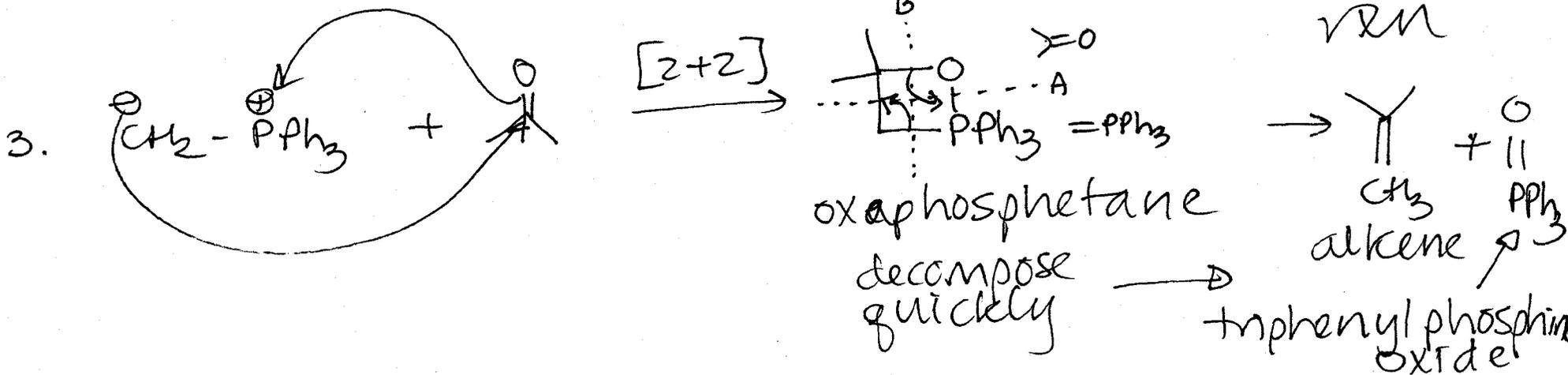
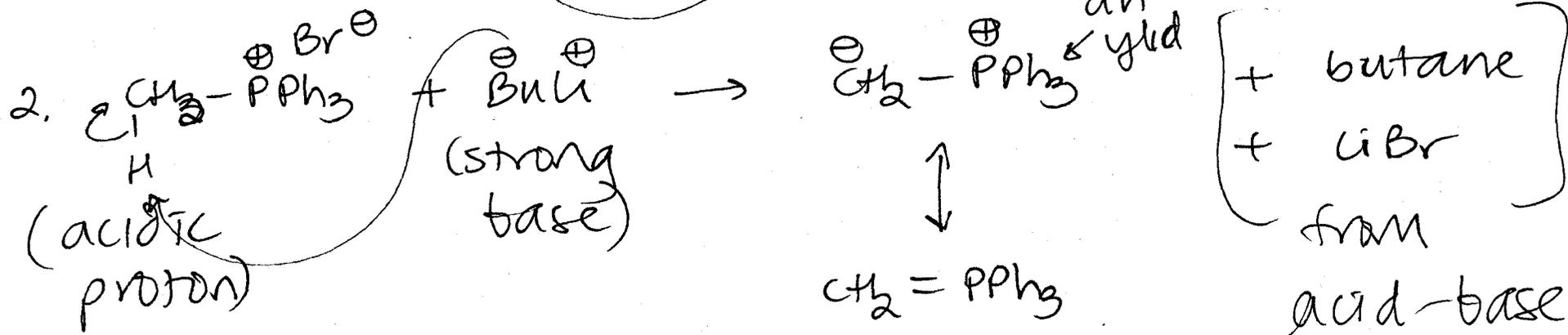
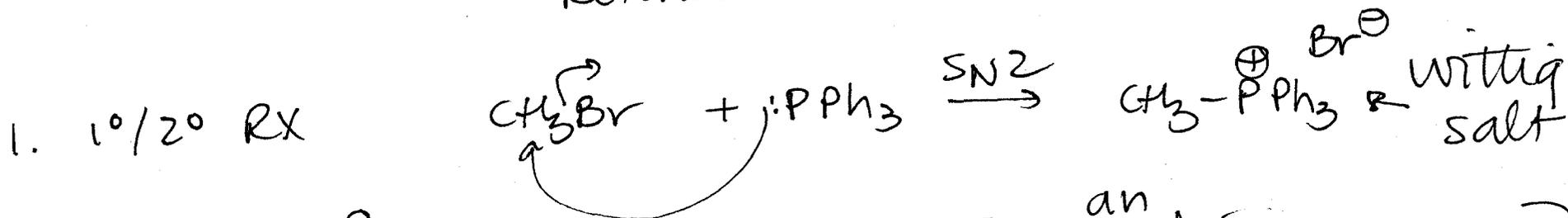
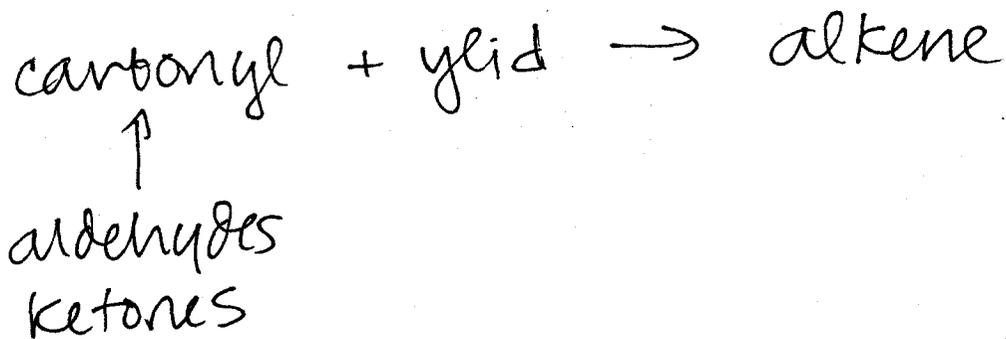


Phosphorus Nucleophiles

* Wittig Rxn

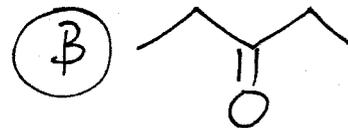
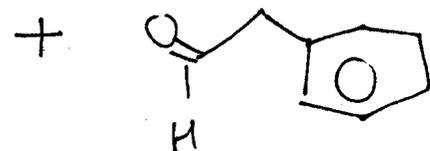
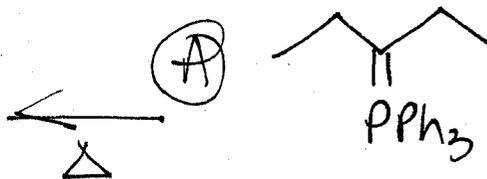
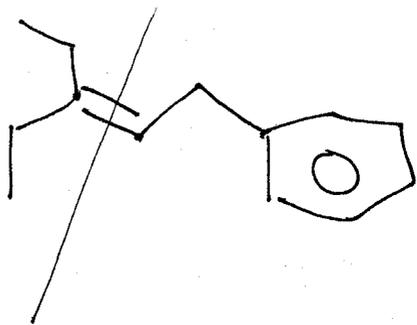


Note: book says "stabilized" ylides \rightarrow E alkenes
"unstabilized" ylides \rightarrow Z alkenes

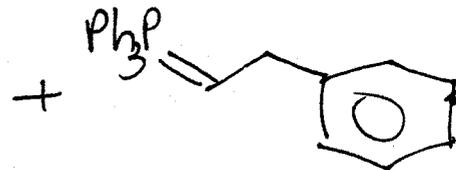
Not always.

Also: section on "re" + "si" faces of carbonyls
*not on exam.

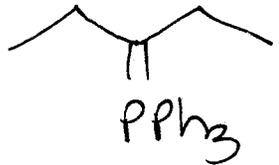
make:



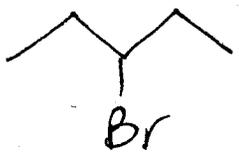
or



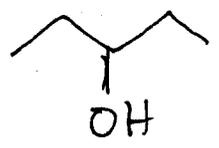
(A)



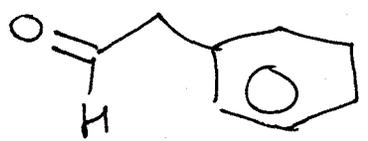
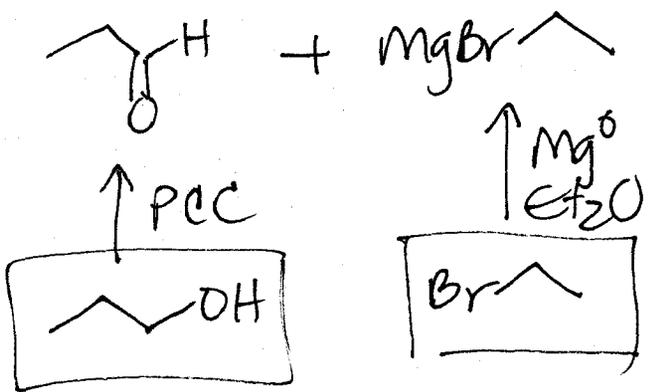
1) PPh₃
 2) BuLi



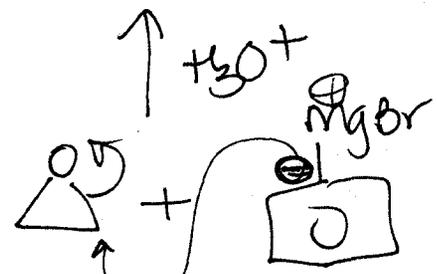
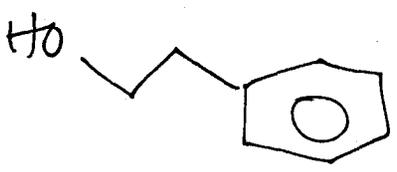
↑ PBr₃



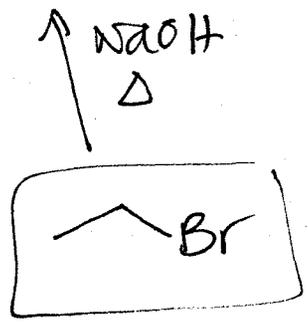
↑ H₃O⁺



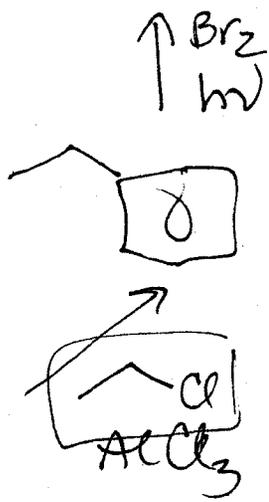
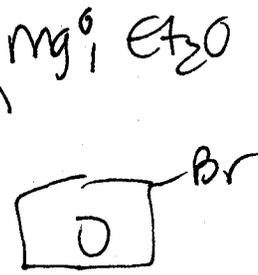
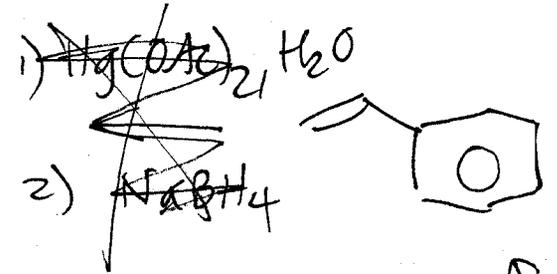
↑ PCC



mCPBA



1) BH₃·THF 2) H₂O₂



Other oxidations of aldehydes

1. aldehyde \rightarrow carboxylic acid -
any of the Cr^{VI}

2. Silver reagents

a. $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}/\text{NaOH}$ then H_3O^+ \rightarrow RCO_2H

b. $\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Tollen's reagent



* functional group test
specific for aldehydes

Baeyer-Villiger oxidation

aldehyde + peracid \rightarrow carboxylic acid
ketone + peracid \rightarrow ester

A peracid is $R-C(=O)-O-OH$

most common: MCPBA
metachloroperbenzoicacid

(Recall: peroxide
is $H-O-O-H$)

migratory Aptitudes
of R group:
 $H > Ph > 3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$

