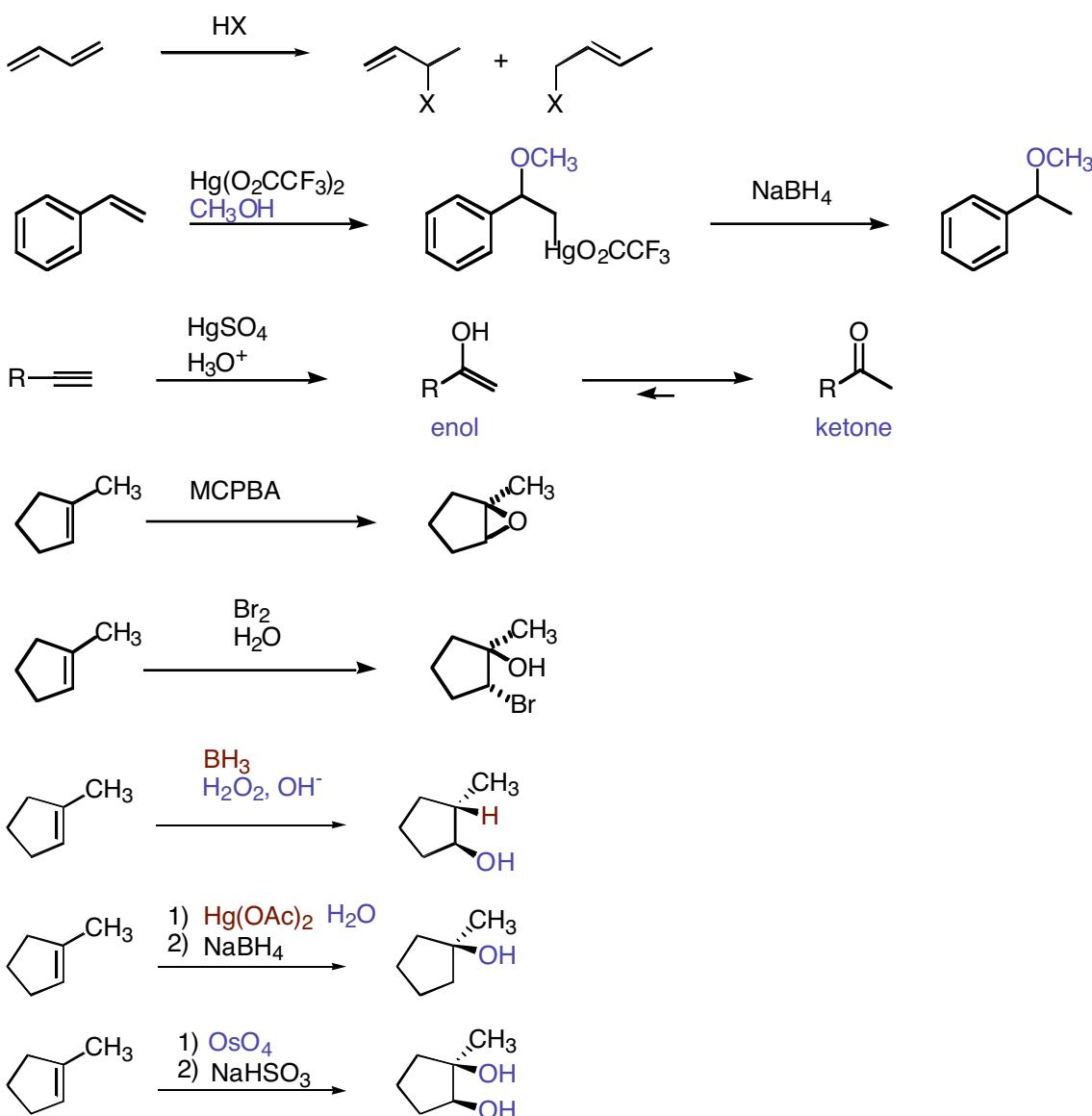


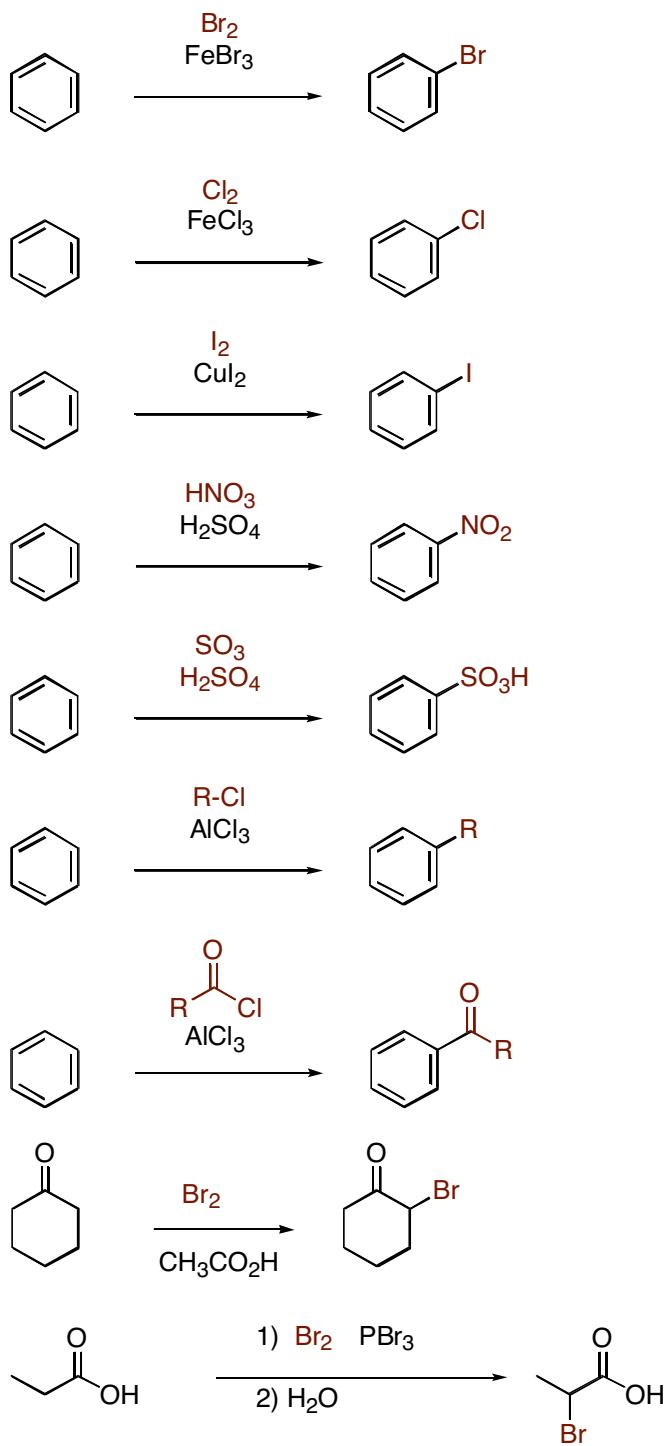
 Reactions for Final Exam

Although you don't need to know all of the mechanisms for these reactions, knowing them makes it easier to understand the reactions and to figure out a reaction if you forget it. Consult the lecture notes for more details on the mechanisms and issues of stereo- and regioselectivity.

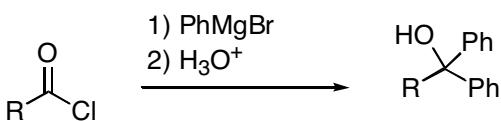
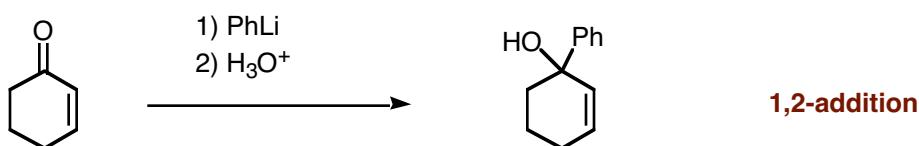
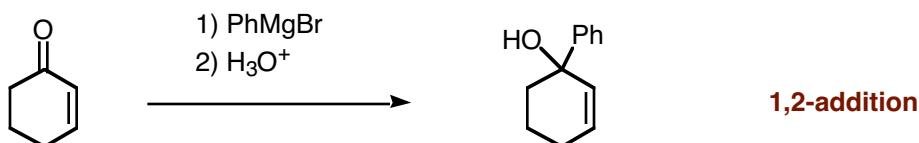
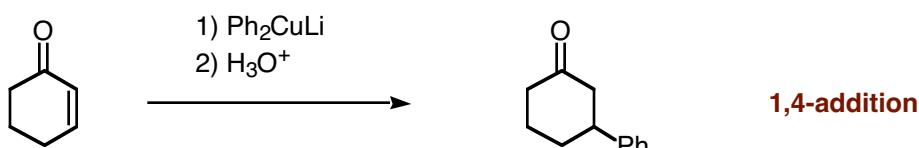
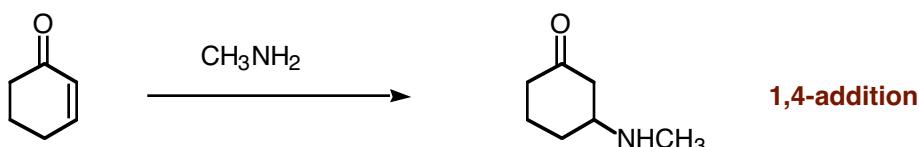
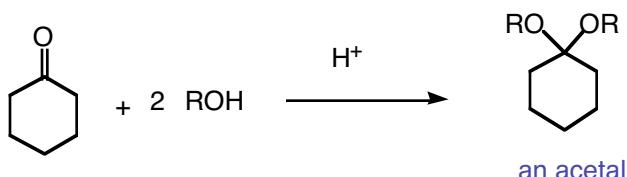
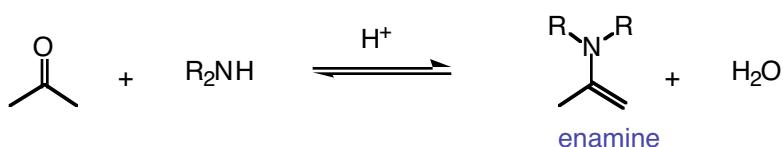
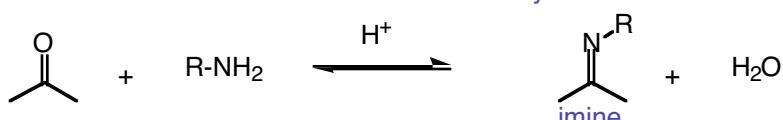
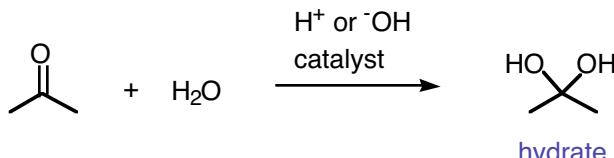
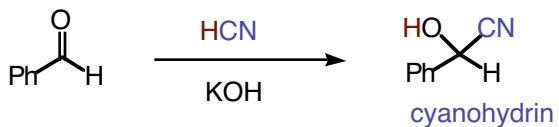
ELECTROPHILIC ADDITION REACTIONS

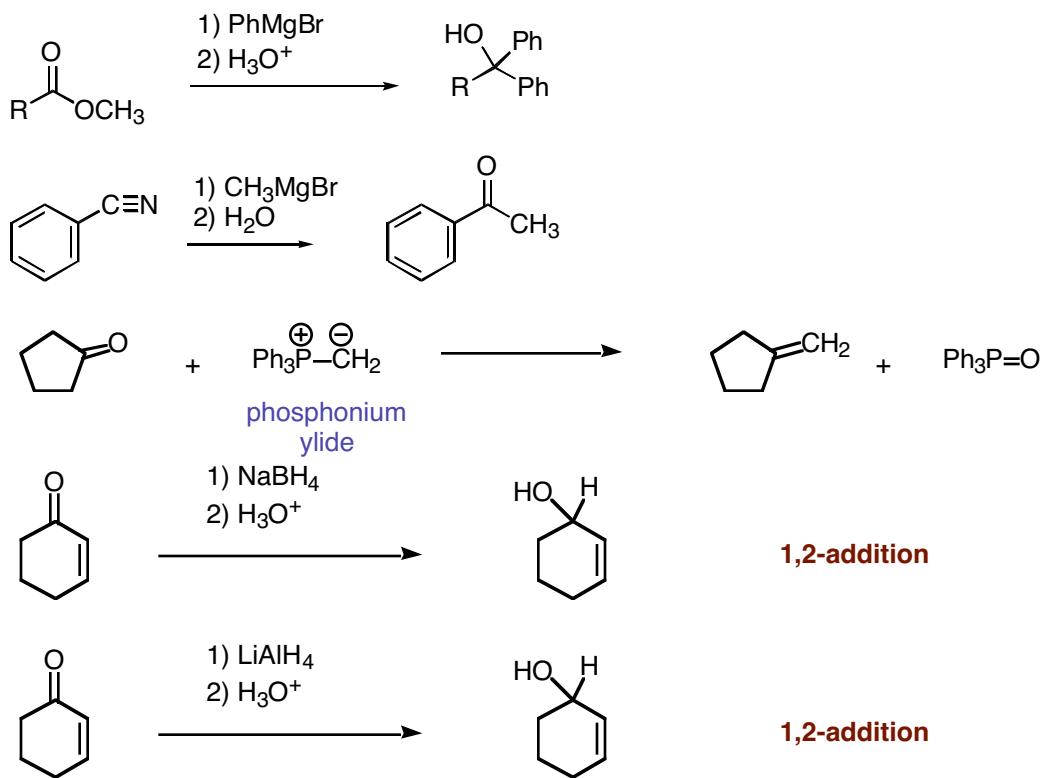


ELECTROPHILIC SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS

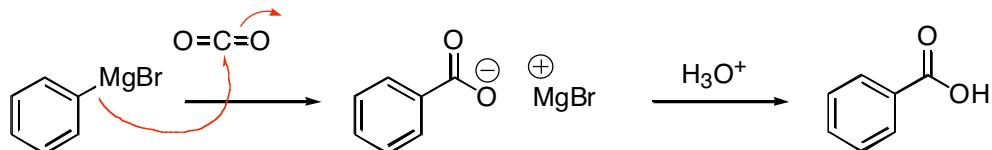


NUCLEOPHILIC ADDITION REACTIONS

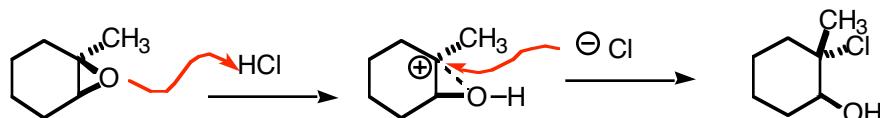
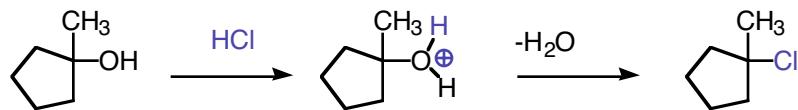




The addition of hydrides to carbonyls is also considered reductions and more examples are listed under reduction reactions.

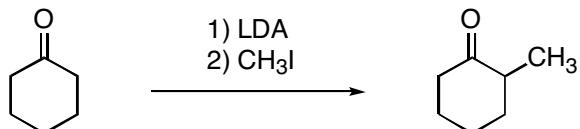
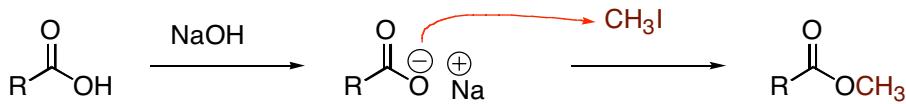
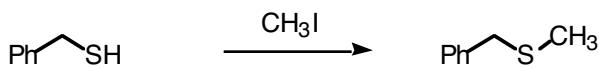
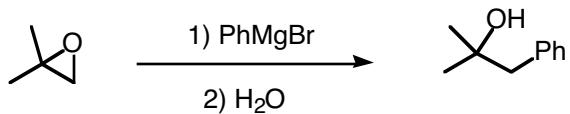
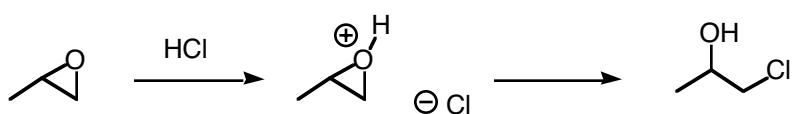
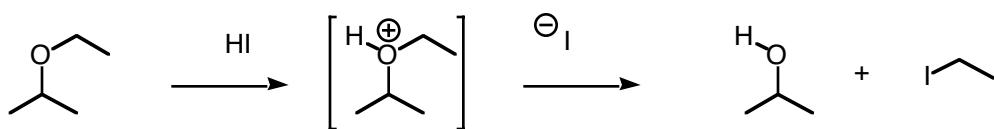
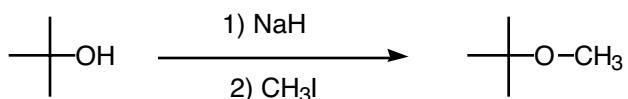
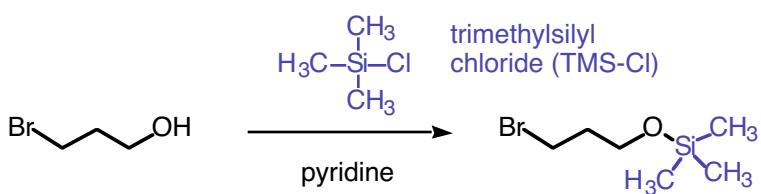
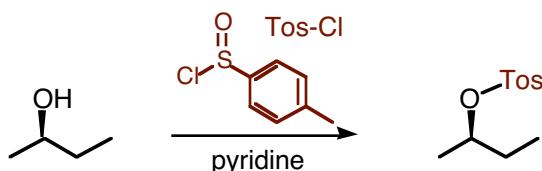
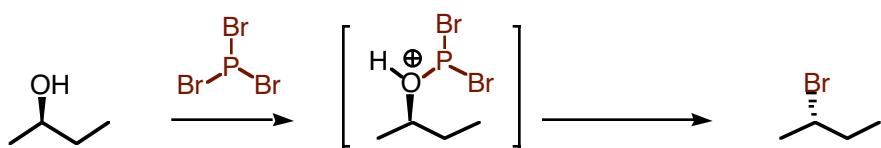
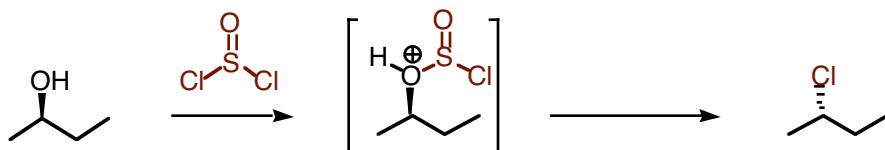


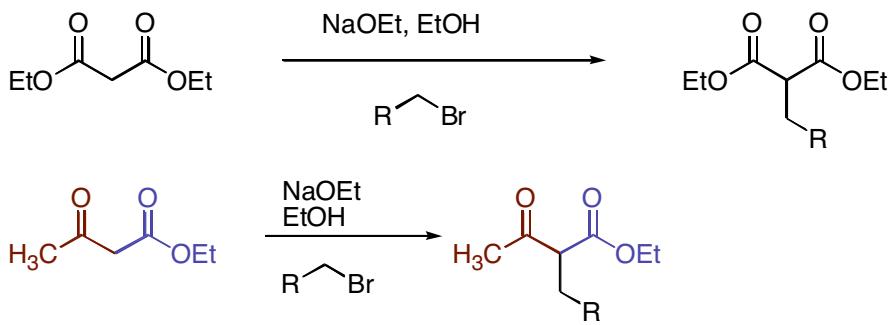
SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS ($\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$)



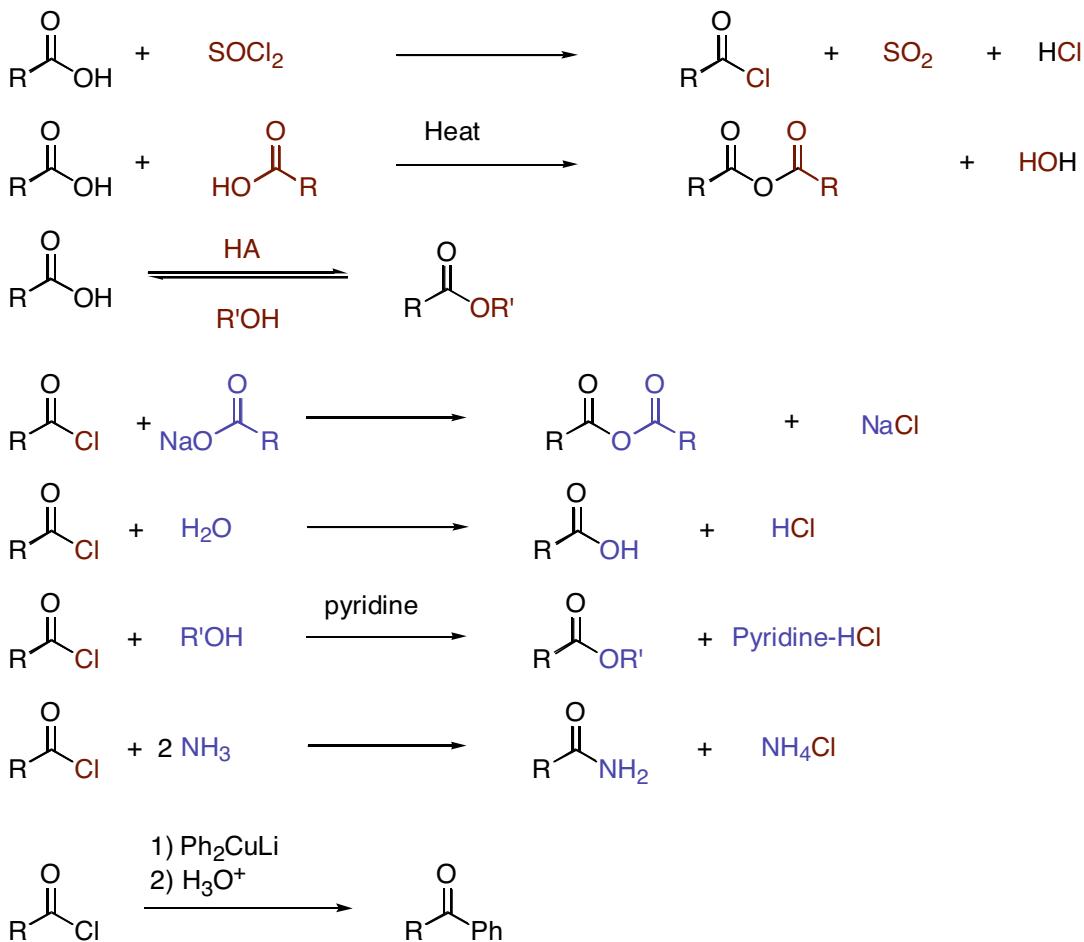
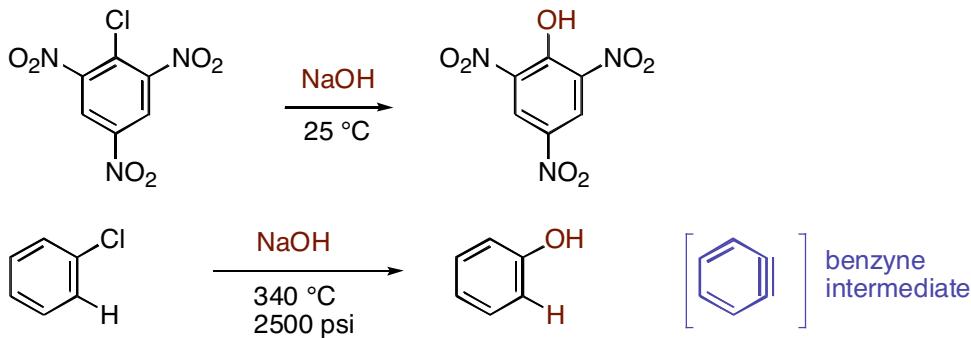
(regioselective like $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ but stereoselective like $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$) (also opens with water to make trans diol)

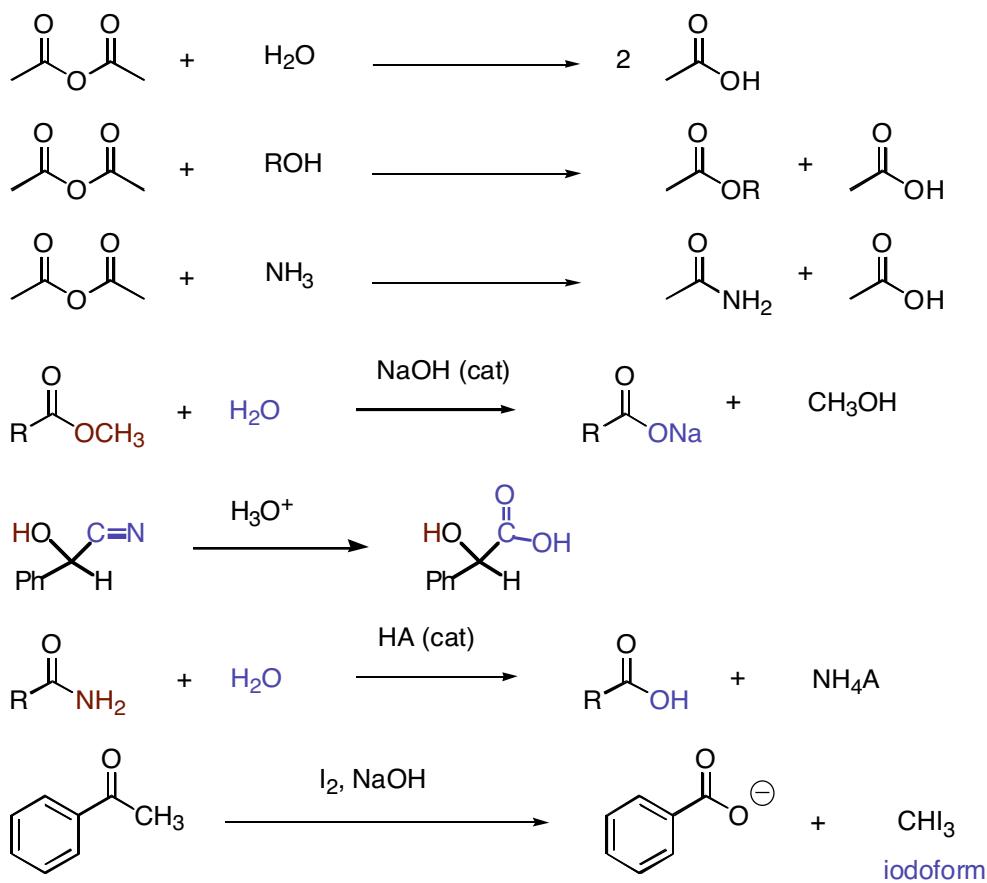
SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS (S_N2)



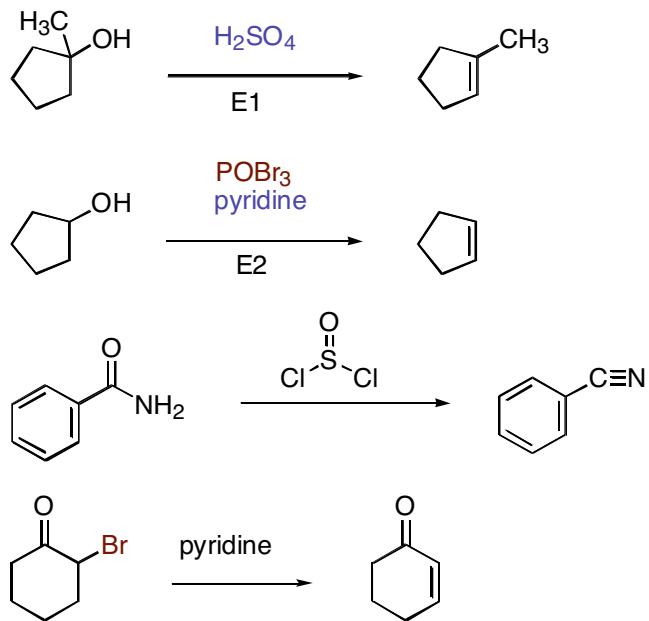


SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS (Nucleophilic Aromatic and Nucleophilic Acyl)

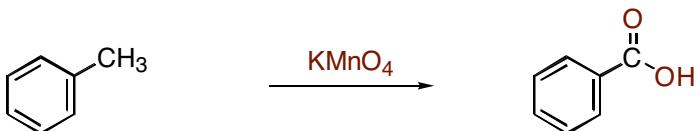
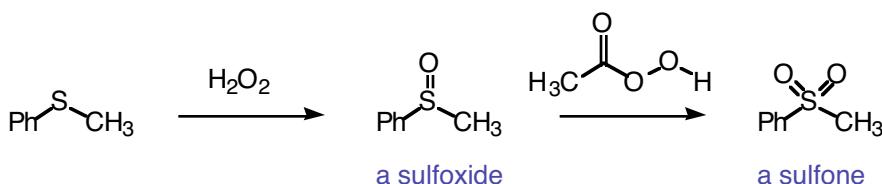
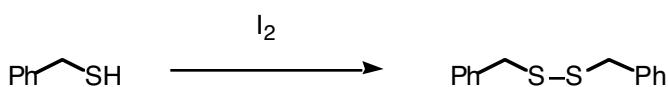
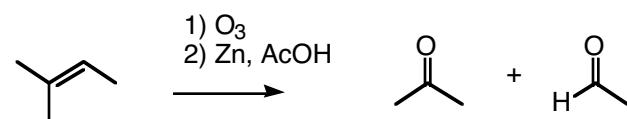
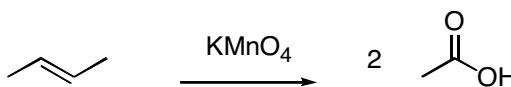
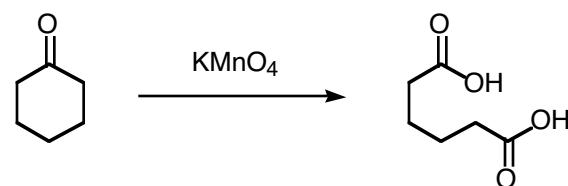
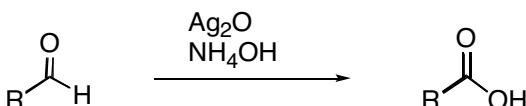
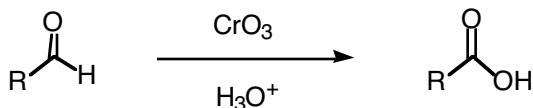
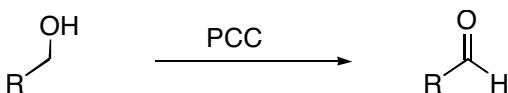
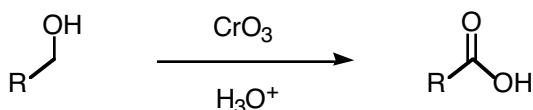
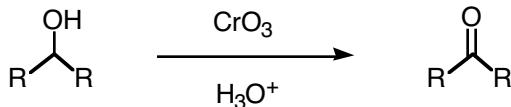




ELIMINATION REACTIONS

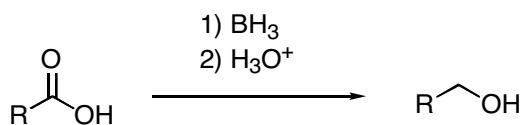
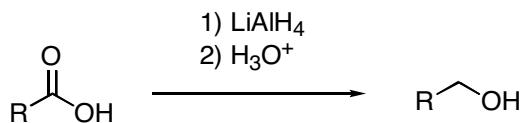
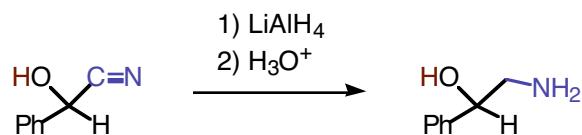
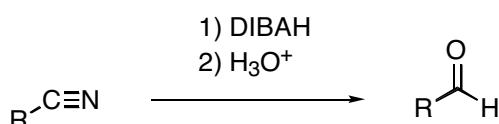
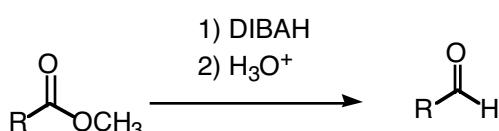
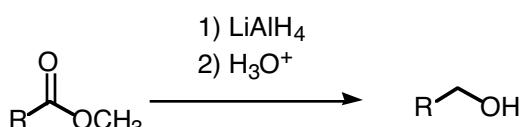
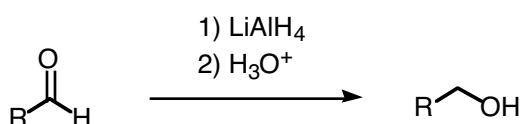
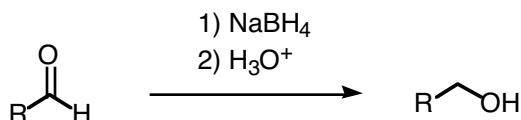


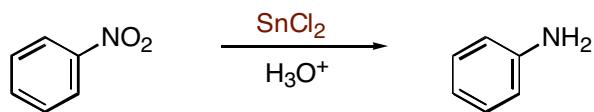
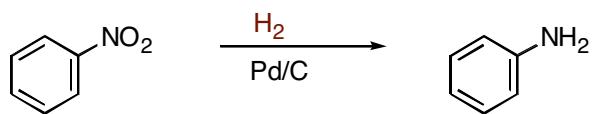
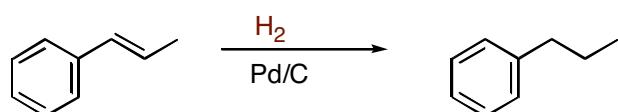
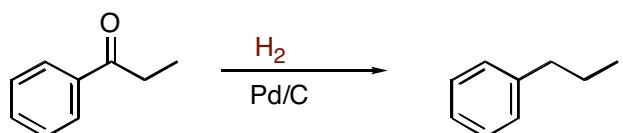
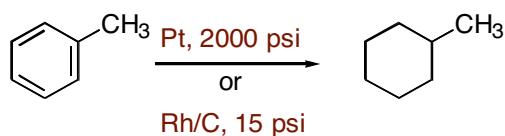
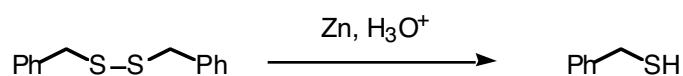
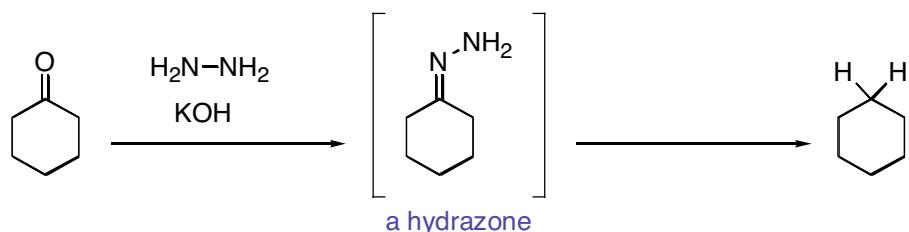
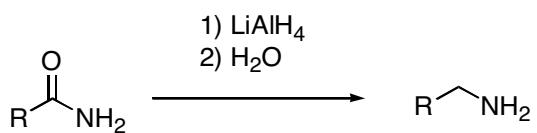
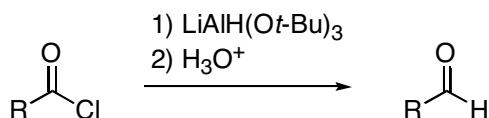
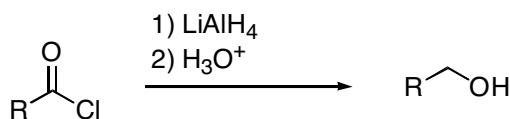
OXIDATION REACTIONS





REDUCTION REACTIONS





OTHER REACTIONS

