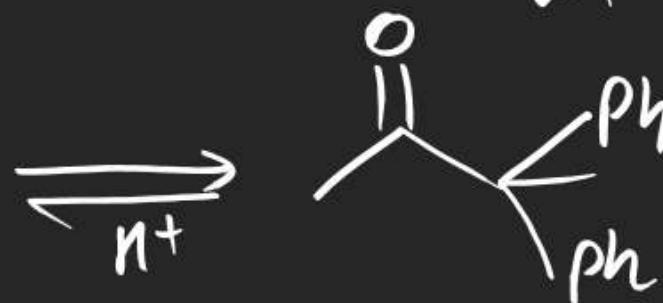
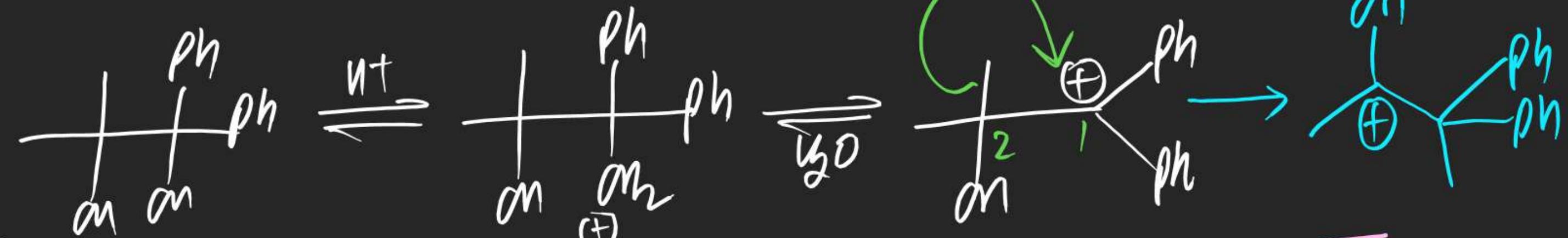
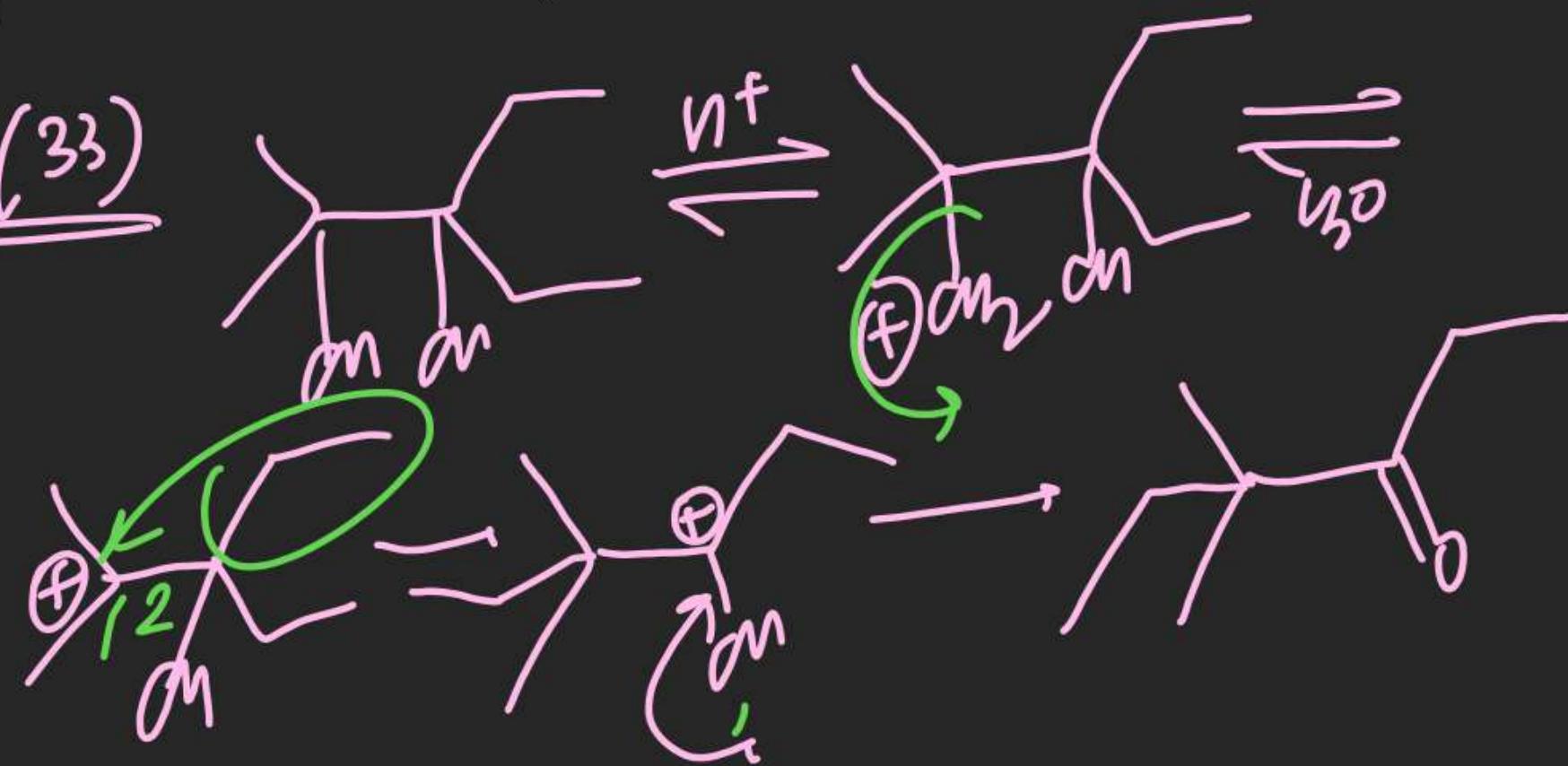
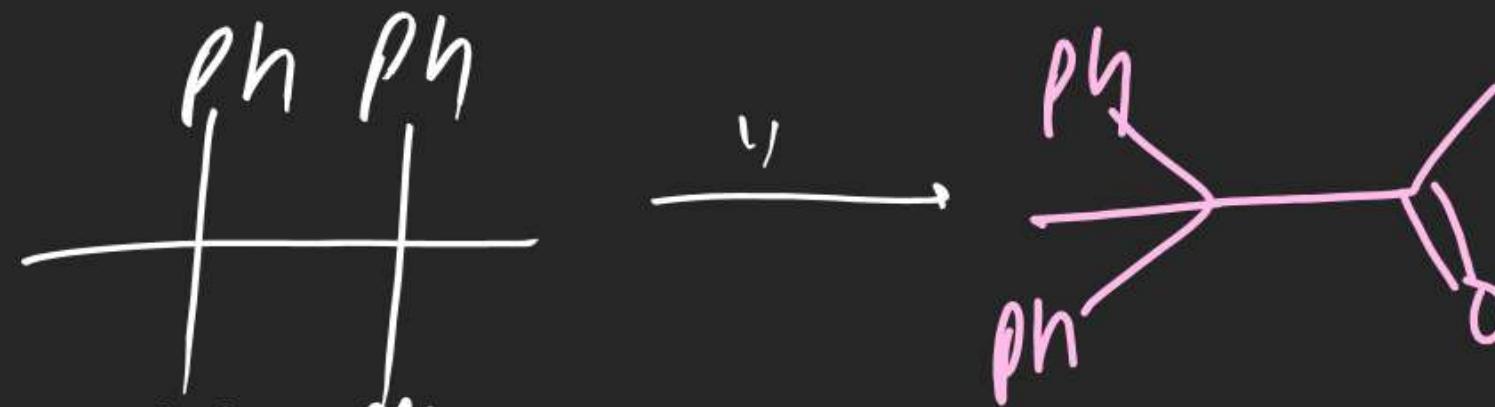
Mech?Mechⁿ (33)

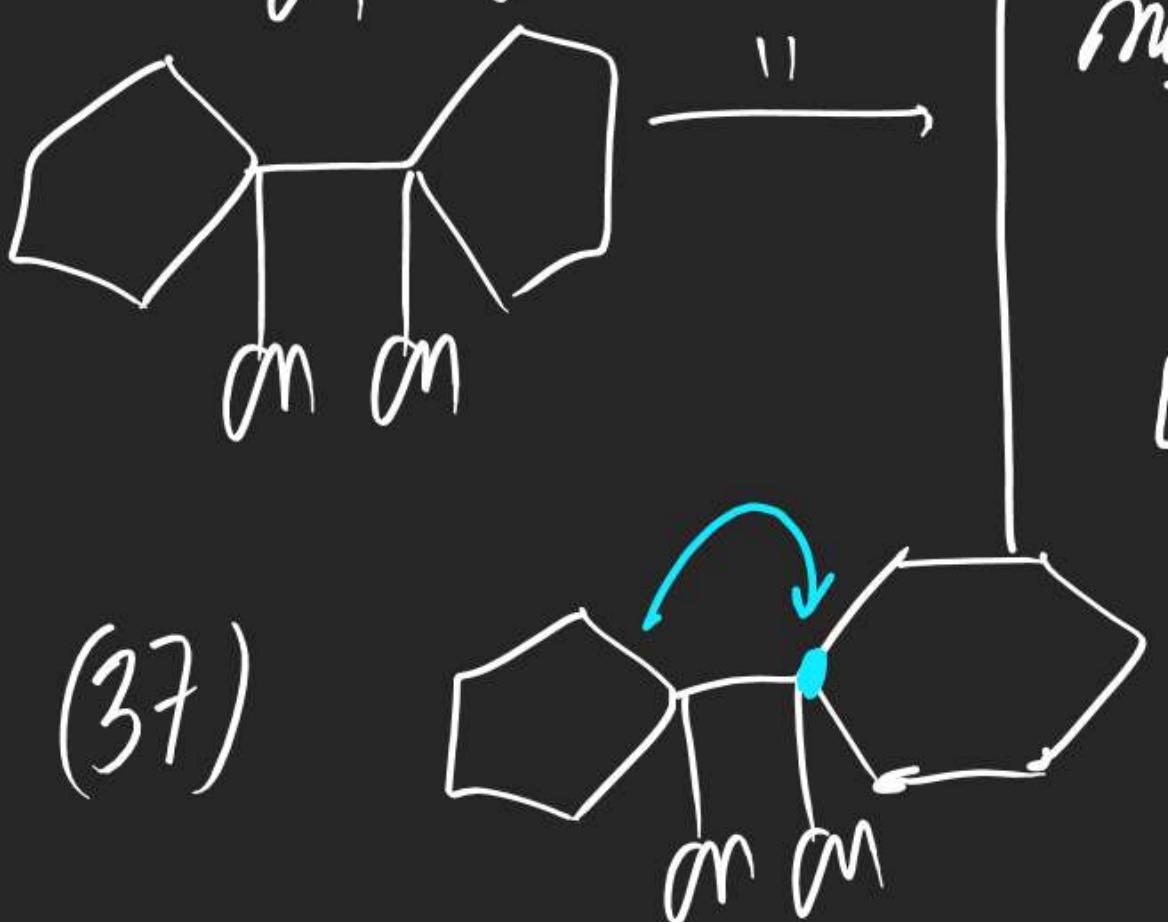
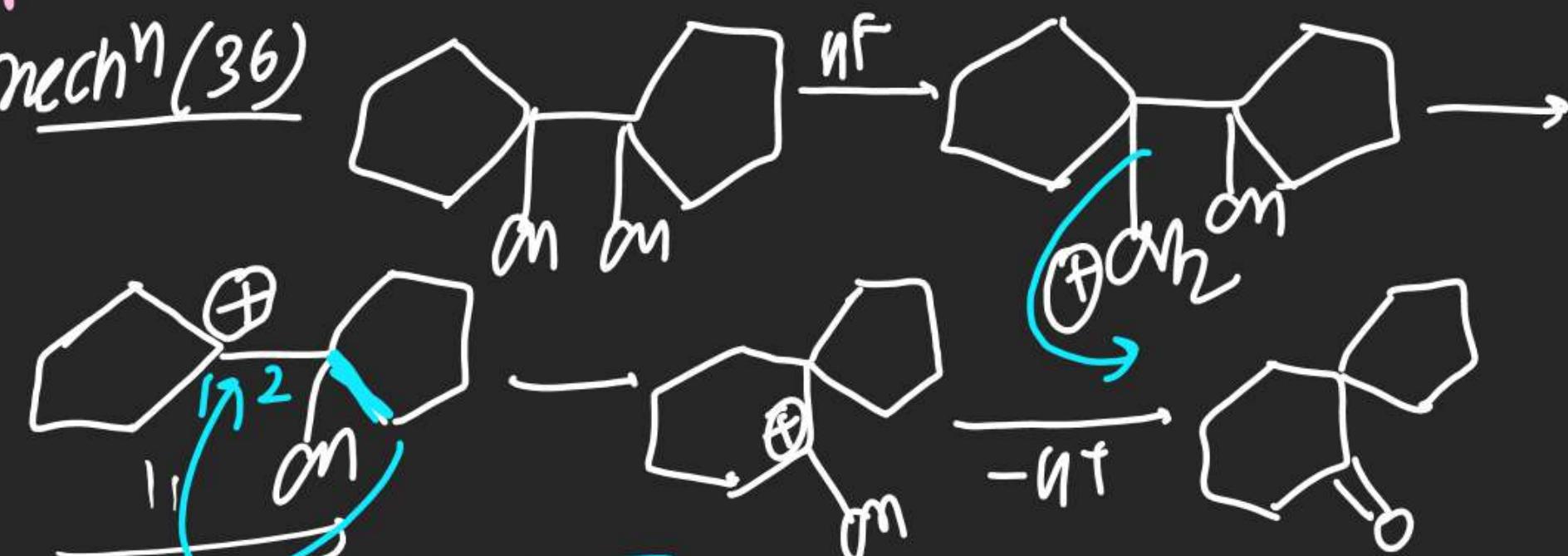
(34)



(35)

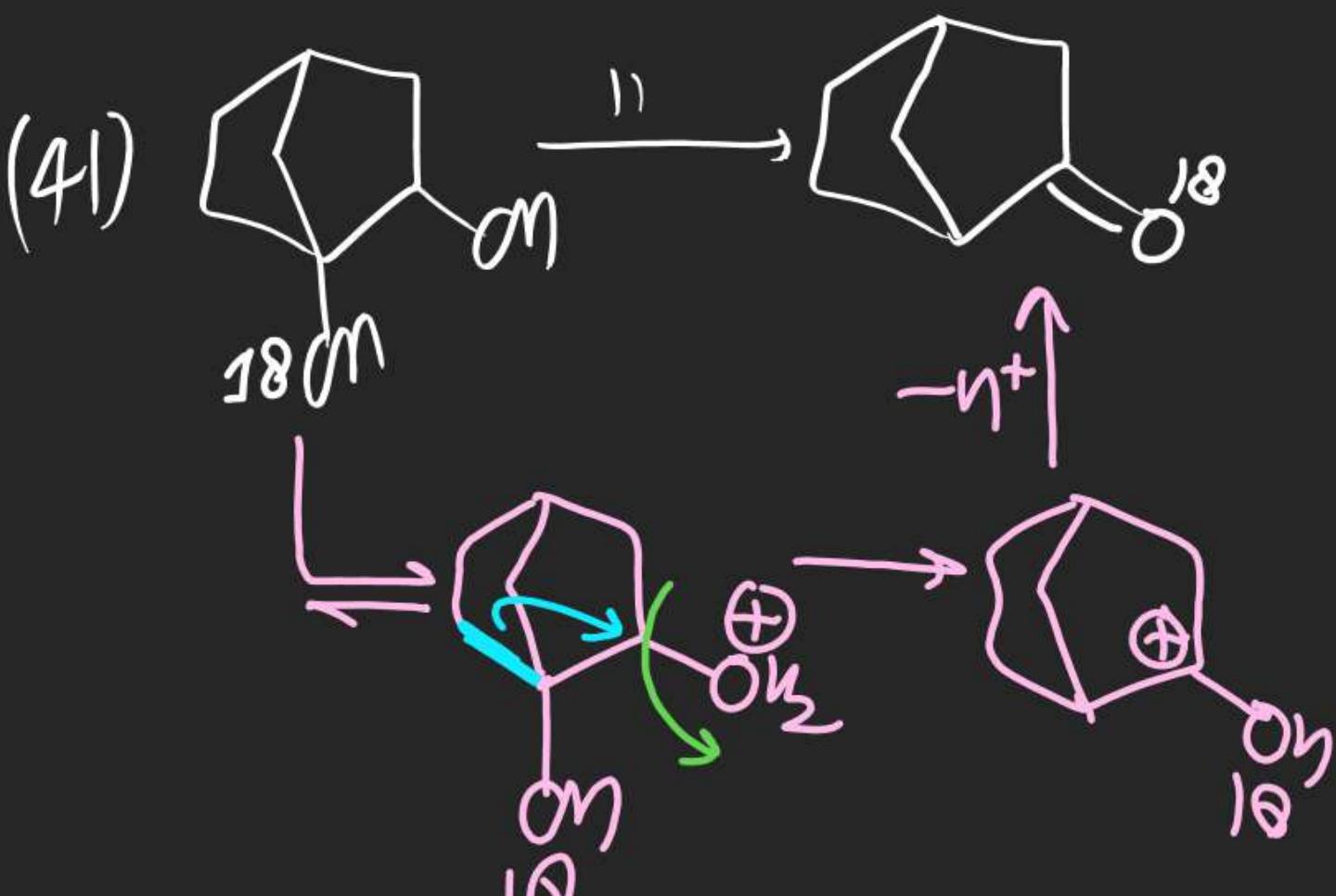
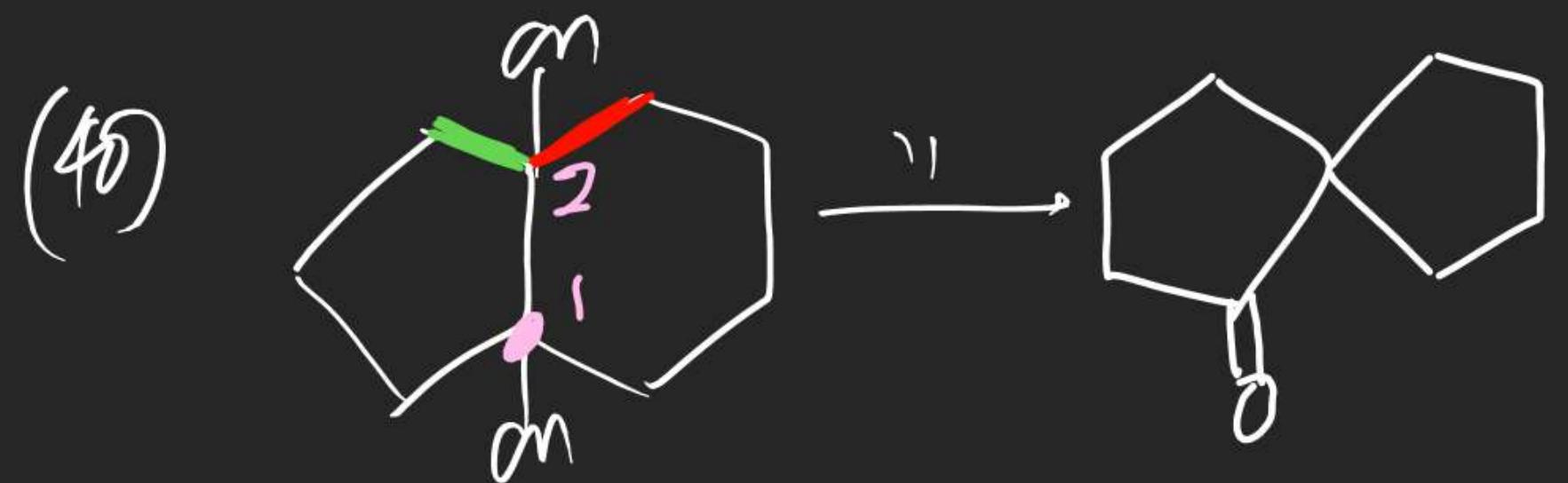
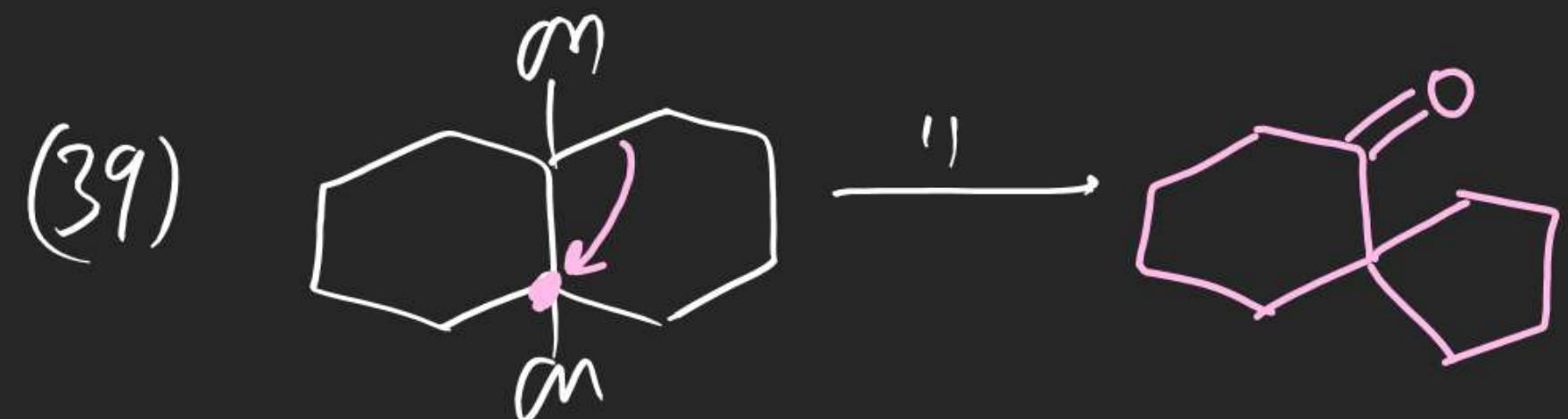
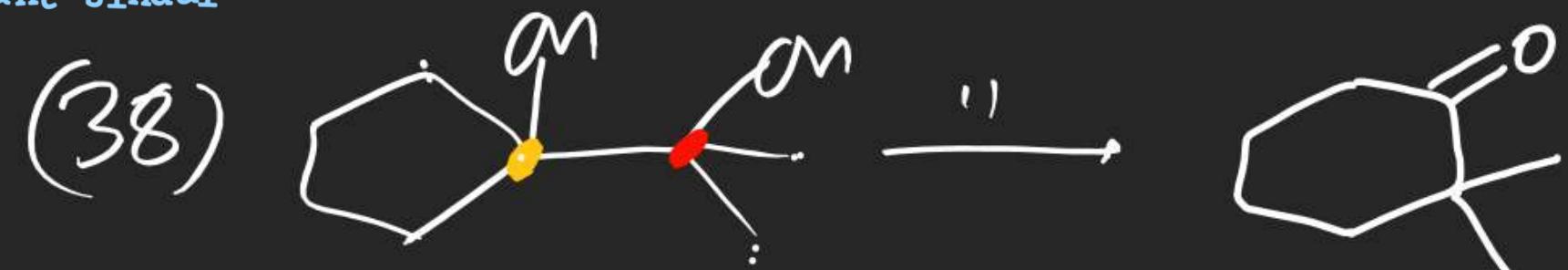


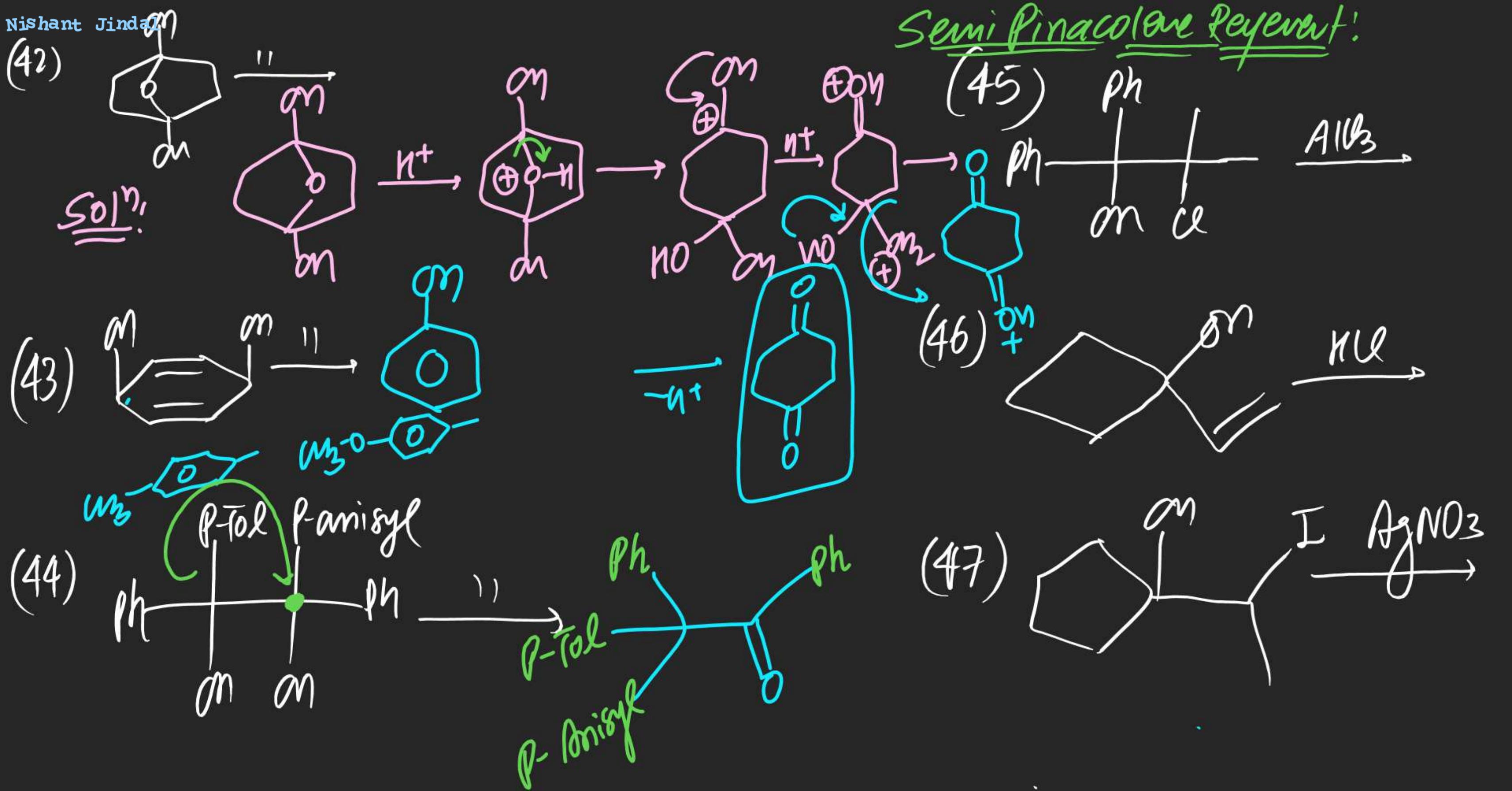
(36)

mechⁿ(36)

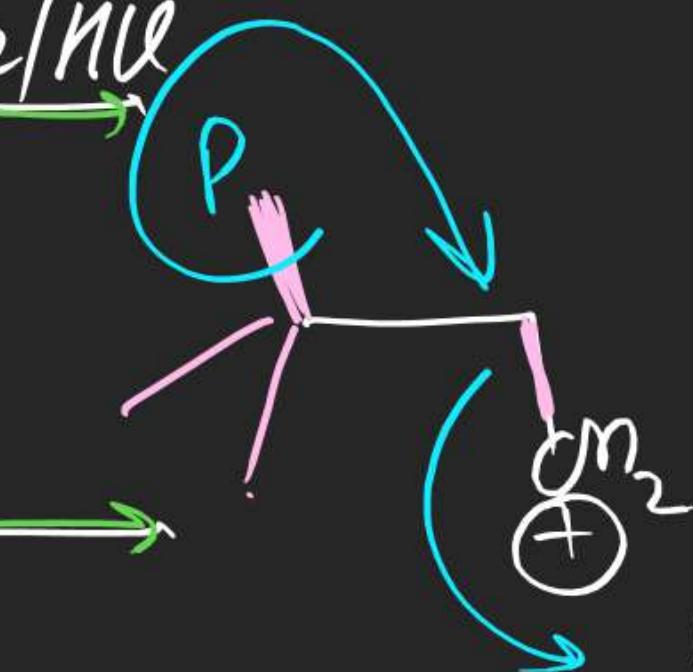
(37)



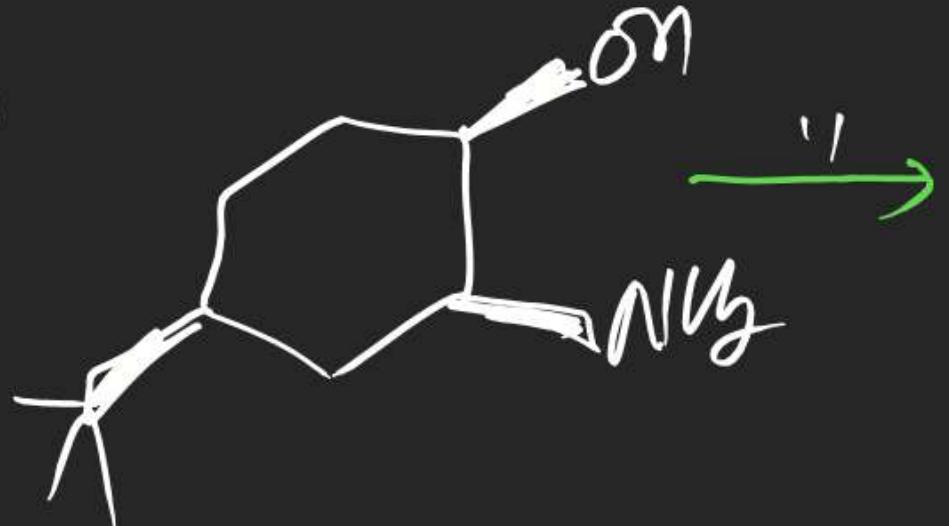




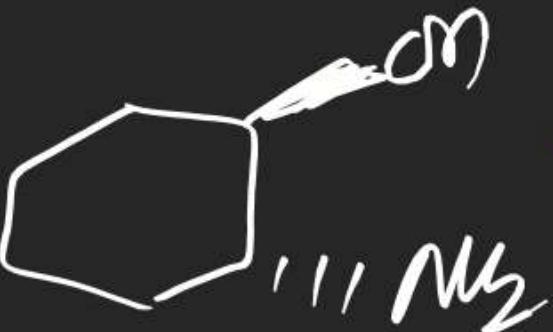
(48)

NaN₃/NLE

(51)

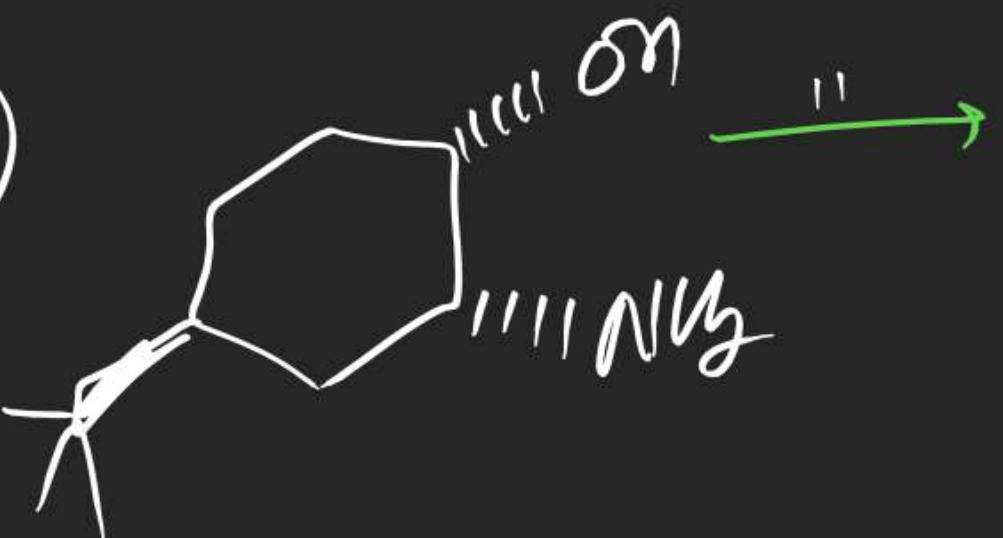


(49)

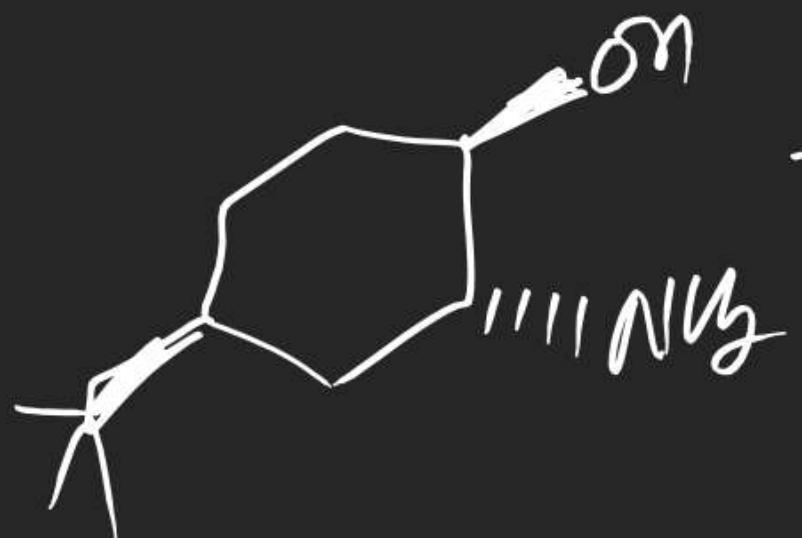


"

(52)

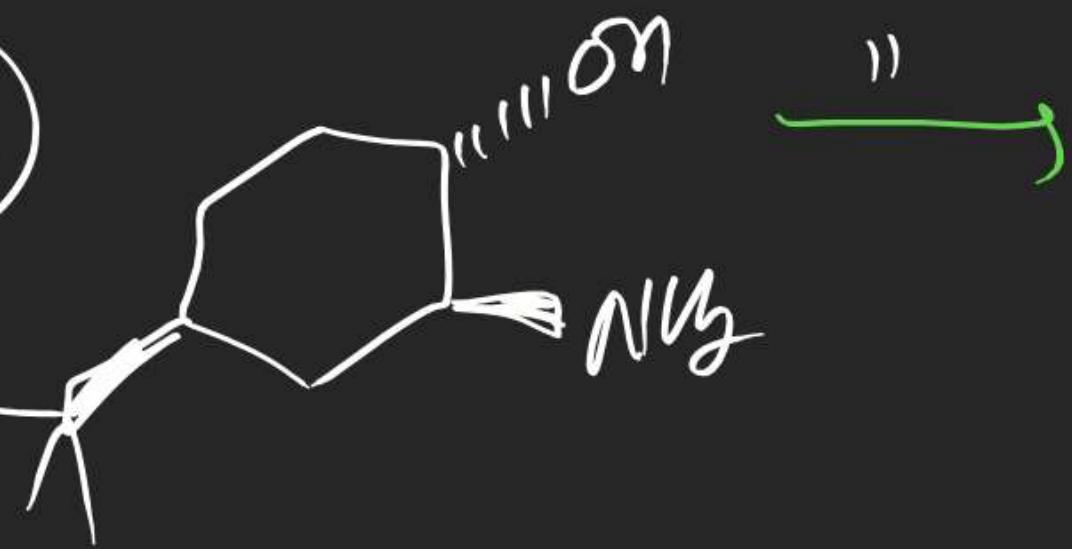


(50)



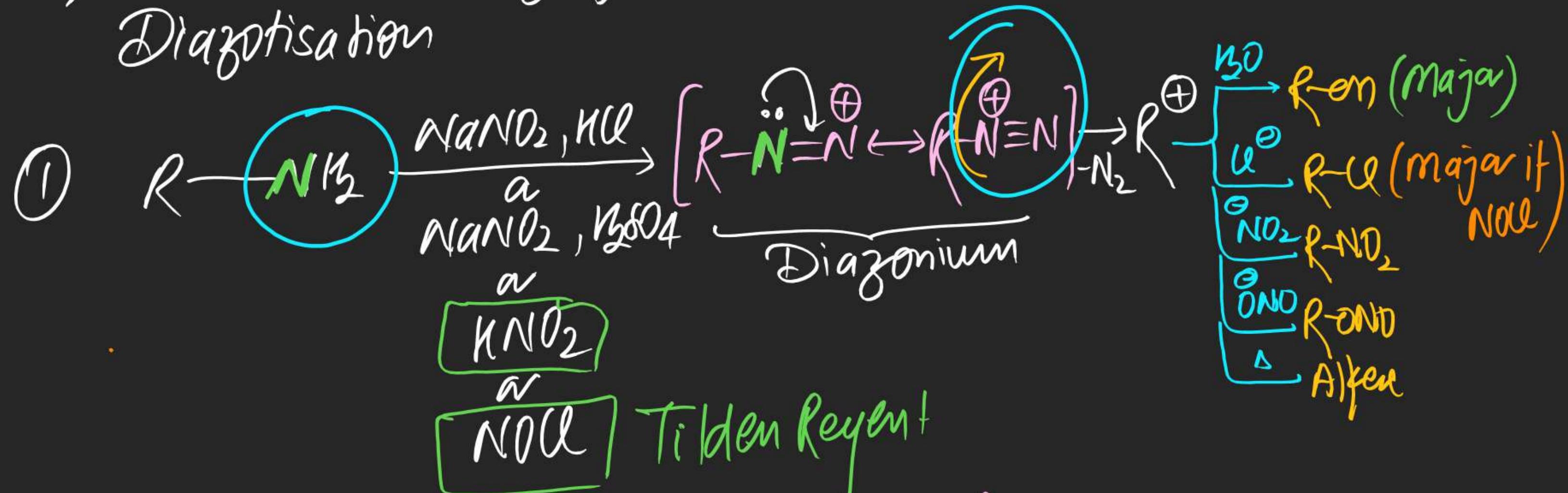
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(53)

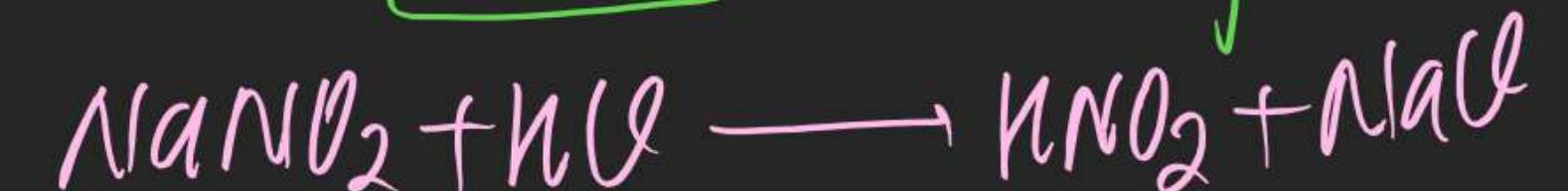


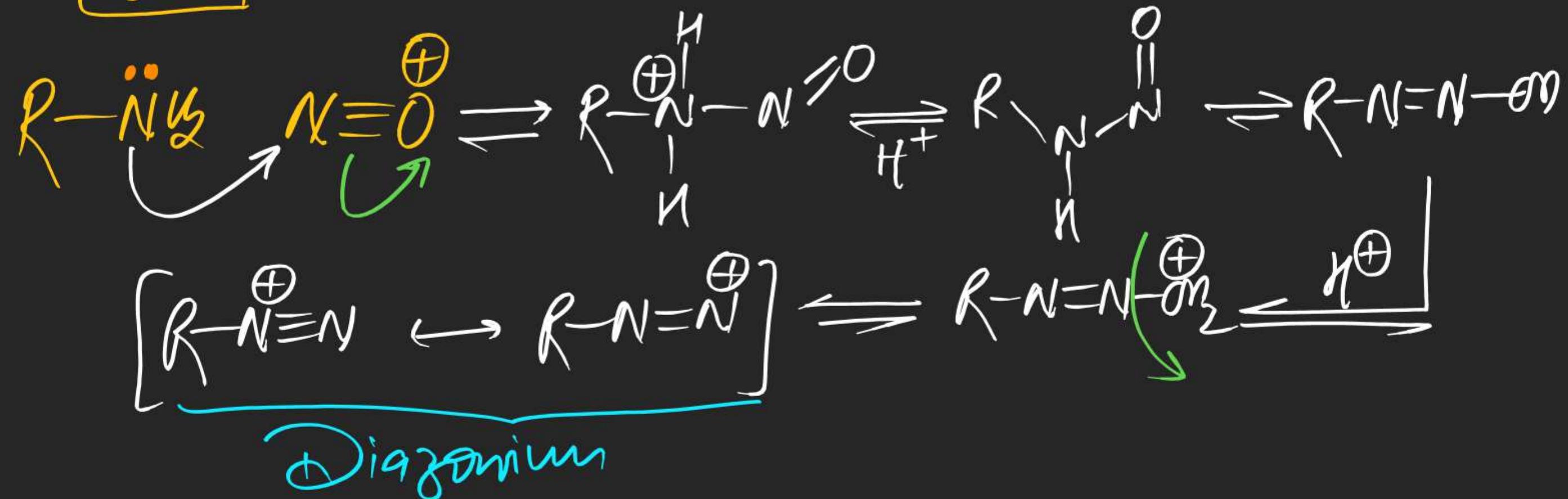
(#) Diazotisation:

⇒ Formation of diazo group from primary amine is known as
Diazotisation



mech?



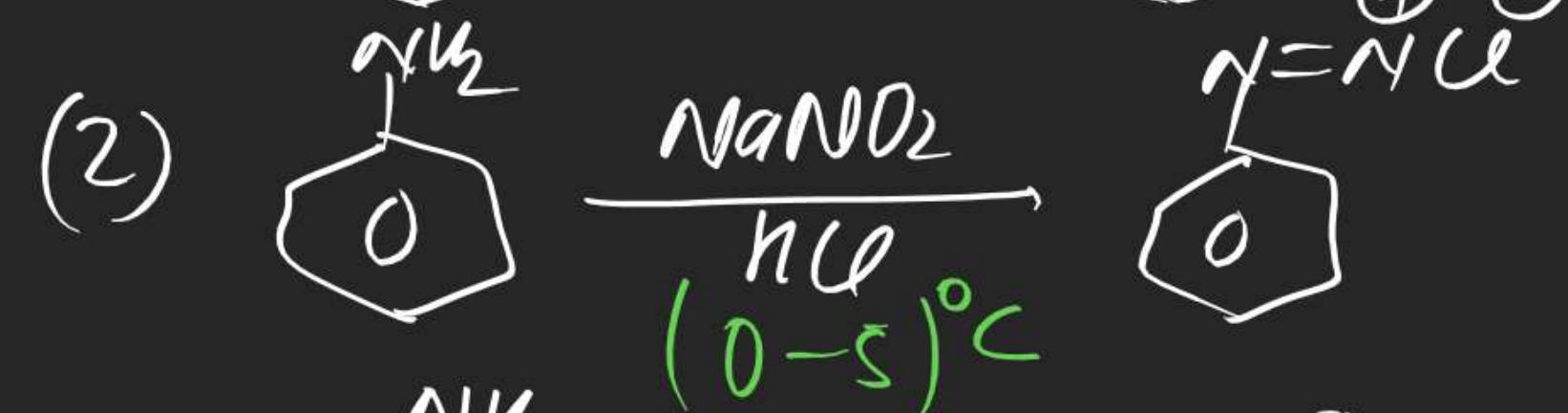
Note:(i) KNO_2 behaves like Base(ii) KNO_2 is Achromatic attacking Reagent

(iii) In case of aliphatic primary amine, alcohol is obtained as a product

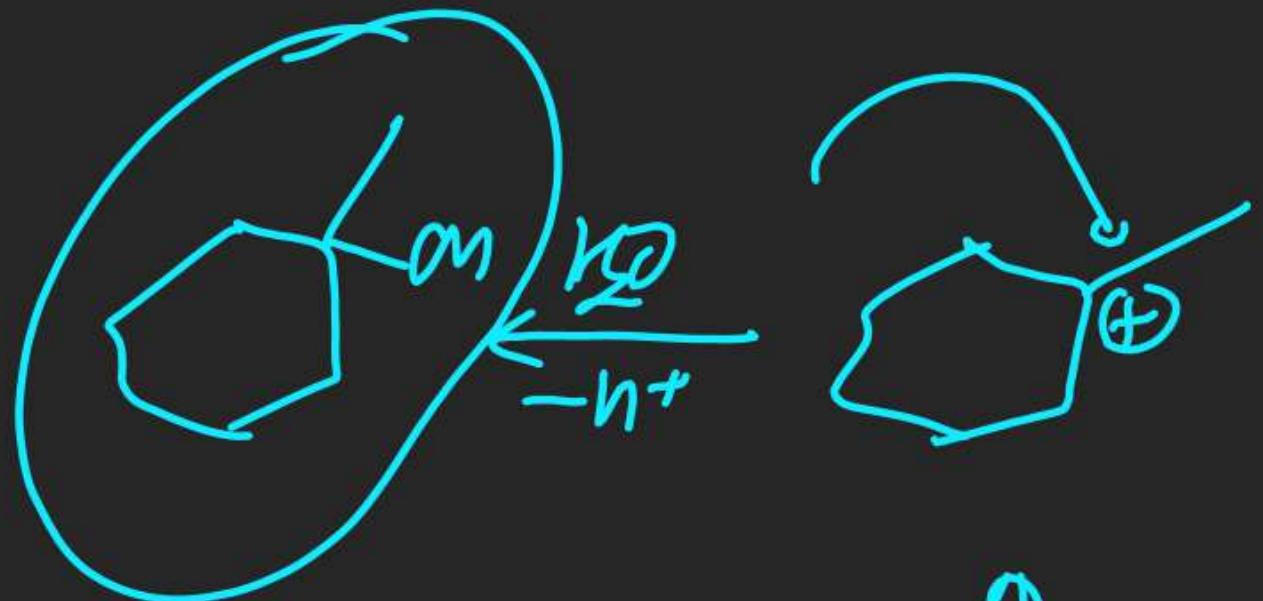
In Diazotisation is characteristic of primary amine.

Any primary amine gives stable diazonium salt b/w $(0-5)^\circ\text{C}$

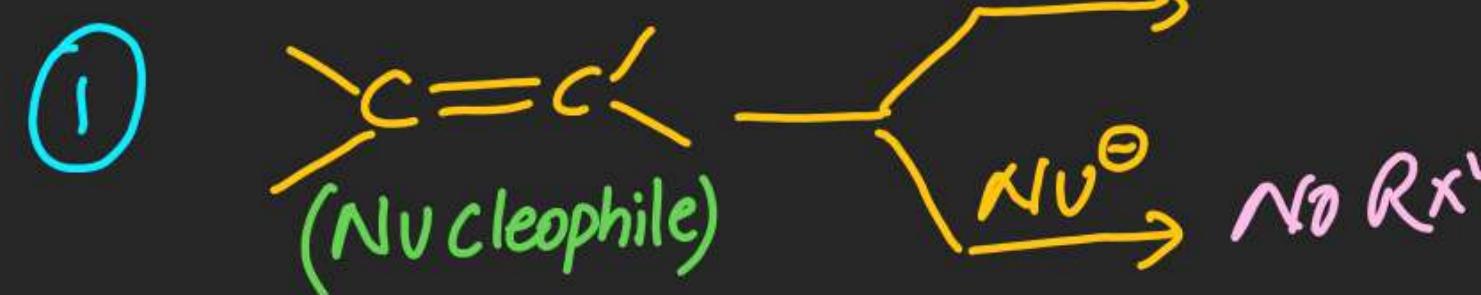
~~Chloroform~~



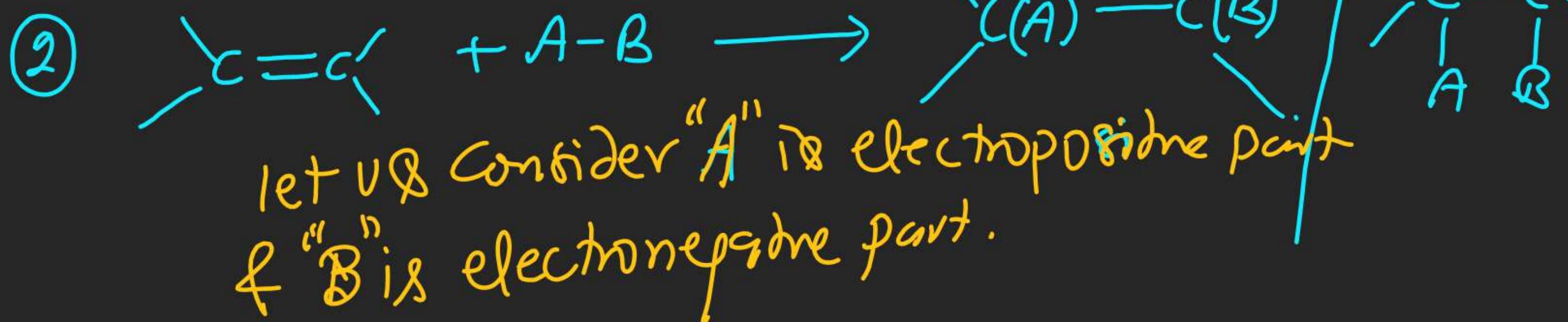
(vi) Alkyl diazonium salts are unstable



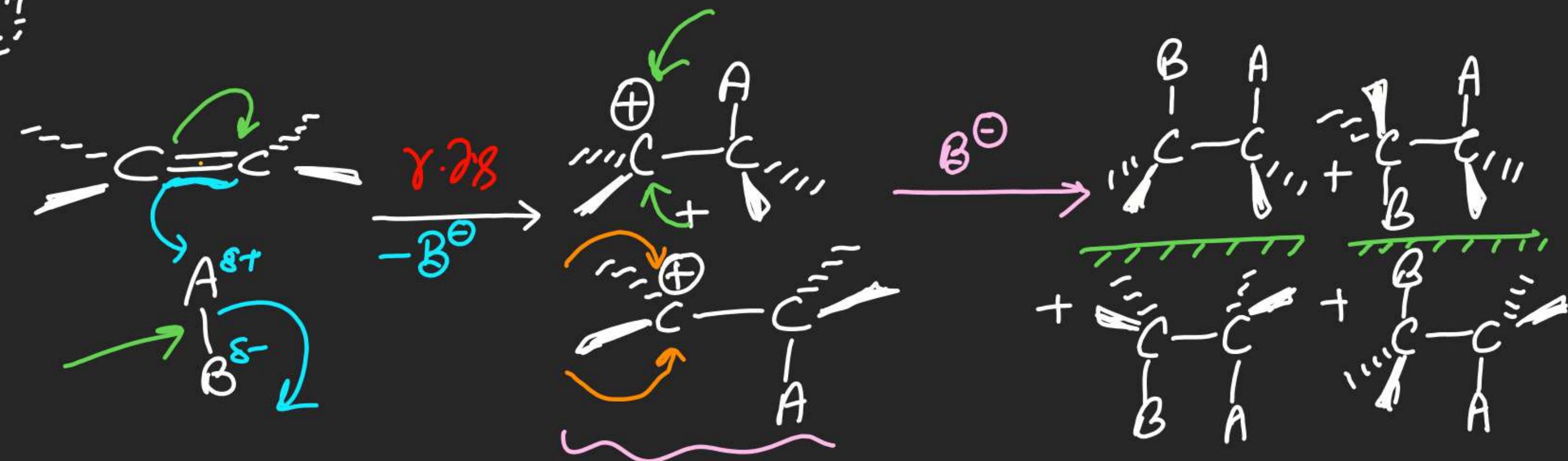
(#) Electrophilic addition Reaction!



\Rightarrow Compound containing π bond b/w carbon & carbon of any
 Show electro. addition Reaction



Case(i): When A doesn't contain one pair



Note (i) Electrophilic addn E

(ii) Formation of Carbocation is r.d.s

* * * * * (iii) Rate of Electrophilic addn \propto Nucleophilicity of alkene
 \propto Stability of Carbocation
 \propto 1
 \propto Stability of Alkene

- (iv) Carbocation intermediate
- (v) Rearrangement possible
- (vi) Exothermic Rxn
- (vii) Both Syn & Anti addn products are obtained
- (viii) Possible A-B:-