Today Next Class

Section 6.1 and 6.2 Electrophilic Addition and Carbocation Stability

Section 6.3 Transition state

Section 6.4 Regioselectivity

Sections 6.5 and 6.6 Addition of water and alcohols

Section 6.7 Carbocations will rearrange

Section 6.8 Hydroboration-oxidation

Section 6.9 Addition of halogens Sections 6.12 and 6.13 Regio- and stereoselectivity

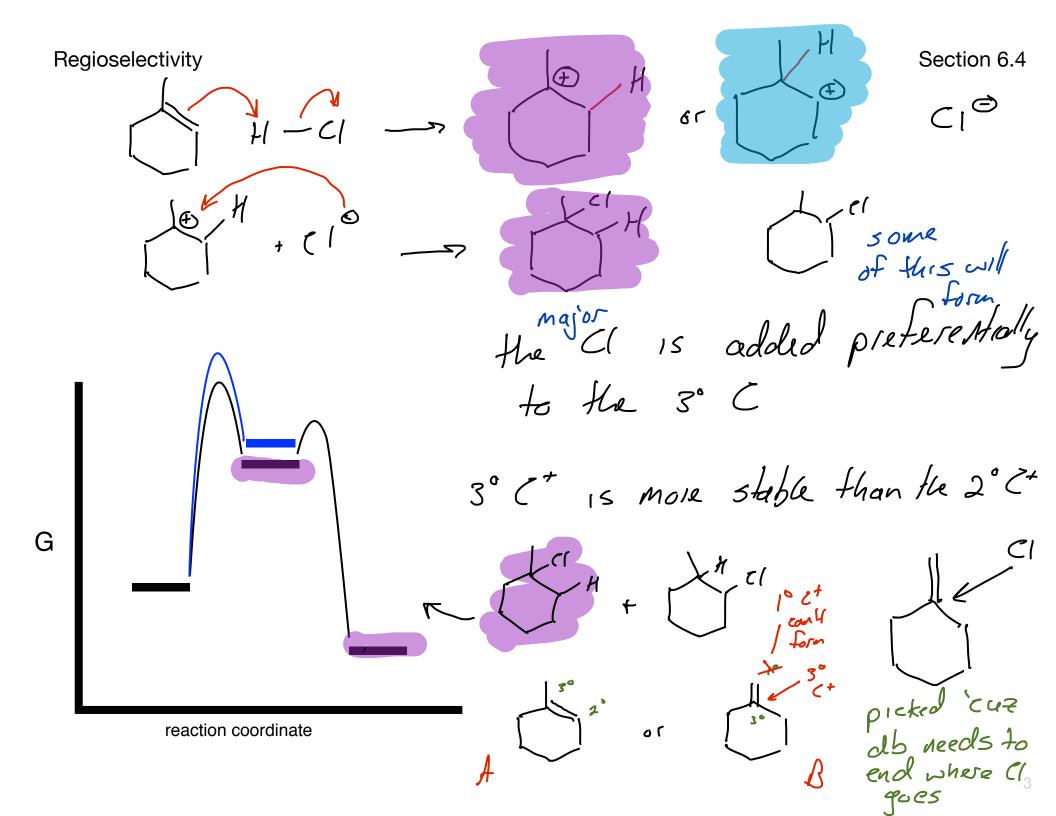
Section 6.16 Reactions and synthesis

Electrophilie addition albert is H atom is added H + Cl e rich e deficient across the nucleophiles react with electrophiles this end is different than the other end

H-(1)

H-(1)

H-(1) major what do I get? product



Empty Porbitals on a CP are stabilized by e donation from C-H bond on neighbor Catoms His atoms to stabilize

His atoms to stabilize

His atoms to stabilize H = C +1 the e deficient car form ander normal lab conditions most stable

The Addition of HOH and ROH alture reacts with electrophile to mohe H-CI -> H H CI -> Mucleophile De are missing electrophile

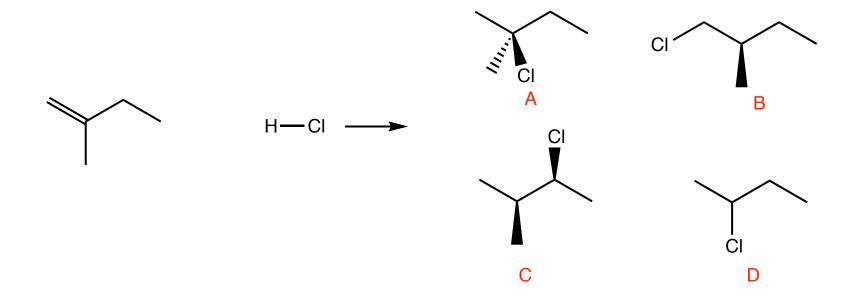
electro-e-5,30 only 3 electrophile

phile bonds to 2 H R-O-H Cotalyst H HO CI - can seact is need a conj bore that 13n4 neecle aphilic H H R-Ö-H both can Strong Acid with delocized R= C alkoxide 4 In OR R=H Hydroxide

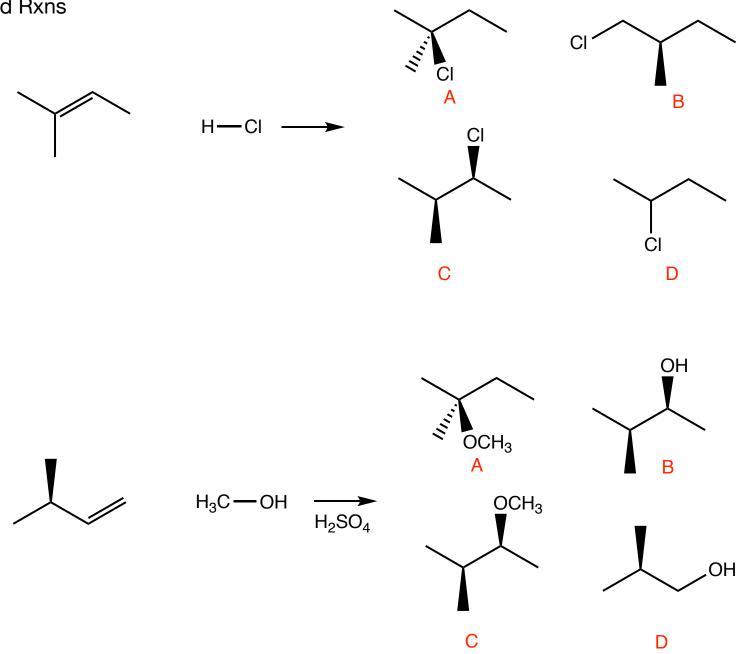
## E Add Reactions

$$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_3 \qquad H - CI \longrightarrow CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_3 \qquad CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$$

$$A \qquad B$$



## E Add Rxns



$$H-CI \longrightarrow H^{\oplus}$$
  $CI^{\ominus}$   $N=3+17^{\circ}$  Stable
$$H-O-H \longrightarrow H^{\oplus}$$
  $OH^{\ominus}$   $N=2+8^{\circ}$