

(一) 教材练习题

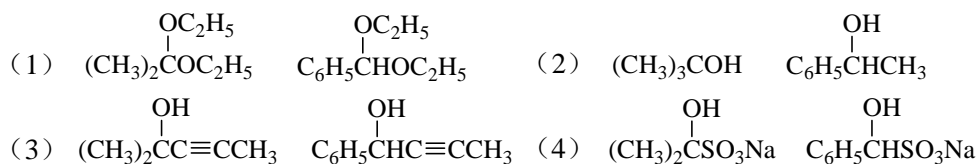
9.1 (1) 5-甲基-4-己烯醛 (2) 3-甲基环戊酮 (3) 3-乙基-2,4-己二酮

(4) 3-(3,3-二甲基环己基)丙醛 (5) (3*R*)-3-苯基-3-氯-2-丁酮

9.2 A:  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  B:  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$

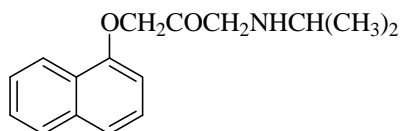
9.3 (3)和(4)可以发生反应, (4)反应最快。

9.4

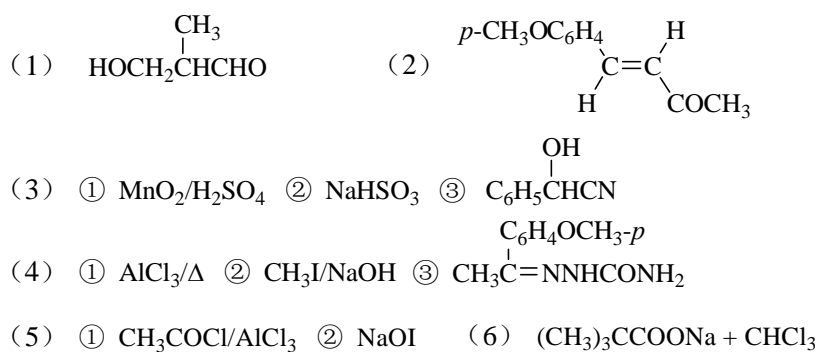


9.5 (1) 环己酮缩氨脲 (2) 苯乙酮肟 (3) 丙酮苯腙

9.6



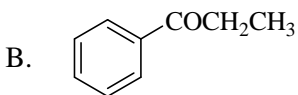
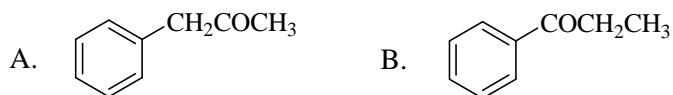
9.7



9.8

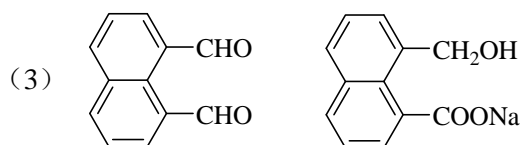


9.9

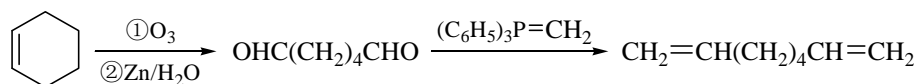


9.10

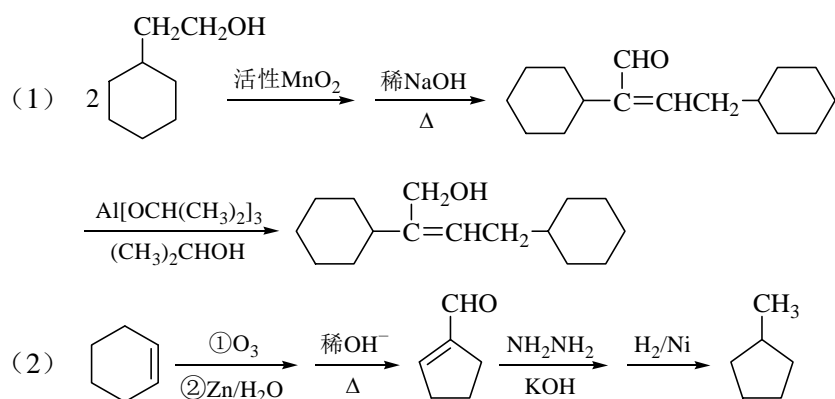
(1)  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OH} + \text{HCOONa}$  (2)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  或  $\text{NaBH}_4$  或 异丙醇铝/异丙醇



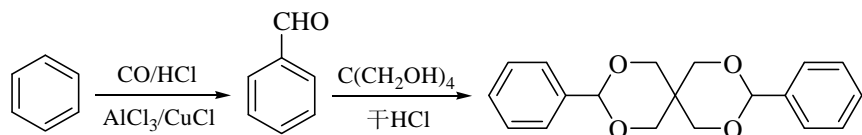
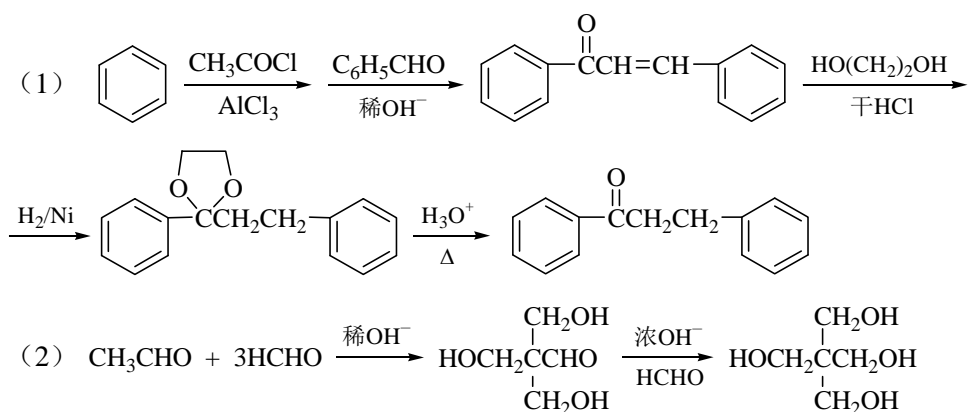
9.11



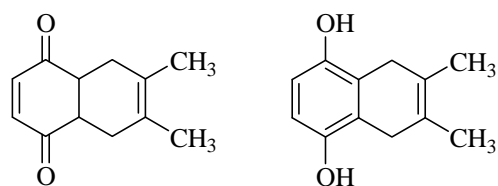
9.12



9.13



9.14



## (二) 教材习题

1. (1) 4-甲基-3-己酮      (2) 3-(4-甲基苯基)丙醛      (3) 2,6-辛二酮

(4) 5-苯基-3-庚酮

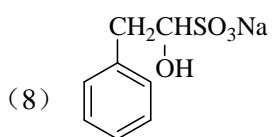
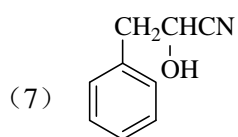
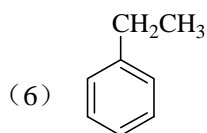
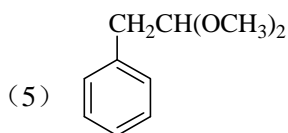
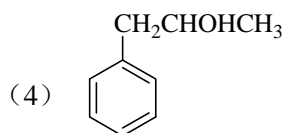
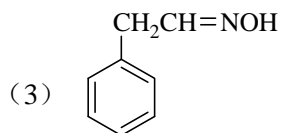
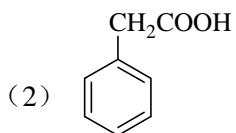
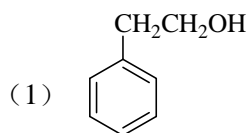
(5) 戊二醛

(6) S-3-甲基环己酮

(7) 6-甲基-7-辛烯-2,5-二酮

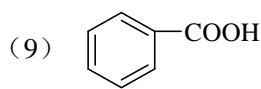
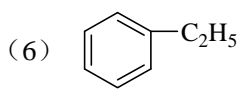
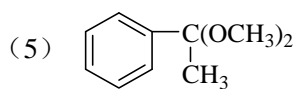
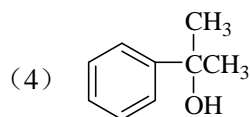
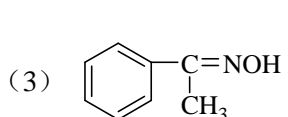
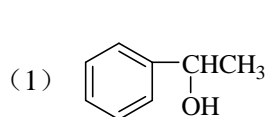
(8) 反(或 E)-4-己烯醛

2. 苯乙醛:



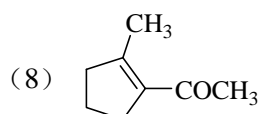
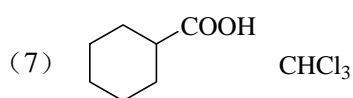
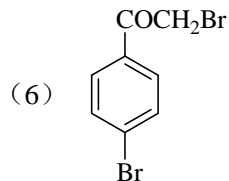
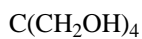
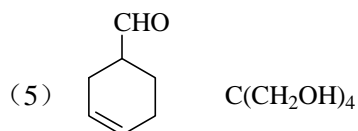
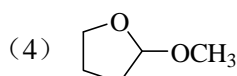
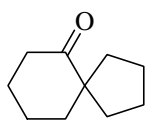
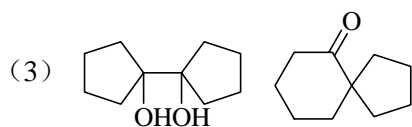
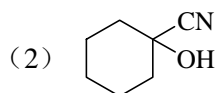
(9) 不反应

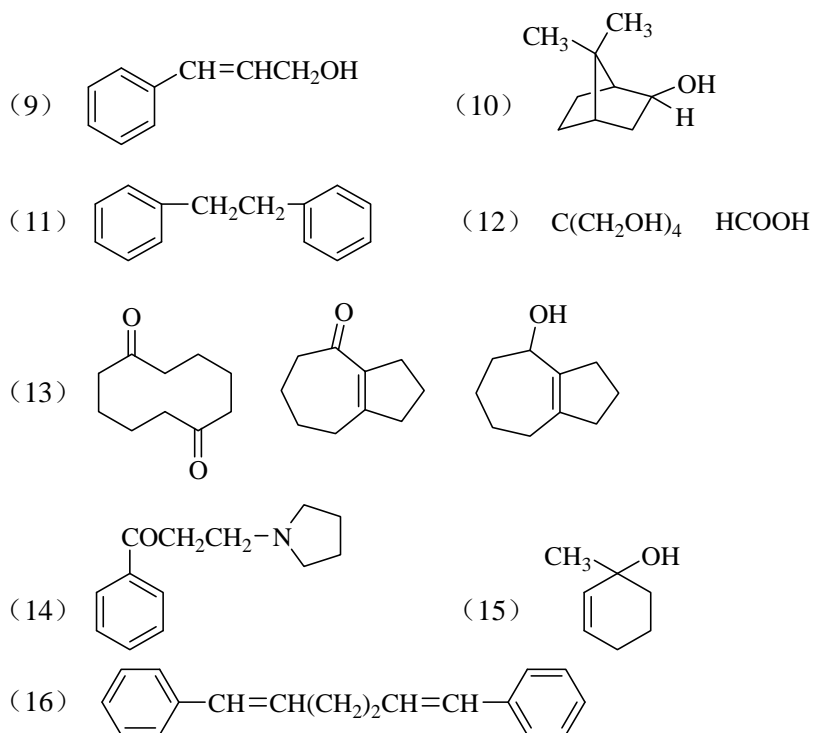
苯乙酮:



(2) (7) (8) 不反应

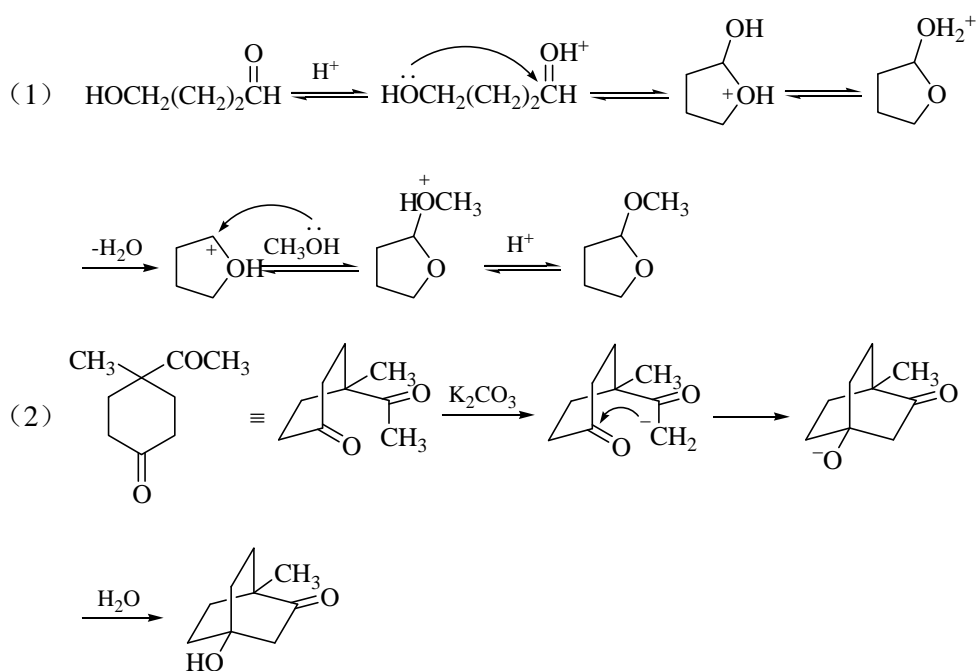
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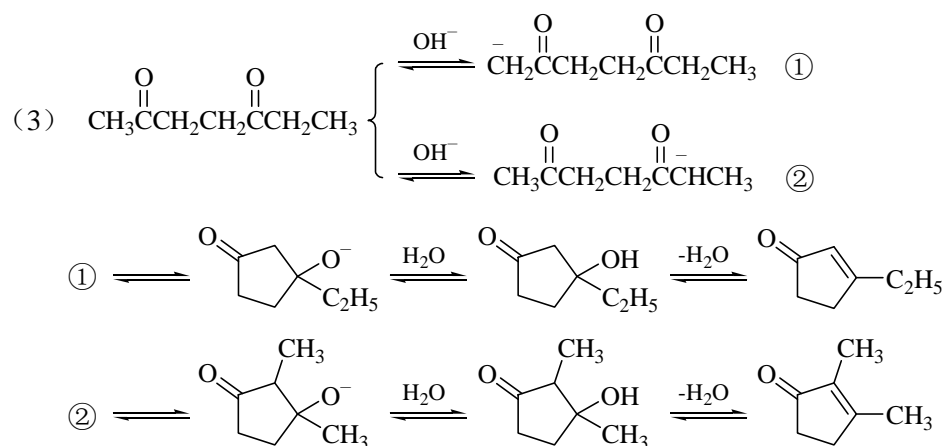




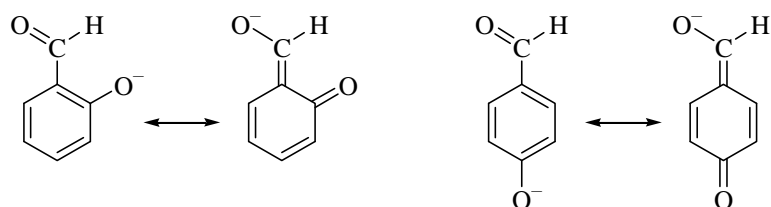
4. 能发生碘仿反应的有：(1)，(3)，(7)；能发生自身羟醛缩合反应的有：(1)，(2)，(4)，(5)，(7)，(8)；能与亚硫酸氢钠加成的有：(1)，(4)，(5)，(6)，(8)；能与甲醛发生交叉康尼扎罗反应的有：(6)；能被吐伦试剂氧化的有：(1)，(5)，(6)，(8)；能被斐林试剂氧化的有：(1)，(5)，(8)。

5.





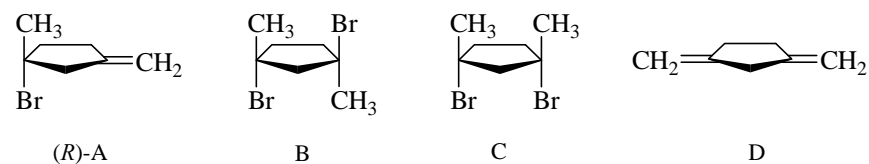
6. 在 2-羟基苯甲醛或 4-羟基苯甲醛中，当  $-\text{OH}$  失去质子变为  $-\text{O}^-$  后，其电子云通过与苯环的共轭而传递到羰基上，从而降低了羰基碳原子的正电性，即降低了羰基的活性。



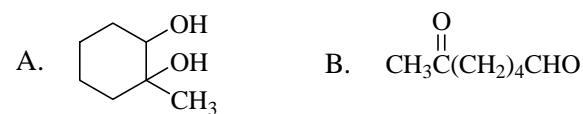
而羟基在 3 位时仅具有吸电子的诱导效应，增加了羰基的活性。

7.  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCHO}$

8.



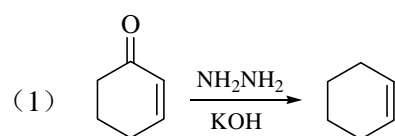
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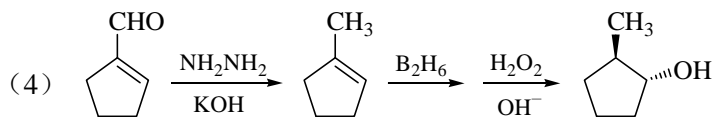
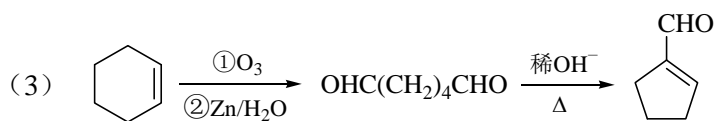
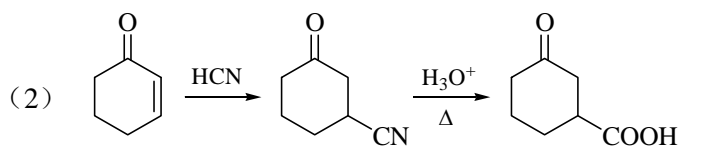


10.



11.





12.

