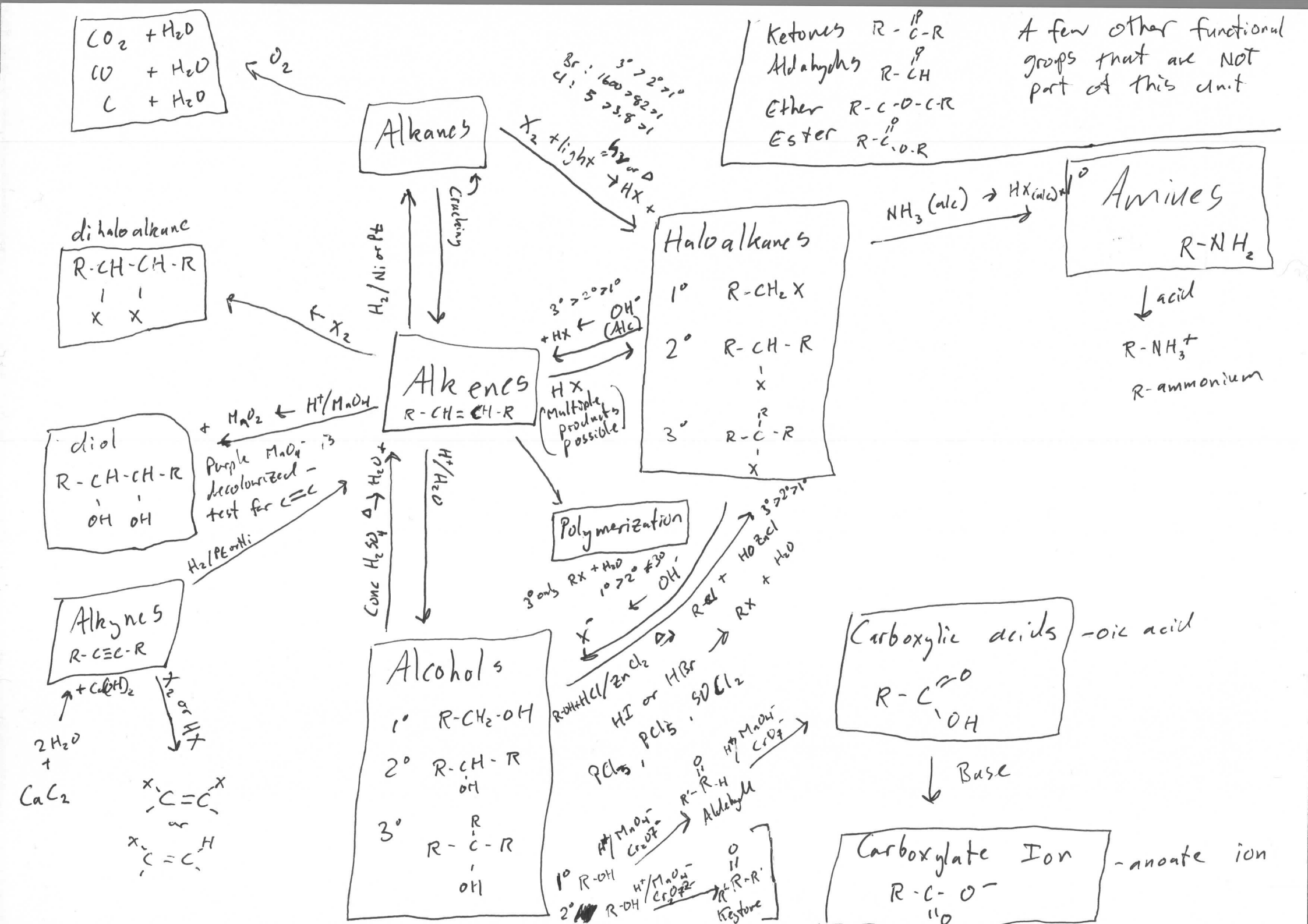
$CO_2 + H_2O$
$CO + H_2O$
$C + H_2O$
O_2
Alkanes
Cracking
H_2/Ni or Pt
X_2 + light Δ or Δ → HX
Br: 3° > 2° > 1°
Cl: 5 > 3.8 > 1
Ketones R-C(=O)-R
Aldehydes R-CHO
Ether R-C-O-C-R
Ester R-C(=O)-O-R
A few other functional groups that are NOT part of this unit
dihaloalkane
R-CH-CH-R
X X
$+ X_2$
Haloalkanes
1° R-CH$_2$X
2° R-CH(X)-R
3° R-C(R)(X)-R
3° > 2° > 1°
+HX ← OH⁻ (Alc)
HX
(Multiple products possible)
NH_3 (alc) → $HX_{(alc)}$ +
1° Amines
R-NH$_2$
acid
R-NH$_3^+$
R-ammonium
Alkenes
R-CH=CH-R
diol
R-CH-CH-R
OH OH
+ MnO_2 ← H^+/MnO_4^-
Purple MnO_4^- is decolourized - test for C=C
H_2/Pt or Ni
Conc H_2SO_4 Δ → H_2O +
H^+/H_2O
Polymerization
3° only RX + H_2O
1° > 2° ≠ 3°
← OH⁻
X^-
3° > 2° > 1°
R-X + HO-Zn-Cl → R-OH + HCl/$ZnCl_2$
R-X + H_2O → R-OH
HI or HBr
PCl_5, PCl_3, $SOCl_2$
Alkynes
R-C≡C-R
+ $Ca(OH)_2$
$2H_2O$ + CaC_2
$+ H_2$ Ni/Pt
Alcohols
1° R-CH$_2$-OH
2° R-CH(OH)-R
3° R-C(R)(OH)-R
H^+/MnO_4^- CrO_3
1° R-OH → Aldehyde
2° R-OH → R-C(=O)-R' Ketone
Carboxylic acids
R-C(=O)-OH
-oic acid
Base
Carboxylate Ion
R-C(=O)-O⁻
-anoate ion