5

[Chem.16]

(In the formulae, Rx represents H, CH_3 , CF_3 or CH_2OH , and each of Rxa and Rxb represents an alkyl group having a carbon number of 1 to 4.)

$$\begin{array}{c}
Rx \\
-CH_2 - C \\
C = O \\
Rxa
\end{array}$$
10

$$\begin{array}{c}
Rx \\
CH_2 \longrightarrow C \\
O = C \quad Rxa \\
O \longrightarrow C \quad Rxa
\end{array}$$
40

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
Rx & 4 \\
 \hline
 CH_2 - C \longrightarrow & 50 \\
 \hline
 O = C & Rxa & \\
 \hline
 O & & 55
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Rx & & 5 \\
 & \downarrow & & 60 \\
 & \downarrow & & & 60 \\
 & \downarrow & & & & 65
\end{array}$$

-continued

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
Rx \\
\hline
CH_2 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow \\
O \longrightarrow C \qquad Rxa \\
\hline
O \longrightarrow C \qquad Rxa
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Rx \\
CH_2 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow C
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \longrightarrow C \\
C \longrightarrow C
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Rx \\
 \downarrow \\
CH_2 - C \longrightarrow \\
C \longrightarrow C \\
C \longrightarrow Rxa \\
C \longrightarrow C
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Rx \\
CH_2 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow C
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow C
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
Rx \\
\downarrow \\
CH_2 - C \longrightarrow \\
C \longrightarrow C \\
C \longrightarrow C \\
Rxb
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
Rx & & \\
\hline
CH_2 & C & \\
\hline
O = C & Rxa & \\
\hline
\end{array}$$