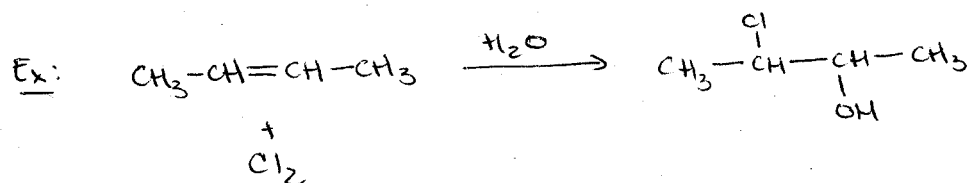
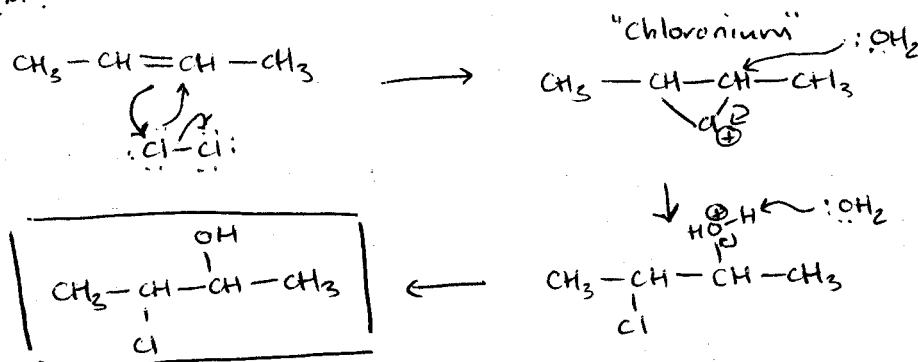


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Recall: Halohydrin Formation

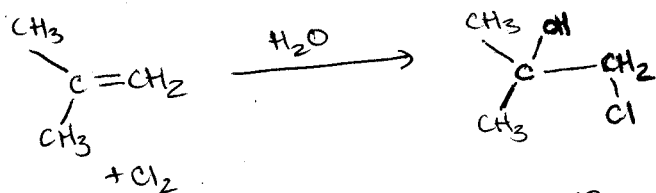
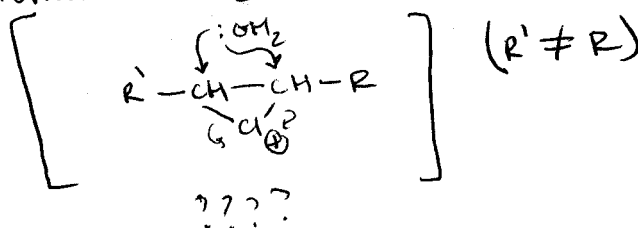


Mechanism:

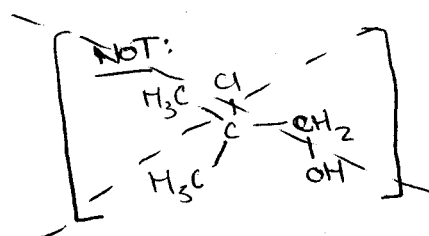


What about unsymmetrical alkenes? (Regioselectivity?)

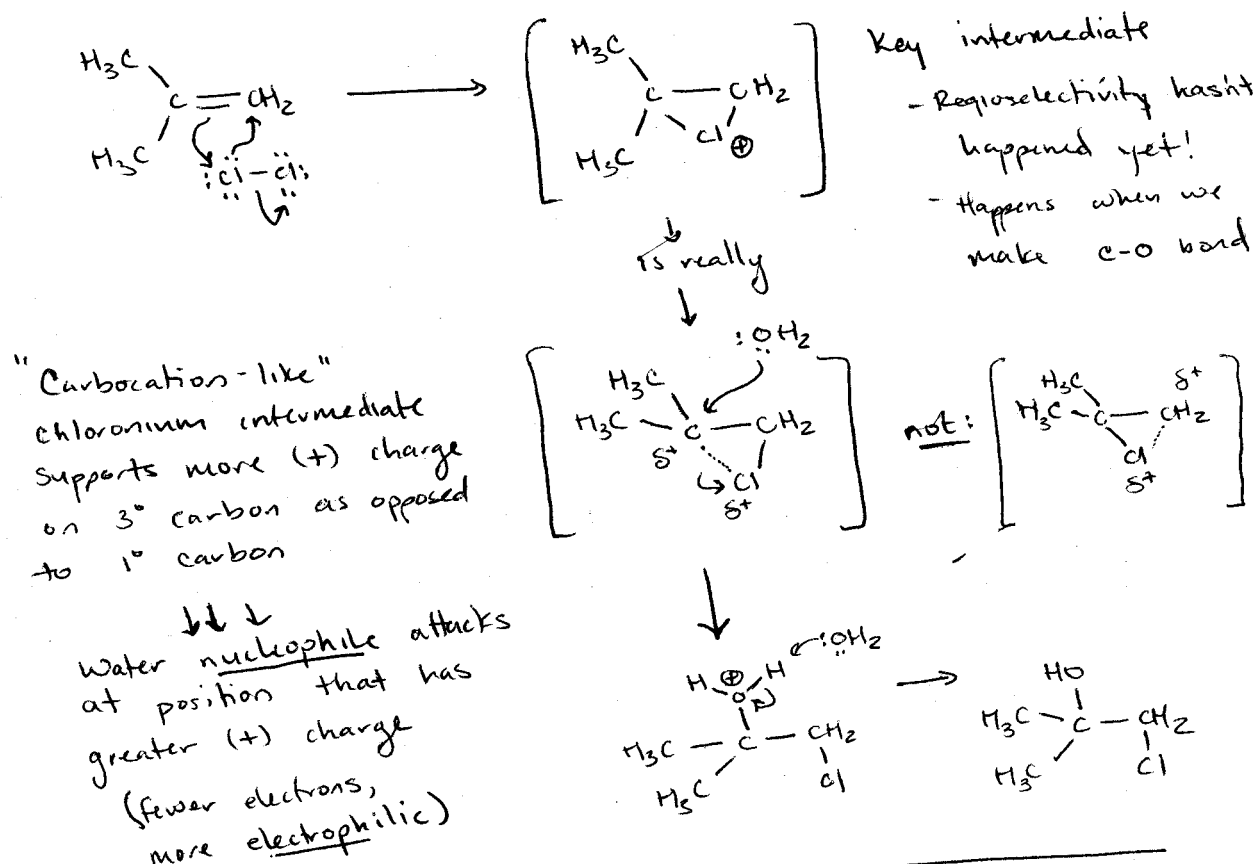
→ where does water attack if both sides of chloronium are not the same



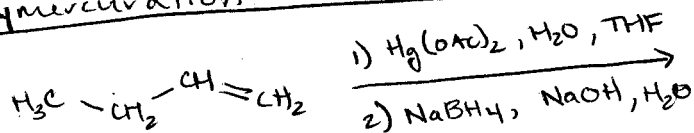
WHY?



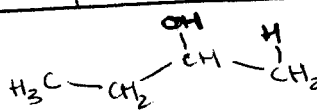
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Oxymercuration - Reduction of alkenes to produce alcohols



* Markovnikov Product



[see text: p.186]

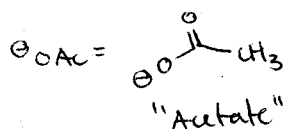
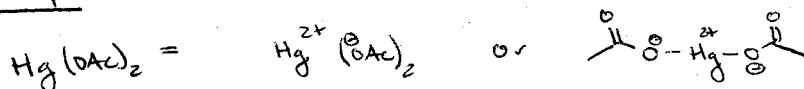
Note: Separate steps must clearly be indicated!!
 (ex: 1), 2), 3),)

Course _____ Lecturer Cjellman (11 am)
 Day Friday Date October 7, 2011
 Notes Taken By Travis Total # of Pages 4

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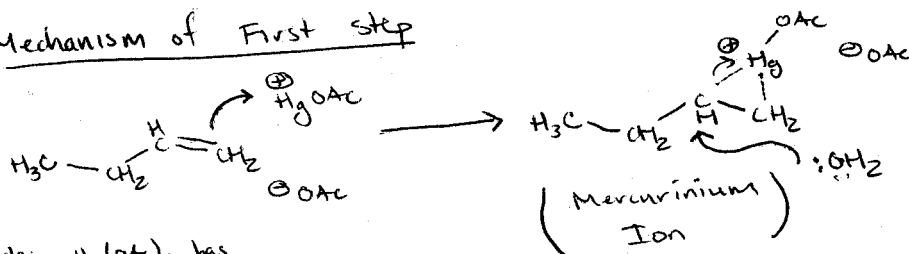
→ Focus on two steps separately:

First Step:

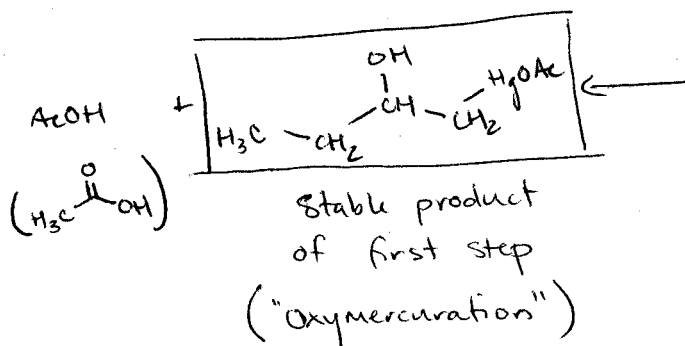
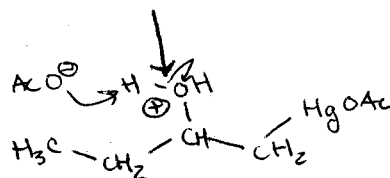


(Solvent) THF =  (type of ether, often miscible with H_2O)

Mechanism of First Step



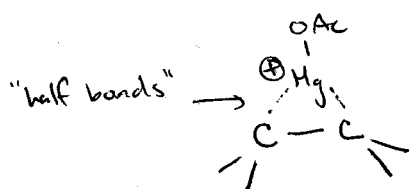
(note: $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ has dissociated)



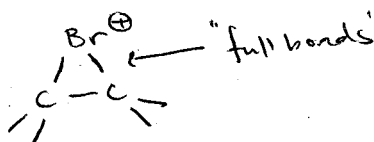
Note: ① "Organometallic" species - has carbon bound to a metal

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Contrast: Mercurinium ion vs. Bromonium ion

vs.



3 atoms sharing
two electrons

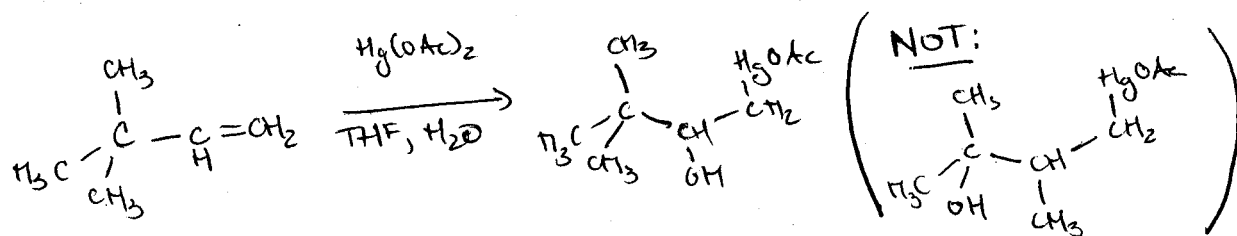
3 atoms sharing
4 electrons

(Contrasts with representation in textbook)

Mercurinium & Bromonium ions

↳ Similar reactivity but different electronic structure

Note: In neither oxymercuration nor halohydrin formation do we envision a carbocation (C^+) alternative
→ Why? - Carbocations will rearrange



* No rearrangement, no carbocation