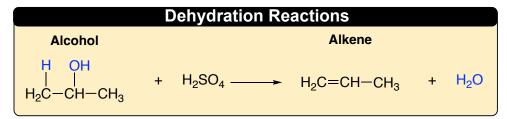
## **CONCEPT:** ALCOHOL REACTIONS: DEHYDRATION REACTIONS

- Under this type of reaction \_\_\_\_\_ reacts with an alcohol to form an alkene through the loss water.
  - □ To form the double bond the alcohol carbon loses its \_\_\_\_\_ and its neighboring carbon loses an \_\_\_\_\_ atom.



**EXAMPLE**: Determine the elimination product formed in the following reaction.

## Zaitsev's Rule

- Loss of H<sub>2</sub>O follows Zaitsev's Rule.
  - □ Used when the neighboring carbons have \_\_\_\_\_ numbers of Hs.
  - □ Zaitsev's Rule: \_\_\_\_ atom is lost from alcohol C, \_\_\_\_ atom is lost from neighboring C with \_\_\_\_ Hs.

Dehydration Reactions

Alkene

OH

$$H_3C-CH-CH_2CH_3$$
 +  $H_2SO_4$   $\longrightarrow$   $H_3C-CH=CHCH_3$  +  $H_2O$ 

**EXAMPLE**: Determine the elimination product formed in the following reaction.

## **CONCEPT:** ALCOHOL REACTIONS: DEHYDRATION REACTIONS

**PRACTICE:** Determine the name of the alkene product formed in the following dehydration reaction.

$$OH \longrightarrow H_2SO_4$$

- a) cis-1-heptene
- b) 2-heptene

c) 1-heptene

d) trans-1-heptene

**PRACTICE:** Determine the name of the alkene product formed in the following dehydration reaction.

- a) 1-methylcyclohexene
- b) 4-methylcyclohexene
- c) 2-methylcyclohexene
- d) 3-methylcyclohexene