Carboxylic Acids & Derivatives February 21, 2020

- The general addition-elimination mechanism and factors influencing reactivity.
- · Nitrile hydrolysis under basic and acidic conditions.
- Preparation and reactions of acid chlorides.
- · Reactions of acid anhydrides.
- The chemistry of esters and lactones.

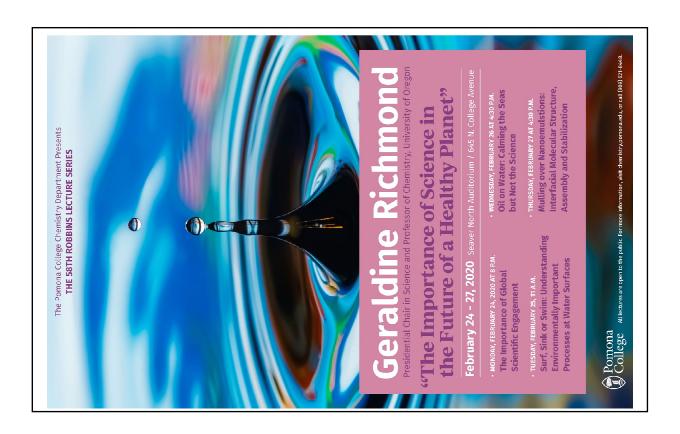
110b Teaching Fellows: Felipe Becerril, Christina Beck, Isabelle Cheng, Junha Gu, Nathalie Hong, Shy Lavasani, Allison Liu, Casey Morrison, Jerusalem Nerayo, Eric Tang, Baili Zhong, Martín Acosta Parra.

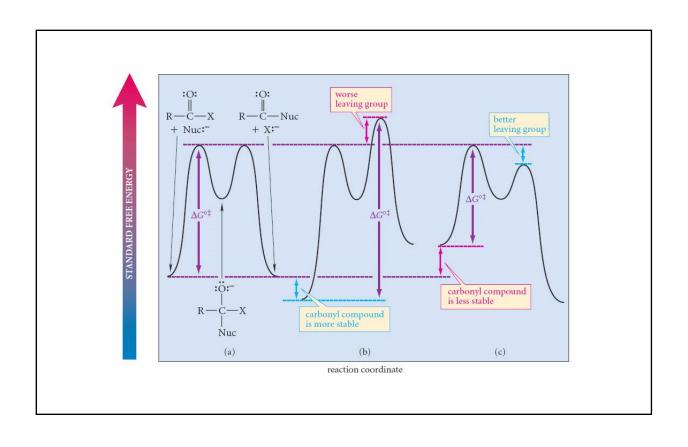
O'Leary office hours: T/Th 9:30-10:00 am, SN 208.

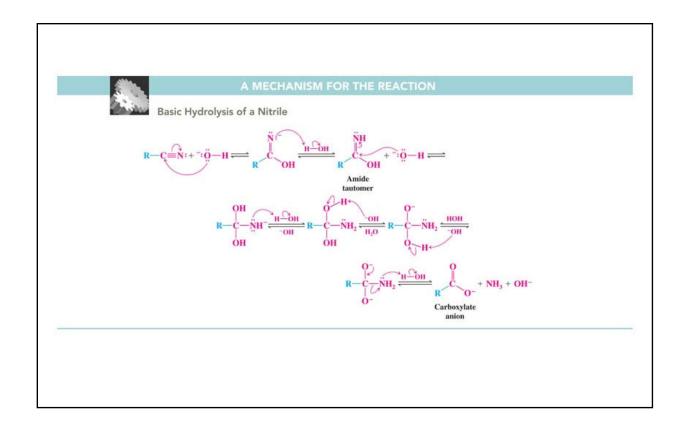
Robbins Lectures Next Week! Professor Geri Richmond, University of Oregon. Topic: "The Importance of Science in the Future of a Healthy Planet." Lectures: 8:00 PM Monday (public lecture), 11:00 AM Tuesday (Environmentally Important Processes at Water Surfaces), 4:30 PM Wednesday (Oil on Water: Calming the Seas but Not the Science), 4:30 PM Thursday (Nanoemulsions). All lectures in SN Auditorium.

O'Leary's evening review session: Wednesdays 7:00 PM, SN Aud. Course website: http://pages.pomona.edu/~djo04747/110/

Suggested Problems for Exam 2. 10e: 16.20, 24, 30, 33, 35, 41, 44, 45, 47. 11e: 16.23, 27, 33, 36, 38, 44, 47, 48, 50. 10e/11e: 17.20, 17.28, 17.31, 17.33, 17.35, 17.38, 17.41, 17.42, 17.47.







lactones are cyclic esters

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
OH & O & & \alpha & & \\
OH & & & \beta & & \\
OH & & & \beta & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\alpha & & & & \\
\beta & & & & \\
\beta & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\beta & & & & \\
\beta & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$\bigcap_{\mathsf{OH}}^{\mathsf{O}} \mathsf{OH} \ \, \Longrightarrow \ \, \bigcap_{\gamma}^{\alpha} \bigcap_{\mathsf{O}}^{\mathsf{O}} \quad \, \text{γ-lactone}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
OH & O & \Longrightarrow & \beta & \stackrel{\alpha}{\swarrow} & O \\
OH & \Longrightarrow & \gamma & \stackrel{\delta}{\searrow} & & \delta
\end{array}$$

$$\delta$$
-lactone

a macrocyclic lactone

Base-Promoted Hydrolysis of Esters

step a
$$R = O + OH - RO - OH$$

step c
$$R \rightarrow O$$
 + $R'O^-$ fast $R \rightarrow O$ + $R'OH$

If RO- is a better leaving group than HO-, then the k_b step is fast, k_a is rate determining.

$$R - C - \ddot{\bigcirc}CH_{3} \longrightarrow R - C - \ddot{}CH_{3} \longrightarrow R - C - \ddot{}CH_{3} \longrightarrow R - C - \ddot$$