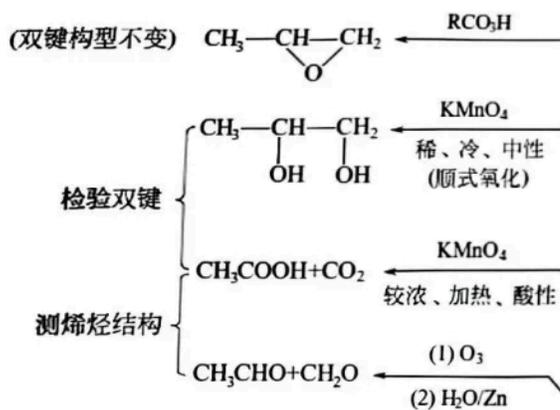
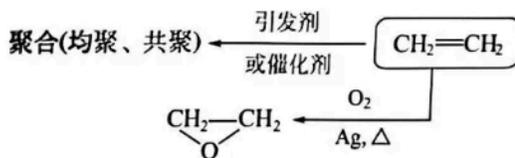


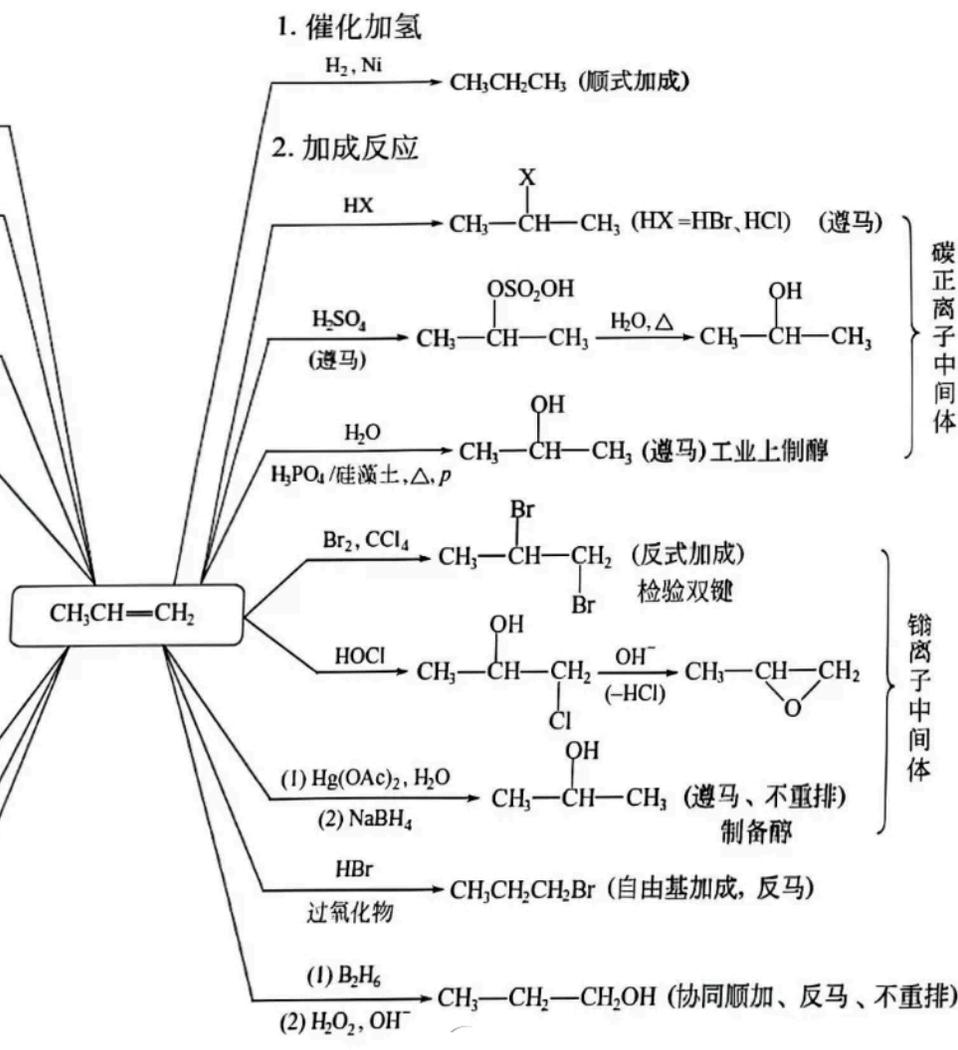
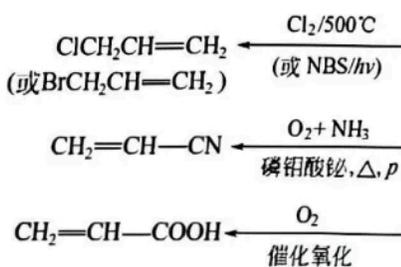
3. 氧化



4. 乙烯的特色反应

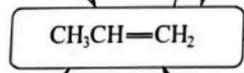


5. α -H的反应

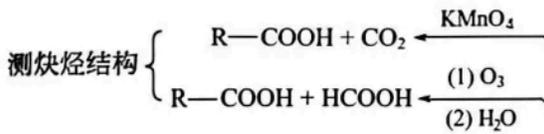


碳正离子中间体

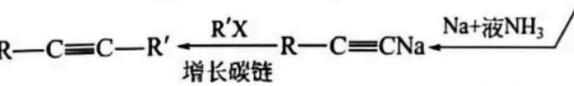
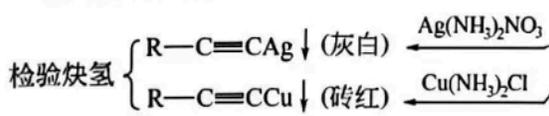
碳负离子中间体



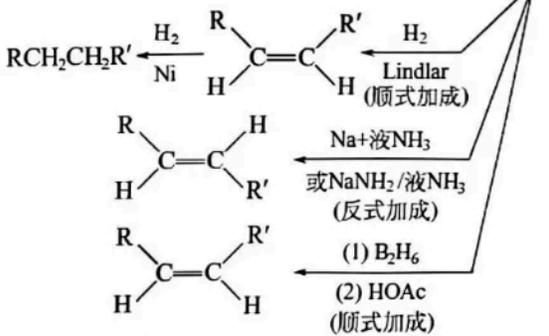
3. 氧化



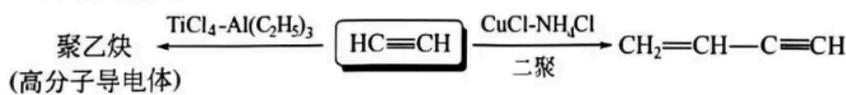
4. 炔氢的酸性



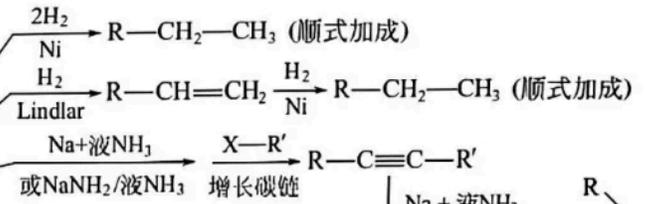
5. 炔烃加氢的立体化学



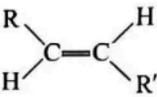
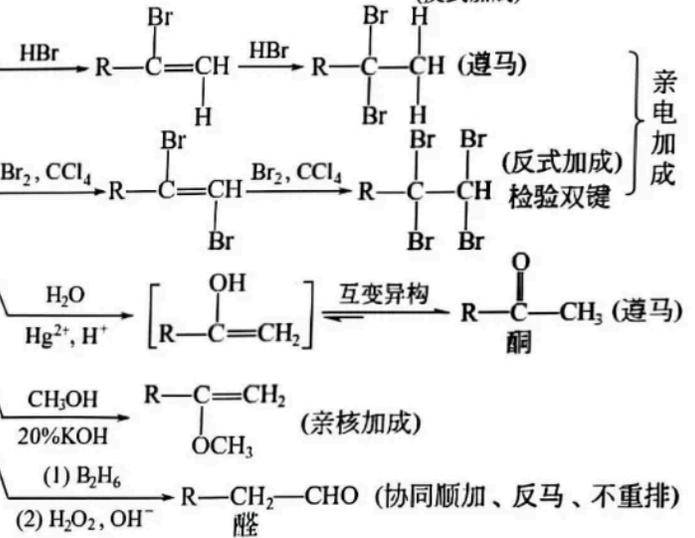
6. 乙炔的特色反应



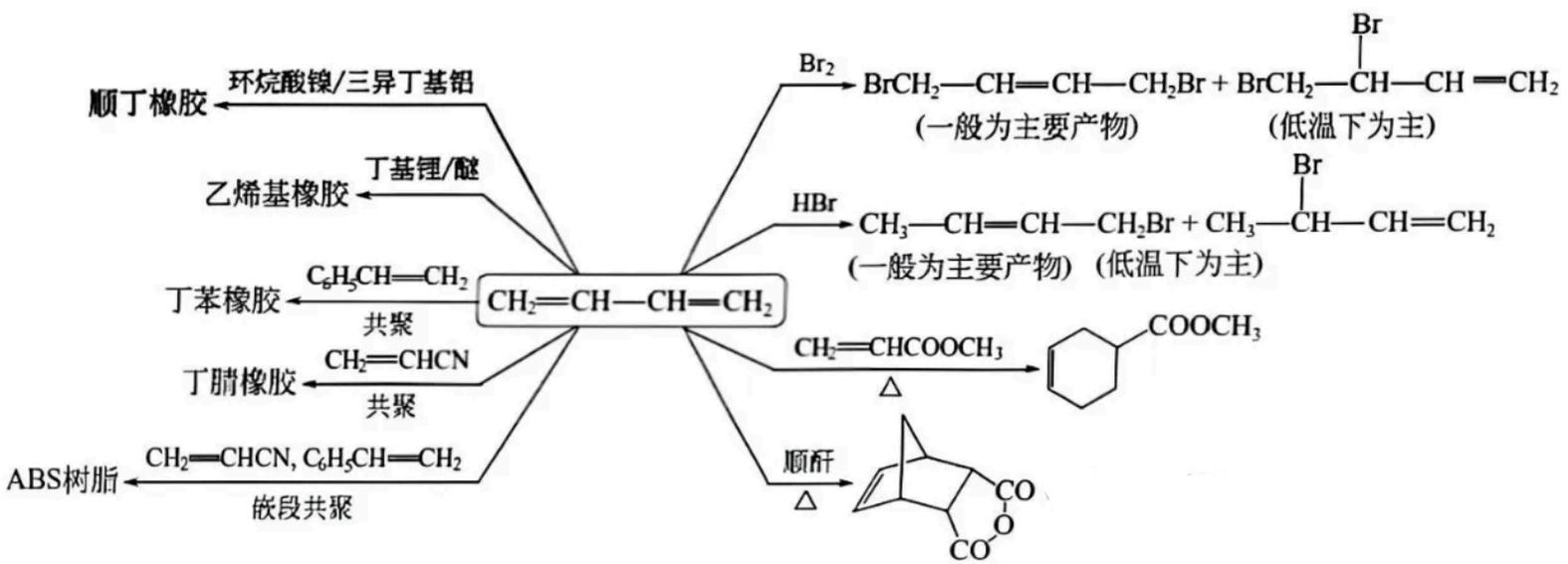
1. 加氢还原



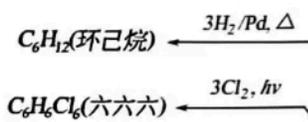
2. 加成反应



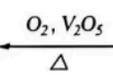
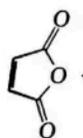
亲电加成



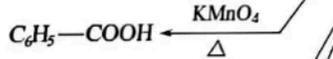
2. 加成



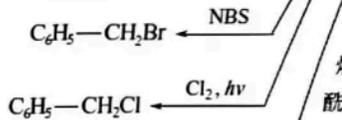
3. 氧化



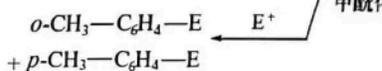
4. 侧链氧化



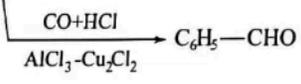
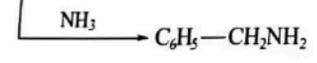
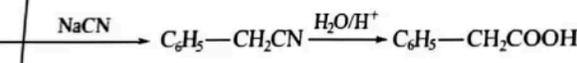
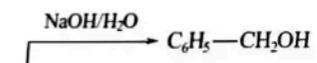
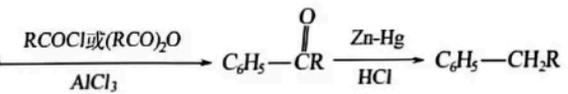
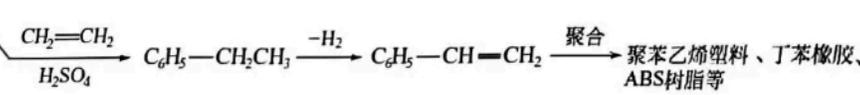
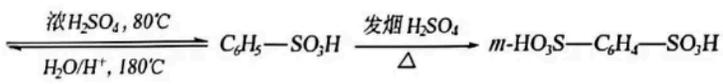
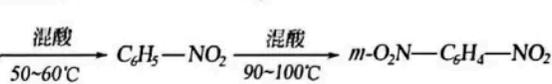
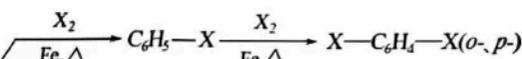
5. 侧链取代



6. 亲电取代

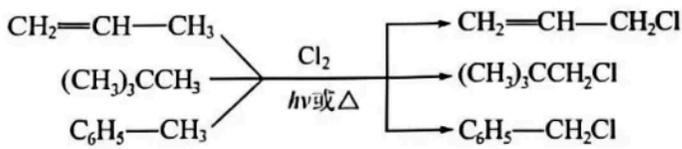


1. 亲电取代

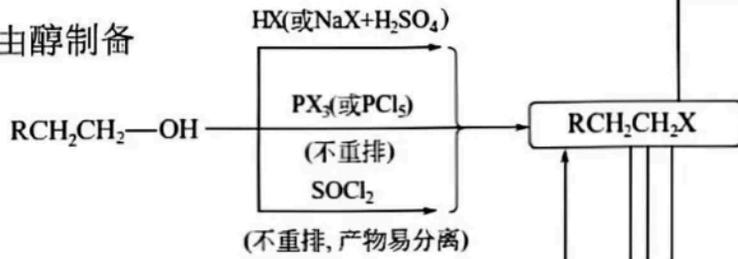


制法

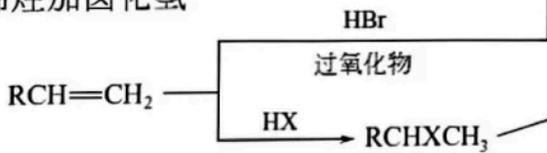
1. 自由基取代



2. 由醇制备

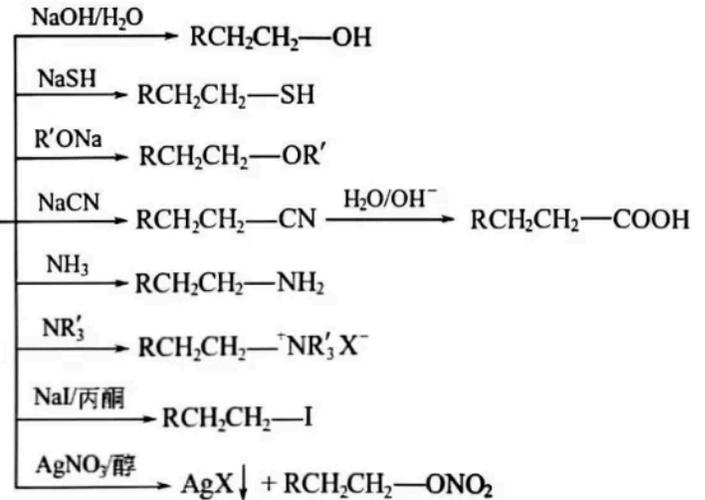


3. 烯烃加卤化氢



化学性质

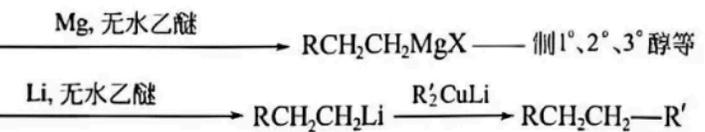
1. 亲核取代 (三级卤烷易 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$, 一级卤烷易 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$)



2. 消除反应 (三级卤烷易消除)



3. 生成有机金属化合物



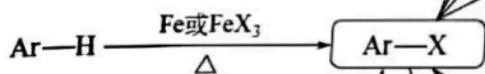
4. 还原及氢化



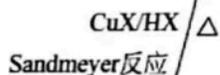
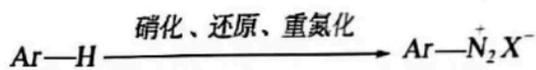
制法

化学性质

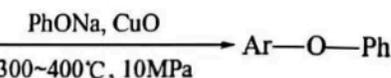
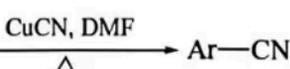
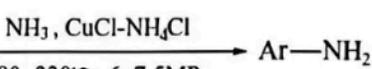
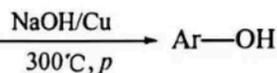
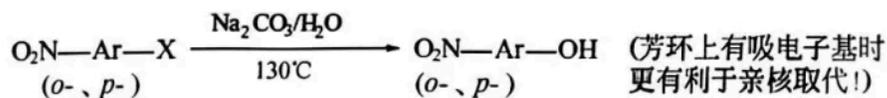
1. 直接卤化



2. 经重氮盐制备

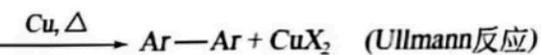
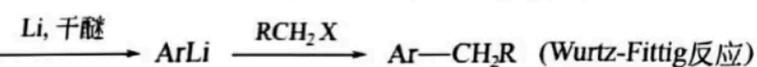
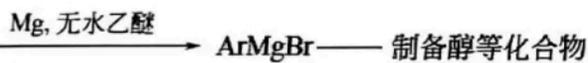


1. 亲核取代

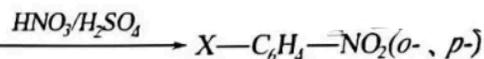


反应条件苛刻!

2. 与金属反应

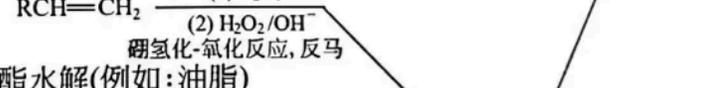
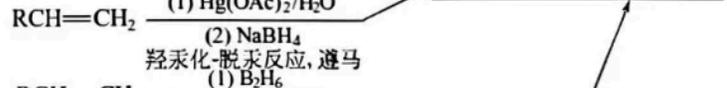
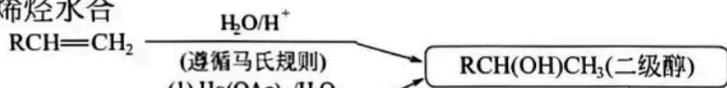


3. 亲电取代



制法

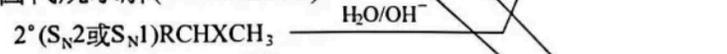
1. 烯烃水合



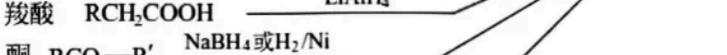
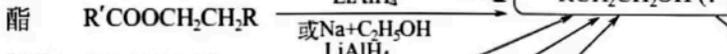
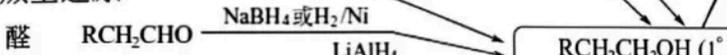
2. 酯水解(例如:油脂)



3. 卤代烷水解(X=Cl, Br, I)



4. 羰基还原

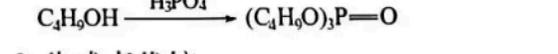
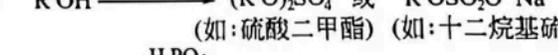
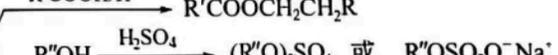
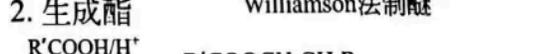
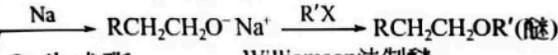
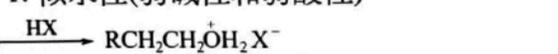


5. 格氏反应

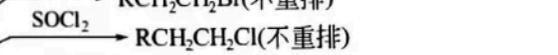


化学性质

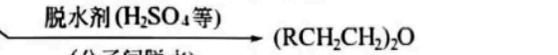
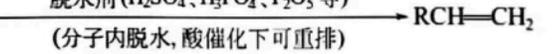
1. 似水性(弱碱性和弱酸性)



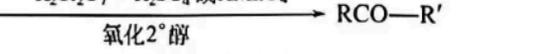
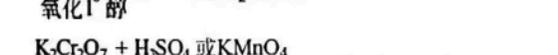
2. 生成酯



3. 生成卤代烷



4. 脱水反应



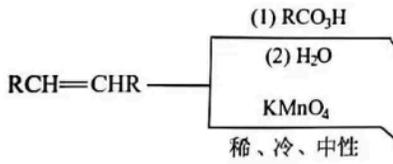
5. 氧化



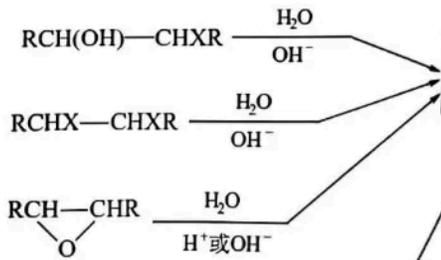
制法

化学性质

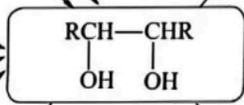
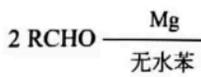
1. 烯烃氧化



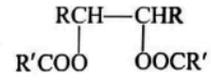
2. 水解



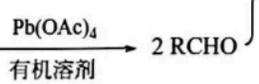
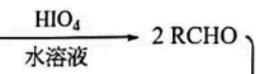
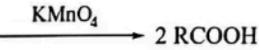
3. 醛酮双分子还原



1. 酯化

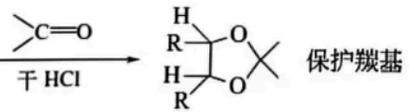


2. 氧化



定量分析邻二醇

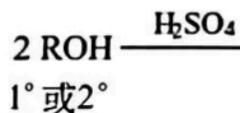
3. 成环状缩醛或缩酮



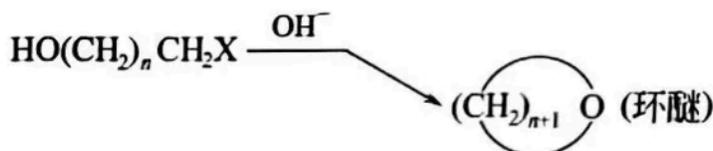
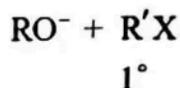
保护羰基

制法

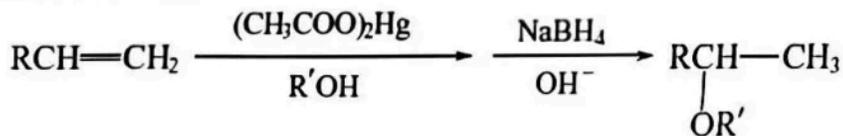
1. 醇分子间脱水



2. Williamson合成法

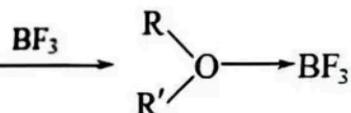
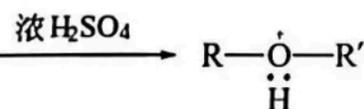


3. 烷氧汞化-脱汞反应

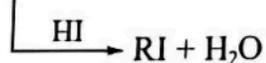


化学性质

1. 生成锌盐

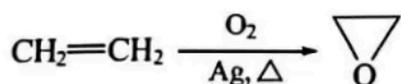


2. 醚键断裂

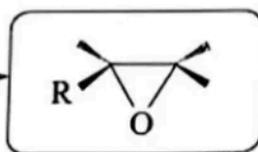
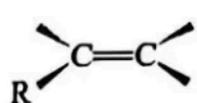


制法

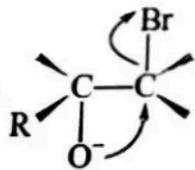
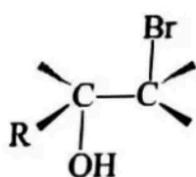
1. 环氧乙烷的工业制法



2. 烯烃环氧化

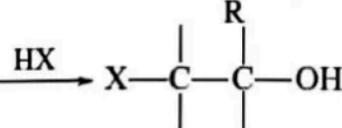
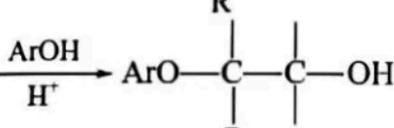
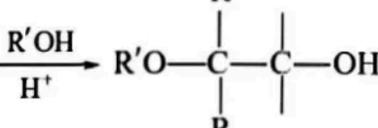
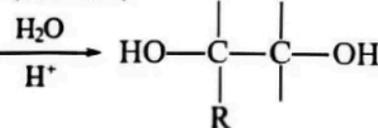


3. 卤代醇脱卤化氢 (邻基参与)

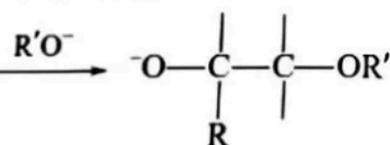


化学性质

1. 酸催化开环 (似 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$)



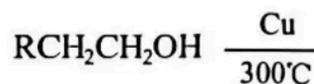
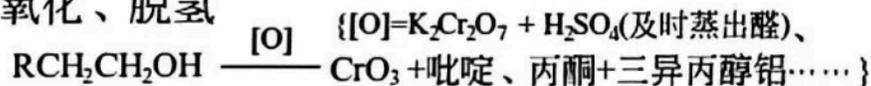
2. 碱催化开环 (似 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$)



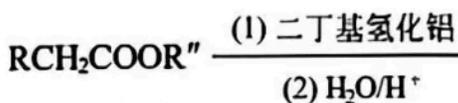
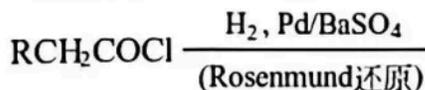
脂肪醛的制法

芳香醛的制法

1. 氧化、脱氢

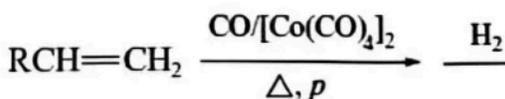


2. 羧酸衍生物还原

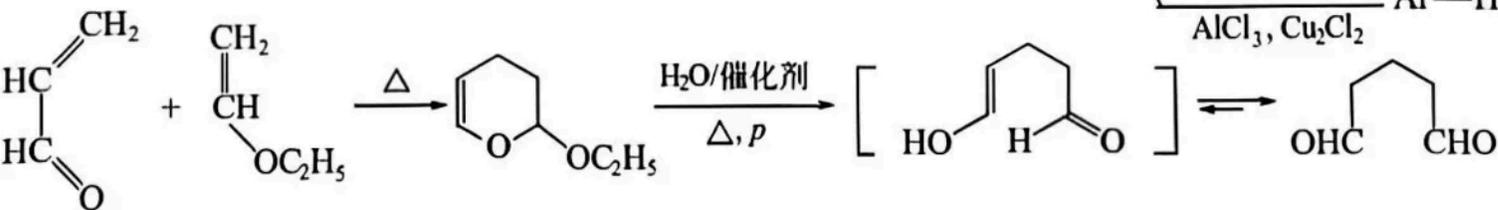


3. 其他制法

(1) 羰基合成



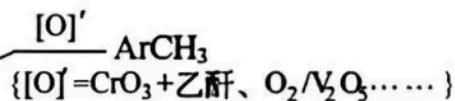
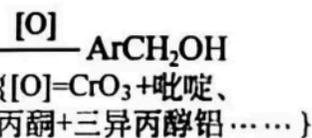
(2) 戊二醛的制备



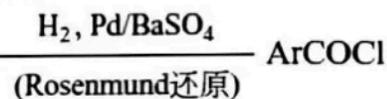
RCH₂CHO

ArCHO

1. 氧化、脱氢



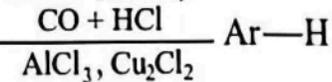
2. 还原



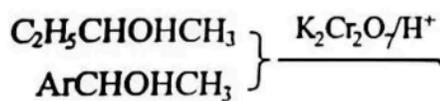
3. 同碳二卤化物水解



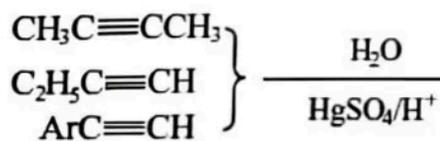
4. 甲酰化(Gattermann-Koch反应)



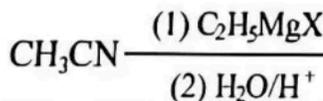
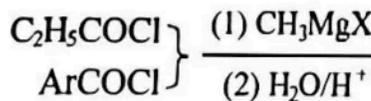
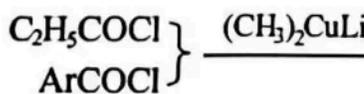
1. 氧化、脱氢



2. 炔烃水合



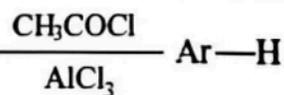
3. 由羧酸衍生物制备



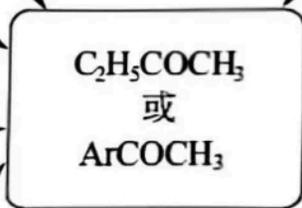
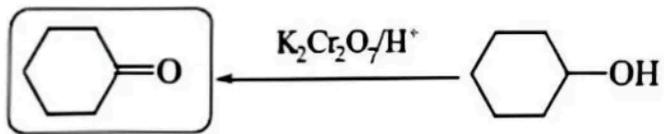
4. 同碳二卤化物水解



5. 苯环上酰化



6. 环酮的制法



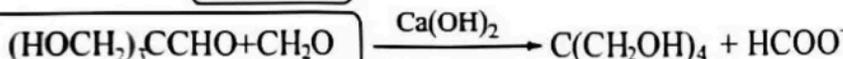
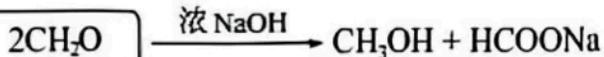
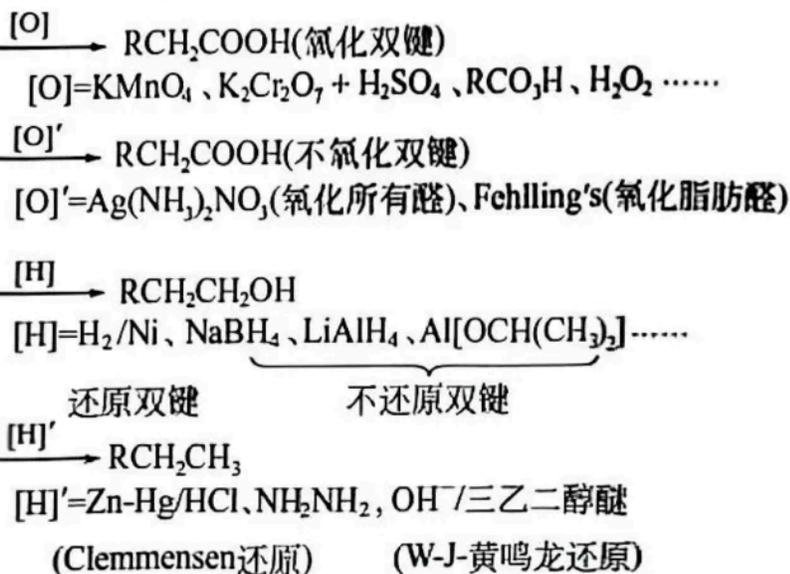
(醛、脂肪族甲基酮、低级环酮可反应)



2. α -H的反应



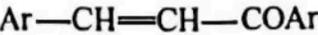
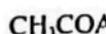
3. 氧化、还原



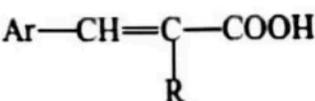
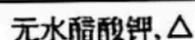
参见“脂肪醛的性质”

与脂肪醛相似，
可与饱和NaHSO₃、
醇、氢氰酸、格氏
试剂、有机锌试剂、
Wittig试剂、
氨衍生物等反应

2. 缩合反应



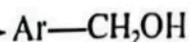
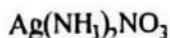
(Claisen-Schmidt缩合)



(Perkin反应)

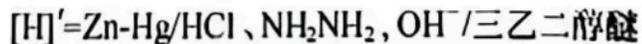
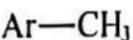


3. 氧化、还原



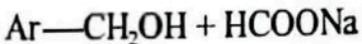
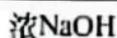
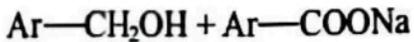
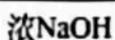
还原双键

不还原双键

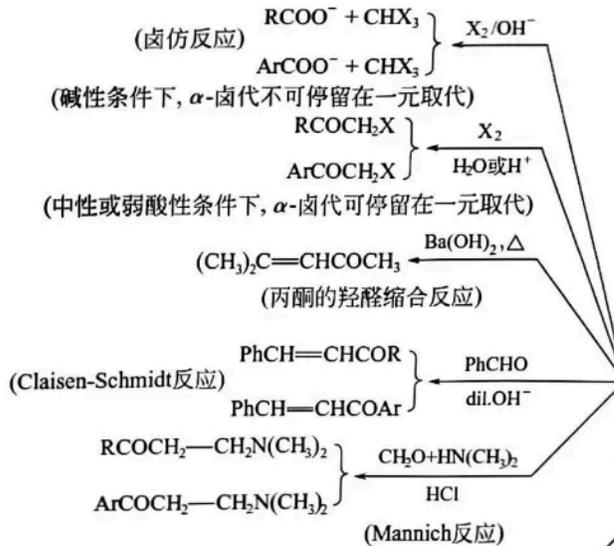


(Clemmensen还原)

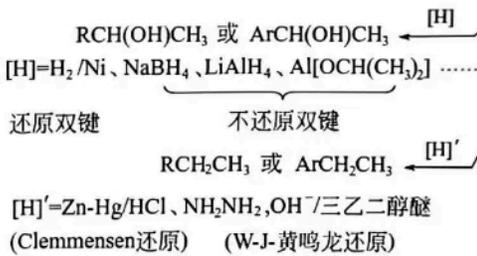
(W-J-黄鸣龙还原)



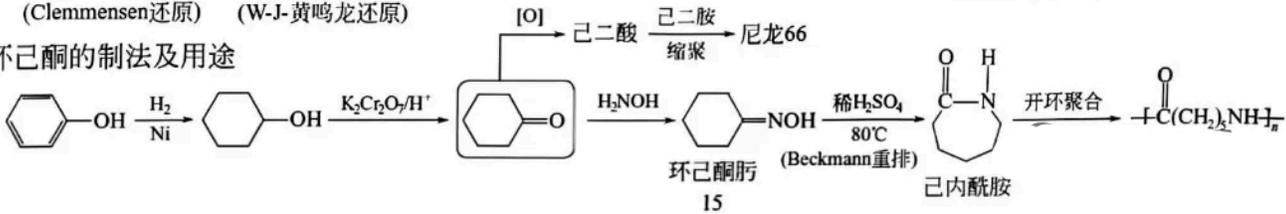
2. α -H的反应



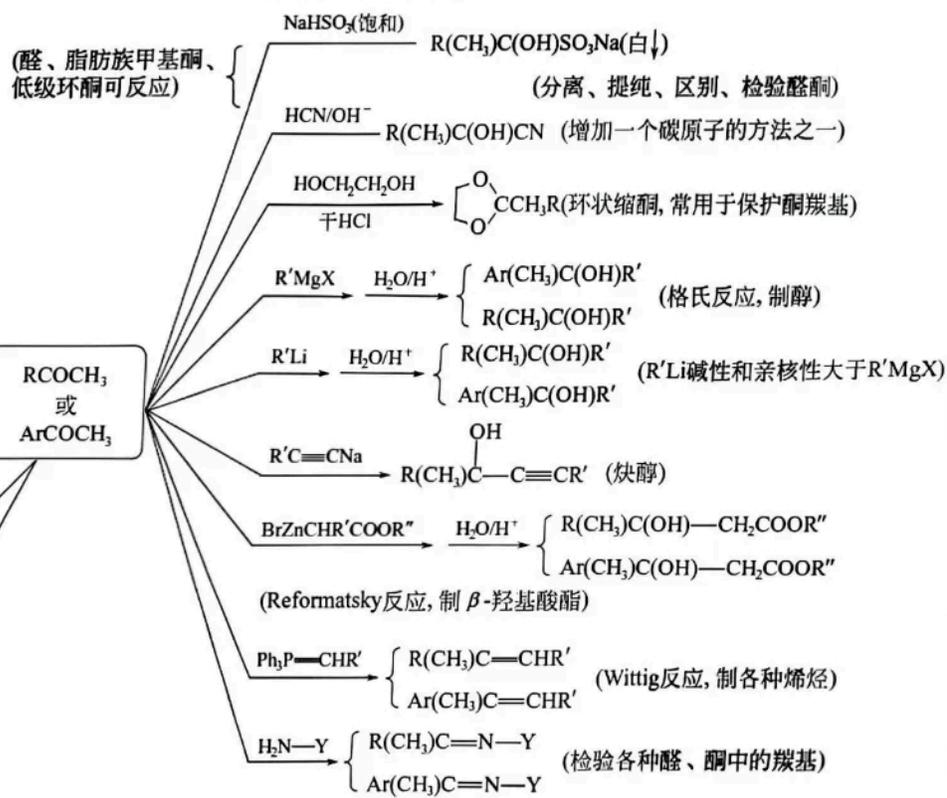
3. 还原



4. 环己酮的制法及用途

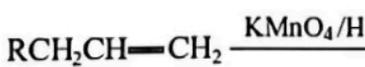
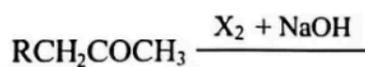
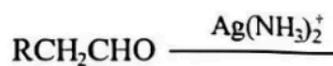
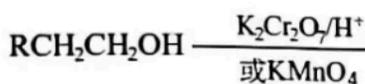


1. 羰基上亲核加成

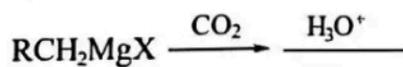


制法

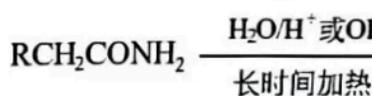
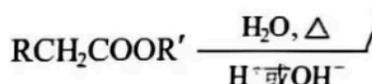
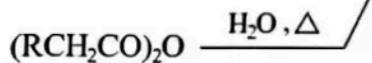
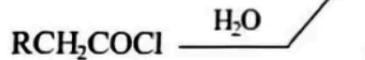
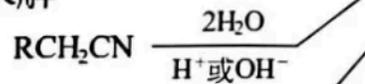
1. 氧化



2. 格氏反应



3. 水解



化学性质

1. 酸性

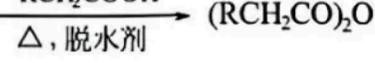
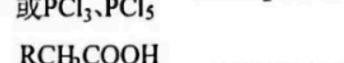
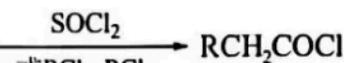


酸性: 羧酸 > 碳酸 > 酚 > 水 > 醇 > 炔氢

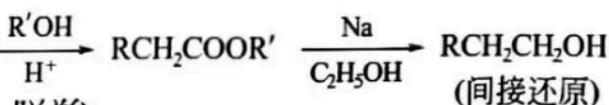
酸性: 卤代酸 > 羟基酸 > 羧酸

—COOH上电子云密度越小, RCOOH酸性越强

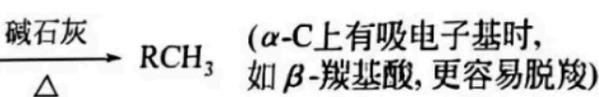
2. 生成羧酸衍生物



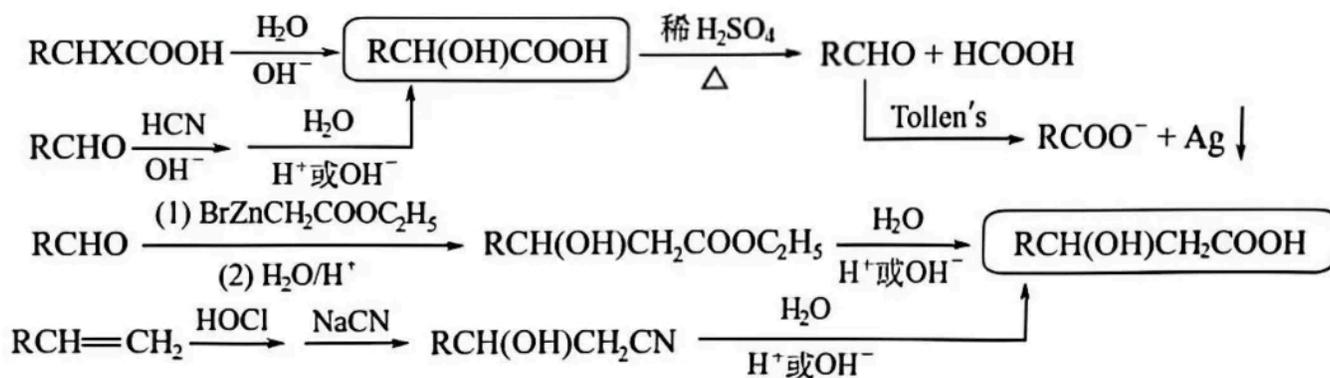
3. 还原



4. 脱羧



羟基酸制法及性质



二元酸受热反应规律 (Blanc 规律)

乙二酸、丙二酸脱羧

丁二酸、戊二酸脱水

己二酸、庚二酸脱羧又脱水

原则上形成较稳定的五元、六元环

羟基酸受热反应规律

α -羟基酸形成交酯

β -羟基酸形成 α, β 不饱和酸

γ -羟基酸形成五元环状内酯

δ -羟基酸形成六元环状内酯

原则上形成较稳定的五元、六元环或共轭体系

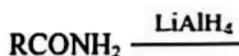
制法

化学性质

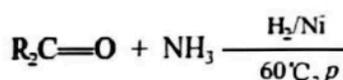
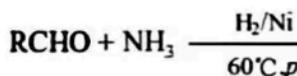
1. 氨或胺的烃基化



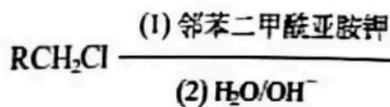
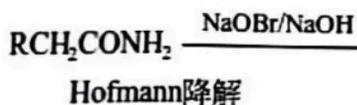
2. 腈或酰胺还原



3. 醛或酮还原胺化

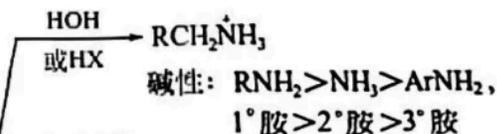


4. 伯胺的特殊制法



Gabriel合成法

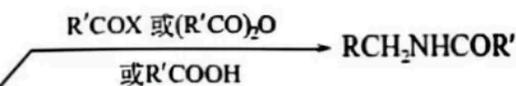
1. 碱性



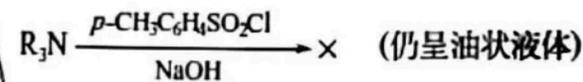
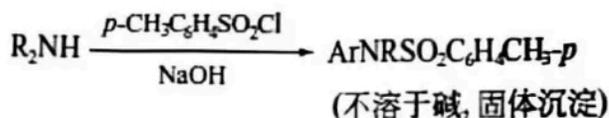
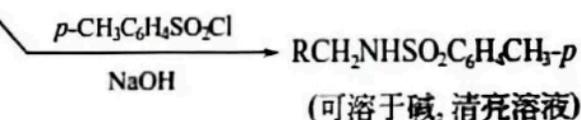
2. 烃基化



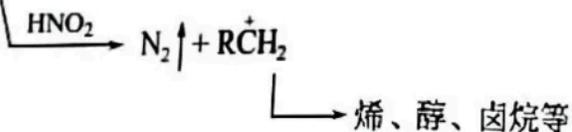
3. 酰基化 (保护氨基或永久酰化)



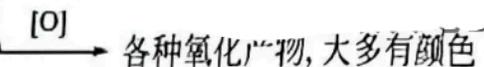
4. 磺酰化 (分离鉴别伯仲叔胺)



5. 与亚硝酸反应



6. 氧化



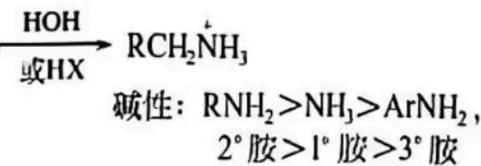
制法

硝基化合物还原

- [H]=H₂/Ni 清洁工艺
- 或 Fe + HCl 实验室常用
- 或 SnCl₂ + HCl 还原芳环上带羰基的硝基物
- 或 (NH₄)₂S 选择性还原多硝基化合物

化学性质

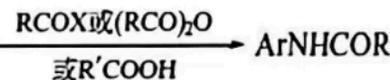
1. 碱性



2. 烃基化

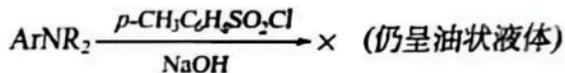
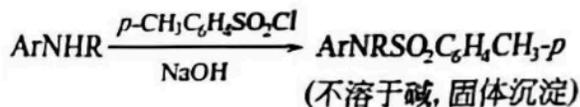
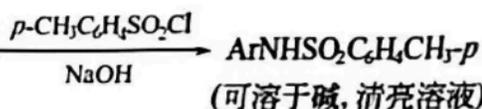


3. 酰基化 (保护氨基或永久酰化)



4. 磺酰化

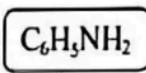
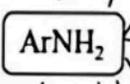
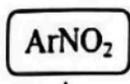
(Hinsberg 反应, 分离鉴别伯、仲、叔胺)



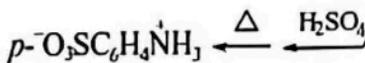
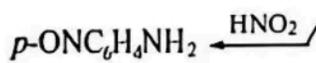
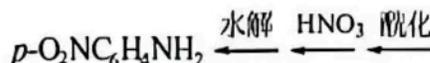
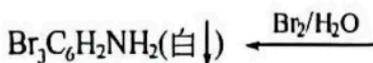
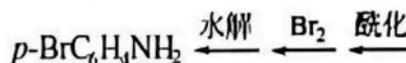
5. 氧化

[O] → 各种氧化产物, 大多有颜色

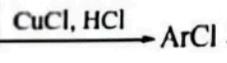
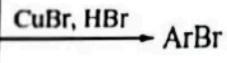
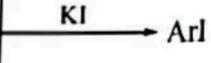
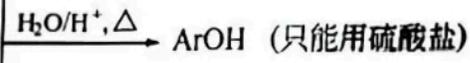
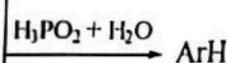
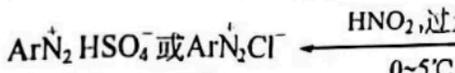
[H]



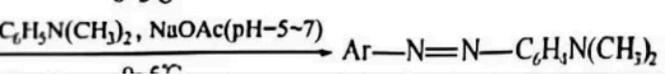
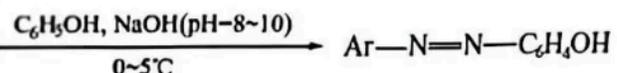
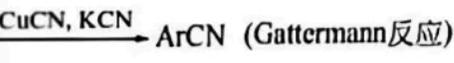
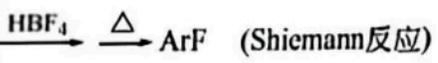
6. 芳环上亲电取代



7. 与 HNO₂ 反应, 生成重氮盐



(Sandmeyer 反应)



偶联反应