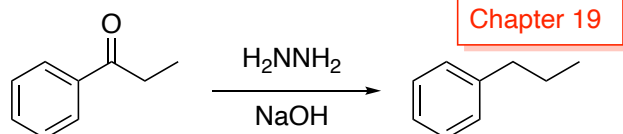
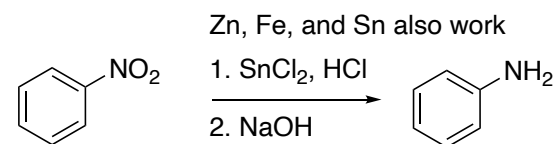
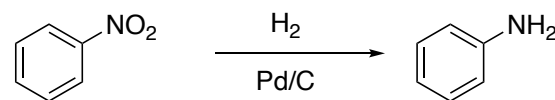
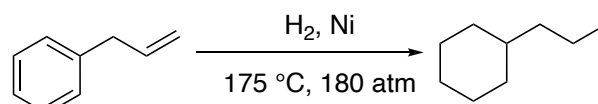
REACTION SUMMARY

Reductions

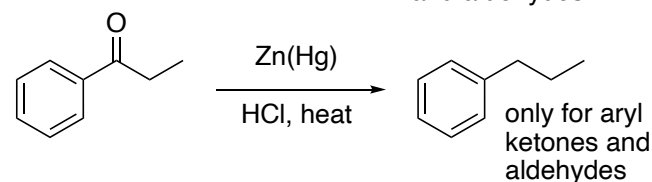
Chapter 20



Harder to accomplish than alkenes/alkynes:
requires high pressure and elevated
temperatures.

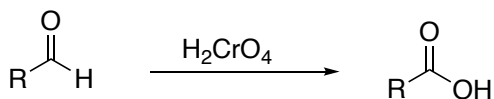
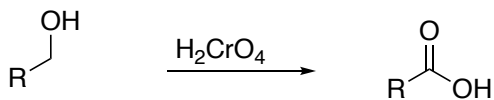
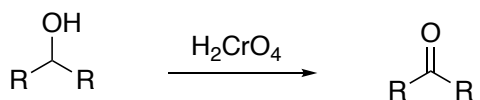


works for all ketones
and aldehydes

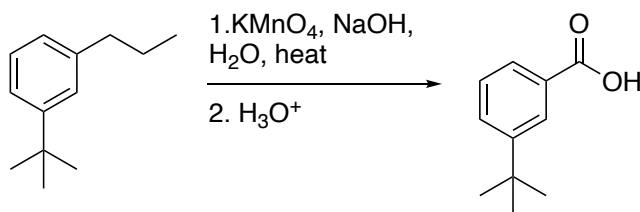
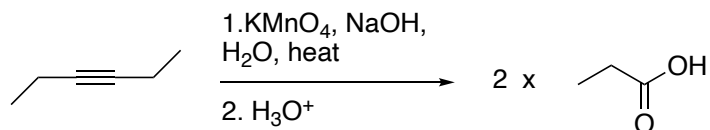
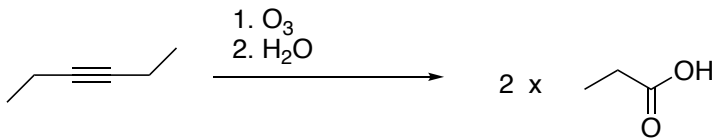
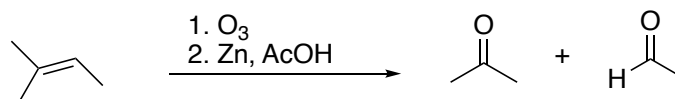
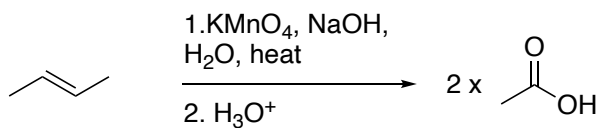
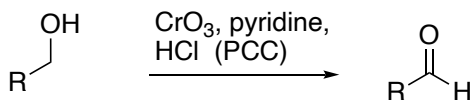
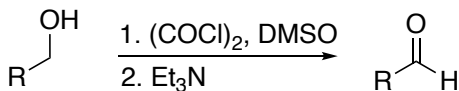


Chapter 19

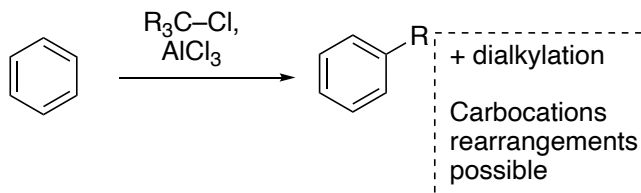
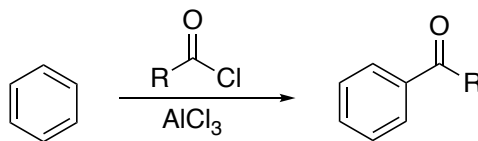
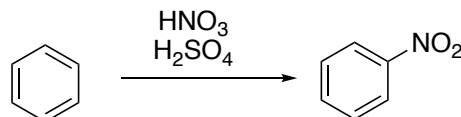
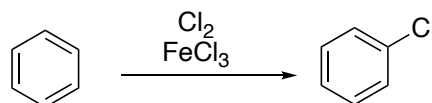
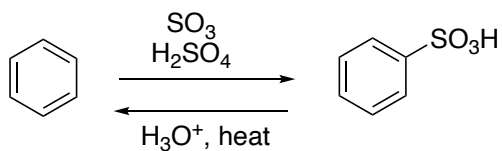
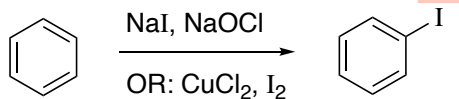
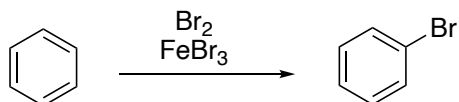
Oxidation Reactions



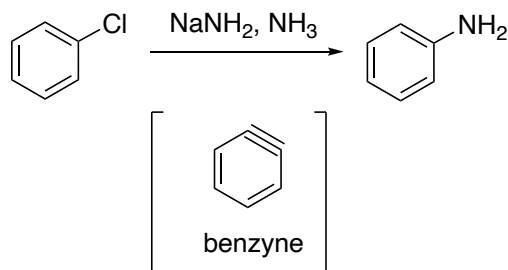
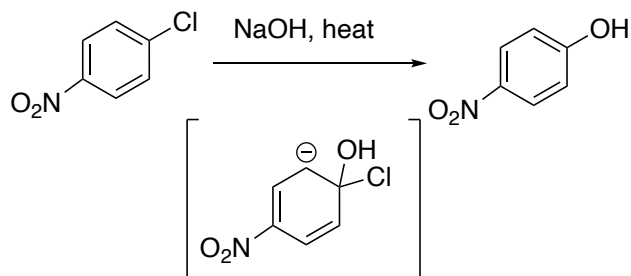
1. KMnO_4 , NaOH (aqu) Also works for the above reactions
2. H_3O^+



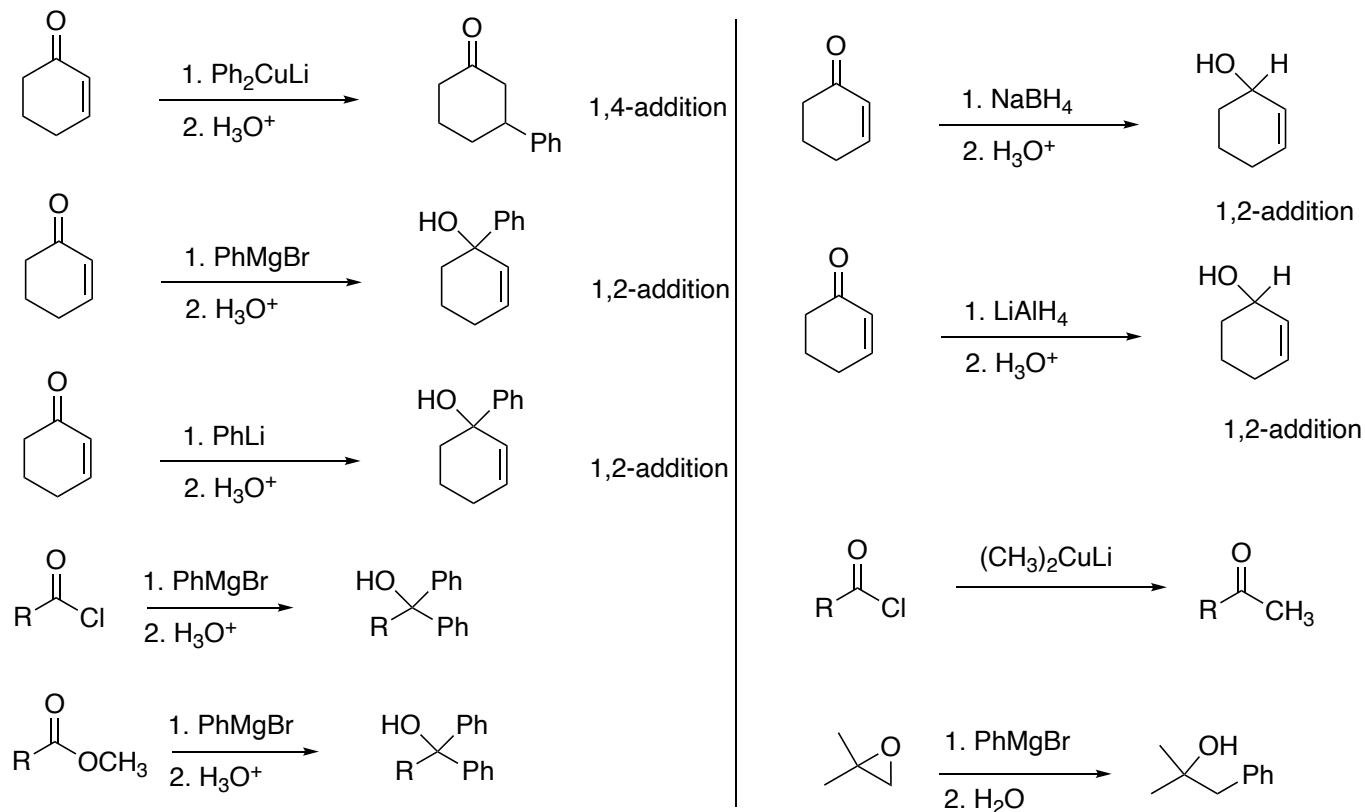
Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution



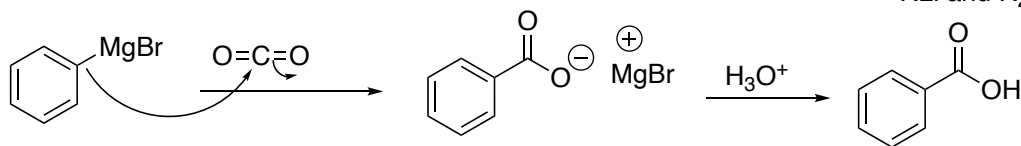
Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution



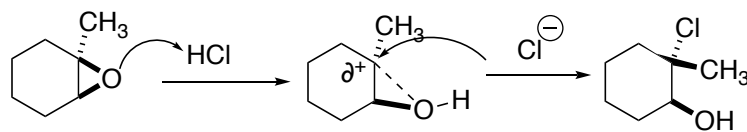
Nucleophilic Additions



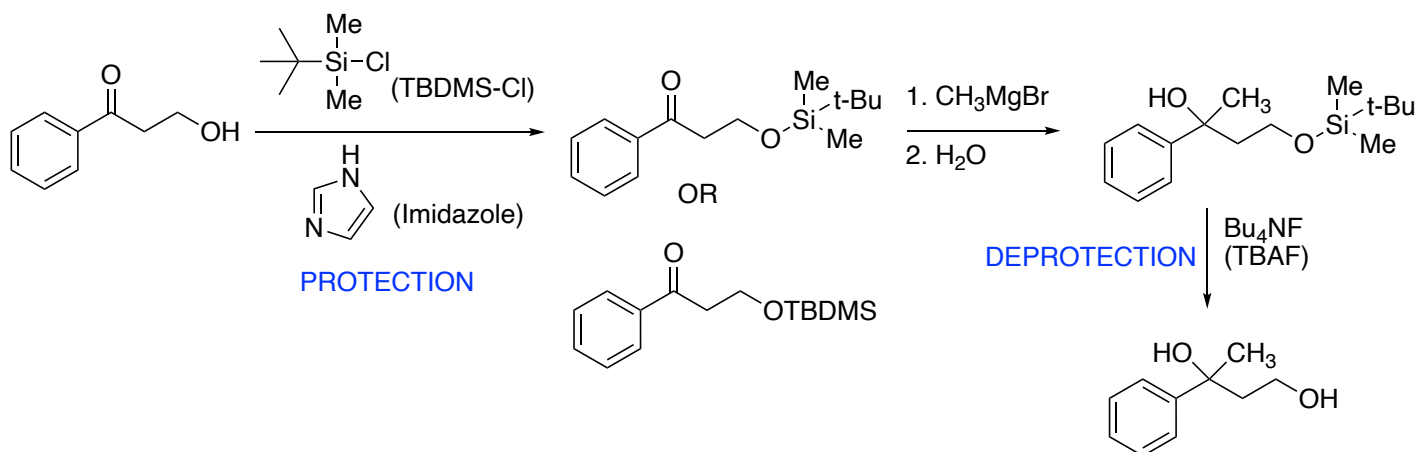
R₁Li and R₂CuLi will also open epoxides



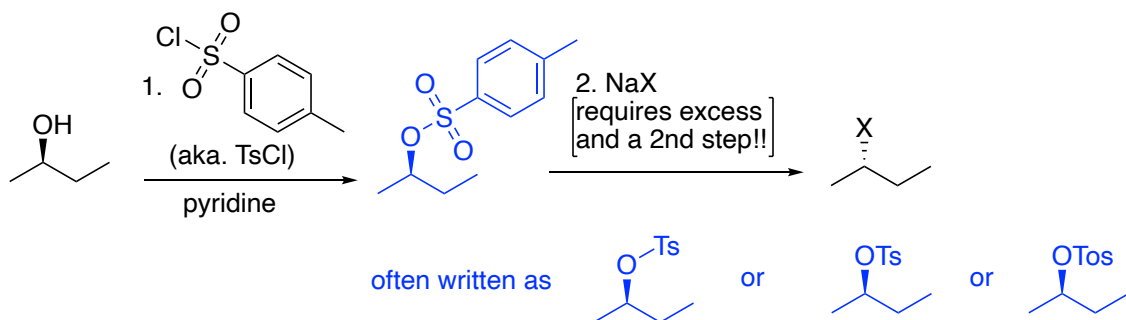
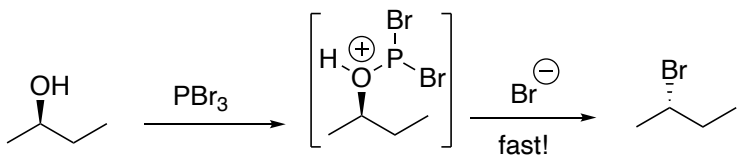
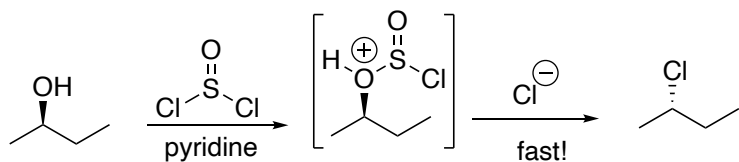
Epoxide Opening: Acid



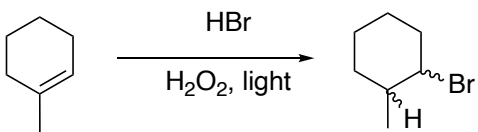
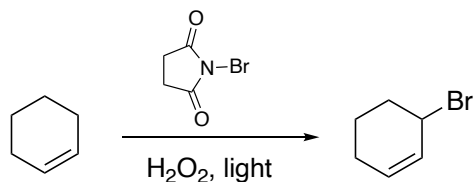
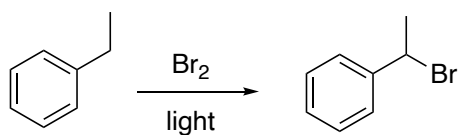
Hydroxyl Protecting Groups



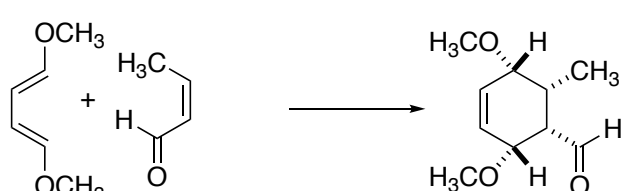
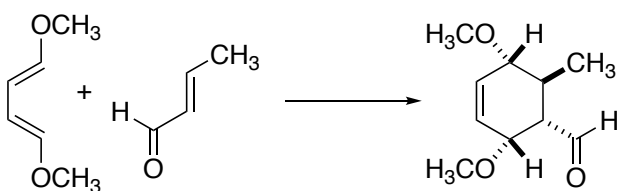
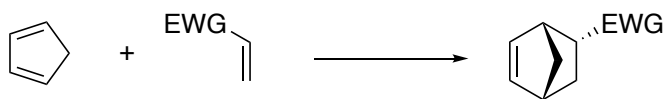
Alcohol → Halide Reactions



Radical Reactions



Diels-Alder



Both examples show endo rule applied

[unsymmetrical diene and dienophile: match electronics! and apply endo rule]

Extra Reactions

