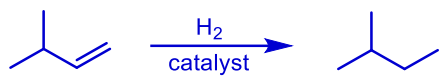


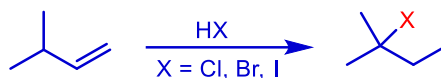
# Alkene Reactions

## Hydrogenation

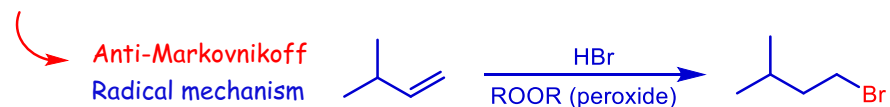


Catalyst: Pt, Ni, Pd/C,  
Wilkinson's catalyst  $\text{Rh}(\text{PhP})_3\text{Cl}$

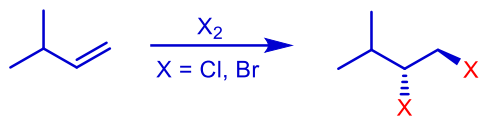
## Addition of HX (Markovnikoff, syn + anti, H<sup>+</sup> shift): carbocation mechanism



Note: alkene with a chiral center  
=> Mixture of diastereomer

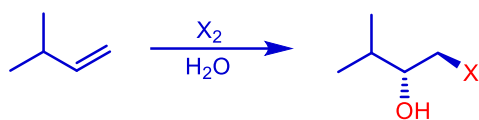


## Halogenation (anti): bromonium ion mechanism



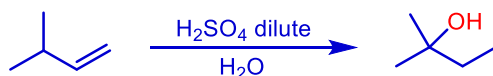
(inert) solvent:  $\text{CCl}_4, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2, \text{CHCl}_3,$   
hexane,...

## Halohydrin Formation (+ HO-X) (Markovnikoff, anti): bromonium ion



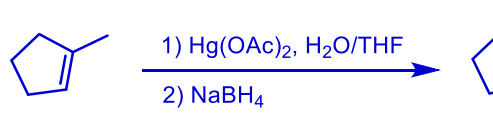
If solvent is: RO-H => ether  
HO-H => halohydrin

## Acid-catalyzed hydration (Markovnikoff, syn+anti, H<sup>+</sup> shift): carbocation



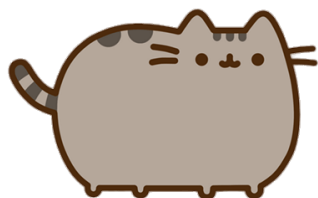
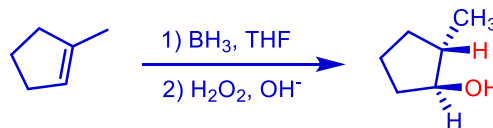
If solvent is:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  => alcohol  
ROH => ether

## Oxymercuration - Reduction (Markovnikoff, anti, NO H<sup>+</sup> shift): mercurium ion



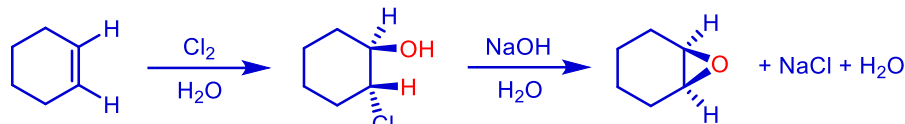
If solvent is:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  => alcohol  
ROH => ether

## Hydroboration - Oxidation (anti-Markovnikoff, syn)

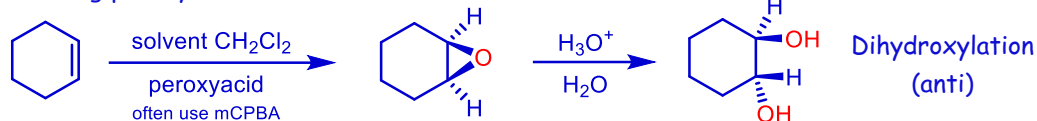


## Epoxidation (syn)

+ using halohydrin

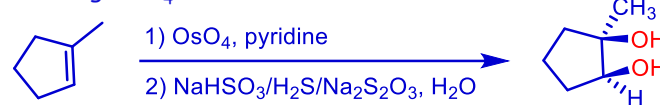


+ using peroxyacid  $\text{RCOOOH}$

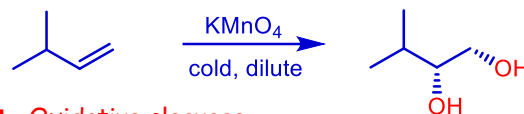


## Dihydroxylation (syn)

+ using  $\text{OsO}_4$

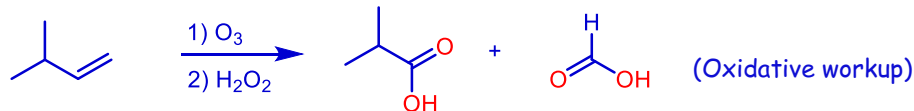
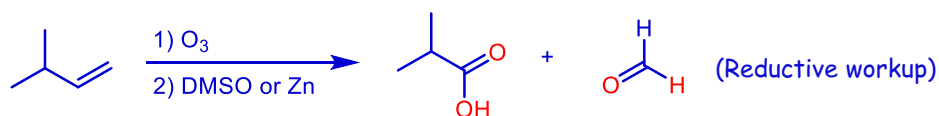
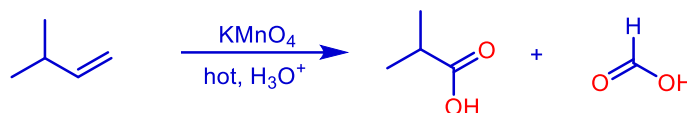


+ using  $\text{KMnO}_4$

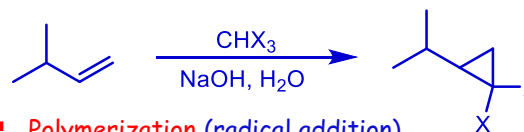
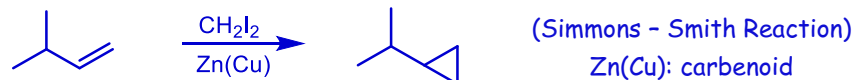


If heat or add acid:  
Diols => carbonyl

## Oxidative cleavage



## Cyclopropanation (addition of carbene)



## Polymerization (radical addition)

