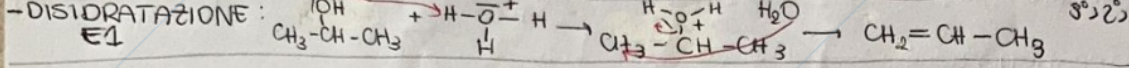
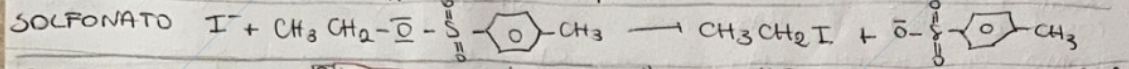


ALCOI

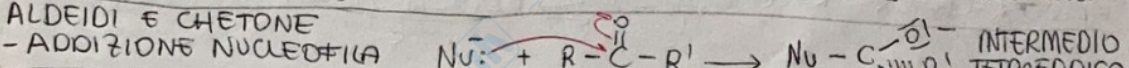
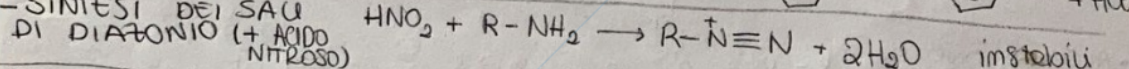
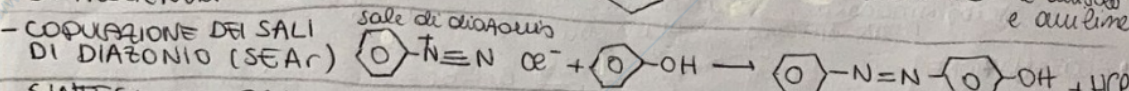
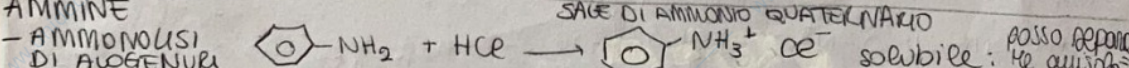
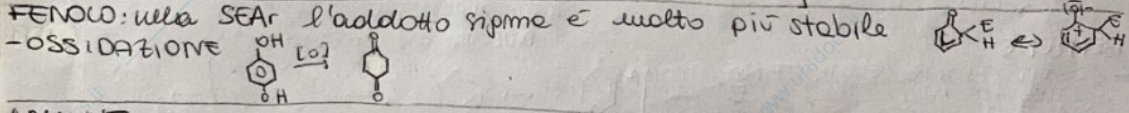
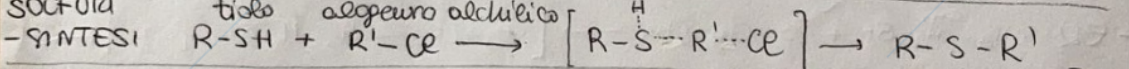
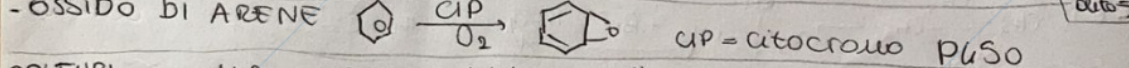
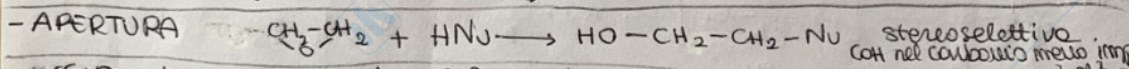
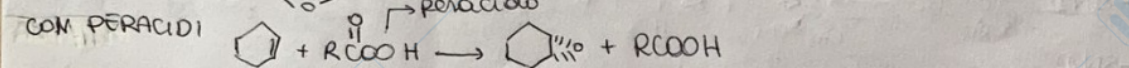
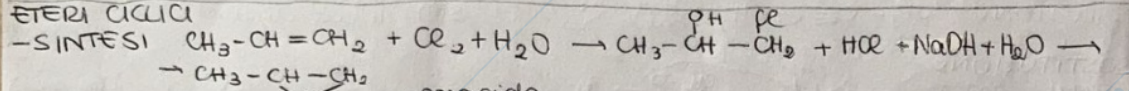
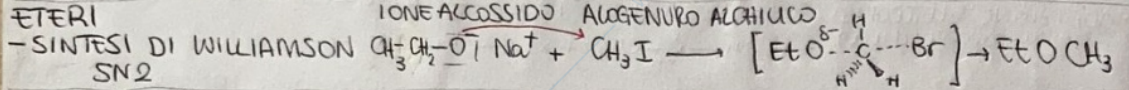
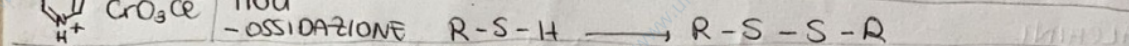
- SAGGIO DI LUCAS, CONVERSIONE IN ALOGENURI ALCHILICI: soluzione di zinco e acido cloridrico: per alcoli terziari danno una reazione immediata i secondari ci mettono 5 minuti e i primari reagiscono difficilmente

CC(C)(C)O + H-O-H <=> CC(C)(C)[OH2+] + H2O

SHIFT (TRASPOSIZIONE) CC(C)C + H+ >> CC(C)C + H+



- OSSIDAZIONE
 • REATTIVO DI JONES CrO3 + H2O >> H2CrO4 ossida i 1° a chetoni e i 2° ad acidi carbossilici
 • PCC (piridinio clorocromato) è meno reattivo e si ferma ad aldeide



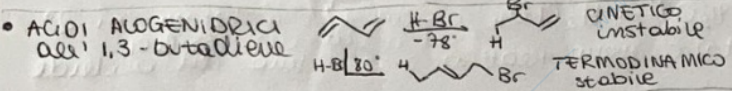
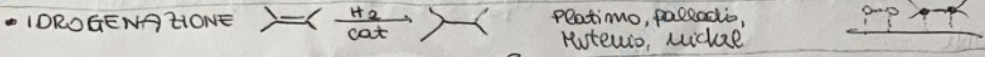
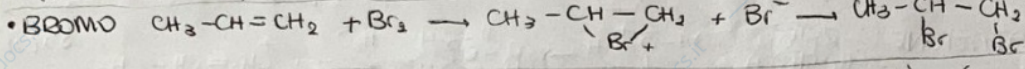
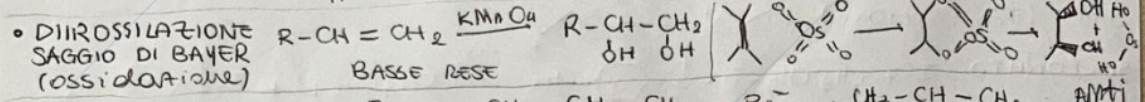
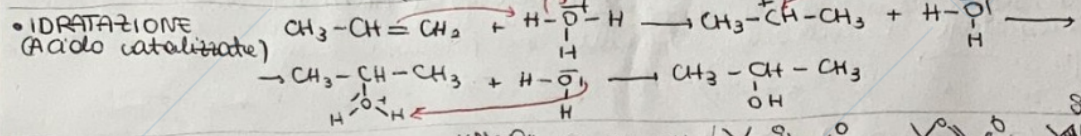
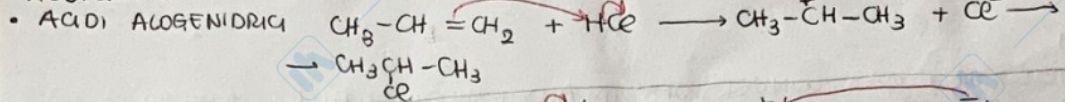
- RIDUZIONE CON IDRURI
 LiAlH4 molto potente
 NaBH4

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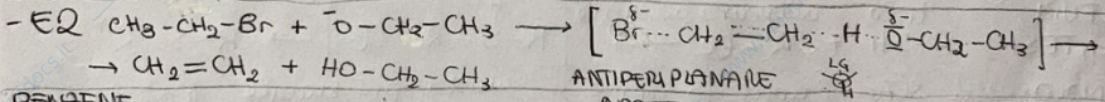
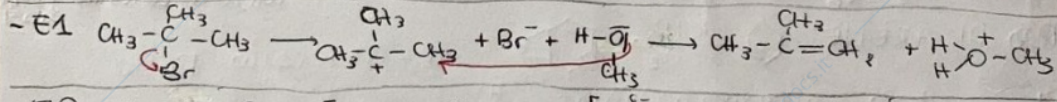
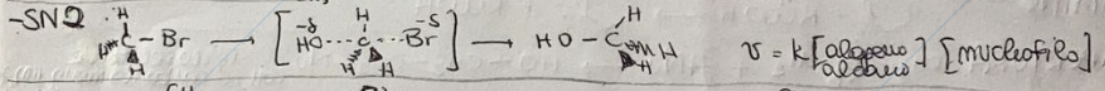
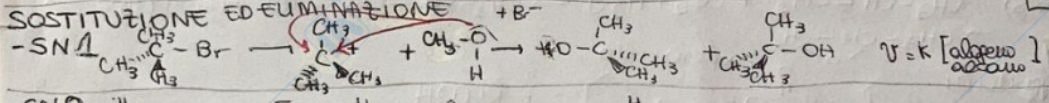
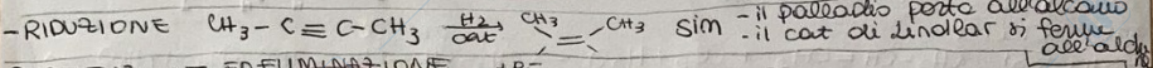
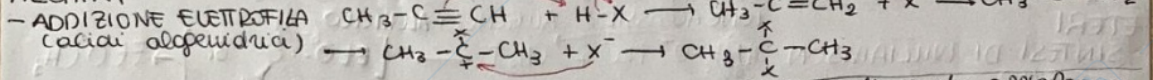
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ALCHENI

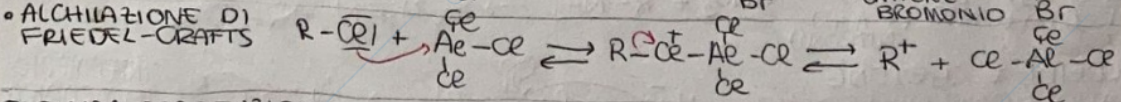
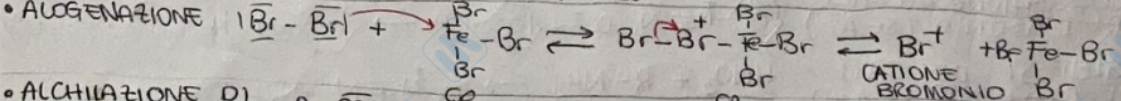
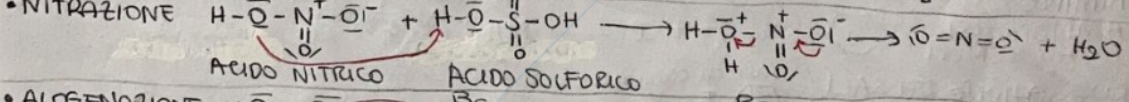
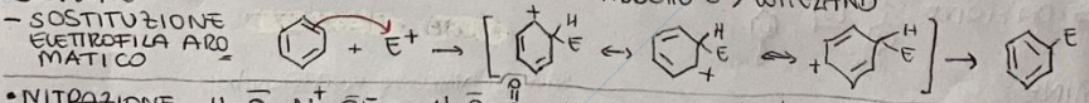
- ADDIZIONE



ALCHINI



BENZENE

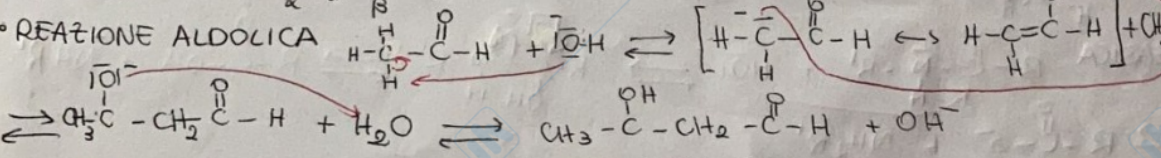
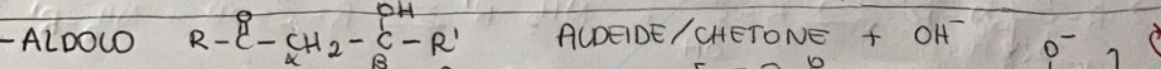
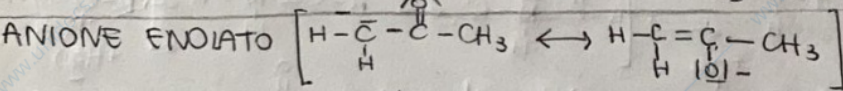
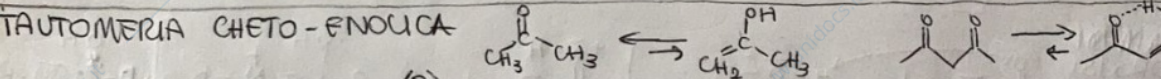
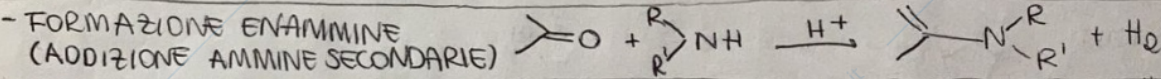
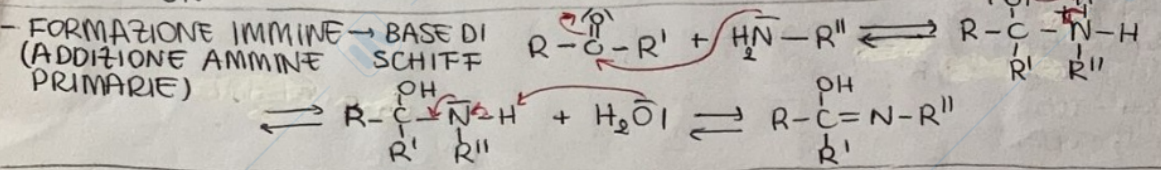
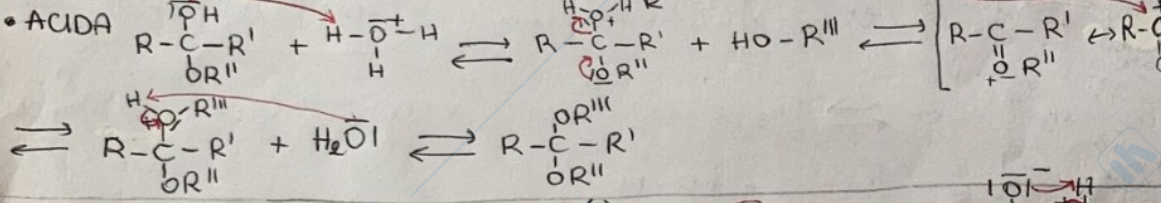
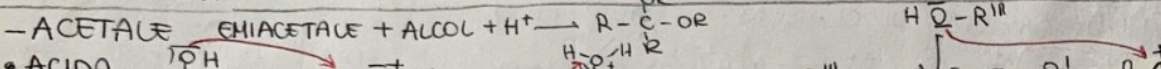
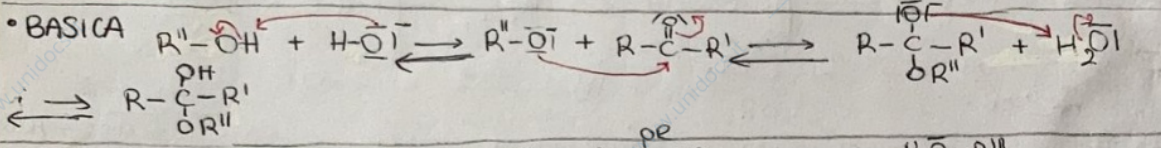
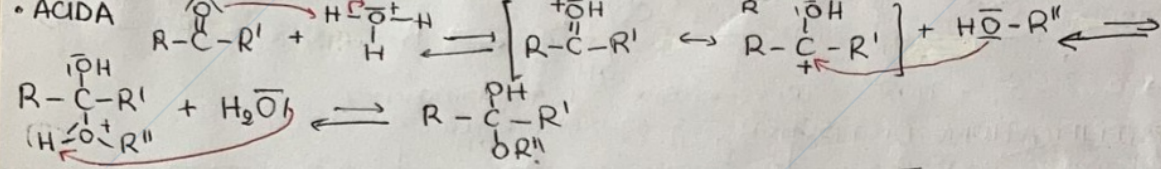
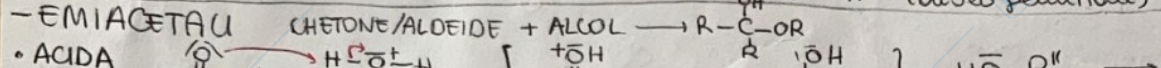
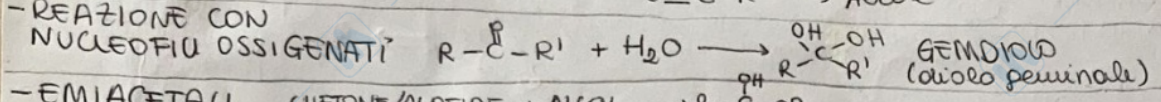
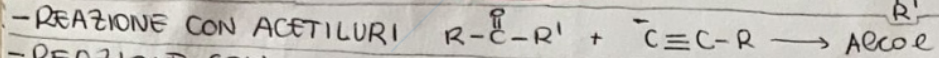
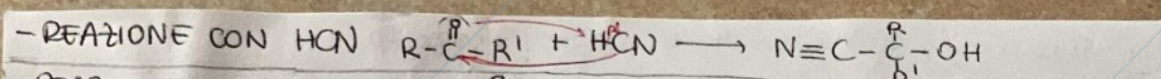


SECONDA SOSTITUZIONE

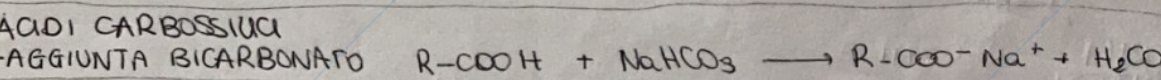
DISATTIVANTI: diminuiscono la reattività \rightarrow ELETTRONATTRATTORI (EWG) sono META orientanti; (tranne per alogeni)
 ATTIVANTI: aumentano la reattività \rightarrow ELETTRON DONATORI (EDG) sono ORTO-PARA orientanti

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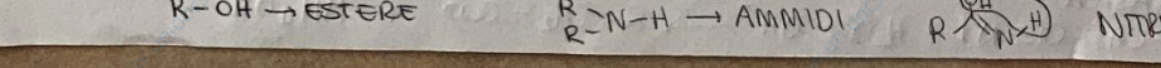
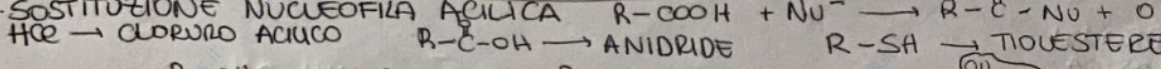
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• ALDOLICA INCROCIATA: 2 chetoni o aldeidi diversi
1 + 2 → prodotti possibili: 1-1, 2-2, 1-2, 2-1



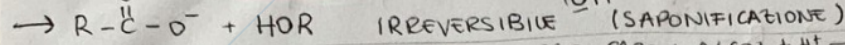
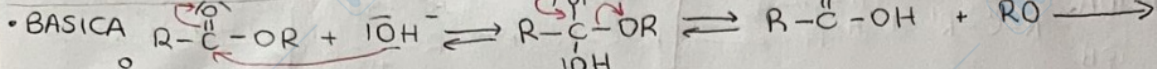
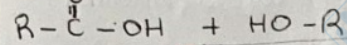
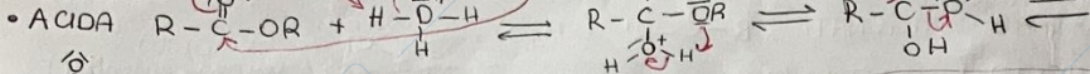
- RIDUZIONE LiAlH₄ con solvente tetraidrofurano riduce ad alcole 1°



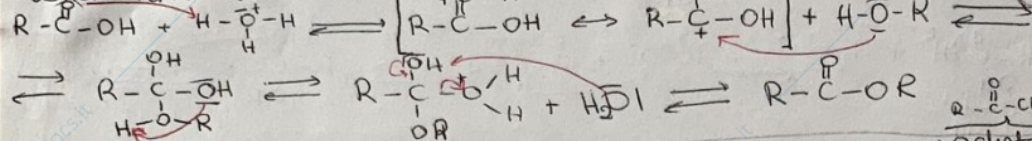
REATTIVITA': cloruro acilico > anidride > tioestere > estere > amido

ESTERI

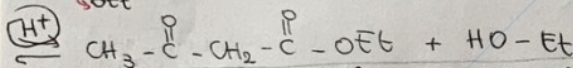
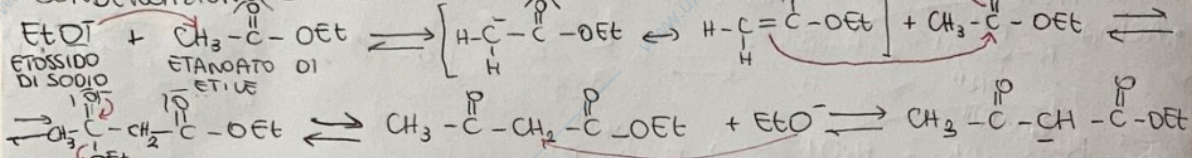
- IDROUSI



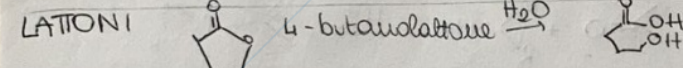
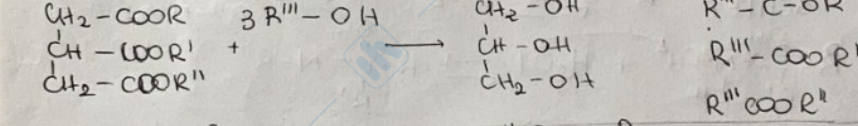
- ESTERIFICAZIONE DI FISCHER ACIDO CARB + ALCOOL + H⁺ → ESTERE



- CONDENSAZIONE DI CLAISEN Estere + base non acquosa → β-chetoestere + Alcol

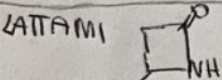
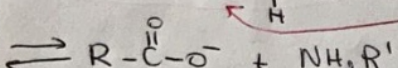
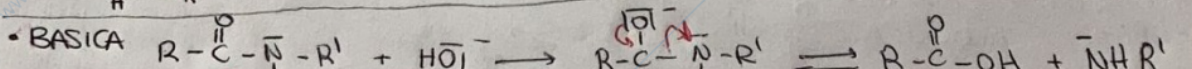
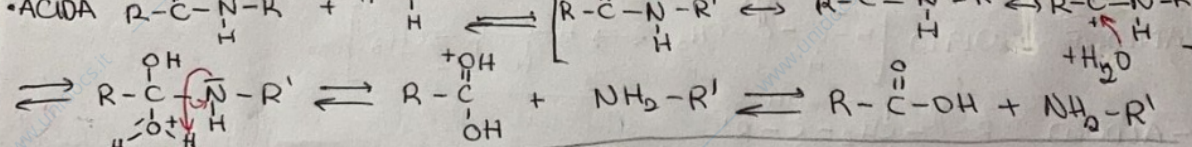


- REAZIONE CON ALCOOL (TRANSESTERIFICAZIONE)



AMMIDI

- IDROUSI



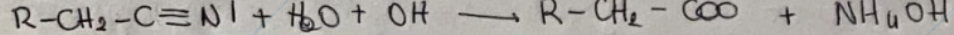
NITRILI R-C≡N

- SINTESI



- IDROUSI

• BASICA



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