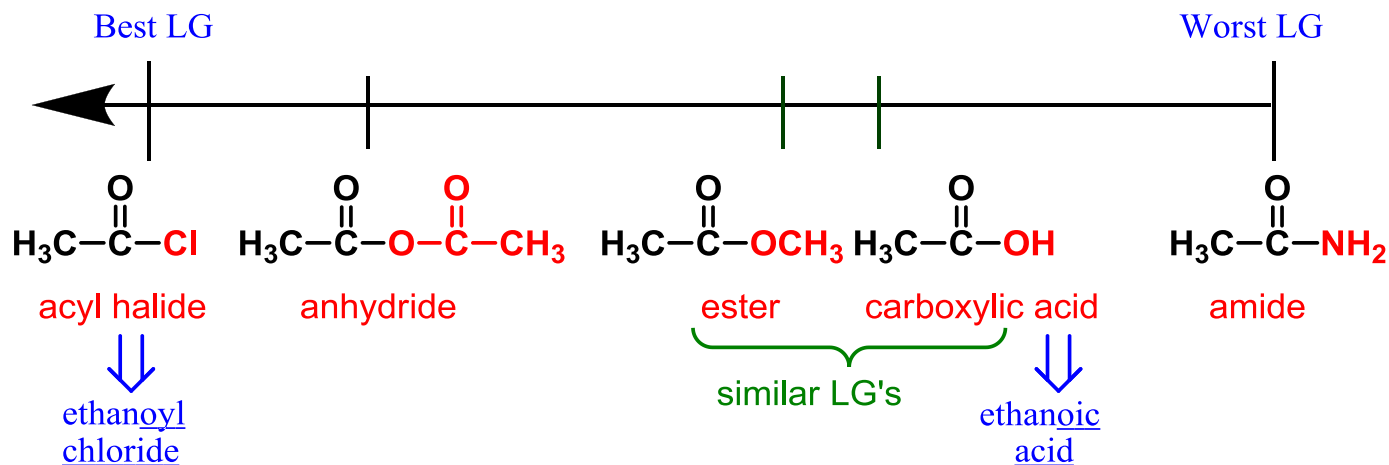


Overheads: - Outline

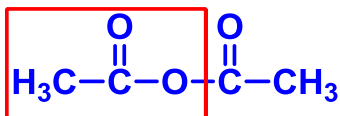
Recap Wednesday: Carbonyl Compounds With LG's

3) Anhydrides: $\text{R}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}'$

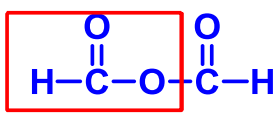
two types: **symmetrical** ($\text{R} = \text{R}'$) **much more common
 unsymmetrical or mixed ($\text{R} \neq \text{R}'$)

symmetrical:

- name after corresponding carboxylic acid ($1/2$ of molecule)
- replace "acid" with "anhydride" (still 2 words)



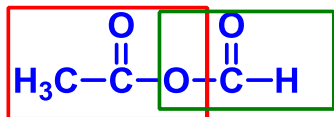
ethanoic anhydride
or acetic anhydride



methanoic anhydride
or formic anhydride

mixed:

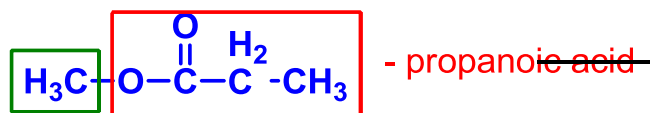
- name each half separately (alphabetical order) & add "anhydride" (3 words)



ethanoic methanoic anhydride
or acetic formic anhydride



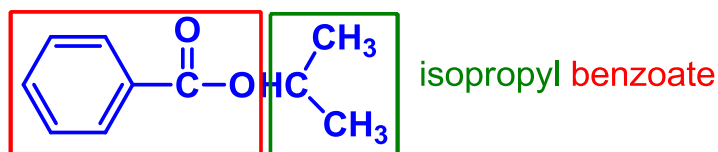
- a) for acyl group, replace "-ic acid" from acid with "-ate" - 2nd word
 b) for alkyl group attached to the O - name as regular alkyl group - 1st word



methyl propanoate

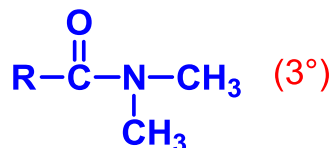
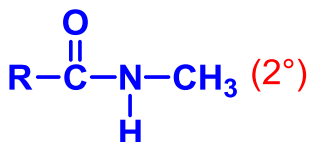
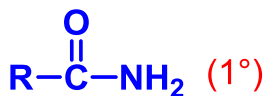


- ethanoic or acetic acid

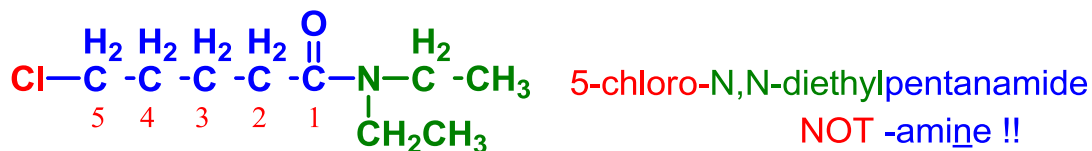


- benzoic acid

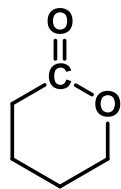
- 5) Amides: - can be 1°, 2° or 3° like amines



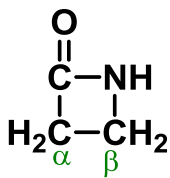
- Naming:
- longest C chain including C of C=O (= C#1)
 - replace "-e" with "-amide" (all one word)
 - substituents on N (for 2°/3°) = "N"-alkyl (instead of number)



Cyclic Compounds (don't worry about names)



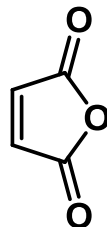
a lactone



a lactam

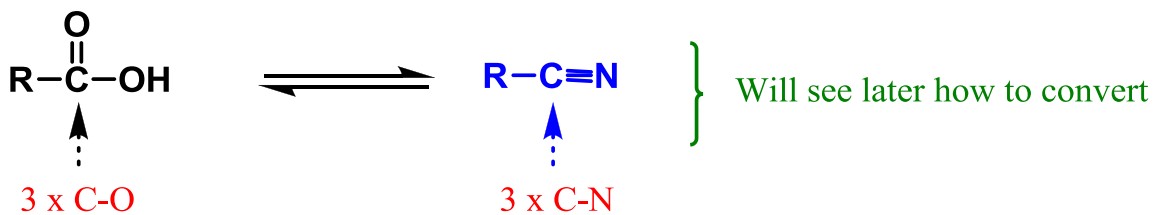
β -lactam

- common in antibiotics like penicillin

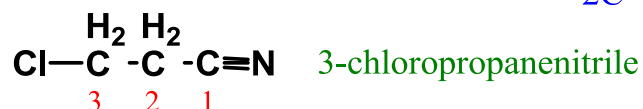
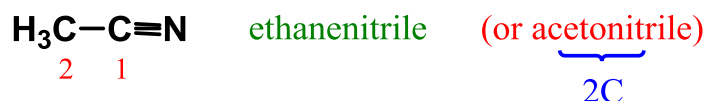


maleic anhydride
 - Diels-Alder lab

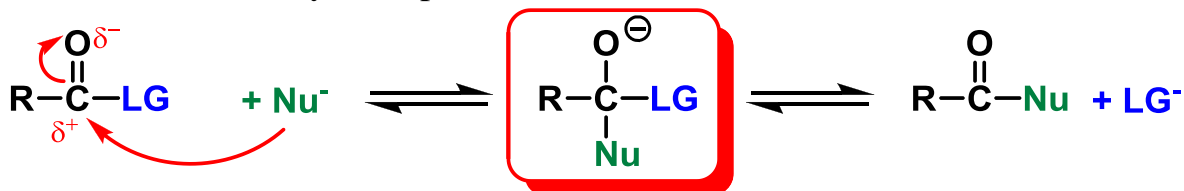
Nitriles: $\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ -related to carbonyls



Naming: \Rightarrow longest C chain including C of **C \equiv N** (=C#1)
 \Rightarrow add "nitrile" to name of alkane (1 word)



Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds

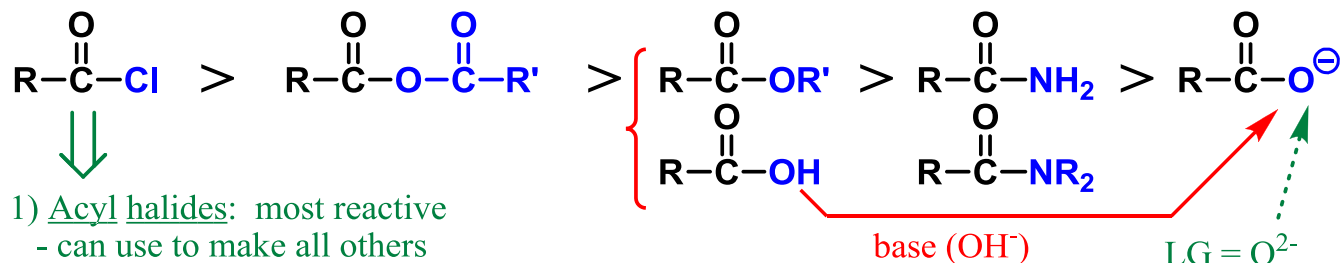


**** tetrahedral intermediate**

- no C^+

- O- helps kick out LG, so don't need great LG!

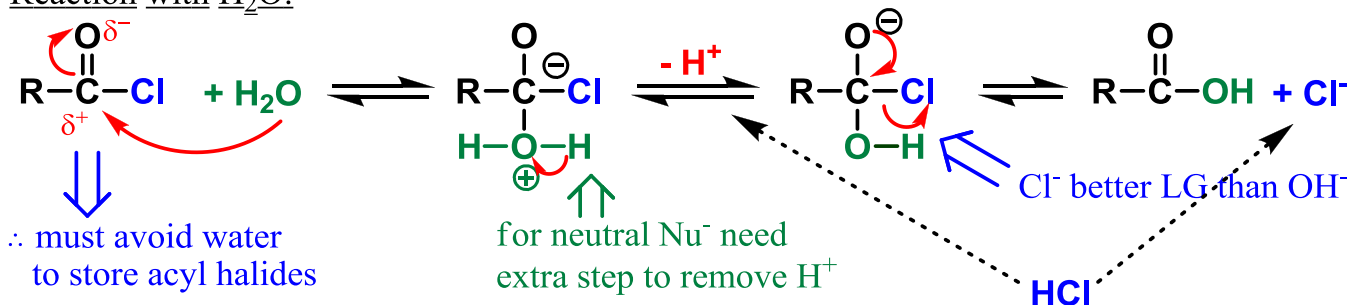
General Rule: Better LG leaves!



base (OH^-)

LG = O²⁻
= very strong
base

Reaction with H_2O :



Similarly:

