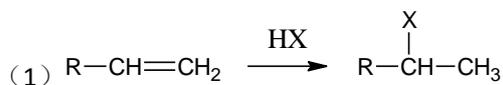


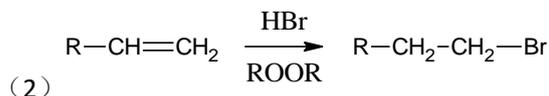
高考有机化学信息题中常给予的陌生信息

一、烯烃

1、卤化氢加成



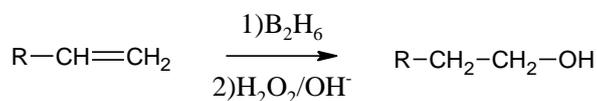
【马氏规则】在不对称烯烃加成中，氢总是加在含氢较多的碳上。



【特点】反马氏规则

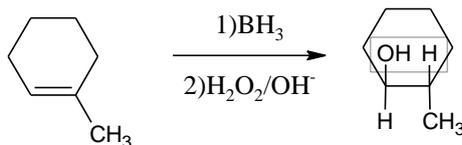
【注】过氧化物效应仅限于 HBr、对 HCl、HI 无效。

2、硼氢化—氧化



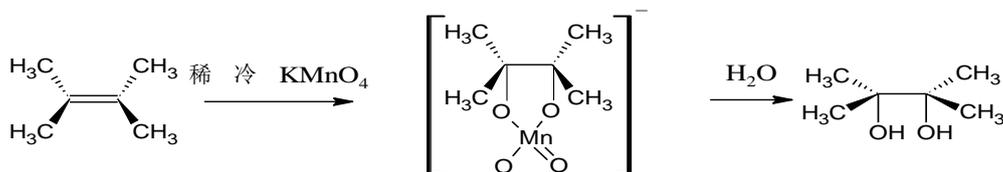
【特点】不对称烯烃经硼氢化—氧化得一反马氏加成的醇。

【例】

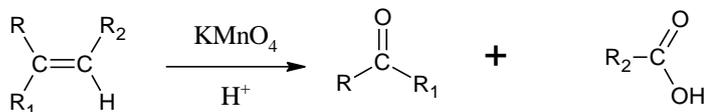


3、烯烃的氧化

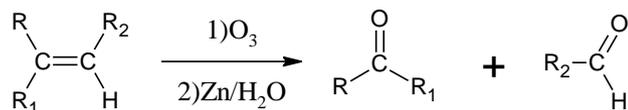
1) 稀冷高锰酸钾氧化成邻二醇。



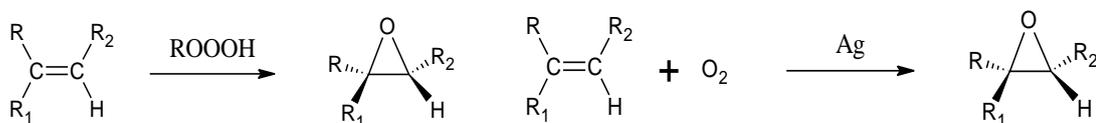
2) 热浓酸性高锰酸钾氧化



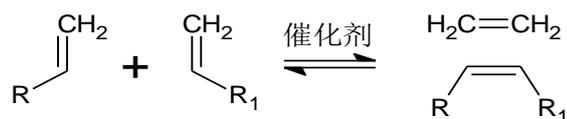
3) 臭氧氧化



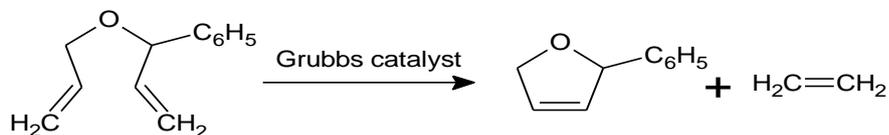
4) 过氧酸氧化



4、烯烃的复分解反应

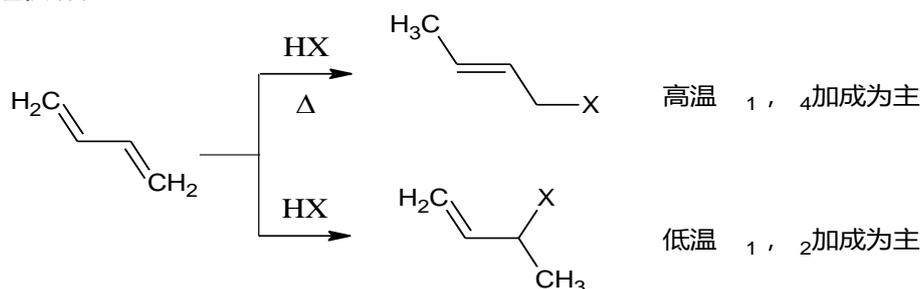


【例】



5、共轭二烯烃

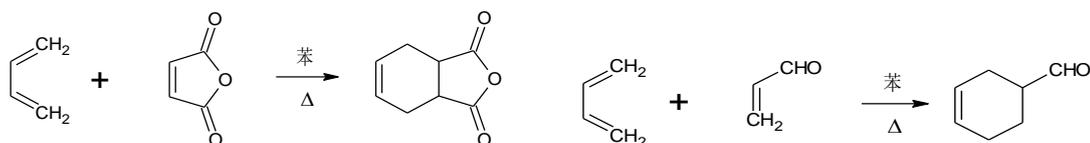
1) 卤化氢加成



2) 狄尔斯-阿德尔 (Diels-Alder) 反应 (双烯合成)

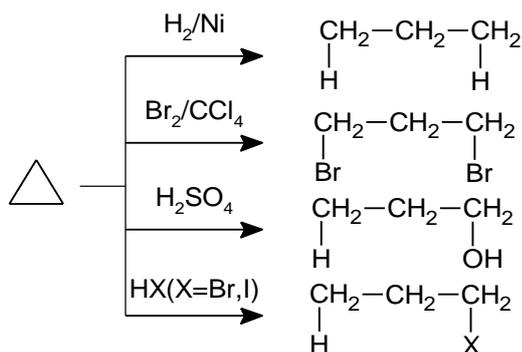
【描述】共轭二烯烃和烯烃在加热的条件下很容易生成环状的 1,4 加成产物。

【例】



二、环丙烷的化学反应

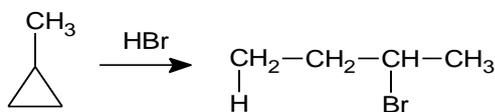
【描述】三元环由于张力而不稳定，易发生开环加成反应，类似碳碳双键。



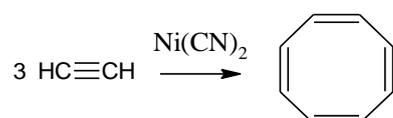
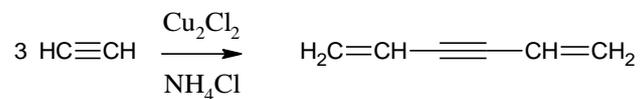
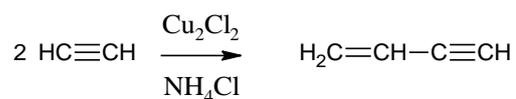
【特点】环烷烃都有**抗氧化性**，可用于区分不饱和化合物。

【注】遵循马氏规则

【例】



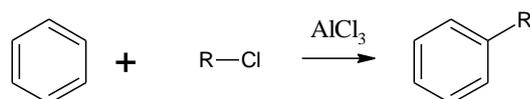
三、炔烃的聚合反应



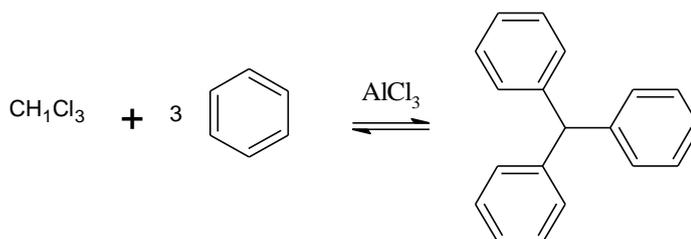
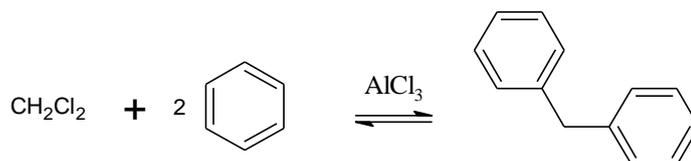
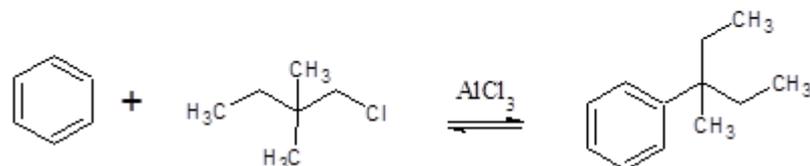
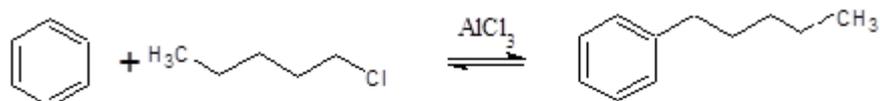
四、芳香烃

1. 傅-克 (Friedel-Crafts) 反应

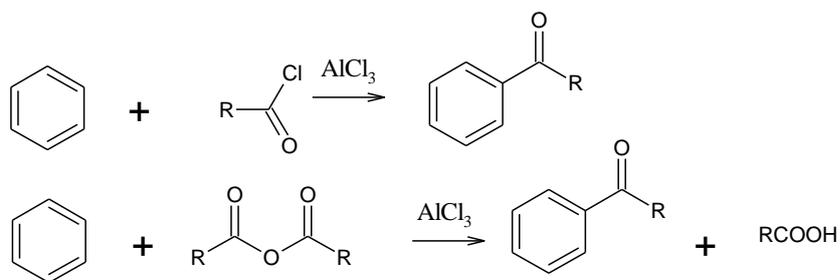
① 傅-克烷基化反应



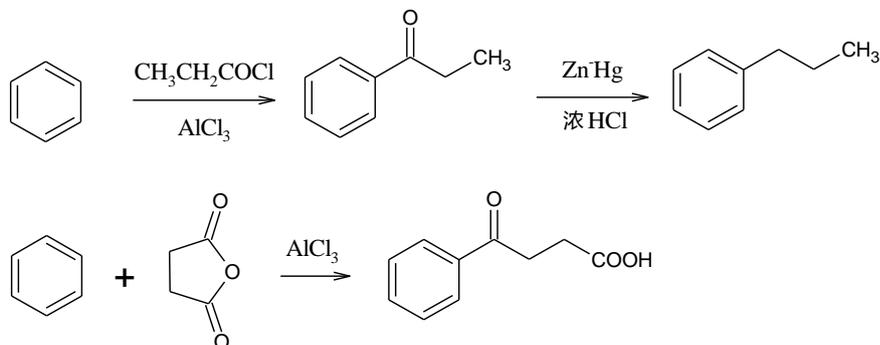
【例】



② 傅-克酰基化反应

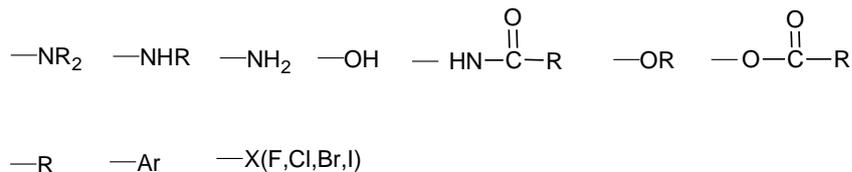


【例】

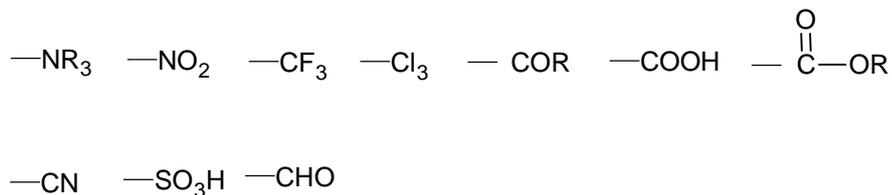


2、苯环上取代反应的定位效应

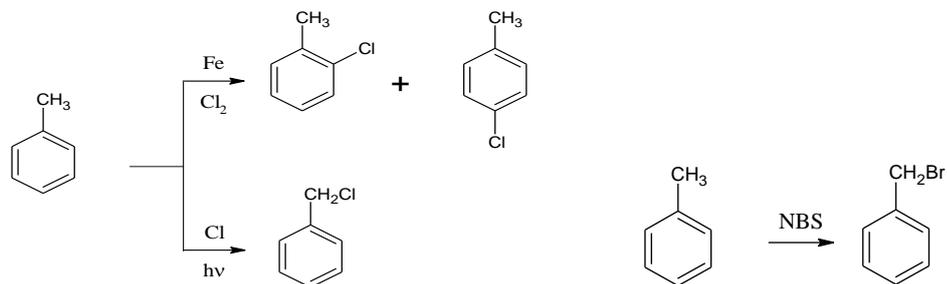
1) 第一类定位基，邻对位定位基，常见的有：



2) 第二类定位基，间位定位基，常见的有：



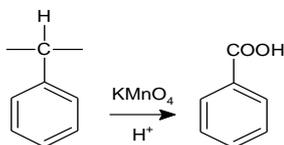
3、苯的侧链卤代

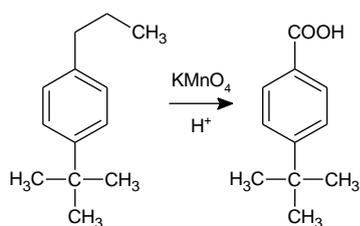


4、苯的侧链氧化

1) 用高锰酸钾氧化时，产物为酸。

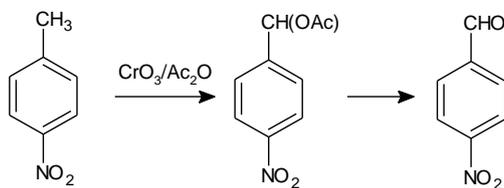
【描述】苯环不易被氧化，当其烷基侧链上有 α 氢的时候，则该链可被高锰酸钾等强氧化剂氧化，不论烷基侧链多长。结果都是被氧化成苯甲酸。





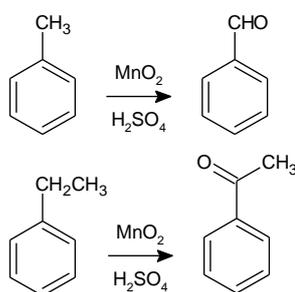
【例】

2) 用 $\text{CrO}_3 + \text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ 为氧化剂时，产物为醛。



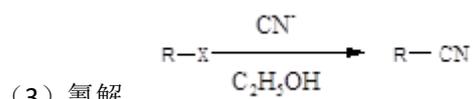
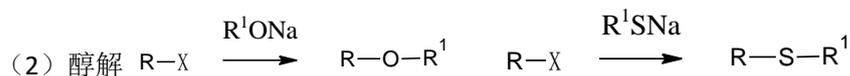
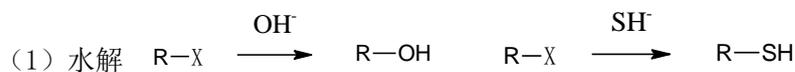
【例】

3) 用 MnO_2 为氧化剂时，产物为醛或酮。

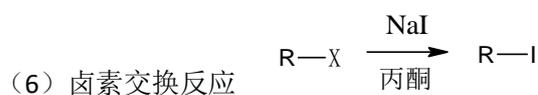
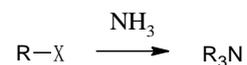
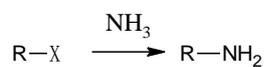


四、卤代烃

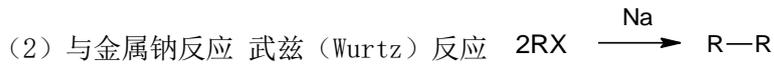
1、取代反应



(4) 氨解

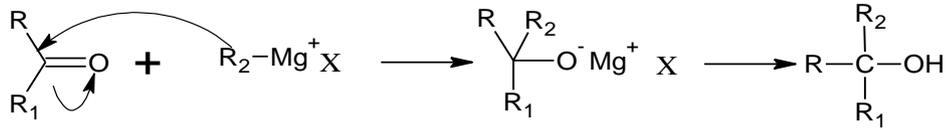


2、与活泼金属反应

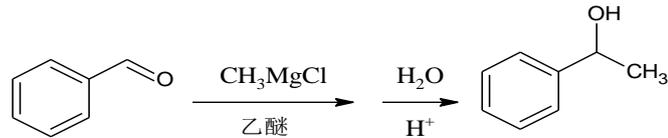


五、醇

格氏试剂法制醇

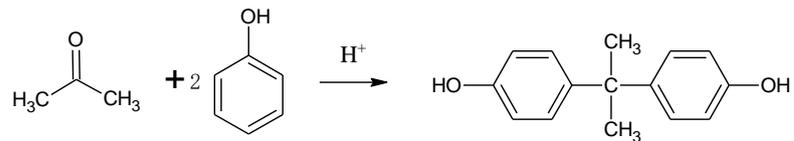
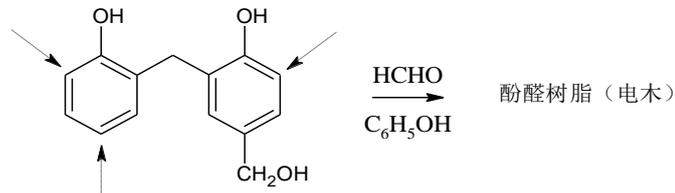
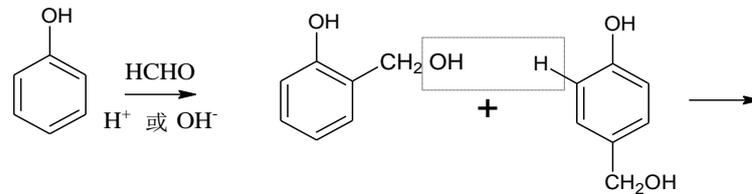


【例】



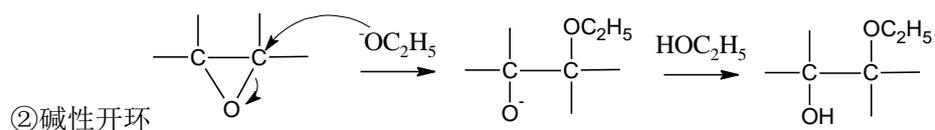
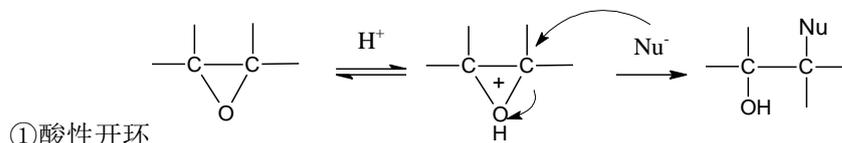
六、酚

与甲醛和丙酮反应

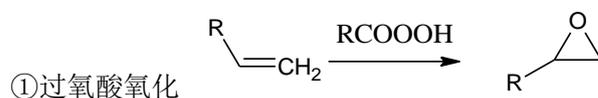


七、环氧化合物

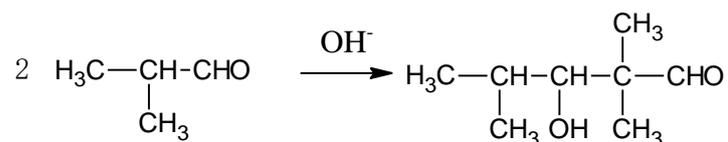
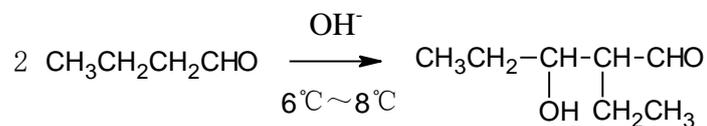
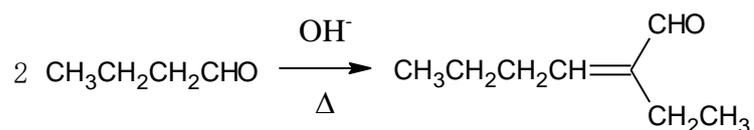
(1) 开环



(2) 环氧的制备

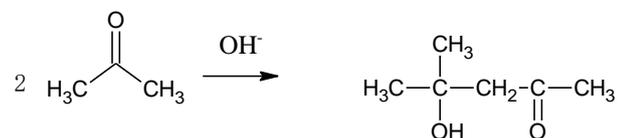


【例】



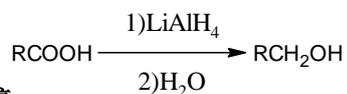
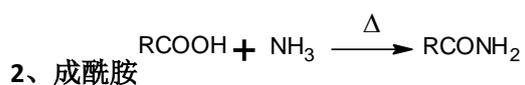
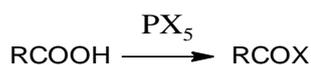
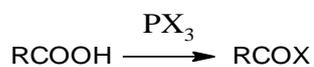
(2) 酮的缩合反应

【例】



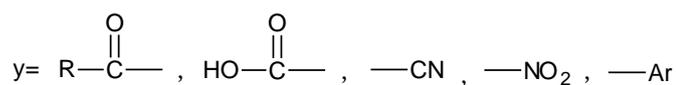
九、羧酸

1、成酰卤



3、还原成醇

4、脱羧反应



5、 α 卤代反应

有 α 氢的羧酸在少量红磷或三溴化磷存在下与溴发生反应，得到 α 溴代酸。

