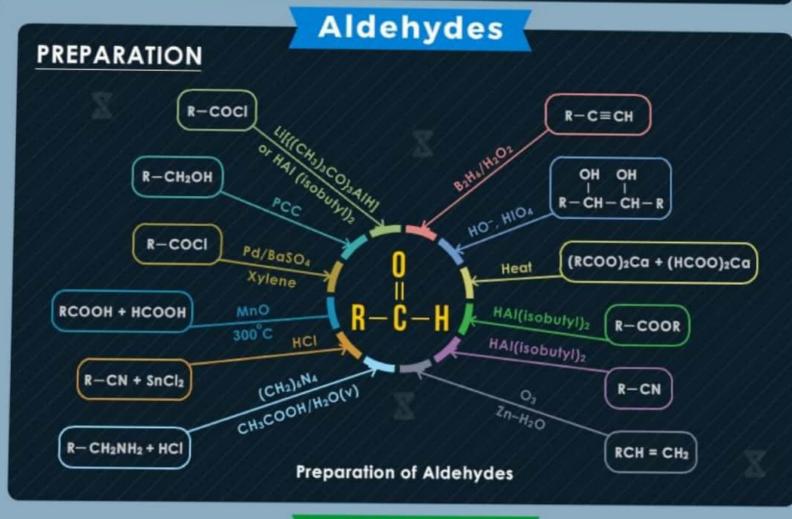
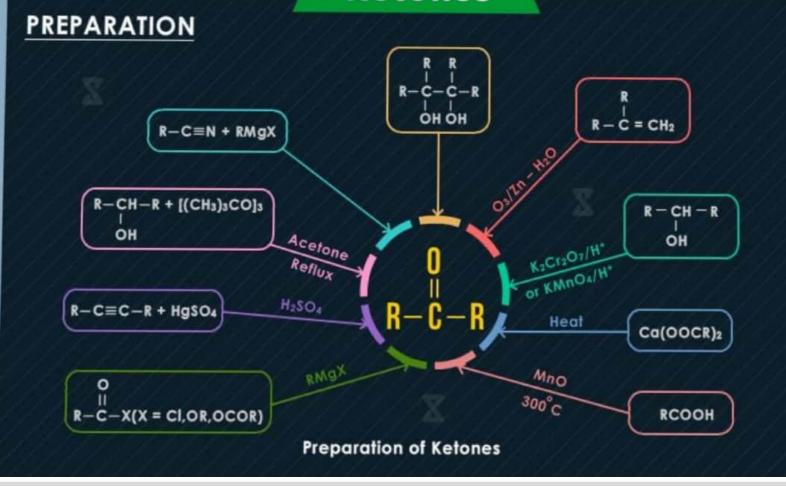
ALDEHYDE & KETONES

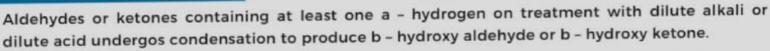


Ketones



IMPORTANT REACTIONS ALDYHYDE AND KETONE

ALDOL CONDENSATION



$$R-CH-C-R \xrightarrow{\text{dil } HO^{-}} \text{or dil } H^{+} \xrightarrow{\text{R}} R-CH_{2}-C-CH-C-R \xrightarrow{\text{R}} \text{or heat} \xrightarrow{\text{R}} R-CH_{2}-C=CH-C-R$$

CANNIZARO REACTION

Aldehydes lacking a - hydrogen, when treated with concentrated solution of strong base, undergo mutual oxidation reaction.

BECKMANN'S REARRANGEMENT

Aldehydes or ketones on treatment with hydroxyl amine gives oximes. Oximes on further treatement with conc. H_2SO_4 or PCl_5 undergo rearrangement as:

$$R-C-H+H_2N-OH$$
 $R-C-NH_2$
 $R-C-NH_2$

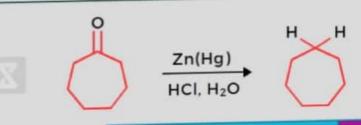
WOLFF - KISHNER

Ketone or aldehyde is converted to its hydrazone (by reaction with hydrazine) and is then treated with a strong base, which generates the reduced product.

The mechanism of hydrazone formation is analogous to imine formation.

CLEMMENSEN REDUCTION

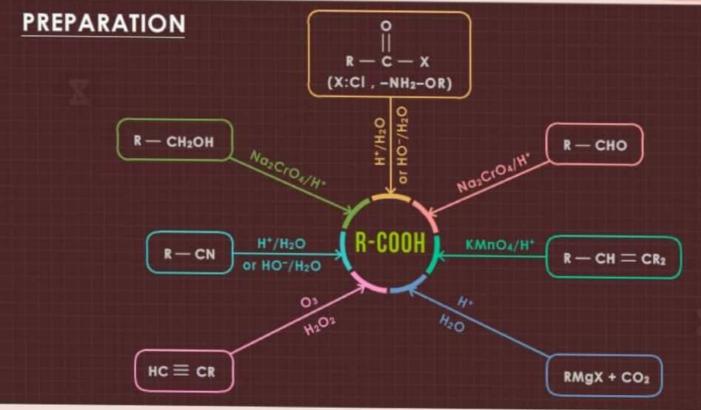
This was used in the reduction of acyl benzenes into alkyl benzenes, but it also works for other aldehydes and ketones.



CARBOXYLIC

: ACIDS





NOMENCLATURE

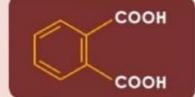
The Systematic IUPAC name consist of the corresponding hydrocarbon, in which the final -e is replaced with the suffix -oic (-dioic for dicarboxylic) and the word acid. When the carboxyl group is attached to a ring, the ending -carboxylic acid is added to the name of the parent structure. Many carboxylic acids have common names.

EXAMPLE:

Propen-oic acid (acrylic acid)

HOOC - CH2 - CH2 - COOH

Butan-di-oic acid (succinic acid)



Benzene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid (succinic acid)

USES

 VINEGAR CONTAINS ETHANOIC ACID Ethanoic acid is used in the manufacturing of rayon



 SOUR FRUITS CONTAIN CITRIC ACID Fruits like lemon and orange contain citric acid



 ASPIRIN IS A CARBOXYLIC ACID It is used for pain relief and prevention of heart attacks



 VITAMIN C CONTAINS ASCORBIC ACID needed to maintain health of skin, cartilage and bone





