

## Combustion

Complete  $\text{---} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Incomplete  $\text{---} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{---} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

## Alkane/Ether

Balance Carbon > Hydrogen > Oxygen

## Halogenation

**Alkene**  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{CH}_2(\text{Br})$

**Alkyne** same as alkene, but double addition reagent

+Cl<sub>2</sub> or Br<sub>2</sub>

## Addition of Simple Acids

**Alkene**  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2(\text{Cl})$

**Alkyne** Same as Alkene, but twice addition reagent

+HBr or HCl

*Markovnikov's Rule.* Hydrogen goes to Carbon with more Hydrogen; the rich get richer

## Hydration

**Alkene**  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}-\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$

**Alkyne** Same as Alkene, but twice the addition reagent

+H<sub>2</sub>O & Acid Catalyst (Pt, Pd, Ni)

*Markovnikov's Rule.* the rich get richer

## Hydrogenation

**Alkene**  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3$

**Alkyne** Same as Alkene, but twice the addition reagent

**Aldehyde**  $\text{CH}_2(\text{O}) + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3(\text{OH})$

**Ketone**  $\text{H}_3\text{CC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_3$

Alkene/Alkyne  $\rightarrow$  Alkane

Aldehyde  $\rightarrow$  Primary Alcohol

Ketone  $\rightarrow$  Secondary Alcohol

## Polymerization

Addition  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH} + \text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2$

Condensation  $(\text{OH})\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{OH}) + \text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \rightarrow$

Polyamides  $(\text{Cl})\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{Cl}) + \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2 \rightarrow$

**Addition Polymerization:** linking together many Alkene molecules through addition reactions

**Carboxylic Acid:** Condensation

**Amide:** Polyamide

## Substitution

**Aromatic** Switch 1 Hydrogen with one of the addition reagents

Aromatics = stable/chemically inert

## Dehydration

**180°C**  $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2(\text{OH}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**140°C**  $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{OH} + \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

@180°C Alcohol  $\rightarrow$  Alkene

@140°C Alcohol + Alcohol  $\rightarrow$  Ether

*Requires Acid Catalyst (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)*

## Oxidation

Primary Alcohol  $\rightarrow$  Aldehyde

Secondary Alcohol  $\rightarrow$  Ketone

Tertiary Alcohol  $\rightarrow$  NR

Aldehyde  $\rightarrow$  Carboxylic Acid

Ketone  $\rightarrow$  NR

Thiols  $\rightarrow$  Disulfide

**Oxidizing Agents:** K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>; KMnO<sub>4</sub>

**Tollens Reagent:** 2Ag(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>  $\rightarrow$  2 Ag

**Benedict's Reagent:** 2Cu<sup>2+</sup>  $\rightarrow$  Cu<sub>2</sub>O (blue)  $\rightarrow$  (red precipitate)

## Dissociation

**Acid:** Carboxylic Acid, Phenol

Donate H from -OH to H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$  O<sup>-</sup> + H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

**Base:** Amine

Steal H from H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$  NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> + OH<sup>-</sup>

Acid + H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$

Base + H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$

## Neutralization

Acid + Base  $\rightarrow$  Salt + H<sub>2</sub>O

Salt Ex) O<sup>-</sup>K<sup>+</sup>

Base: KOH, NaOH

Acid: Phenol, Carboxylic Acid

