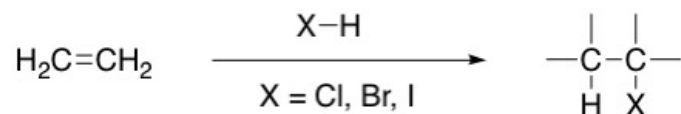
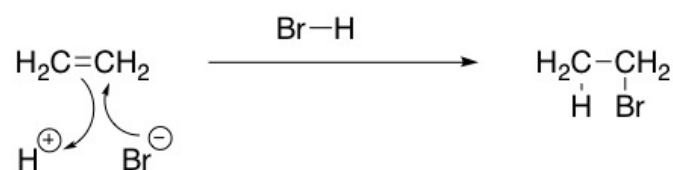
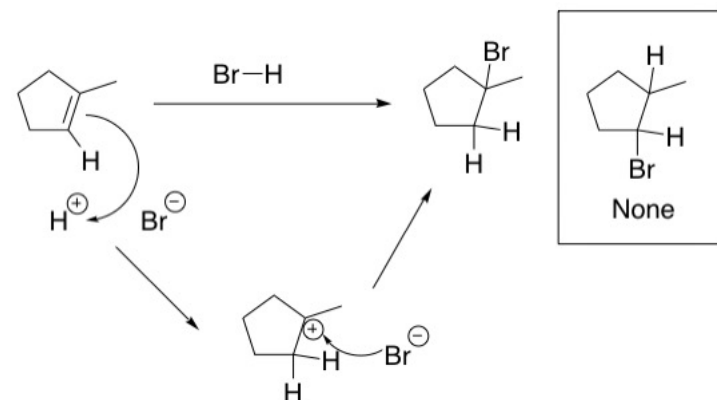


Addition Reactions

Hydrogen Halide (H-X)



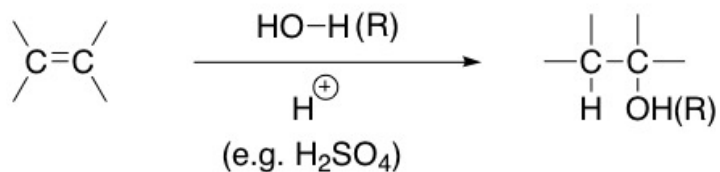
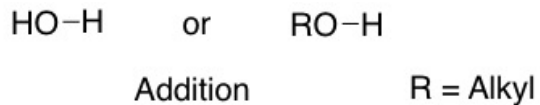
Reaction generally leads to syn/cis addition

Example 1: Ethylene**Example 2: 1-Methylcyclopent-1-ene**

-Markovnikov addition

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

Hydration and ether formation

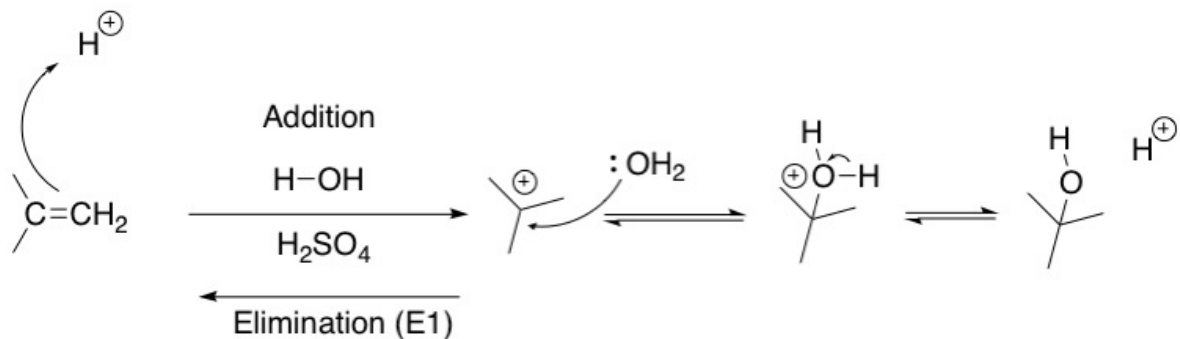


Not Stereospecific

Examples

Hydration formation

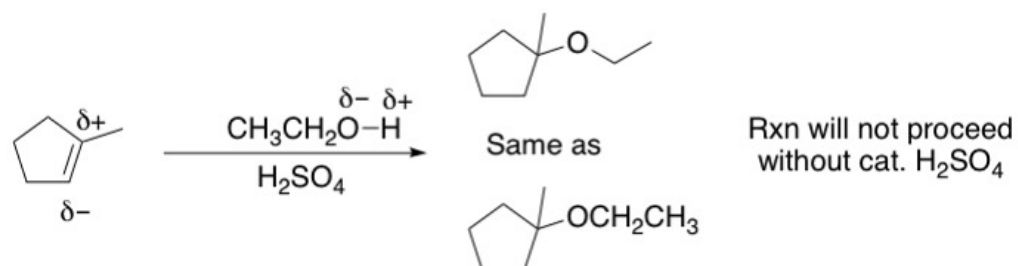
Ex #1)



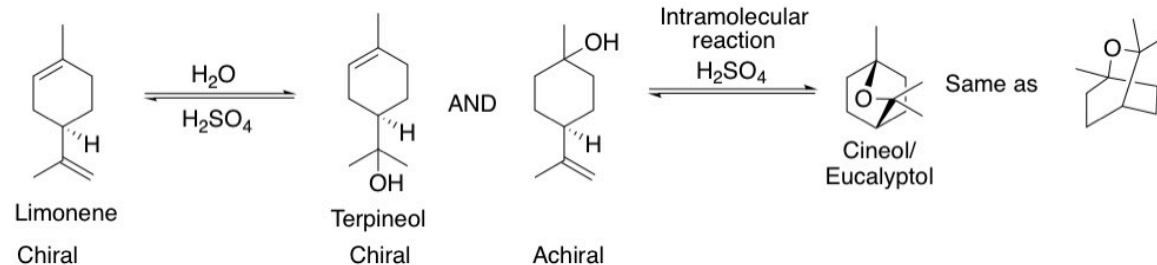
H_2SO_4 (H^+) is a catalyst, meaning that it is not transformed or used up in the reaction but is present to lower the activation energy.

Ether formation

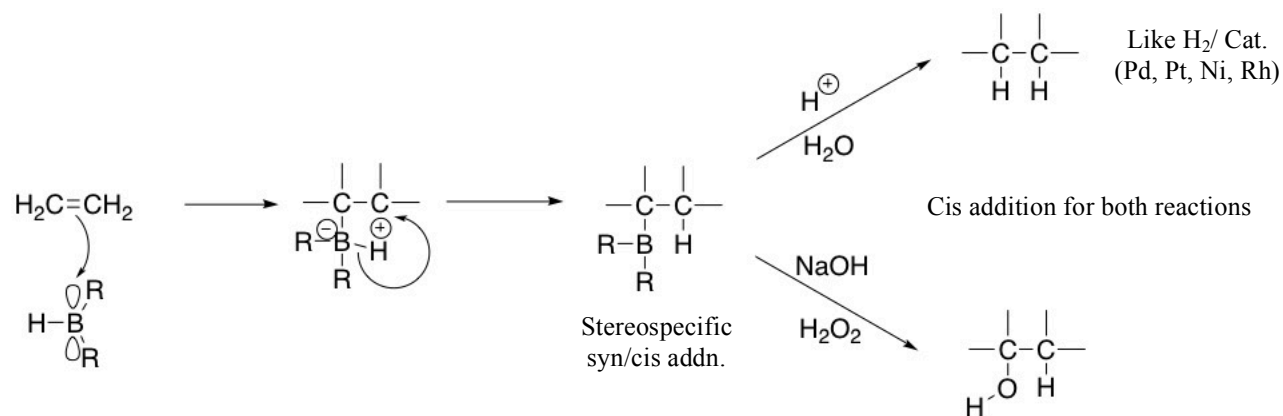
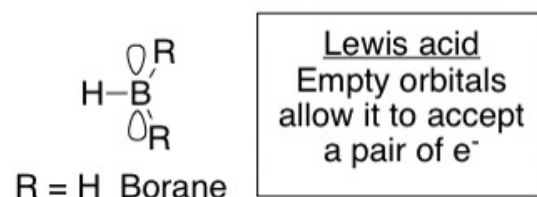
Ex #1)



Ex #2)



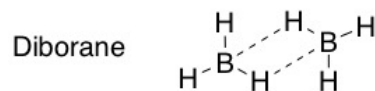
Hydroboration



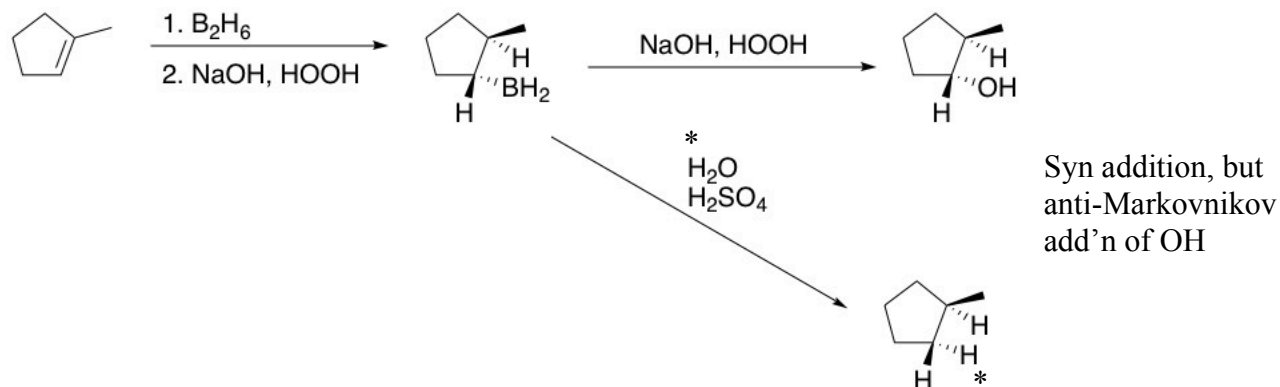
Structure of borane

Exists as Diborane (B_2H_6), but behaves like BH_3

Borane BH_3



Example

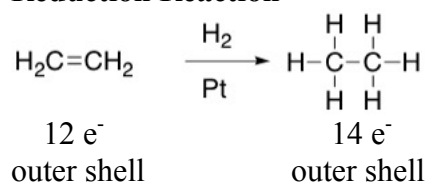


Oxidation and reduction reactions

Reduction adds electrons

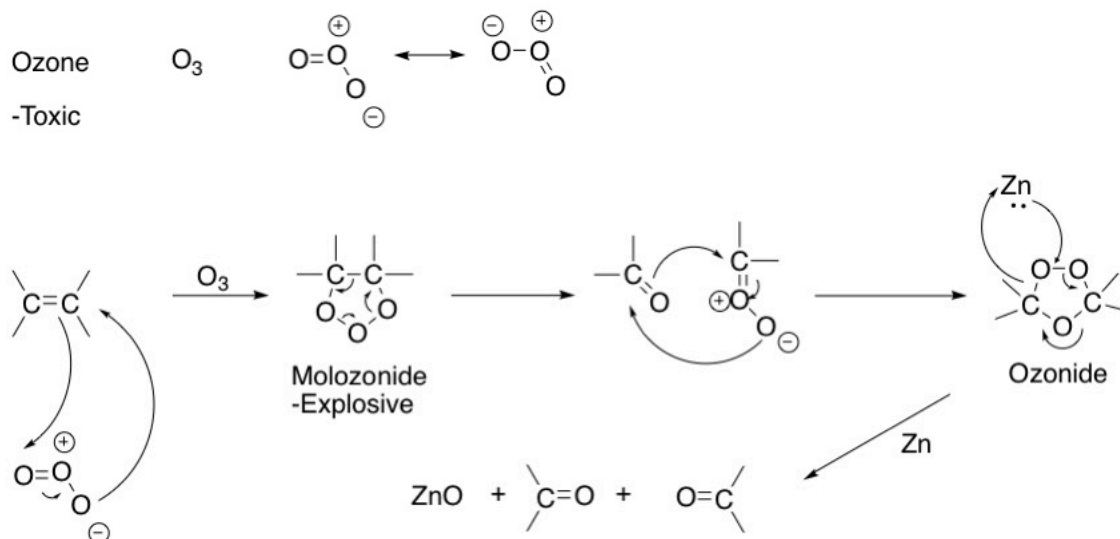
Oxidation removes electrons

Reduction Reaction



As there is an increase in the electron count in the outer shell, this is a reduction of ethylene.

Ozonolysis (lysis = cleavage)



Examples of carbonyl groups

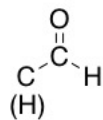
Carbonyl



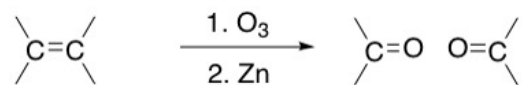
Ketone



Aldehyde



Reaction scheme of ozone



Example

