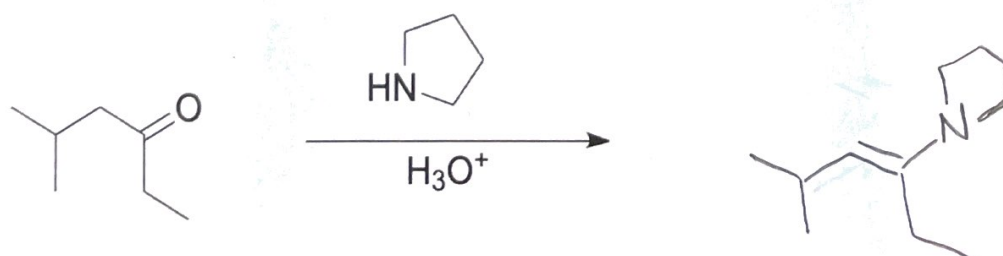
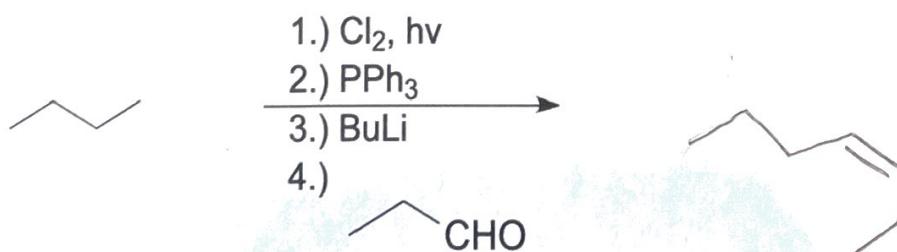
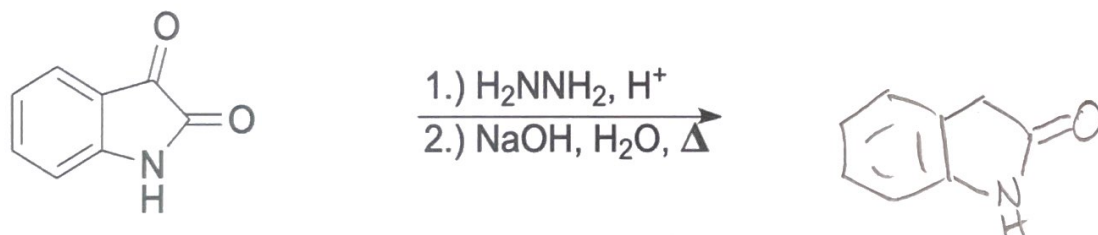
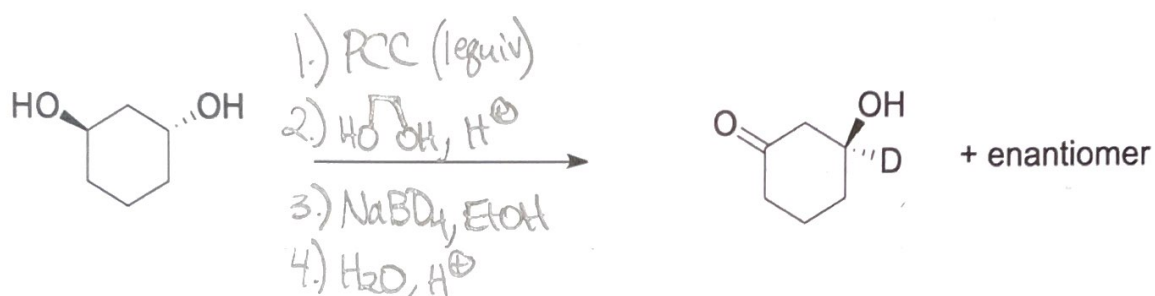


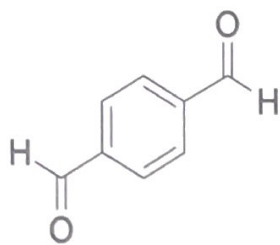
## Carbonyls #4: Rxns Practice of Ketones & Aldehydes, Part 2—Making Them Harder.

Ok, gang. In the last worksheet, I wanted to give you some straight forward practice, helping you get more acquainted with all of these new carbonyl related reactions. But now, it's time to crank the difficulty up a bit.

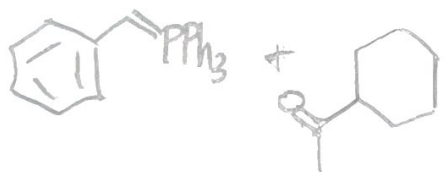
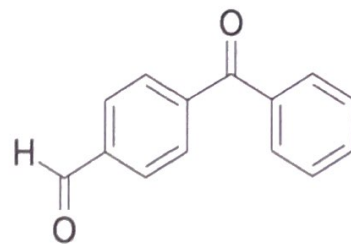
1.) Predict the major organic product:



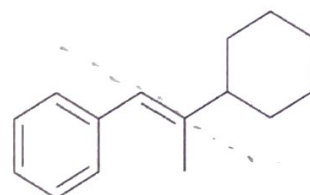
acid sensitive \*protect with thioacetal\*



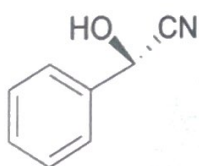
- 1.) HS-SH,  $ZnCl_2 \cdot H_3O^+$
- 2.)  $Na_2Cr_2O_7, H_2SO_4$
- 3.)  $SOCl_2$
- 4.)  $AlCl_3$ ,
- 5.)  $H_2O, HgCl_2, CaCO_3, CH_3CN$



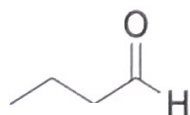
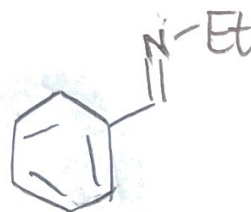
\*Provide 2 reactants\*



E double bond



- 1.) LiH
- 2.)  $EtNH_2, H_3O^+$



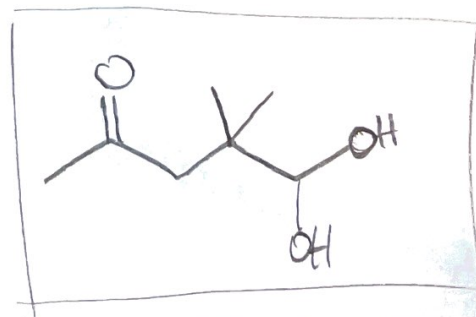
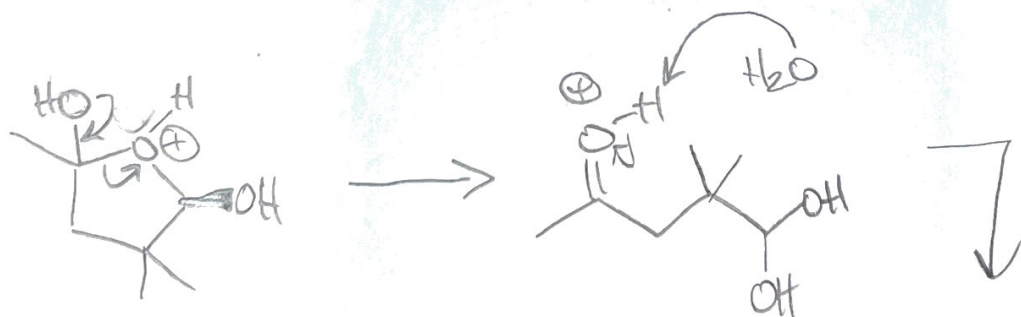
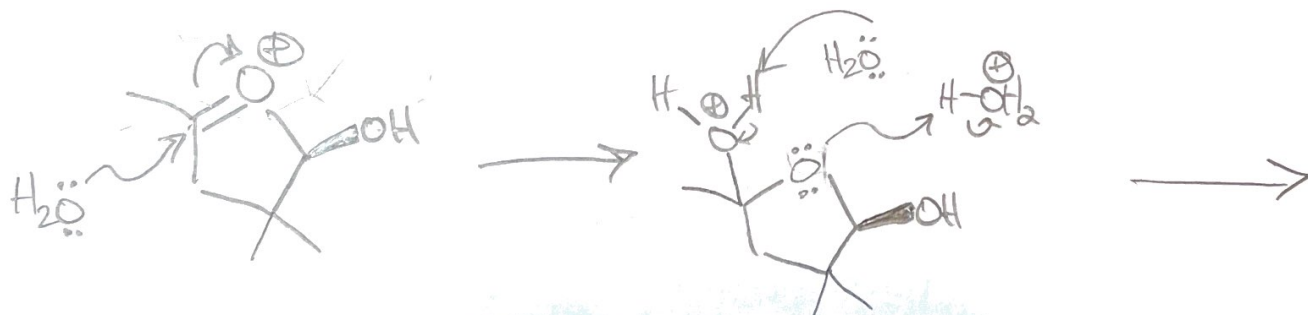
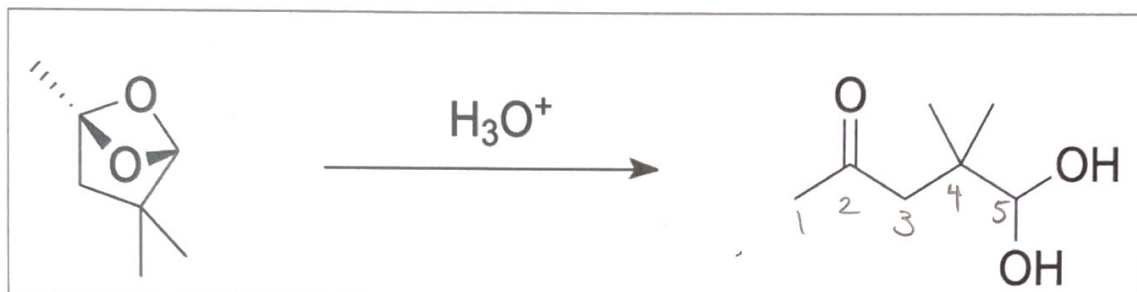
- 1.) PhMgBr
- 2.)  $H_3O^+$
- 3.) PCC
- 4.)  $CH_3CO_3H$



Phenyl migratory aptitude > primary

2.) Okay, gang. Moving on from those complete the reaction questions, I have a mechanism for you. I know this looks whacky, but it's **just** reverse acetal formation. You got this.

Draw the arrow pushing mechanism for the reaction displayed below:



3.) And to wrap this worksheet up, I have a synthesis question for you

Provide an efficient synthesis of the target molecule, shown below, using organic sources with 4 carbons or less.

