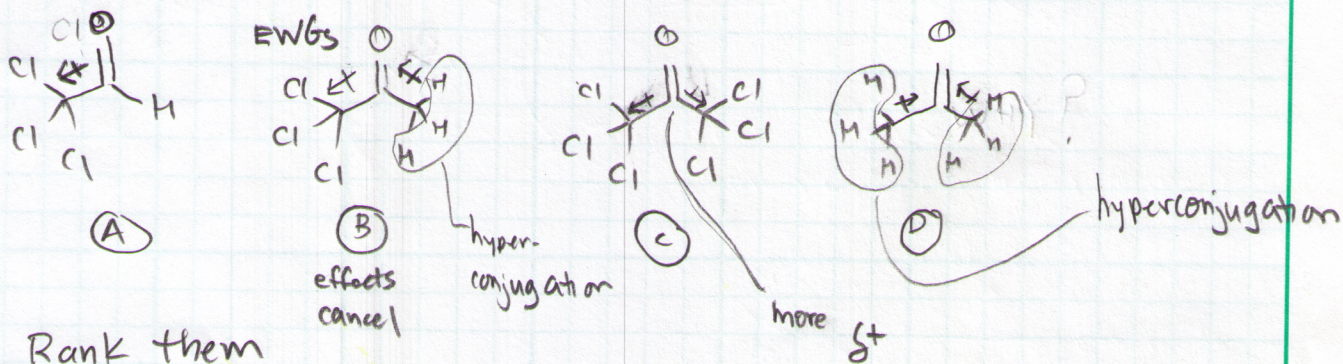
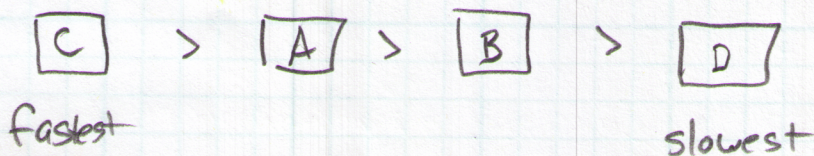


Which of the following has the faster rate of hydratⁿ by H₂O

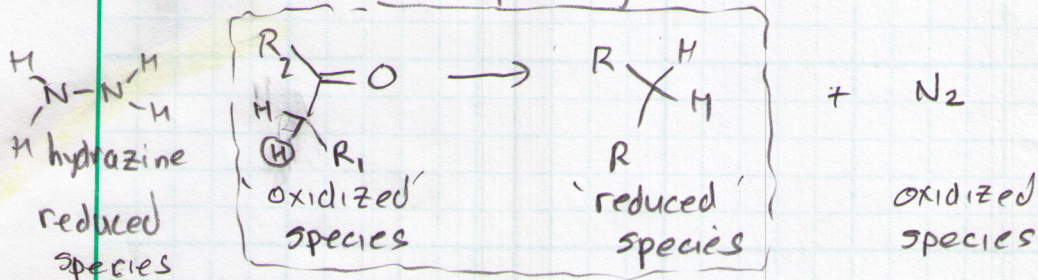


Rank them



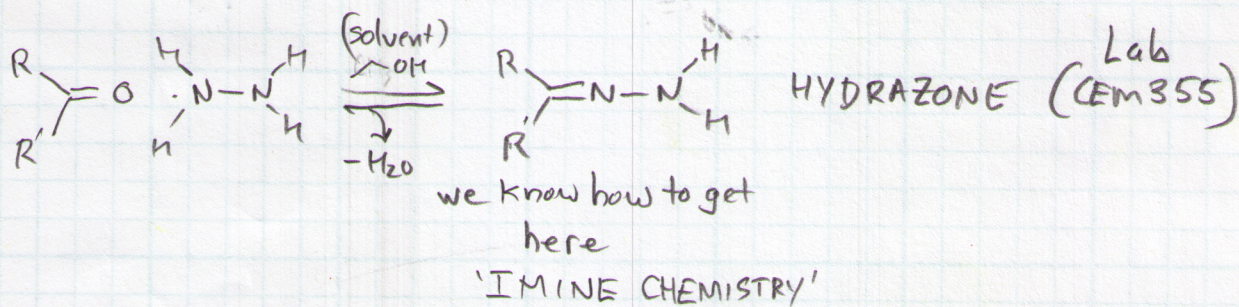
Synthetic chemist often need to insert a functional group at a certain position on the scaffold to execute a specific chemical transformation and then later remove it to access a target molecule.

Sometimes the following is desired

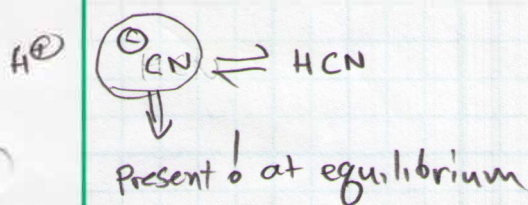
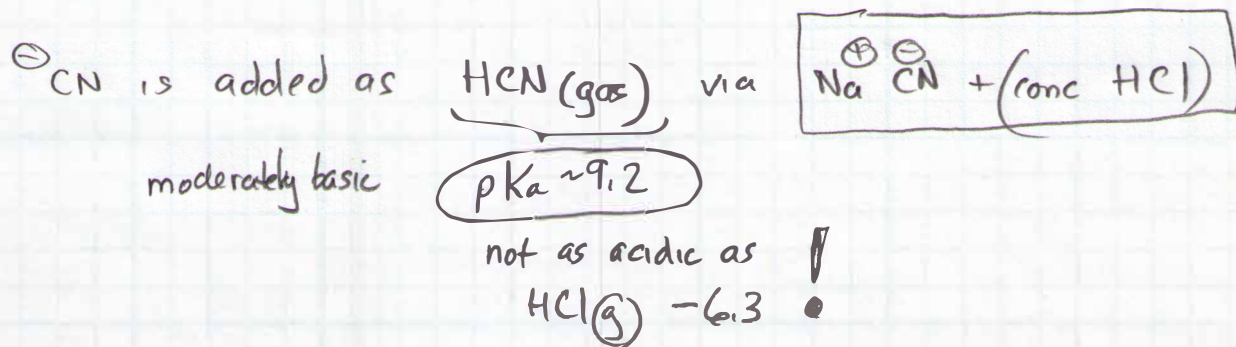


circled
 (H) of ketone is acidic
 (b) it can be removed
 an attached C can rxn
 with R₃-CH₂-Br e.g.
 (c) R₂-C(=O)-CH₂-R₁ is made

Wolff-Kishner Reduction

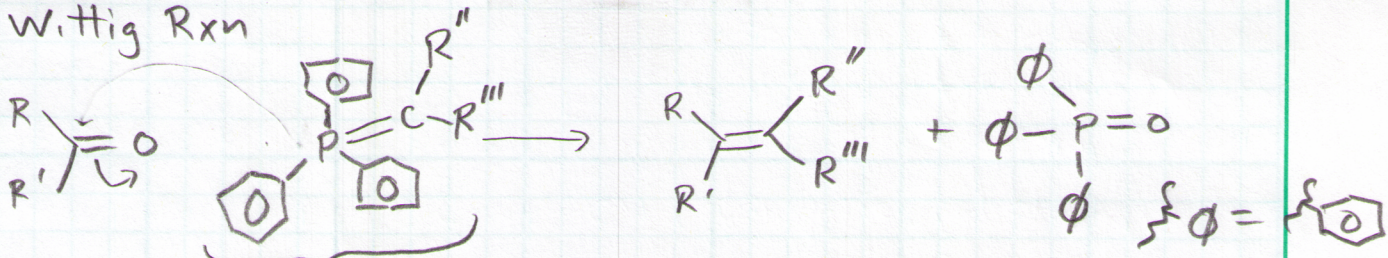


Sometimes chemist want to convert a carbonyl to a compound where a nitrogen can be converted to an amine group in subsequent steps. If they start with an alkyl amine, the N of the amine will attack the carbonyl C. \therefore $\ominus\text{CN}$ (cyanide) is used strategically to attack the C of $\text{C}=\text{O}$ and the N can be modified later.

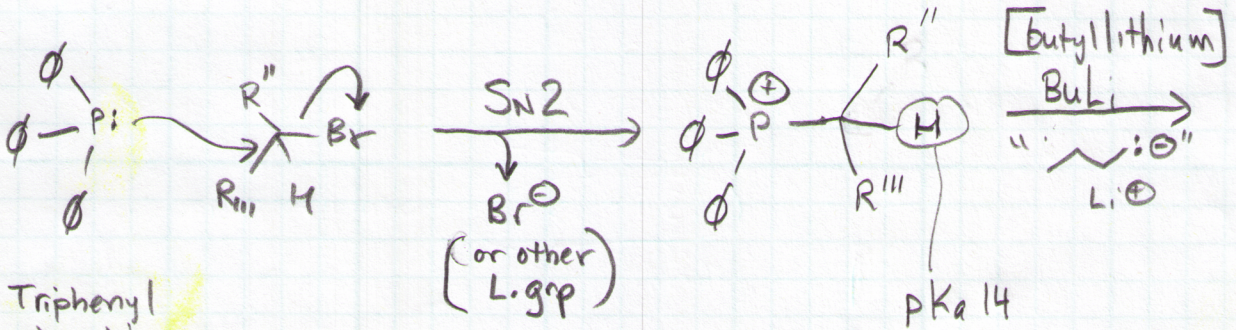


We saw in earlier chapters how to make alkenes via E1 and E2 reactions on alkyl chains harboring a good leaving group and a base. The rxns were driven by the proper stereoisomers in the E2 rxn (anti periplanar H and leaving group) and by double bond stability in the E1 rxn. Carbonyl compounds provide access to $\text{C}=\text{C}$ products with great specificity via ylide ('ill-lid') rxns.

Wittig Rxn

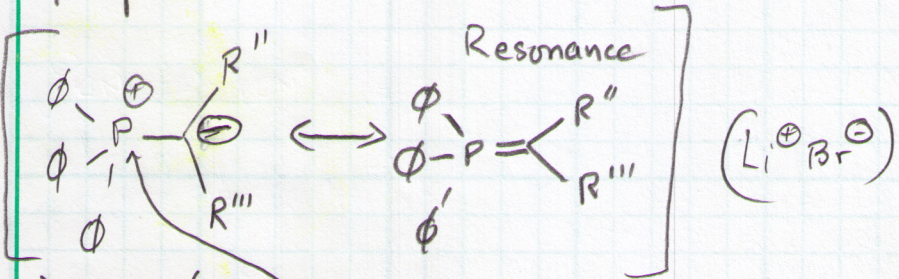


(a)



Triphenyl phosphine

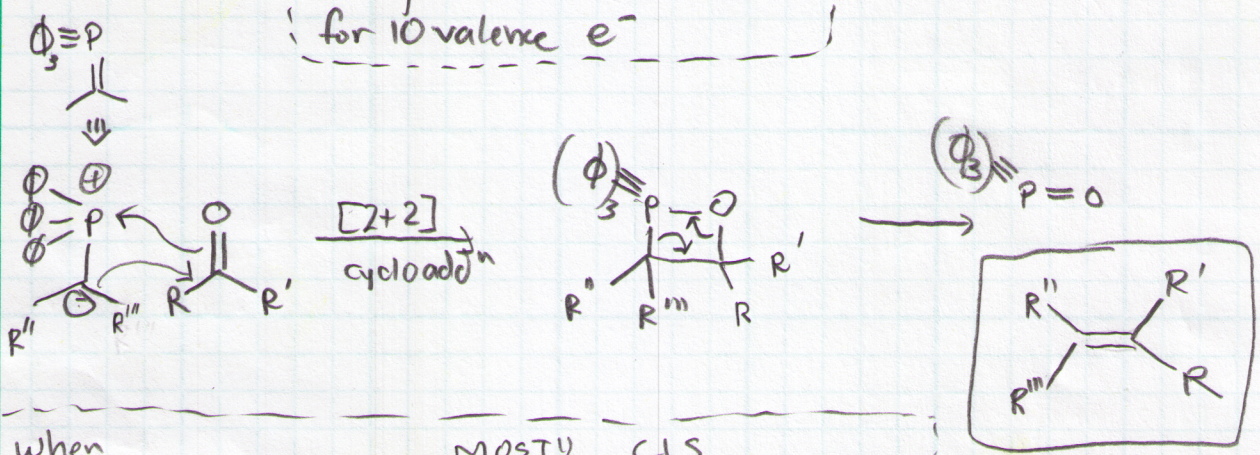
(b)



ylide phosphoylide

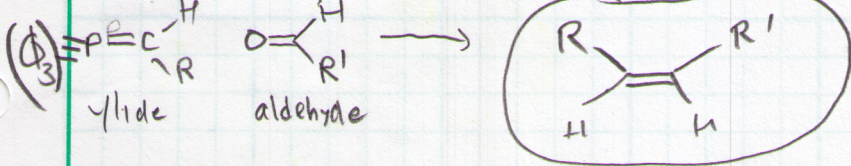
empty 3d orbital is available for 10 valence e⁻

(c)



When

MOSTLY CIS



EXCEPT FOR CONJUGATED C=C all-TRANS IS PREFERRED

