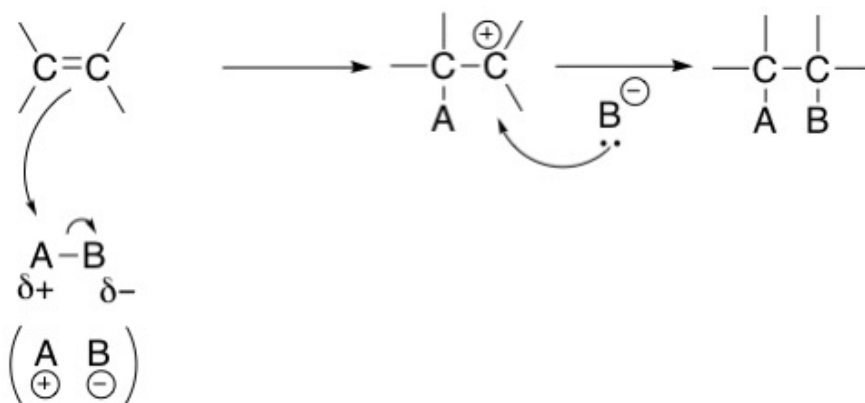
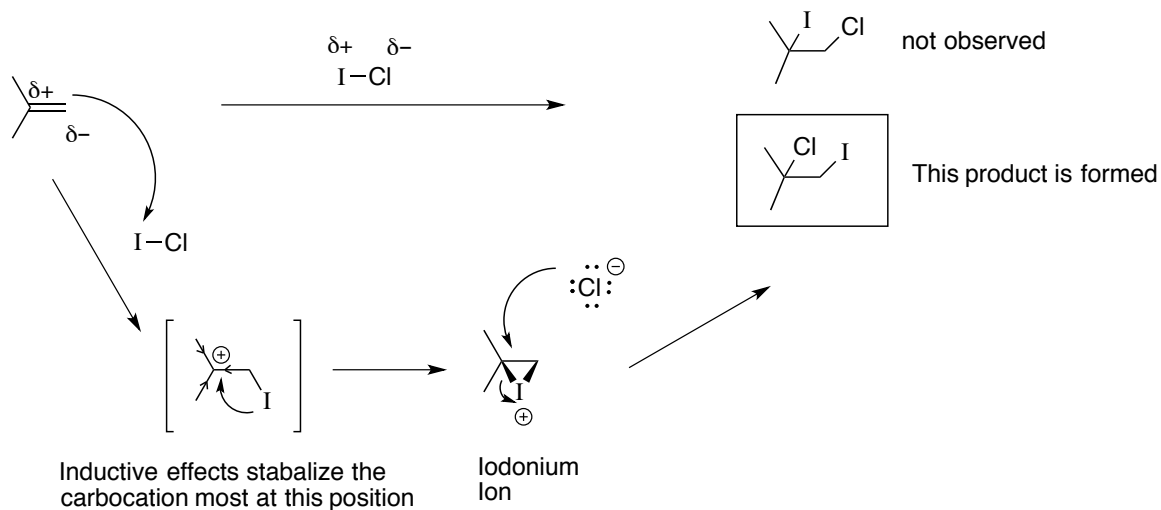
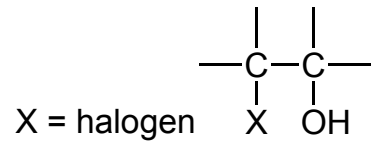
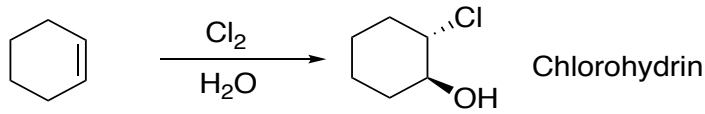
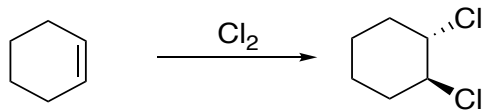


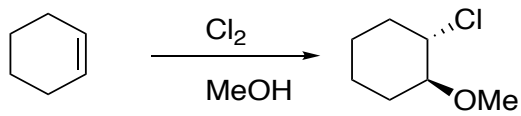
Recall:**Addition Reaction:****General Mechanism****Ex #3) 2-Methylpropene**

Markovnikov's Rule: In an addition reaction, the positive end of an A–B system (e.g. I–Cl) adds to the least substituted end of the double bond to make the more stable carbocation.

Ex #4) Cyclohexene

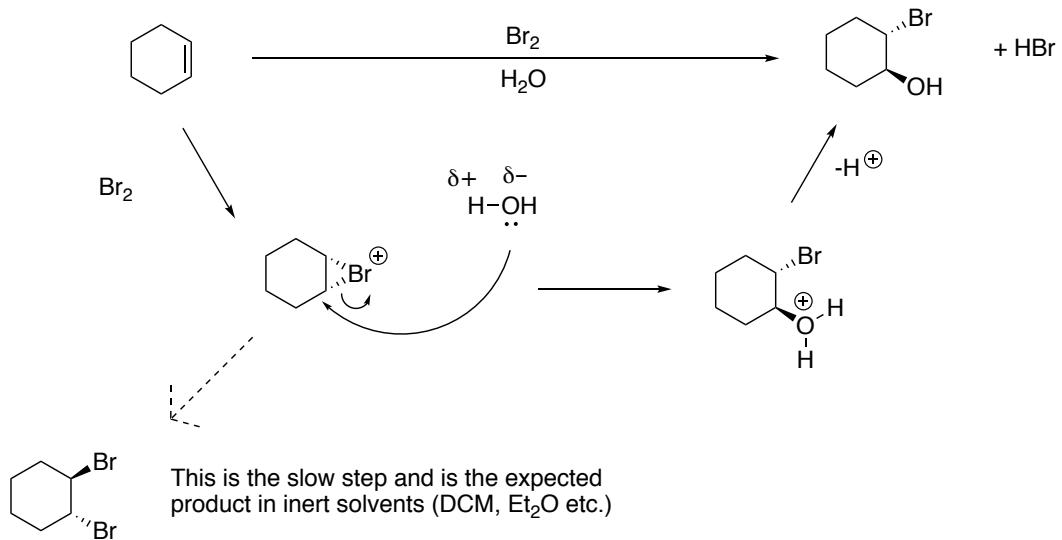


Halohydrin

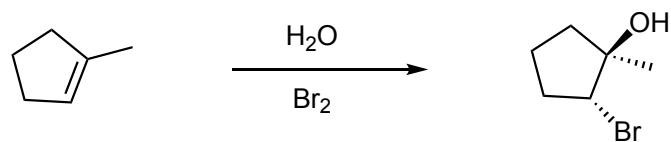


Mechanisms:

#1) Addition of an alcohol functional group (in H₂O)

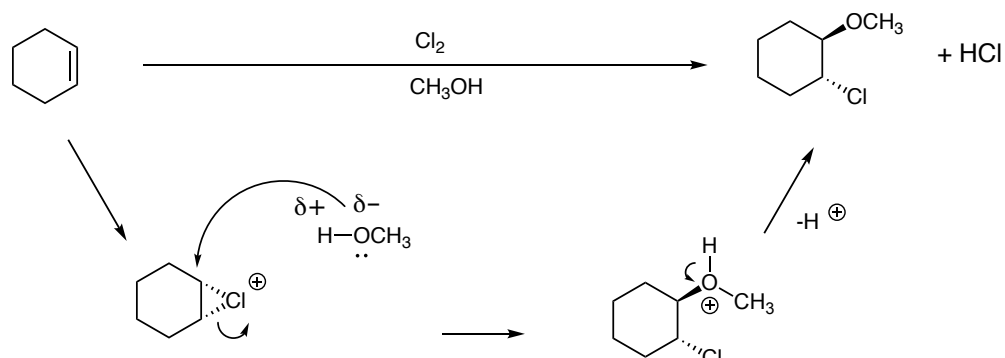


#2) Example

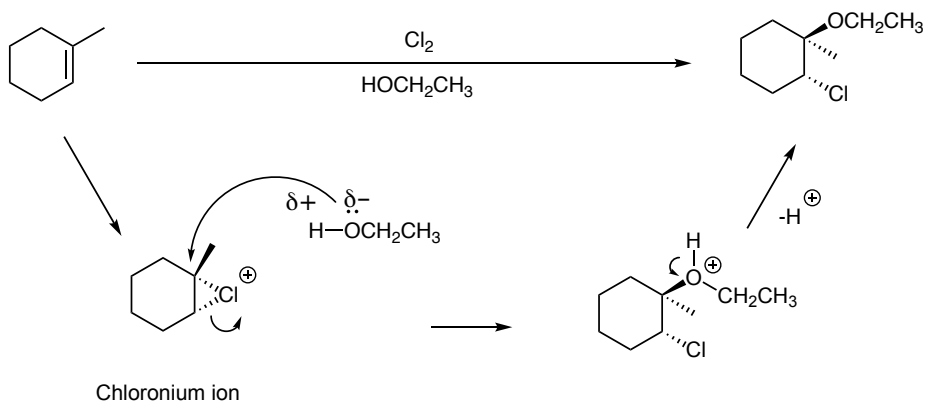


Markovnikov addition

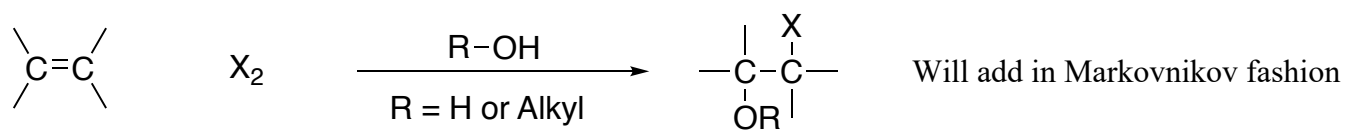
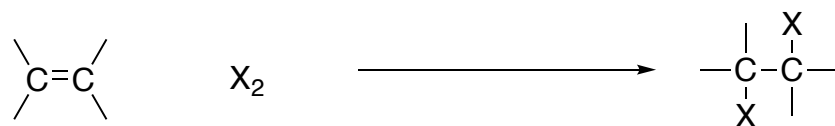
#3) Addition of an ether functional group (in CH₃OH)



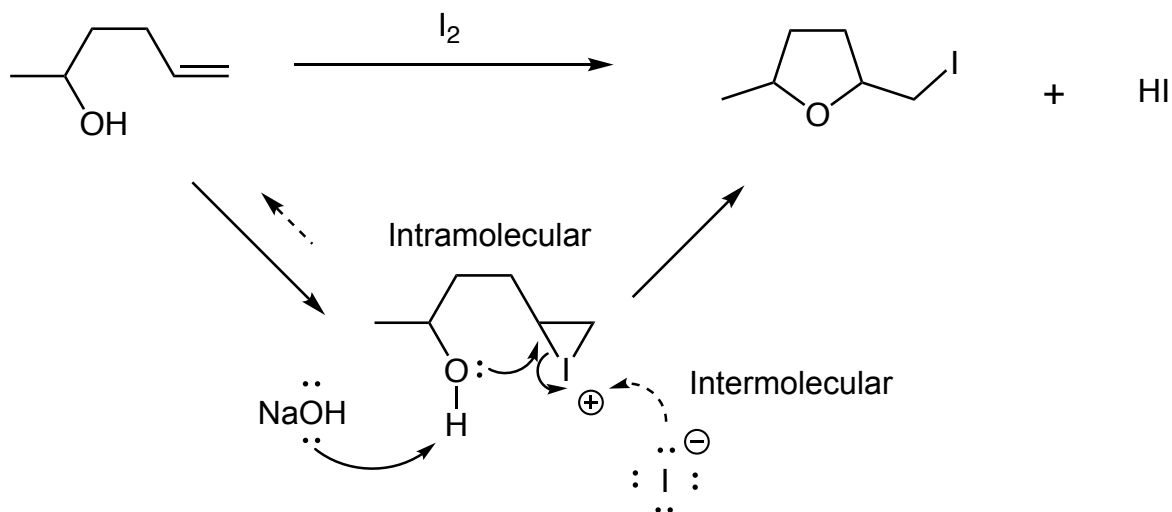
#4) Example



Summary:



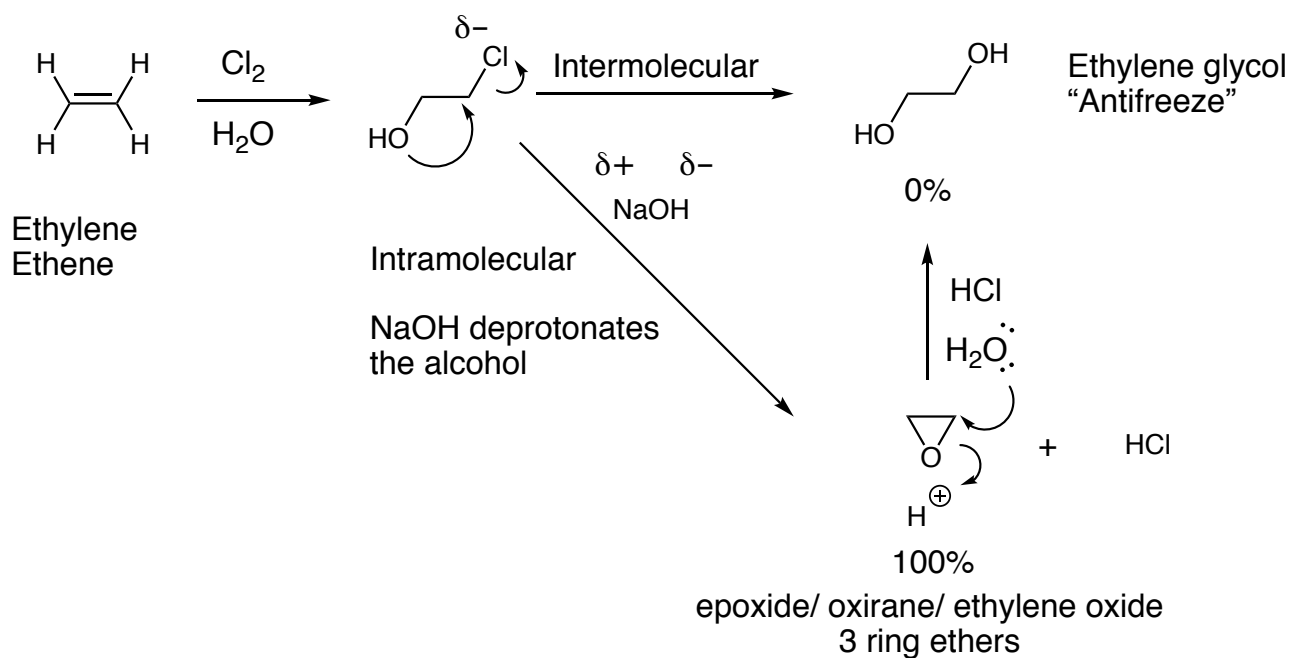
Ex #5)



In the above example, the intramolecular reaction (meaning within the same molecule) occurs much much FASTER 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^- group because it is an intramolecular reaction.

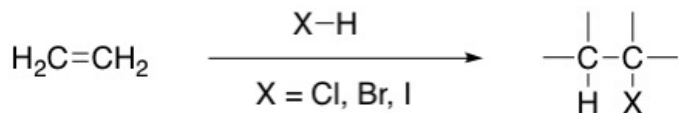
Intramolecular reaction almost always beats intermolecular reactions.

Ex #6)



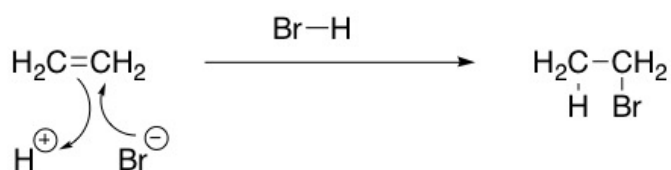
Addition Reactions

Hydrogen Halide (H-X)

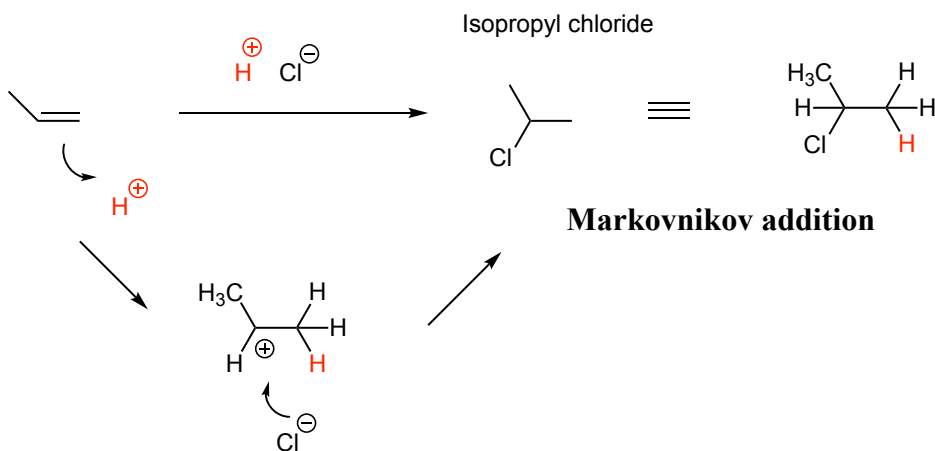


Reaction generally leads to syn/cis addition

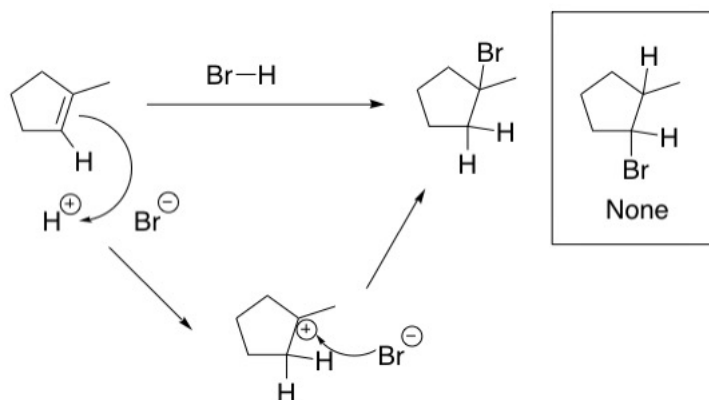
Example 1: Ethylene



Example 2: Propylene (Propene)



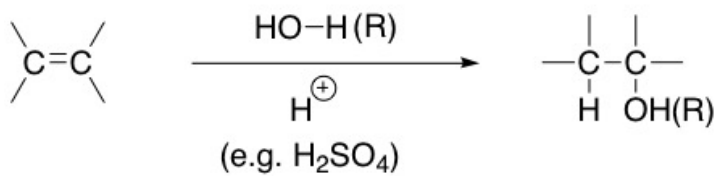
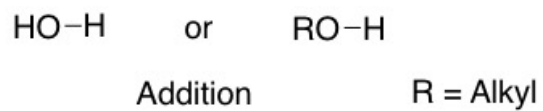
Example 3: 1-Methylcyclopent-1-ene



-Markovnikov addition

RECALL: Carbocation stability $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ > \text{CH}_3^+$

Hydration and alcohol or ether formation

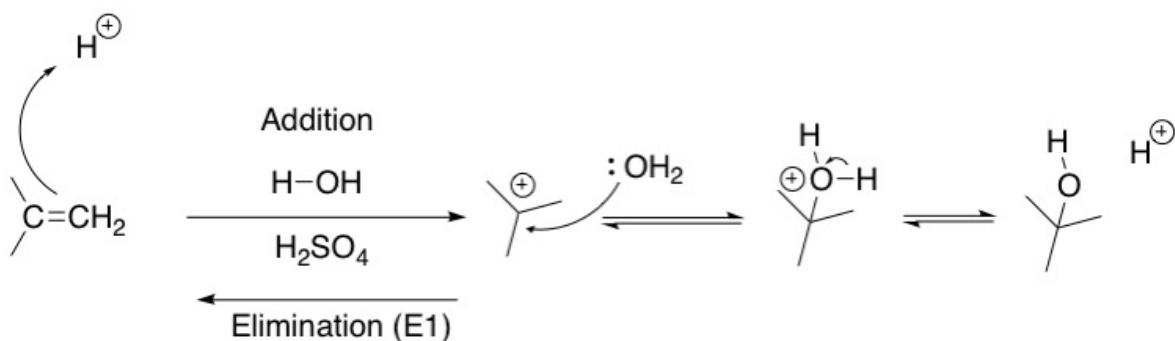


Not Stereospecific

Examples

Hydration (Water Addition)

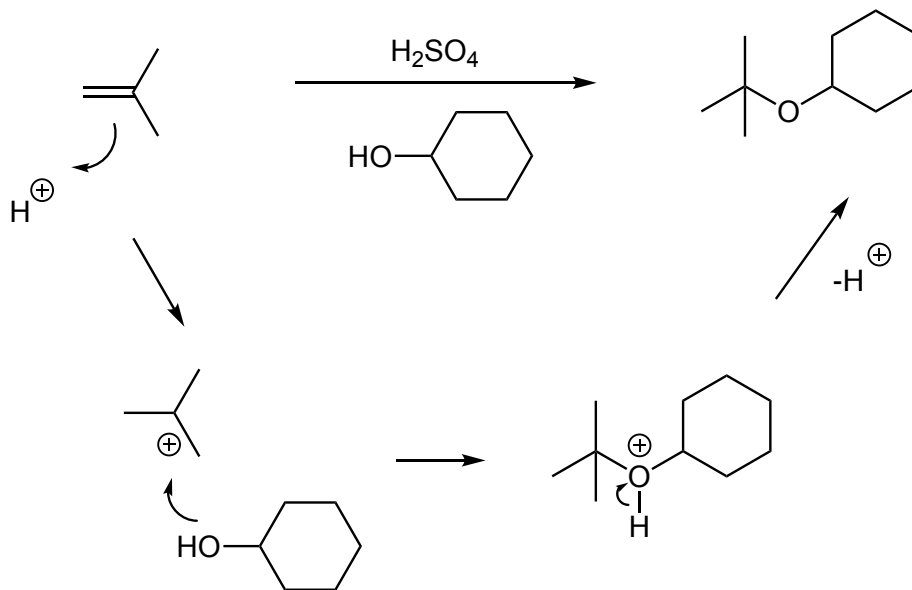
Ex #1)



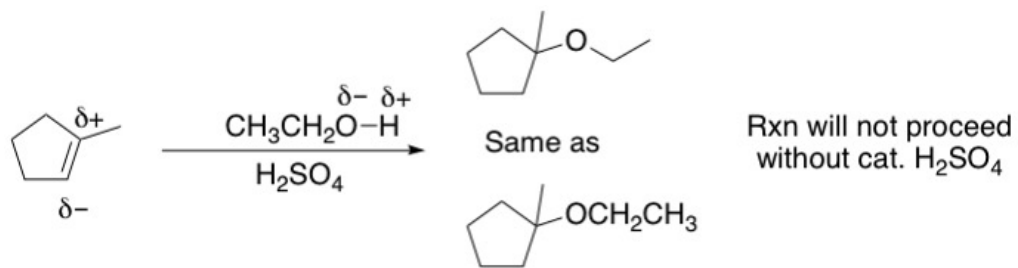
H_2SO_4 (H^+) is a catalyst, meaning that it is not transformed or used up in the reaction but is present to lower the activation energy.

Ether formation

Ex #1)



Ex #2)



Ex #3)

