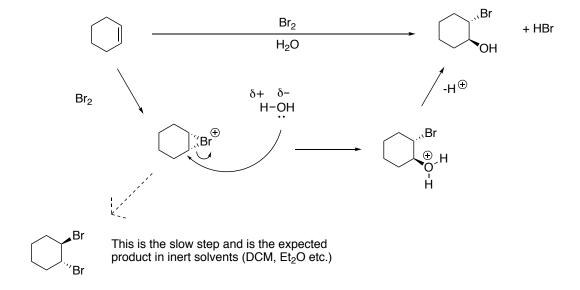
CHEM 261 October 28, 2020

## Ex #4) Cyclohexene

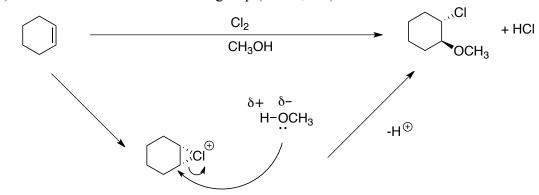
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & Cl_2 \\ \hline & Cl_2 \\ \hline & H_2O \\ \hline \end{array}$$

## **Mechanisms:**

#1) Addition of an alcohol functional group (in  $H_2O$ )



#2) Addition of an ether functional group (in CH<sub>3</sub>OH)



**Summary:** 

$$C = C$$

$$X_2$$

$$R = H \text{ or Alkyl}$$

$$X_2$$

$$R = H \text{ or Alkyl}$$

$$X_1$$

$$X_2$$

$$X_3$$

$$X_4$$

$$X_5$$

$$X_6$$

$$X_7$$

$$X_8$$

$$X_$$

## Ex #6)

In the above example, the intramolecular reaction (meaning within the same molecule) occurs much much <u>FASTER</u> than the intermolecular reaction (between two or more molecules). This means that the –OH group will attack the iodonium ion much faster than the I<sup>-</sup> group because it is an intramolecular reaction.

Intramolecular reaction almost always beats intermolecular reactions.

## Ex #7)

