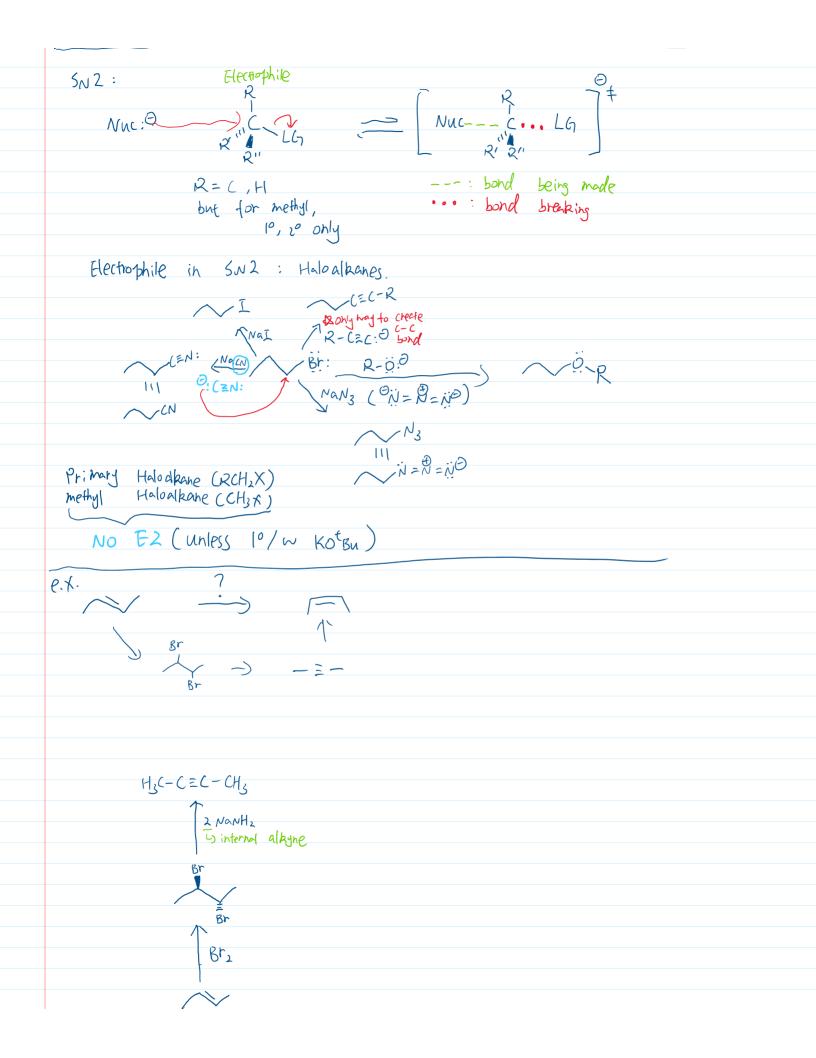
MTW11 11-7 av November 7, 2022 5:40 PM Asenda: - Radial reactions - SN2 / Rondmap - synthesis (if time permits) & when given the " choice", molecules react to create the most stable radicel. Brz hv OInitiate : Br-Br: hv 2x Br. 2 Propagation: 3 options (2CH ⇒ /·· H- ğr: V ; Br) - <u>Br</u> = H-Br: 20 ·Br. - H-Br. ۲٥ Make the most stable radia (-) lowest every intermediate give rise to the major product. (3) Termination: ·Br: = Other Radical Rooms: Where a radical O abstract an H-atom in the first step or O Adds to a double bond (HBr, Room, hV) depends on specific conditions. br_2 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_4 h_5 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_4

) ;; T Br: NBS :Br. Bradical major contributor :Br \rightarrow ?Br: & make the most stable alkene Product! Br: major product! Land -> / Initiate: R-0-0-R = XR-0. F(Br ROOR $R-\ddot{Q}$, $A+\ddot{B}$; $\Rightarrow R-\ddot{Q}-H + B$; hU Br: H = Br: \Rightarrow Br:Le Joier: Ĵ 1º radilal, Does not form. cheat sheet: Only add : Br. to C=C in one Case (HBr, Roak, hV), In the other 2 radical mechanism, the 1st step is to abstract an H-atom. 11 For both of these, chose the H-atom that makes the most stable radial For NBS/hv, note the most stable radical intermediate may not give the major Product! Electophile 5N2 : $\frac{\Theta}{\gamma \pm}$ 2 .)



e.X: can be made by O Elimination © Albyne reduction D// NO 1/2 ~ = ~ 1 2 3 4 U Brz E Problematic : Br, O we don't know how to Bo from albane to vicinal dihalide directly Dihe only ran to make dihalide is via alkene Br2 h-V Naot LE2 Br 1× racemic D 2 ① 4 C → 4 C U OHalolalkane CE2) 2Alkyne reduction (1,)

@Alkyne reduction 12 Br Br Br H-X \sim \sim \mathbb{N} HBr NaoH 7 Br racemic TBr2, hV 1-1, Pd 2 4C -> 3C ?) / 11 Ozondysis, b/c: 2 need to remove a c-atom $H_{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x})$ Y J Br Br Brz, (1) Oz 2)(CH3)2S

