

### Synthesis : Halogenation of Alkanes

Reagent	Cl <sub>2</sub> / Br <sub>2</sub>
Condition	heat / UV light
Mechanism	free radical substitution
Equation	CH <sub>4</sub> + Cl <sub>2</sub> → CH <sub>3</sub> Cl + HCl

### Synthesis : Hydrohalogenation of Alkenes

also known as	Addition of hydrogen halides
Reagent	HCl / HBr / HI
Equation	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub> + HCl → CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHCl-CH <sub>3</sub> (every product must be shown)

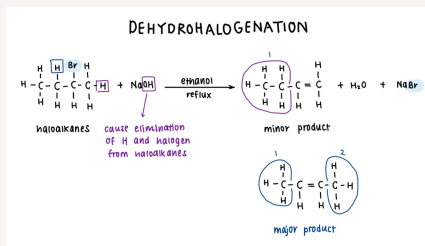
follow Markovnikov's rule : halogen added to doubly bonded carbon atom attached to **the least H atoms**

### Dehydrohalogenation

Reagent	NaOH / KOH
Condition	ethanol, reflux
Mechanism	Elimination Reaction
Equation	haloalkane + NaOH → alkene (every product must be shown)

follow Zaitsev rule : doubly bonded carbon atom in alkenes bonded to **the most number of alkyl groups** is major products

### Dehydrohalogenation



### Synthesis : Halogenation of Alkenes

Reagent	Cl <sub>2</sub> / Br <sub>2</sub>
Condition	CCl <sub>4</sub>
Equation	CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHCH <sub>3</sub> + Cl <sub>2</sub> → CH <sub>3</sub> CHCl-CHClCH <sub>3</sub>

### Hydrolysis

Reagent	aqueous NaOH / KOH
Condition	boiling
Mechanism	Nucleophilic Substitution
Equation	haloalkanes + NaOH → alcohol + NaCl

for carbons bonded to 2 halogens

Equation	CH <sub>3</sub> CHCl <sub>2</sub> + NaOH → CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH) <sub>2</sub> → CH <sub>3</sub> CH=O (loss of water)
----------	--

### Hydrolysis

