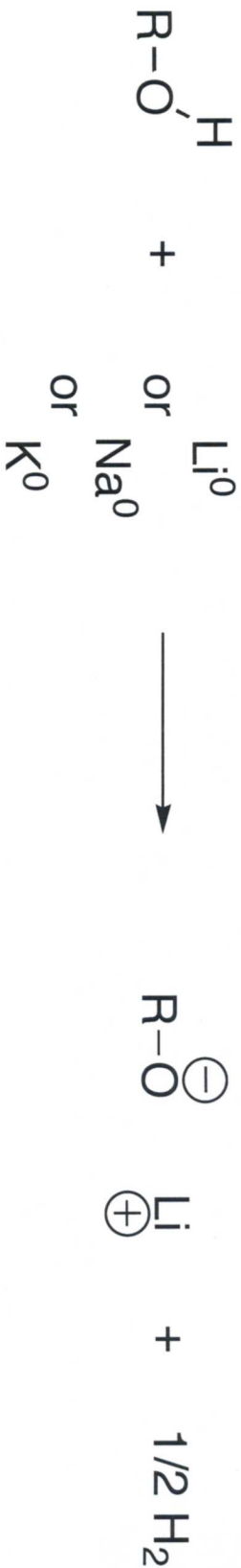
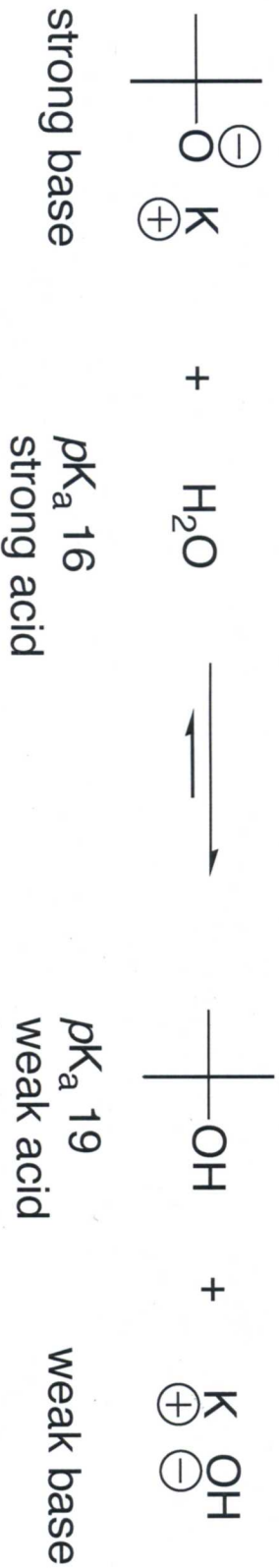


Reactions and Synthesis (Preparation) of R-OH

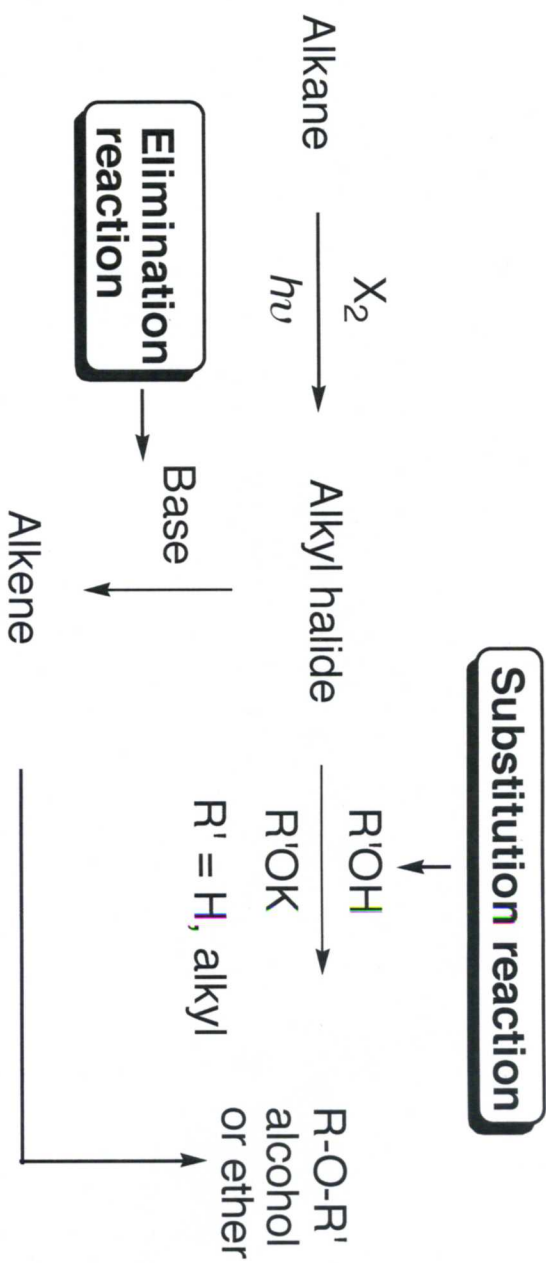
Breaking the O-H bond of R-OH with Metals



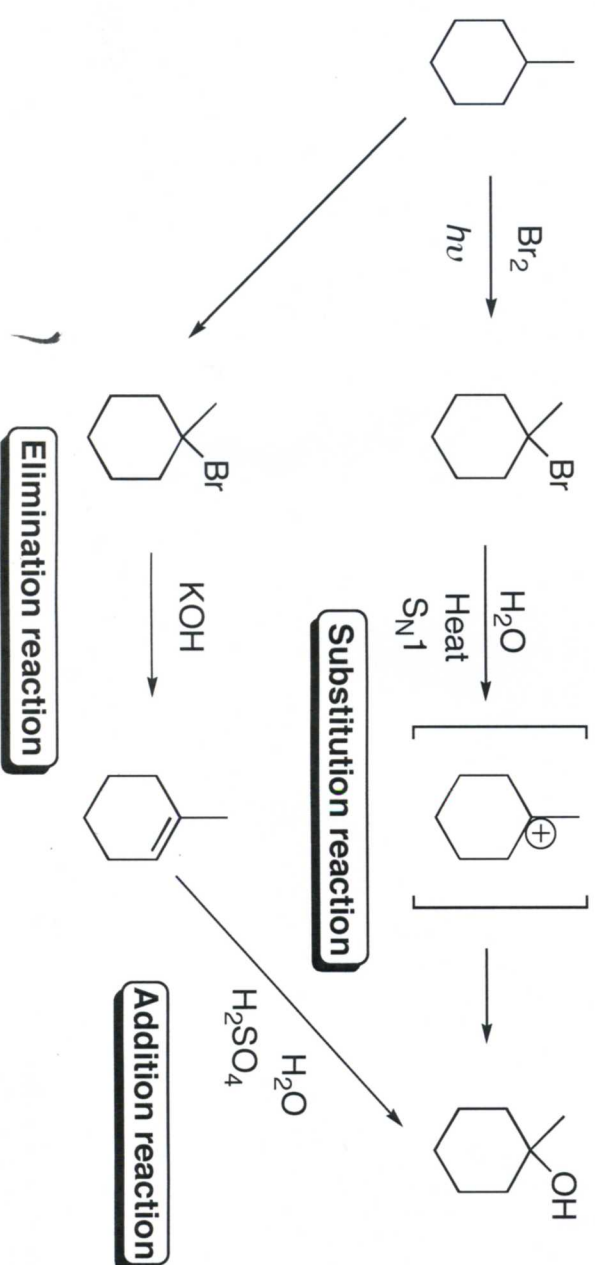
Breaking the O-H bond of R-OH by Acid-Base Reaction



Preparation alcohols or ethers from **alkanes**



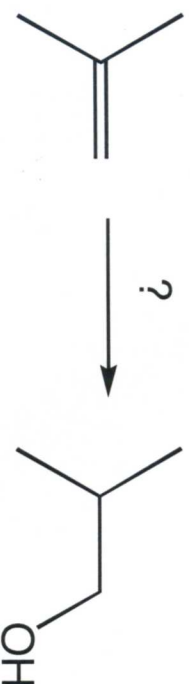
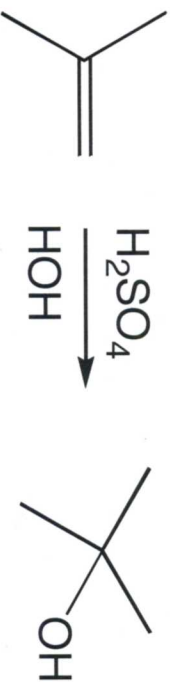
example:



Preparation alcohols or ethers from **alkenes**



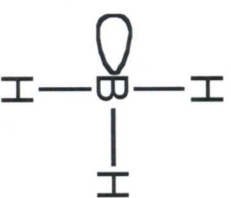
Markovnikov Addition



? = 1. B_2H_6
2. H_2O_2 , NaOH

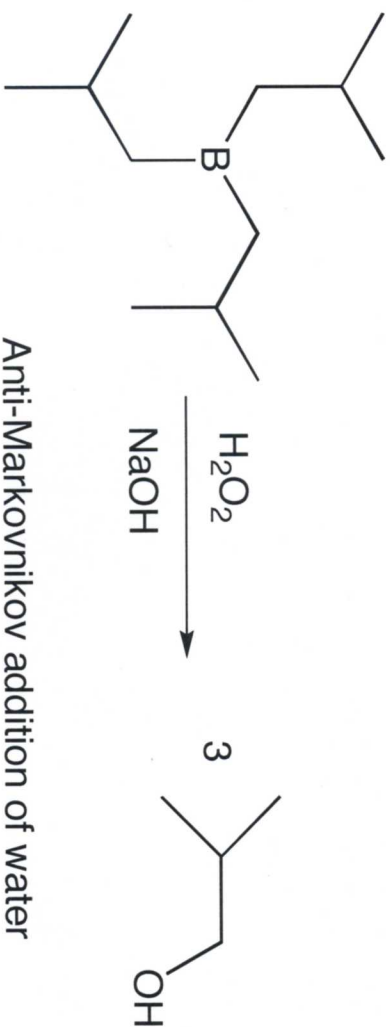
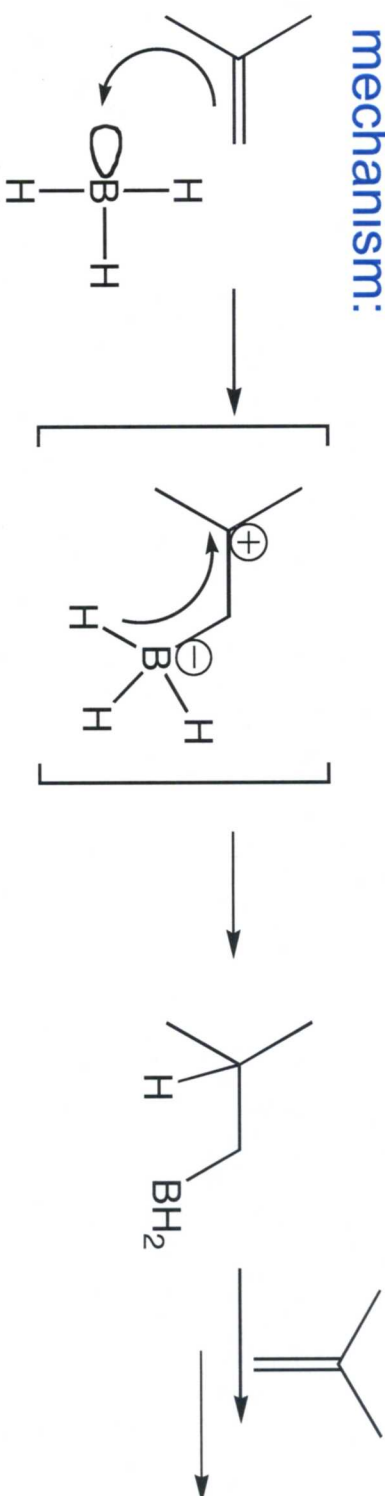
B_2H_6 behaves like BH_3 , which is a Lewis acid:

example:



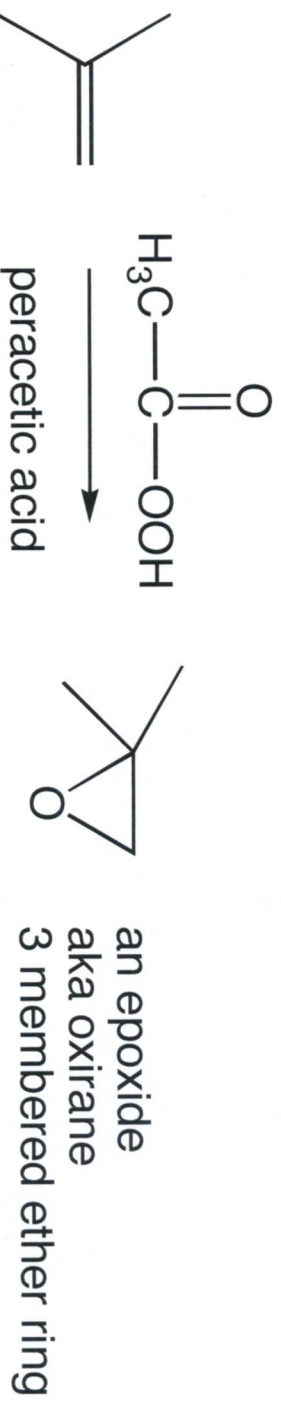
Preparation alcohols or ethers from alkenes - hydroboration

mechanism:

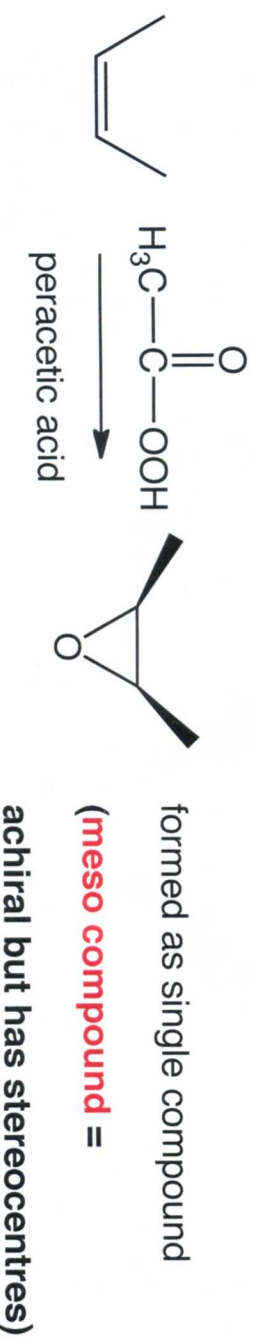
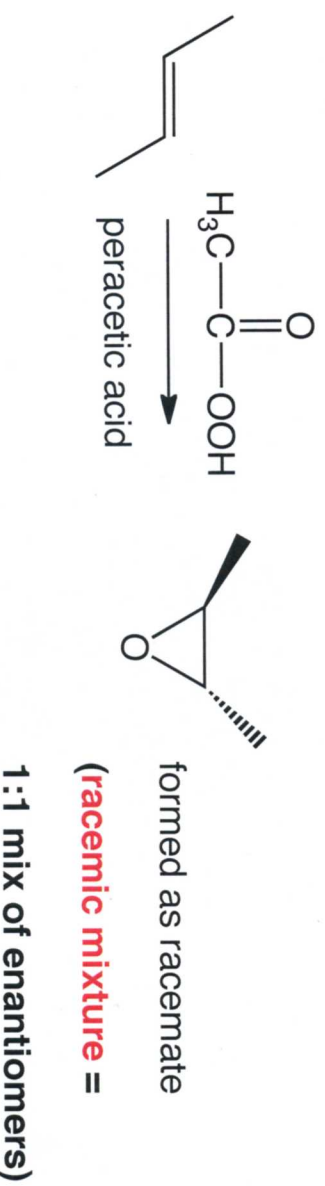


Anti-Markovnikov addition of water

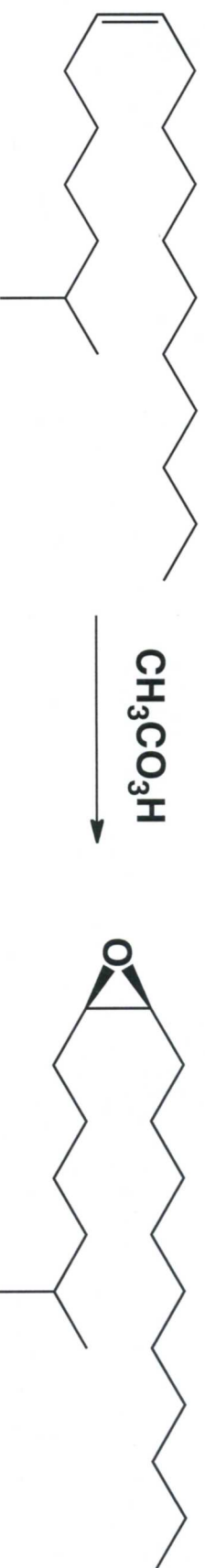
Preparation ethers from alkenes - epoxidation



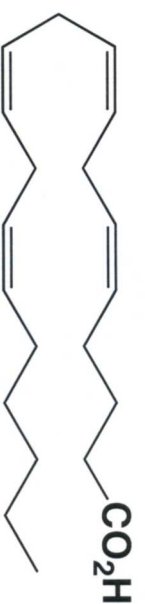
Epoxide formation is a stereospecific reaction



Preparation ethers from alkenes - epoxidation



Disparlure = sex pheromone of Gypsy Moth



human cells
 $\xrightarrow{\text{O}_2}$
 Cyclooxygenase



all Z 5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoic acid

inflammatory signal
 for asthma, allergic reaction

Alcohols and Ethers from Alkyl Halides



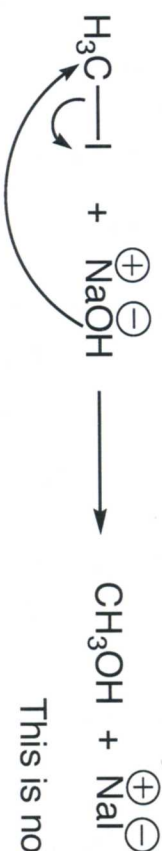
S = substitution

S_N2, S_N1
N = nucleophilic

2 or 1 = rate depends on 2 concentrations or 1 concentration

S_N2

- S stereospecific (the stereochemistry of the reactants determines the stereochemistry of the products)
- 1st version of configuration
- Concerted (bonds are broken and formed at the same time)
- Bimolecular
- 1° halides work the best
- 2° halides work ok
- 3° halides don't work
- 1st in general C=C-X (vinyl halides) also fail for this type of reaction



This is not reversible, because I⁻ is more stable than OH⁻.