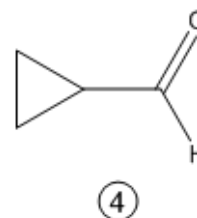
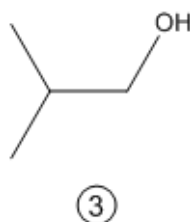
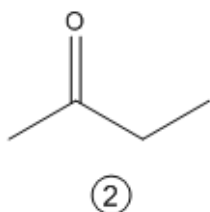
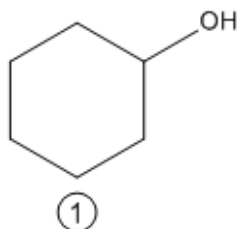


CONCEPT: OXIDIZING AGENT

□ Oxidizing agents are used to oxidize molecules

- Many of these reagents eliminate α -hydrogens. Molecules without α -hydrogens **cannot** be oxidized.

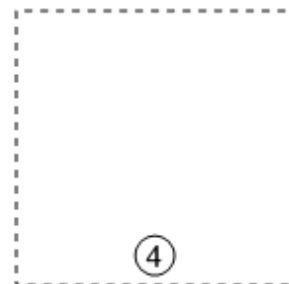
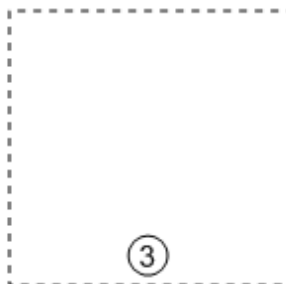
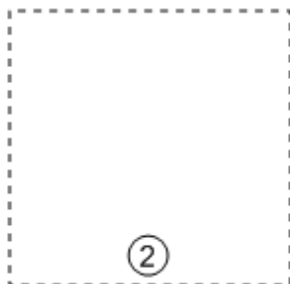
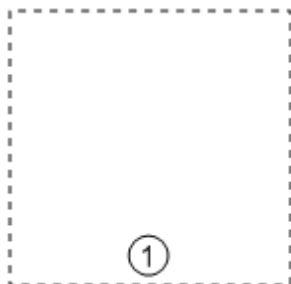
EXAMPLE: Which of the following compounds could be oxidized?



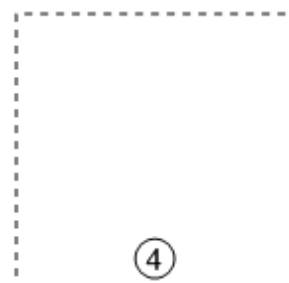
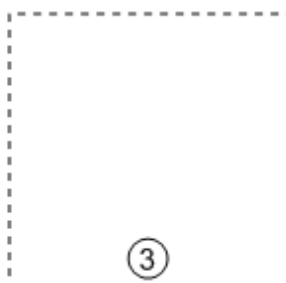
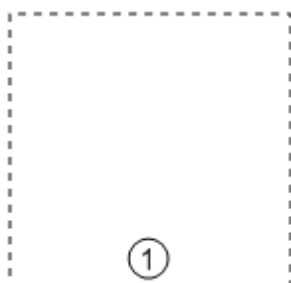
□ Most oxidizing agents eliminate *ALL* α -hydrogens present. Multiple equivalents of oxygen will react.

- These are **strong** oxidizing agents. They include KMnO_4 and the Cr^{6+} reagents ($\text{H}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4$, CrO_3 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, etc.)

EXAMPLE: Draw the products of the previous molecules with a strong oxidizing agent



□ PCC is a **weak** oxidizing agent. It can only add _____ equivalent of oxygen and cannot yield _____

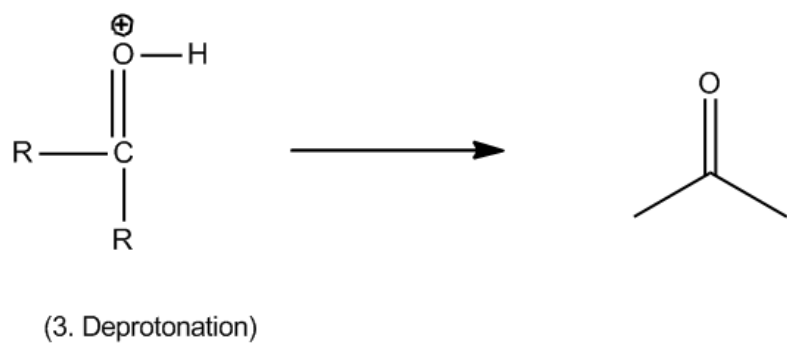
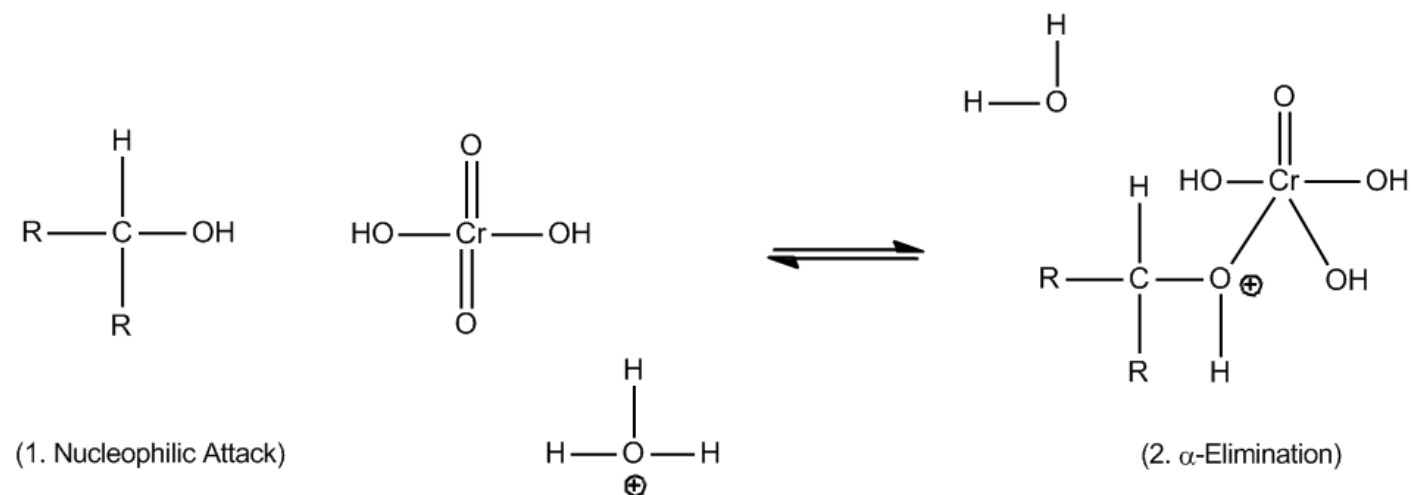


CONCEPT: OXIDATION MECHANISMS

□ One of the most popular oxidizing agents is the Jones Reagent.

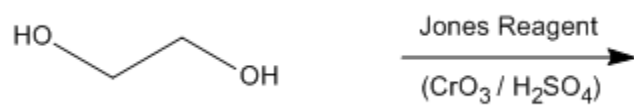
- It can be generated through combination of a strong acid with a Cr^{6+} reagent.

Mechanism:

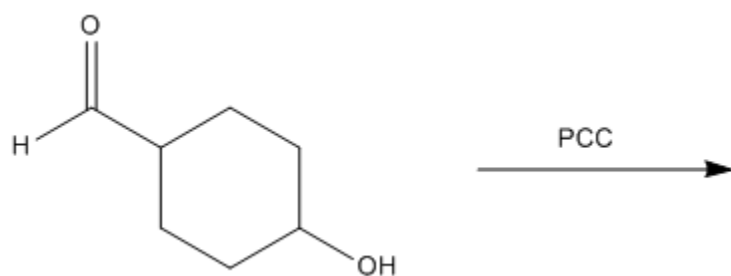


PRACTICE: Predict the product of the following reactions

a.



b.



c.

