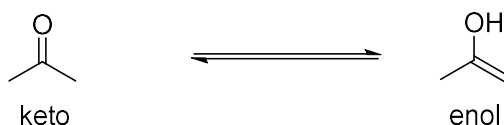
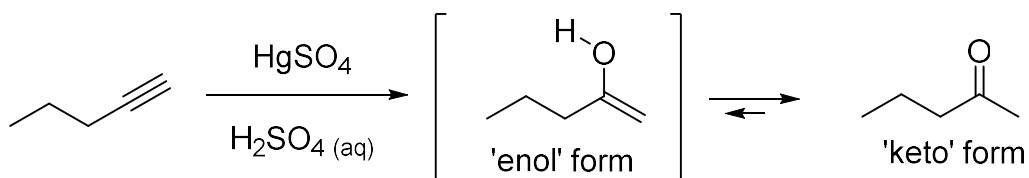


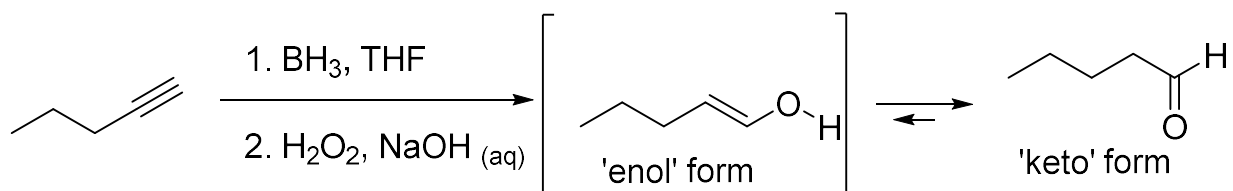
[21.1] Keto-Enol Tautomerization

Connecting prior knowledge from chapter 9 - alkyne hydration...

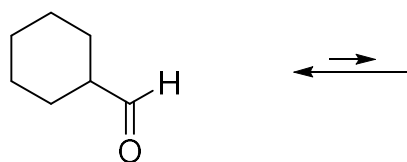
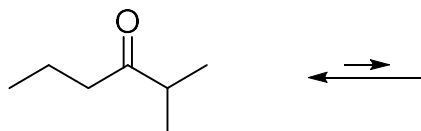
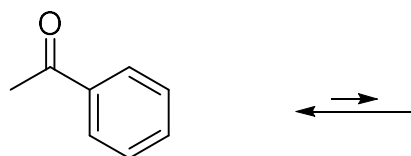
- Markovnikov addition to alkynes

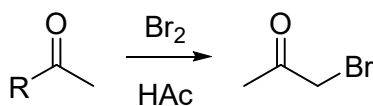
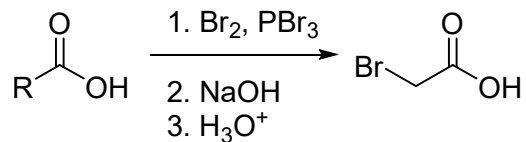
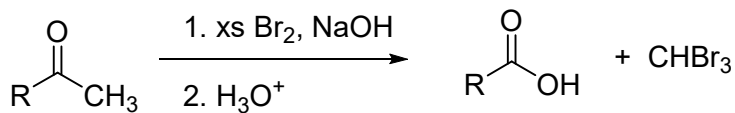
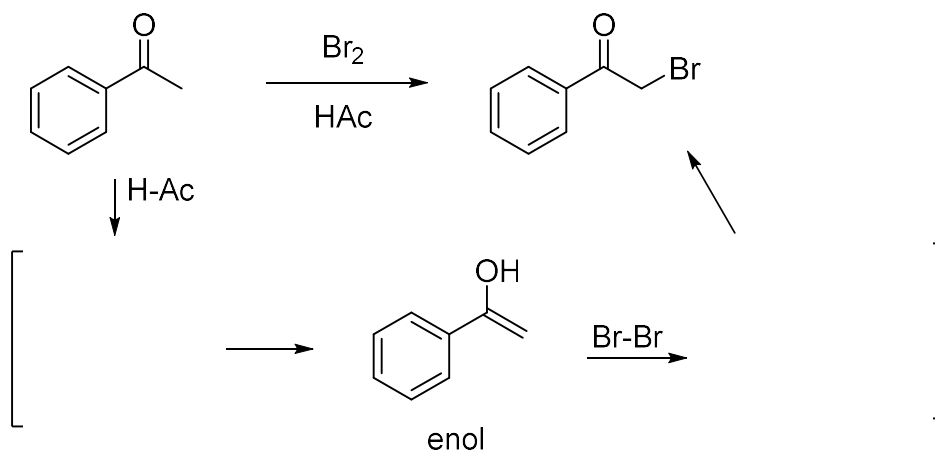
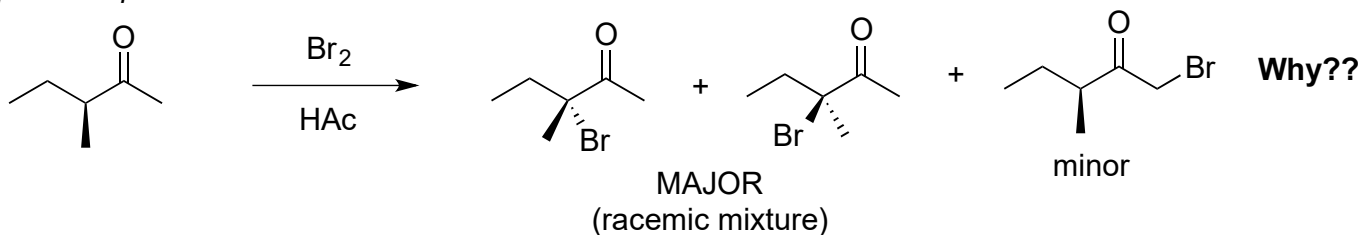


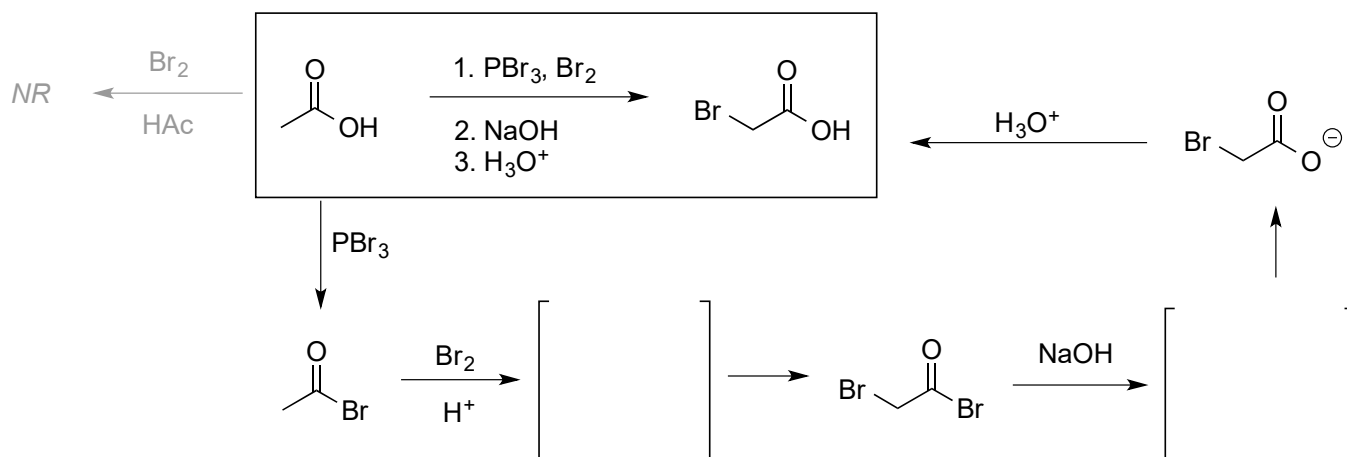
- *anti*-Markovnikov addition to alkynes



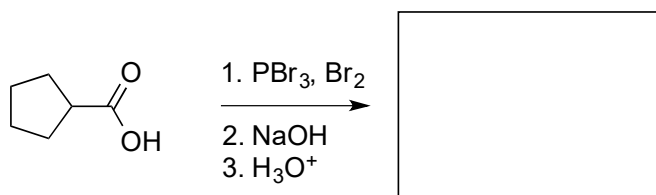
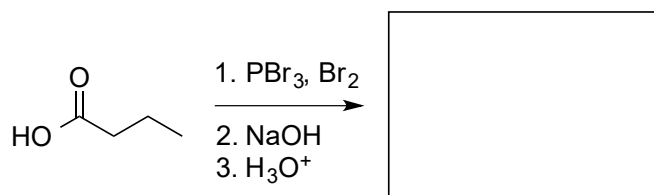
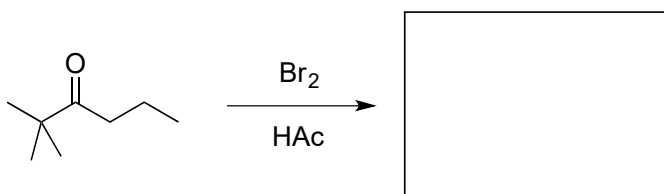
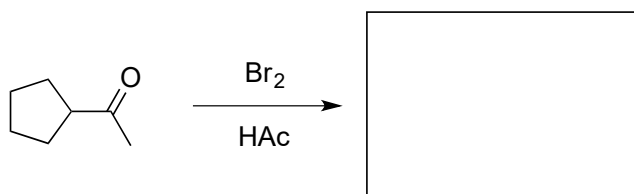
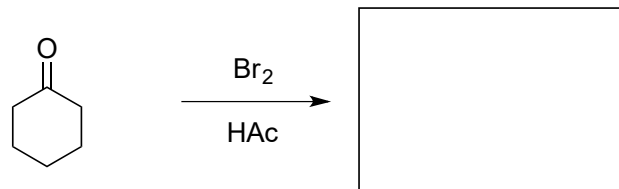
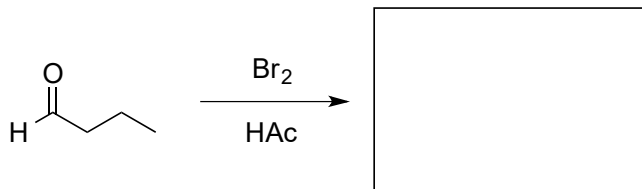
Draw the **enol form(s)** of each example below.

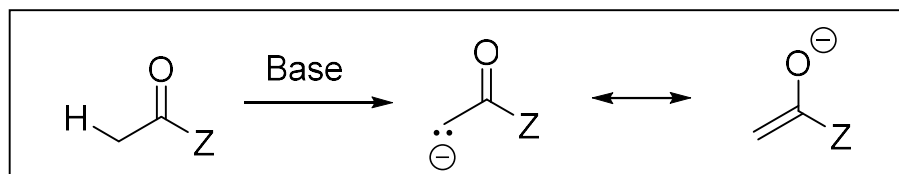


[21.2] α -Halogenation **α -Bromination of Aldehydes & Ketones** **α -Bromination of Carboxylic Acids****Haloform Reaction of Methyl Ketones** **α -Halogenation of Aldehydes & Ketones***Explain this product mixture*

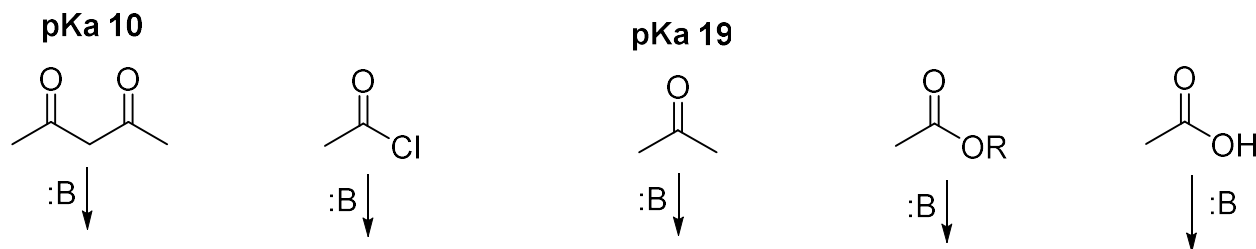
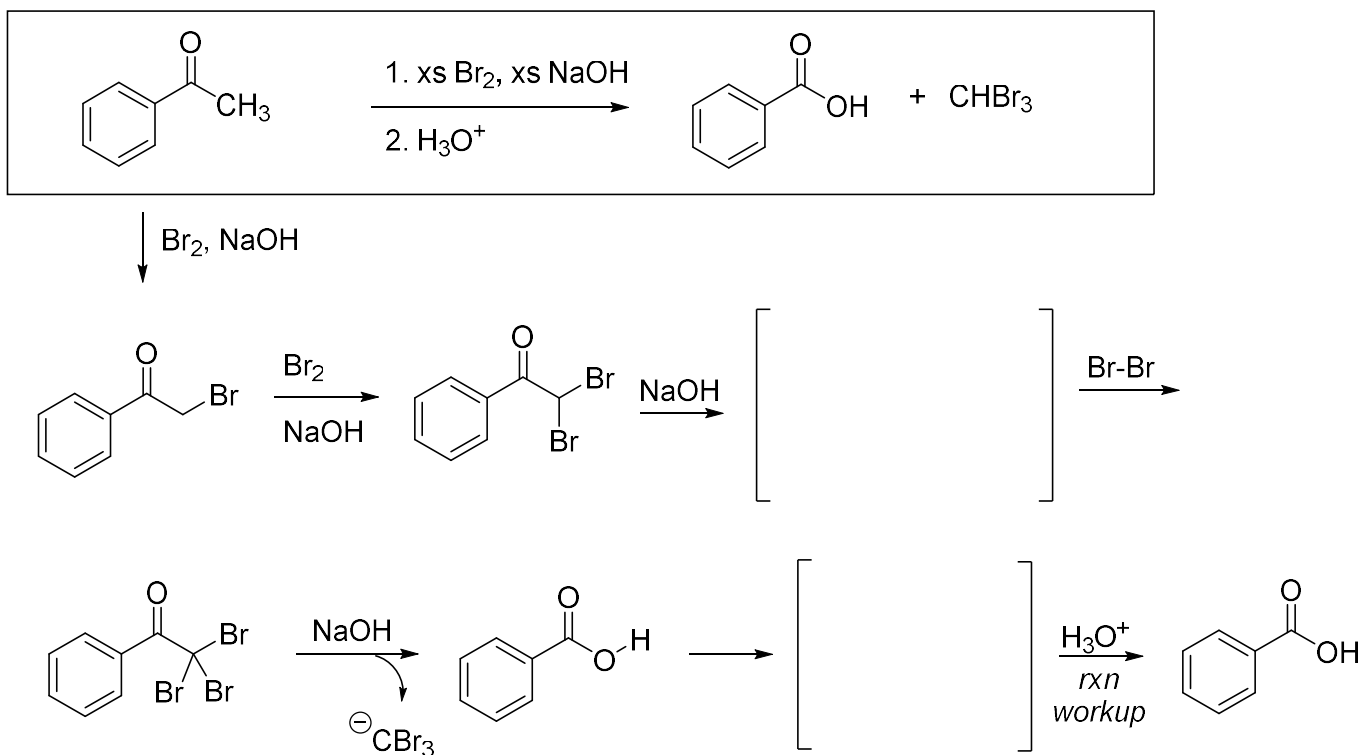
[21.2] Hell-Volhardt-Zelinski (HVZ) Reaction: α -Halogenation of Carboxylic Acids

Mono-bromination (acidic) examples...

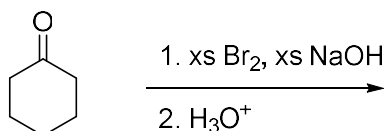
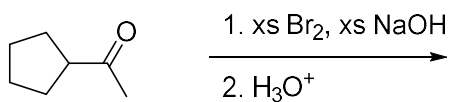
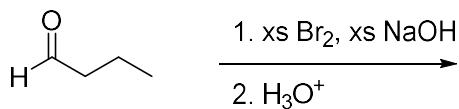
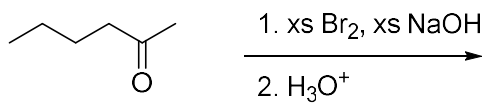


[21.1] Enolate Ion: Conjugate Base of Carbonyl Compounds

Draw the **conjugate base** of each, then rationalize relative acidity at the **alpha-carbon**

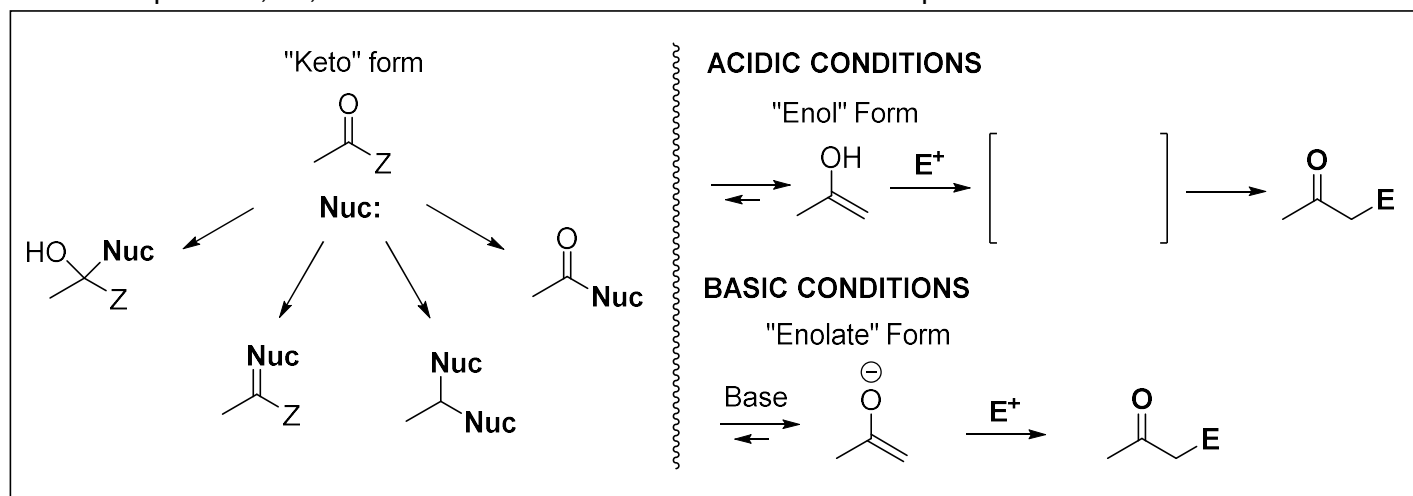
**[21.2] Haloform Reaction – Methyl Ketones only**

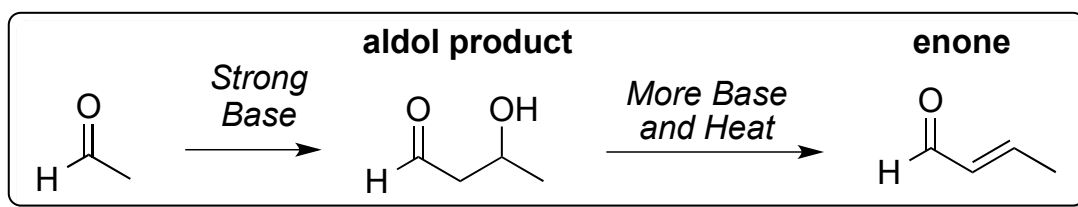
Which compounds will undergo the haloform reaction?



Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl C
Chapters 12, 19, 20

vs. **Carbonyl α -Substitution**
Chapter 21

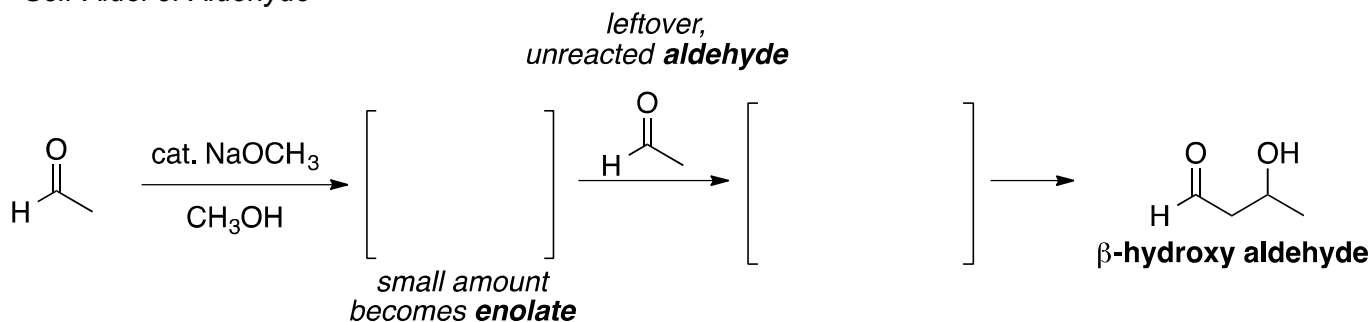


[21.3] Aldol Reaction**Self-Aldol Reaction**

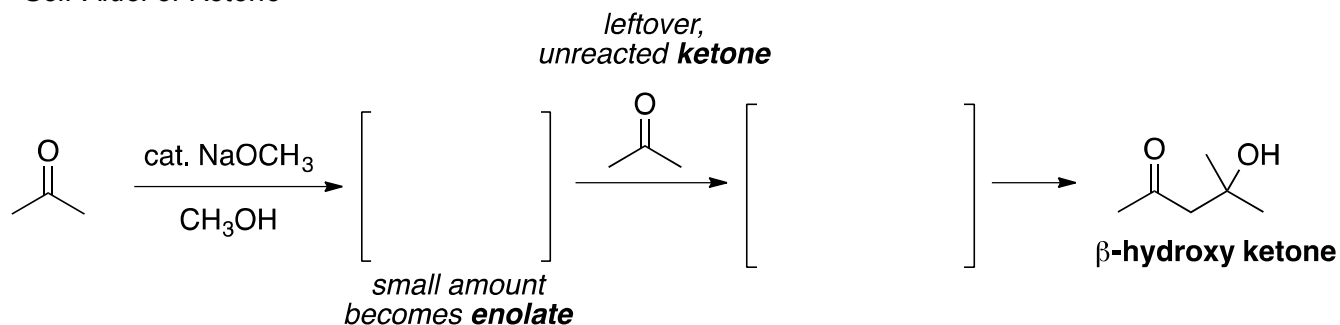
Aldehyde or ketone reacts with its own **enolate** to form a **β -hydroxy aldehyde or ketone**

* **Catalytic (small) amount of base** used at room temperature

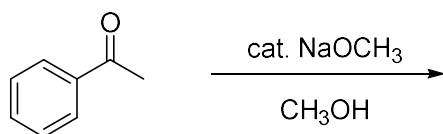
- Self-Aldol of Aldehyde



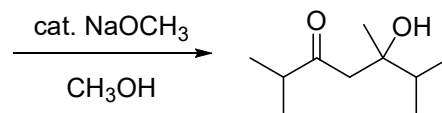
- Self-Aldol of Ketone



Predict the product:



Draw the structure of the aldehyde or ketone that would undergo self-aldol to give the following product:

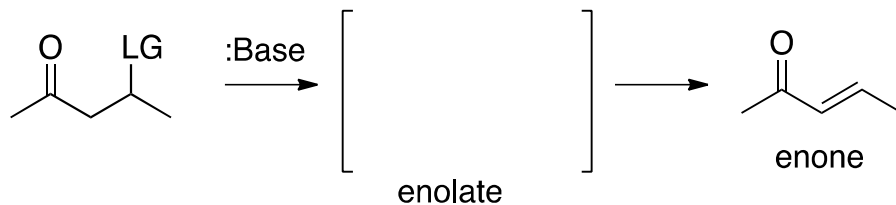
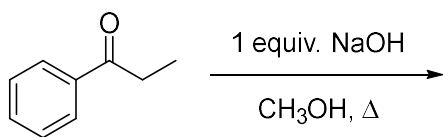
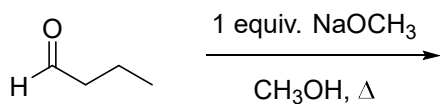


Self-Aldol with Condensation

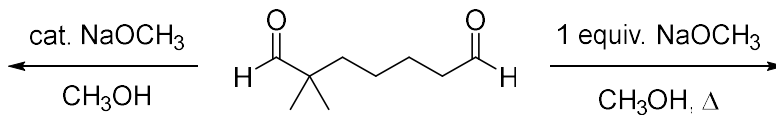
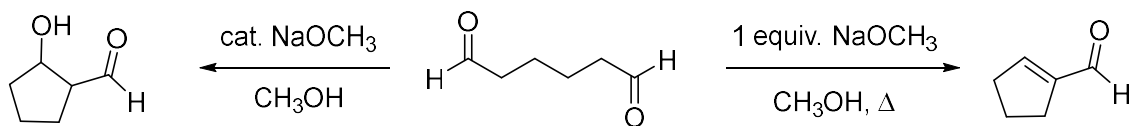
Aldol reaction followed by dehydration

* Requires a **full equivalent of base and/or heat** to promote dehydration**E1cB Mechanism** = Unimolecular Elimination with Conjugate Base

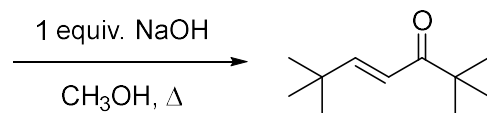
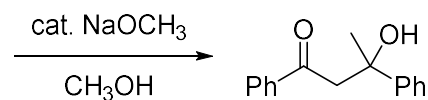
- Two-step elimination with enolate intermediate
- Specific to β -substituted aldehydes & ketones

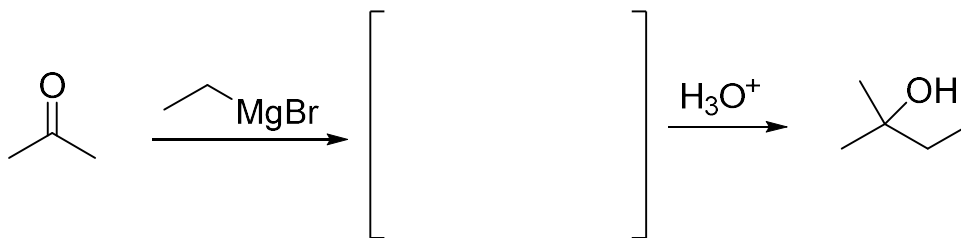
**Full Aldol + Dehydration Reactions**

- Intramolecular Aldol Reactions – number those carbons!

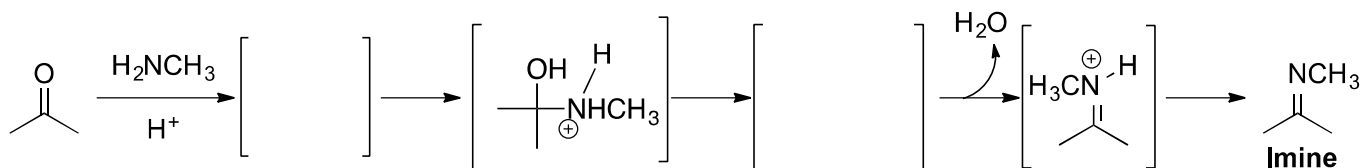


- Determine the missing aldehyde or ketone:



OVERVIEW: The Four Carbonyl Mechanisms**1. Nucleophilic Addition (Nuc Add'n) – Chapter 19***Ex: Grignard Addition*

See also: Addition of Alcohol (1 mol), Hydrides, & HCN to aldehydes & ketones
Also also the 2nd half of acetal mechanism

2. Nuc Add'n with Dehydration – Chapter 19*Ex: Imine Formation*

See also: first half of acetal mechanism

3. Nucleophilic Acyl Substitution (NAS) – Chapter 20*Ex: Hydrolysis of Acid Chlorides*

See also: most Chapter 20 reactions!

4. α -Substitution – Chapter 21*Ex: Basic Bromination of Ketones*

See also: acidic bromination, haloform, HVZ reaction

Reaction Mega-Puzzle!!

