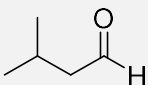
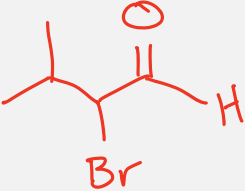
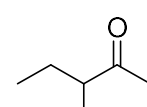
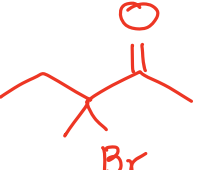
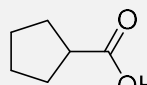
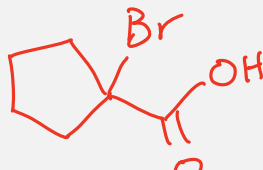
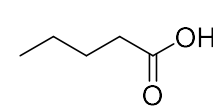
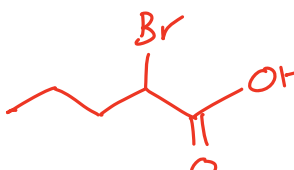
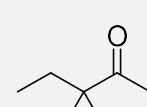
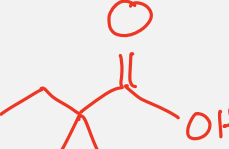
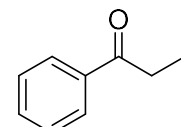
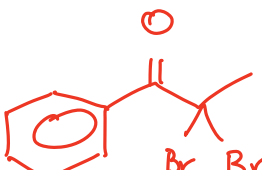


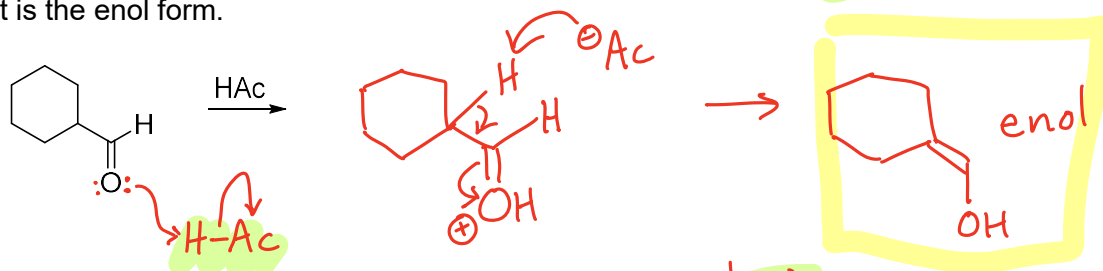
Chapters 21 Worksheet – alpha-Carbon Chemistry**21A. Alpha-Halogenation Products**Draw the major product of each halogenation reaction: **starting material + reagent → Product.**

| | Starting Material | Reagents & translation *know this mechanism | Draw the Major Product Pay attention to the amount of reagent added! |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 |  | * (a) Br ₂ , HAc Molecular bromine (1 mol) in acetic acid |  |
| 2 |  | * (a) Br ₂ , HAc Molecular bromine (1 mol) in acetic acid |  |
| 3 |  | * (b) 1. Br ₂ , PBr ₃ ; 2. NaOH; 3. H ₃ O ⁺ 1. Molecular bromine and phosphorous tribromide; 2. sodium hydroxide ; 3. Aqueous acid |  |
| 4 |  | * (b) 1. Br ₂ , PBr ₃ ; 2. NaOH; 3. H ₃ O ⁺ 1. Molecular bromine and phosphorous tribromide; 2. sodium hydroxide ; 3. Aqueous acid |  |
| 5 |  | * (c) 1. xs Br ₂ , xs NaOH 2. H ₃ O ⁺ Molecular bromine and sodium hydroxide (base) followed by aqueous acid |  |
| 6 |  | * (c) 1. xs Br ₂ , xs NaOH 2. H ₃ O ⁺ Molecular bromine and sodium hydroxide (base) followed by aqueous acid |  |

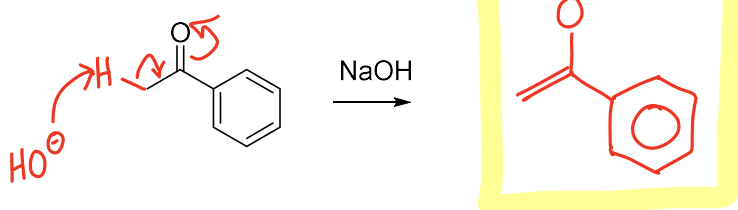
21A. alpha-Halogenation Mechanisms

- Draw the **product** and full arrow-pushing **mechanism** for the following fantastic reactions, including all **charged intermediates**.

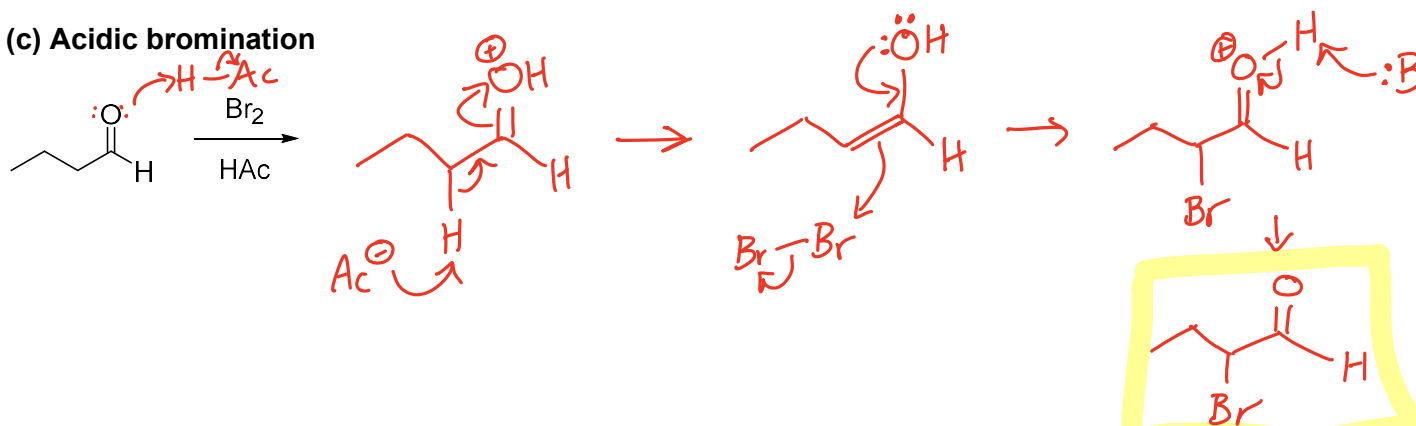
(a) Keto-enol tautomerization – this happens *in the beginning of any acid* ^{ic} alpha-halogenation reaction. The product is the enol form.



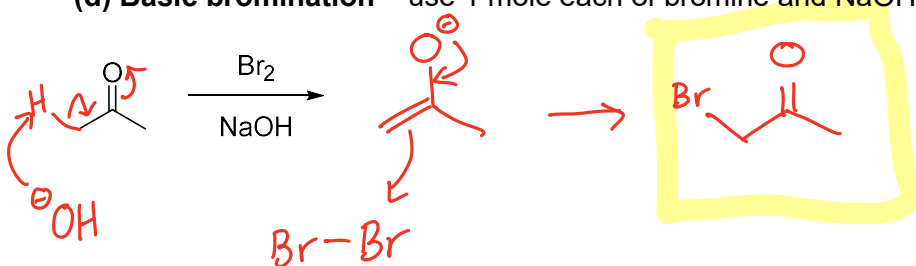
(b) Enolate Formation – this happens *in the beginning of any acid* ^{basic} alpha-halogenation or aldol reaction. The product is an enolate ion.



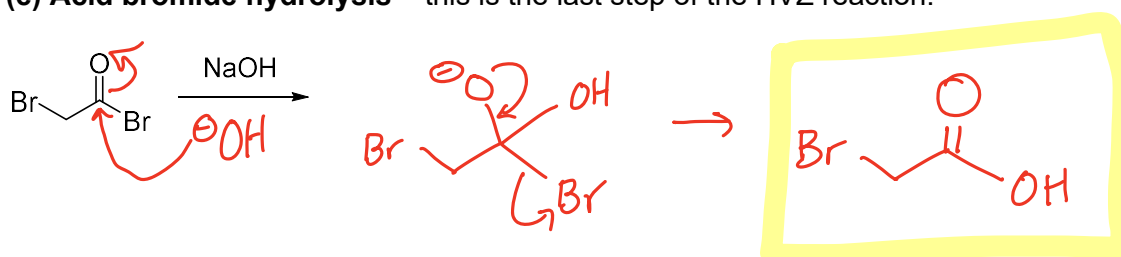
(c) Acidic bromination



(d) Basic bromination – use 1 mole each of bromine and NaOH to add one Br to the alpha-carbon.

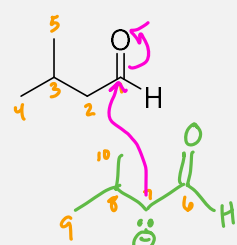
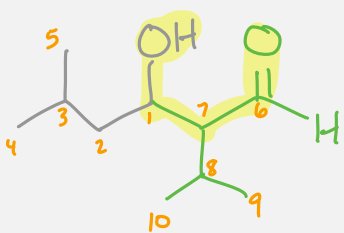
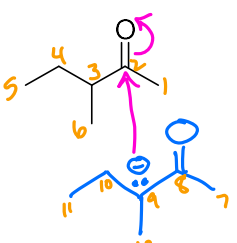
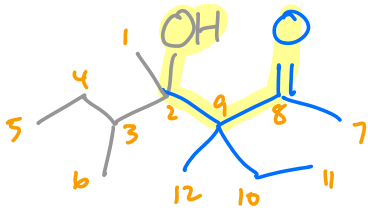
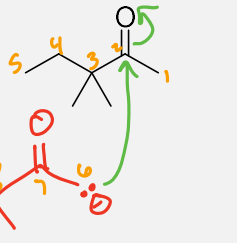
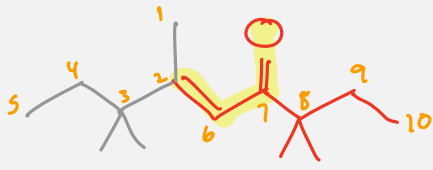
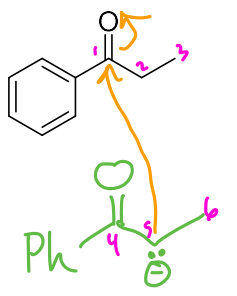
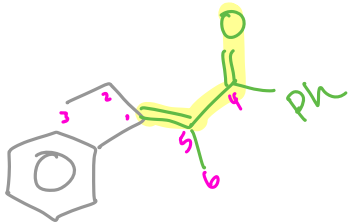


(e) Acid bromide hydrolysis – this is the last step of the HVZ reaction. ^{NAS}



21B. Aldol Reactions

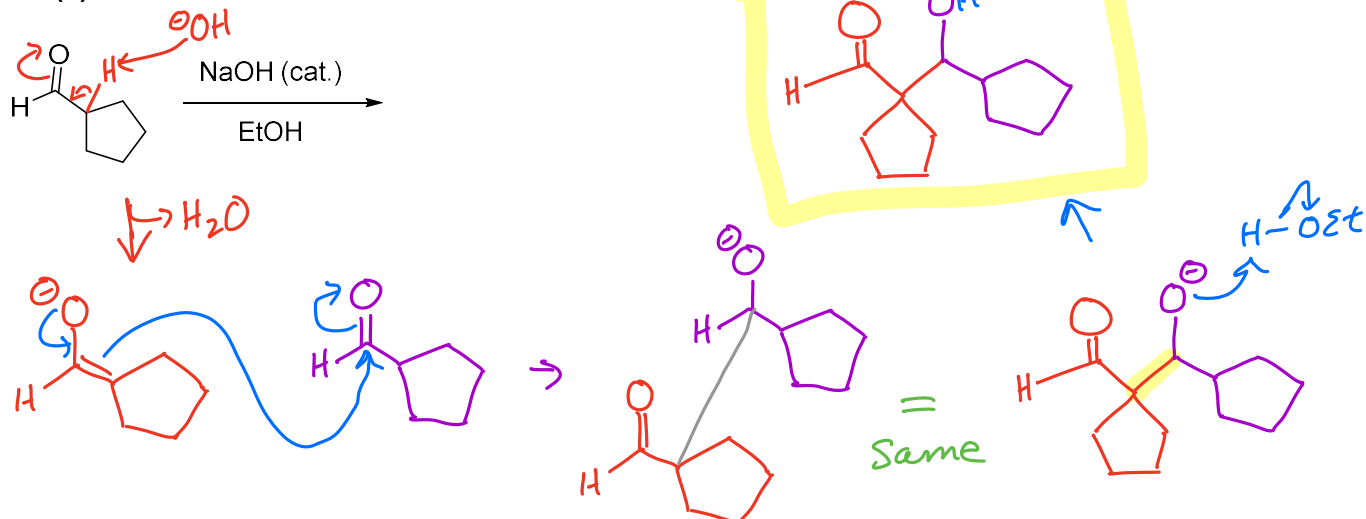
- Draw the major product of each amazing aldol reaction: **starting material + reagent → Product.**

| | Starting Material | Reagents & translation *know this mechanism | Draw the Major Product Pay attention to the amount of reagent added! |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 |  | <p><i>aldol add'n</i></p> <p>* (d) NaOH, H₂O</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide in water</p> |  |
| 2 |  | <p><i>aldol add'n</i></p> <p>* (d) NaOH, H₂O</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide in water</p> |  |
| 3 |  | <p><i>aldol + dehydrate</i></p> <p>(e) NaOH, H₂O, Δ <i>heat</i></p> <p>Sodium hydroxide in water with heat</p> |  <p><i>enone</i></p> |
| 4 |  | <p><i>aldol + dehydrate</i></p> <p>(e) NaOH, H₂O, Δ</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide in water with heat</p> |  <p><i>enone</i></p> |

21B. Aldol Reaction Mechanisms

- Draw the **product** and full arrow-pushing **mechanism** for the following aldol reactions, including all **charged intermediates**.

(a) Aldol Addition Reaction



(b) Aldol Condensation Reaction

