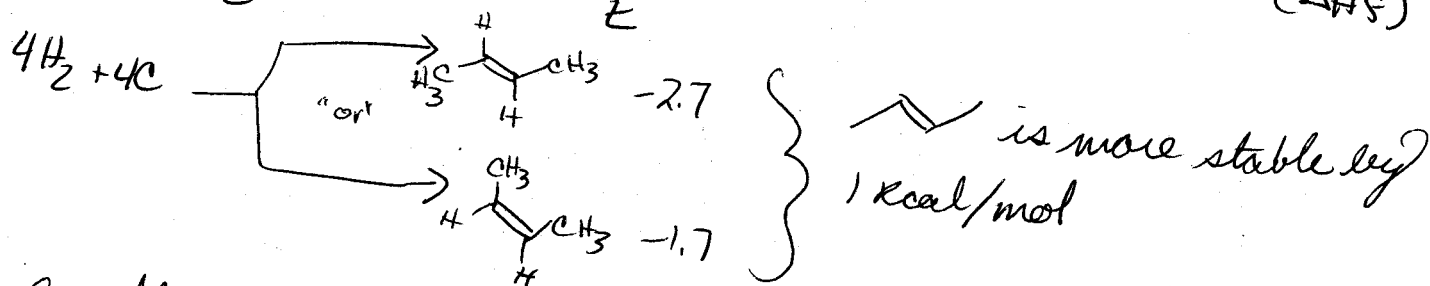
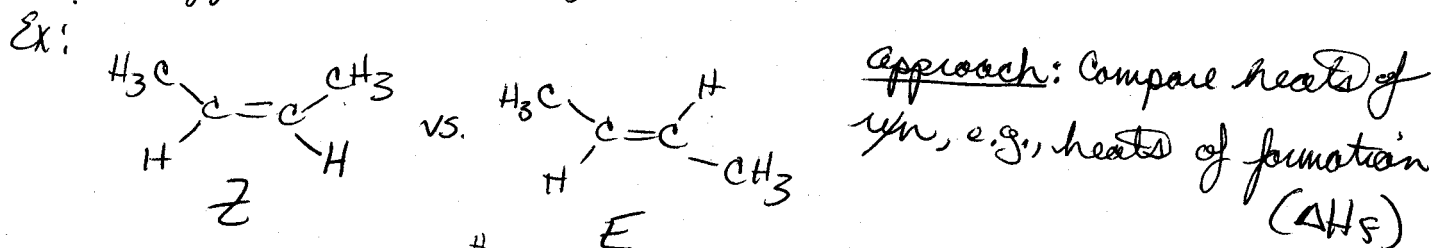


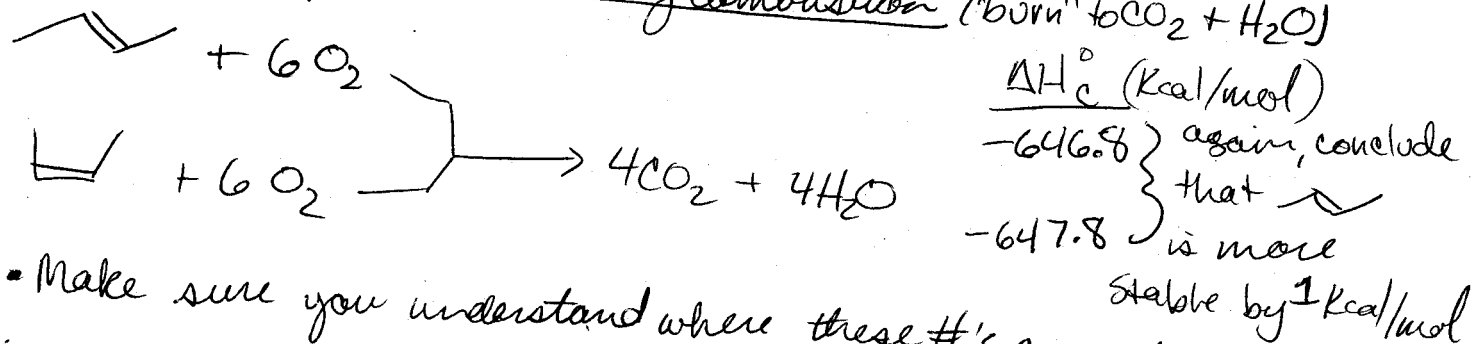
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Office Hour: TODAY 5-6pm (None on Friday)

Recall: Difference in stability between alkene stereoisomers?



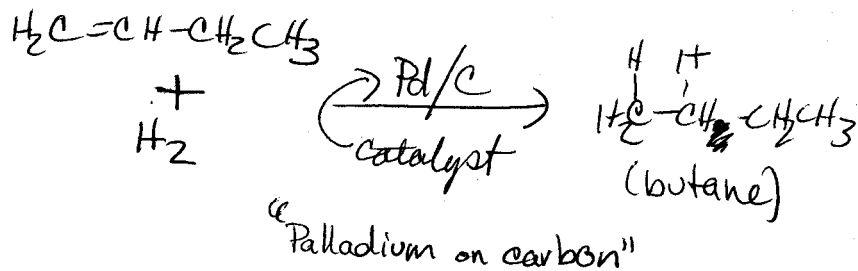
Another comparison: heats of combustion (burn" to $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$)



• Make sure you understand where these #'s came from.

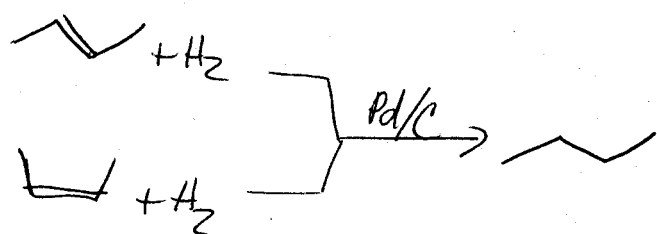
One more comparison: Heats of hydrogenation ΔH_h°

Ex: Hydrogenation of alkenes



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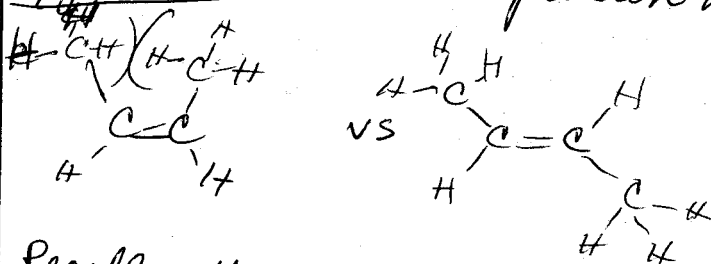
DO NOT STAPLE



ΔH_n° Again, C=CC=C is more
 -27.6 } stable by 1 kcal/mol
 -28.6 }

• In general, more stable if larger substituents are Trans rather than cis $\rightarrow$ Why?

Explanation: steric repulsion in cis case, but not trans



Recall: Gauche vs. anti butane

Pp. 145-147 (esp. Table 4.1)

Another trend: adding ~~more~~ alkyl substituents to alkene C's (sp² carbons) increases stability

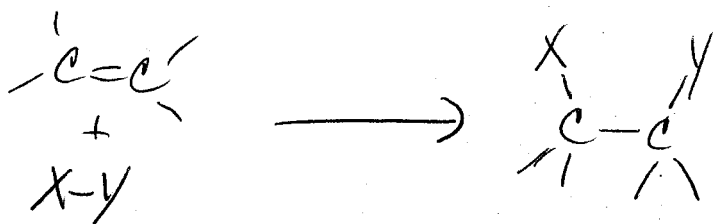
Ex:



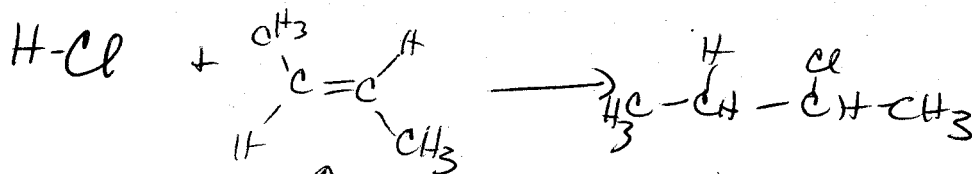
~ 25 kcal/mol
 less stable

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Addition Rxns of Alkenes

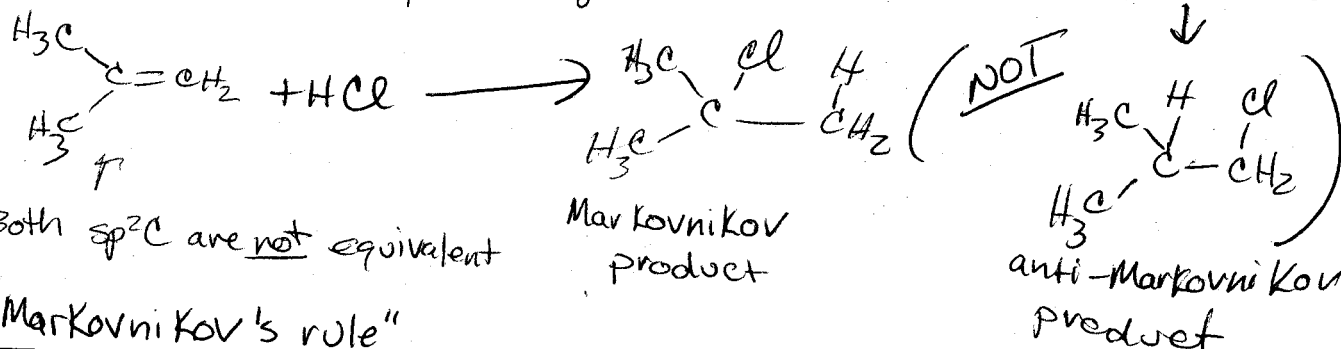


1) Hydrogen halide additions ("HX" additions)
 Ex:



Another:

Both sp^2C are equivalent



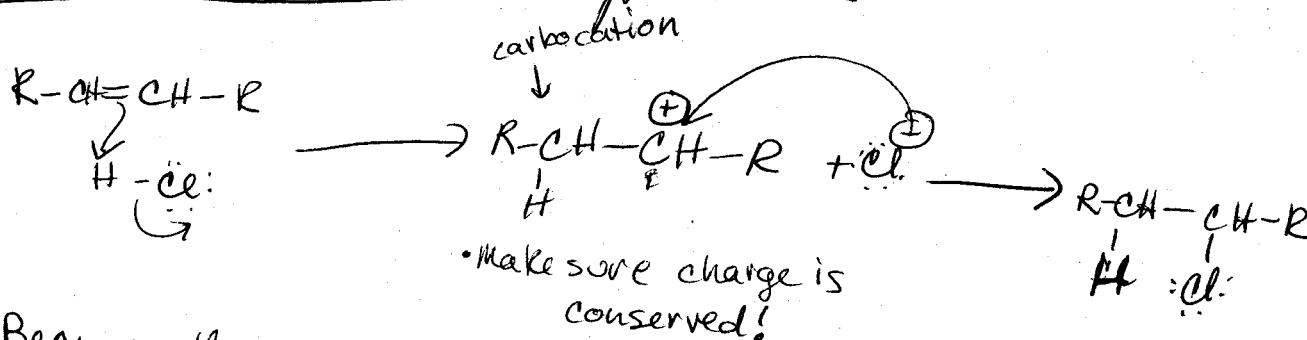
→ X ends up on the more substituted Carbon

"Regioselectivity" - X ends up on one region over another

Note: Comparable rxns w/ $\text{HBr} + \text{HF}$ (HF often thought about separately bc it's so reactive)

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Mechanism (mechanistic hypothesis)



- Because there are 2 steps, there is an intermediate in the mechanism
 - In this case, "carbocation" or "carbon-centered cation"
 - Intermediates often reactive species
- 1st Step: Brønsted Acid-Base Rxn (alkene π bond is the base)

2nd Step: Lewis acid-Lewis base

