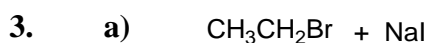
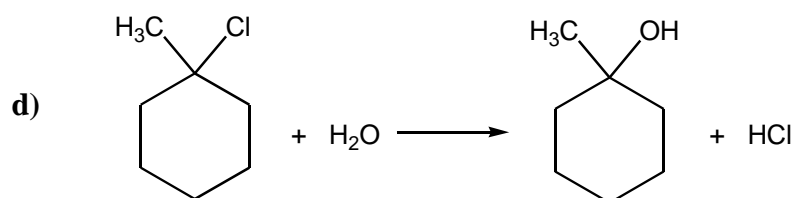
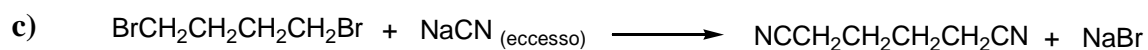
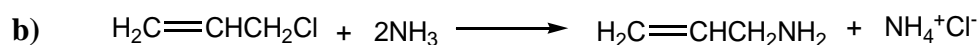
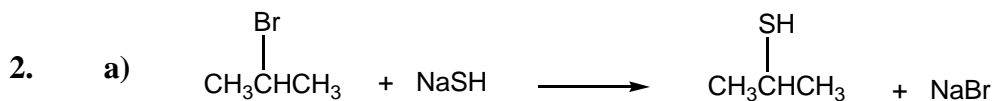
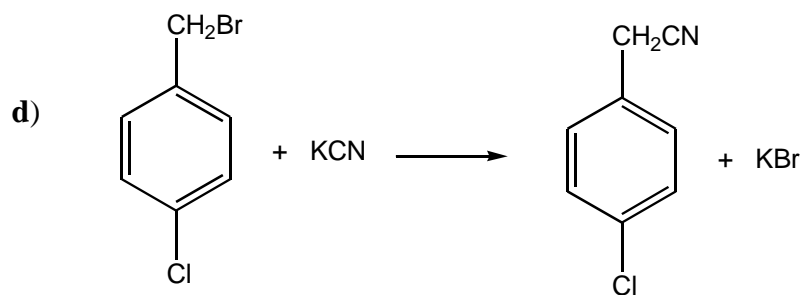
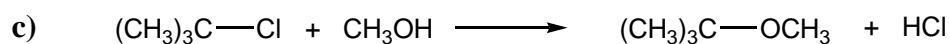
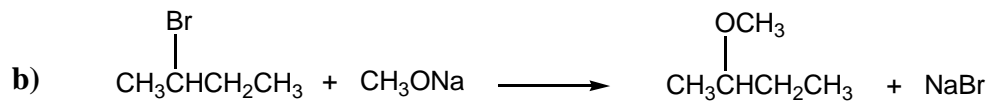
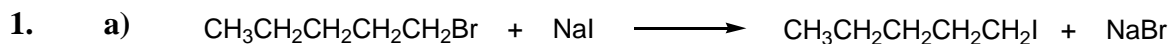
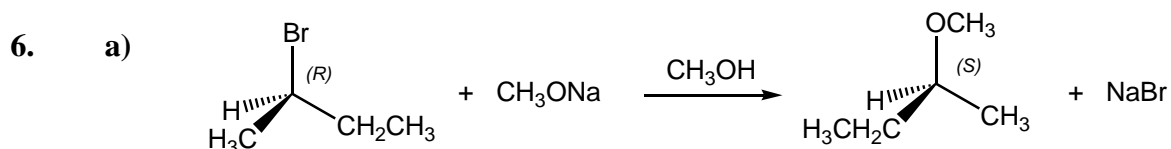
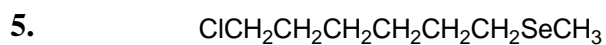
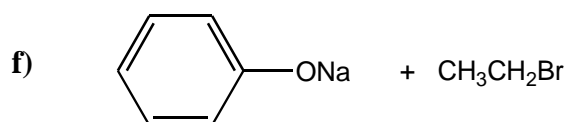
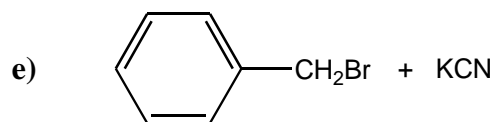
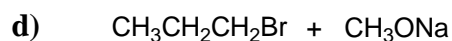
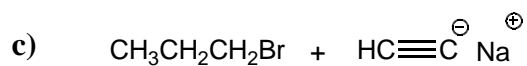
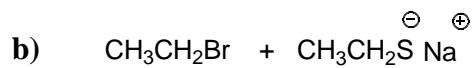
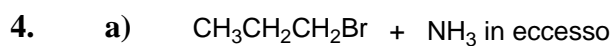
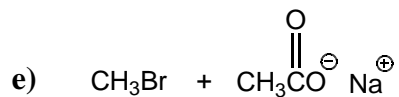
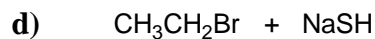
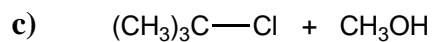
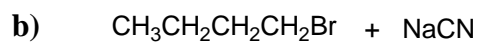


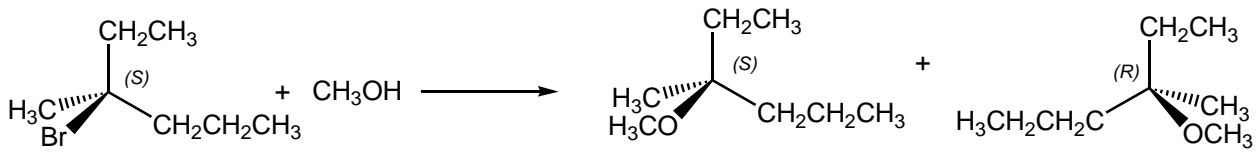
CAPITOLO 6



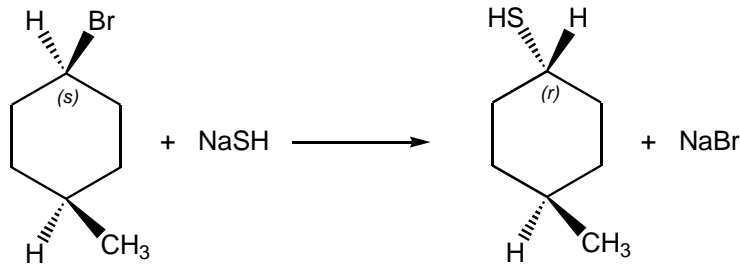
Percorsi di chimica organica - Soluzioni degli esercizi del testo



b)

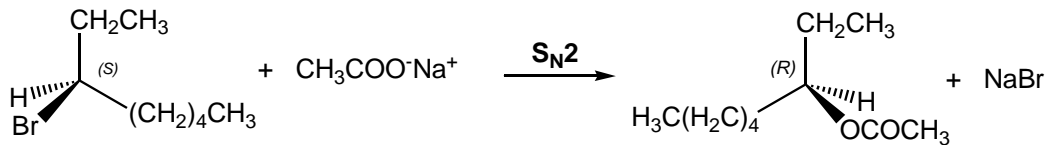


c)

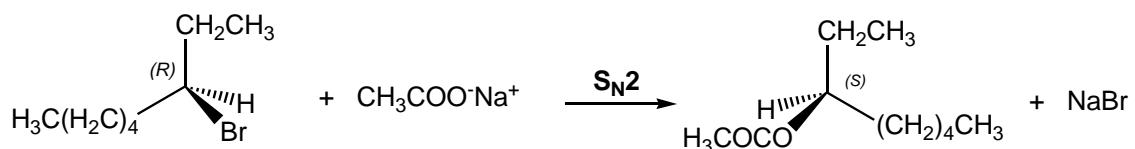
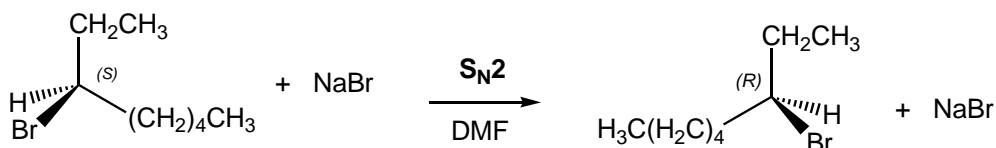


7. L' (S)-2-iodooctano, substrato secondario, può dare $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ con conseguente racemizzazione e perdita dell'attività ottica.

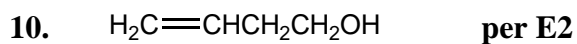
8. Per avere l'enantiomero R puro:



Per avere l'enantiomero S puro:



9. a) CH_3S^- b) $\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ c) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Se}^-$ d) H_2O



11. L'alcol si forma per $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$, l'alchene si forma per E1. Il carbocatione da cui derivano l'alcol e l'alchene è lo stesso, indipendentemente dall'alogeno di partenza.

