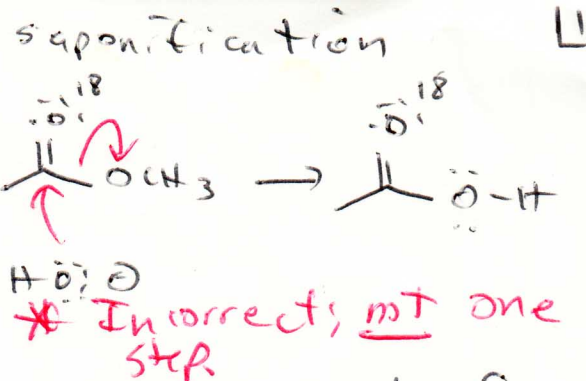
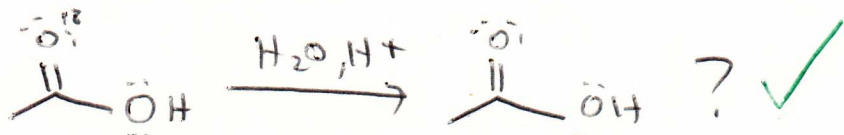
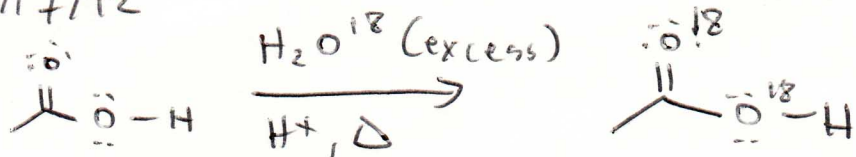
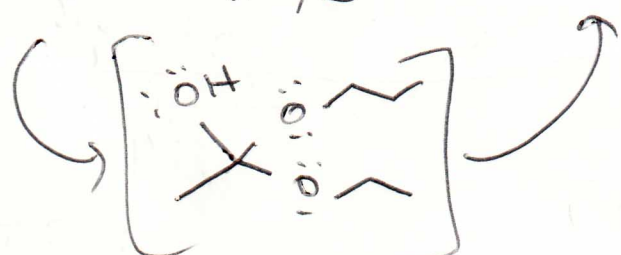
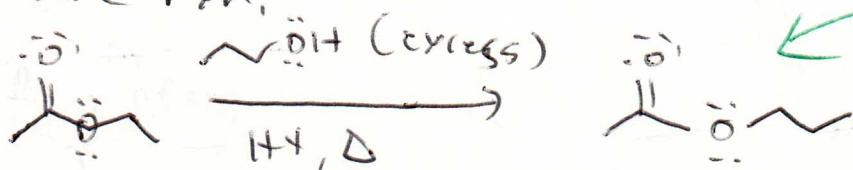


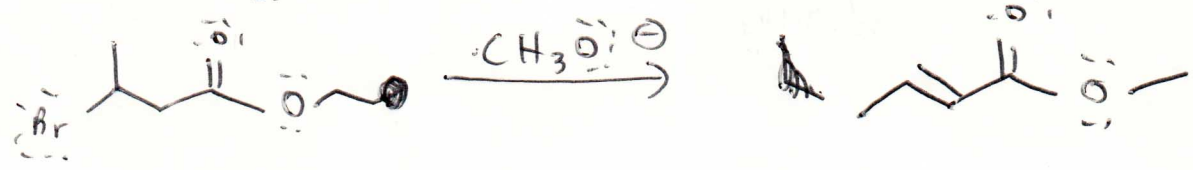
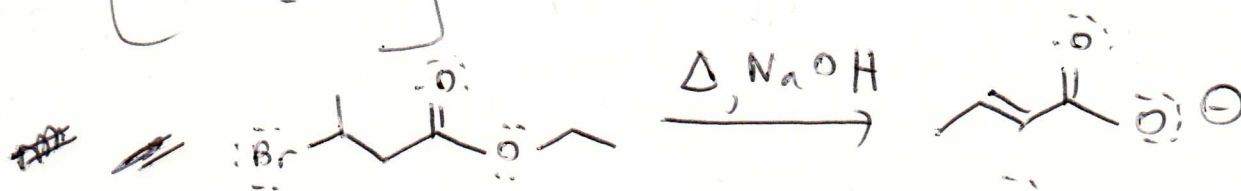
4/17/12



The fact that O^{18} can be added to or removed from the $\text{C}=\text{O}$ position means the rxn goes through a tetrahedral intermediate. This means that saponification, for example, cannot be written as a SWR rxn. ***

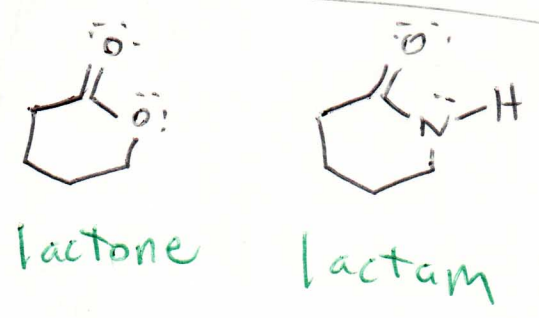


← Transesterification

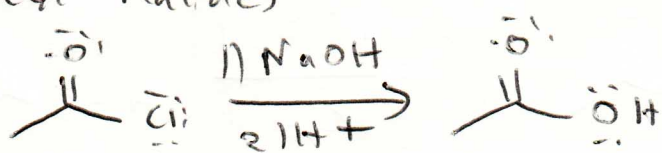


The above example demonstrates that the base used to perform a rxn with an ester present must be chosen carefully so as to avoid saponification or transesterification of that ester.

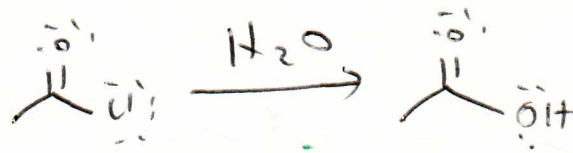
- hydrolysis - rxn w/ H_2O
- solvolysis - rxn w/ alcohol
- aminolysis - rxn w/ amine



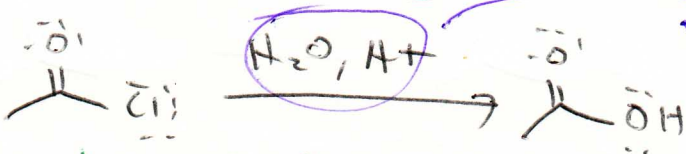
Acyl halides



anionic



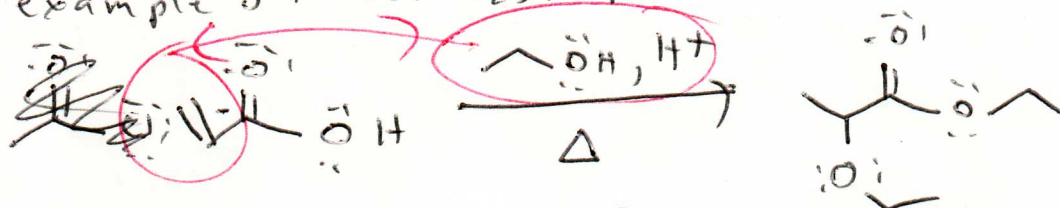
anionic



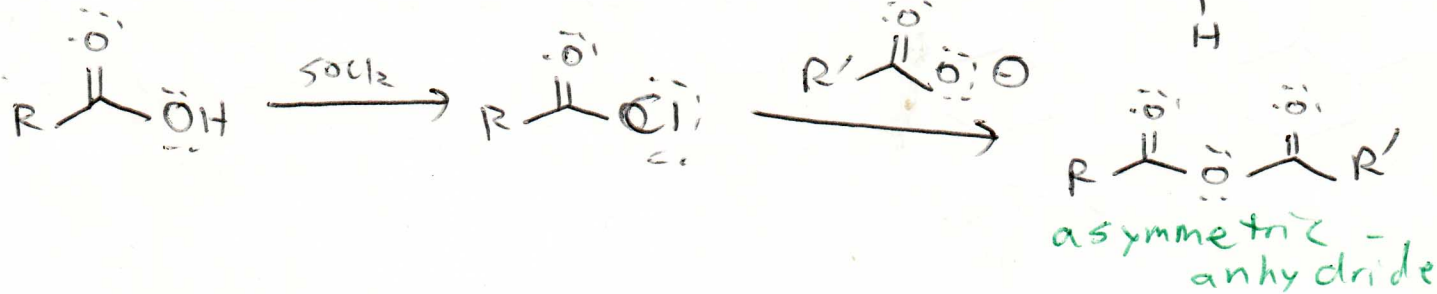
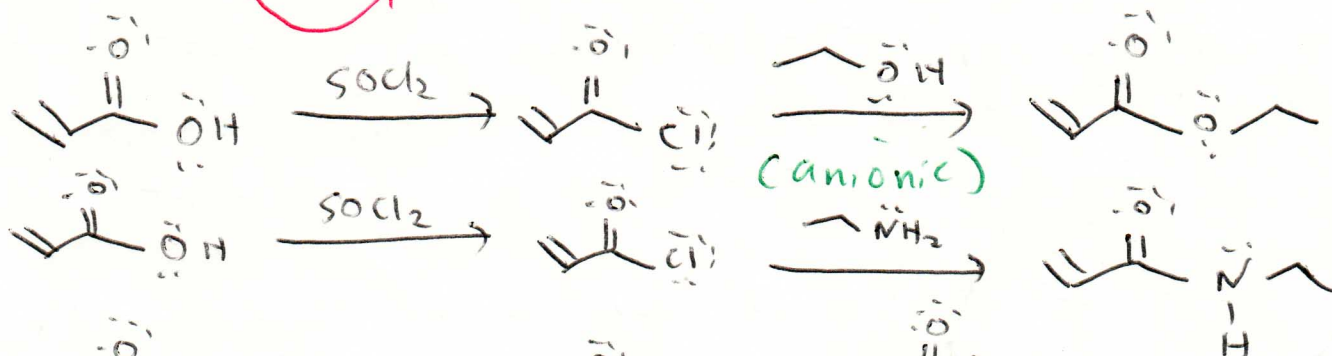
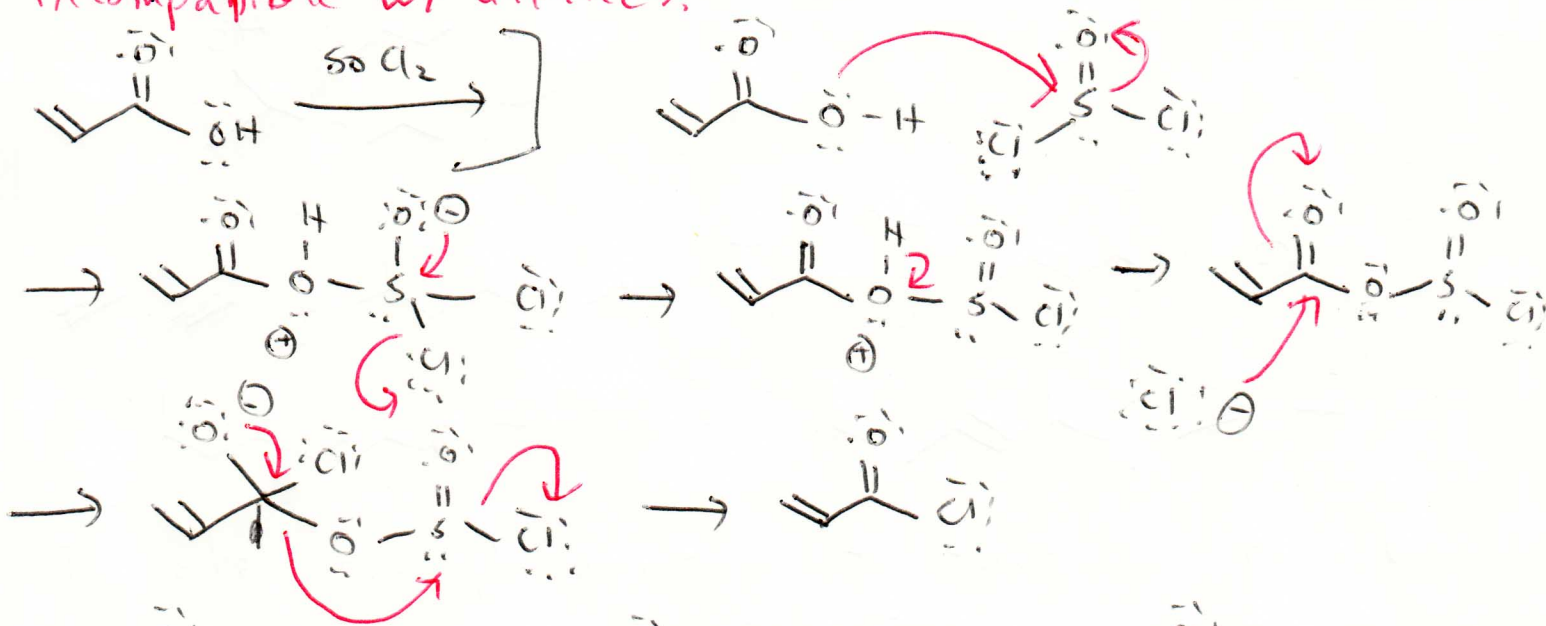
hydrolysis

usually unnecessary ~~and~~ to use acid catalyst

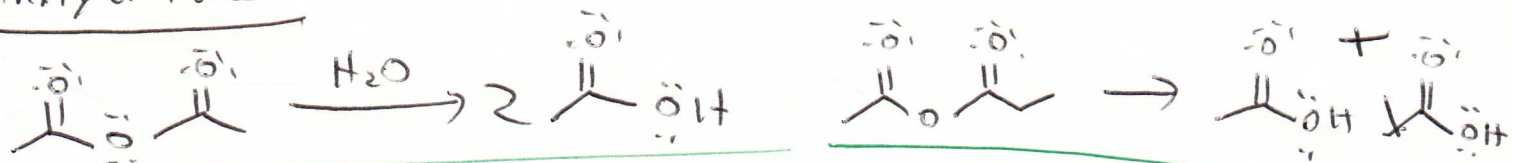
example of solvolysis!



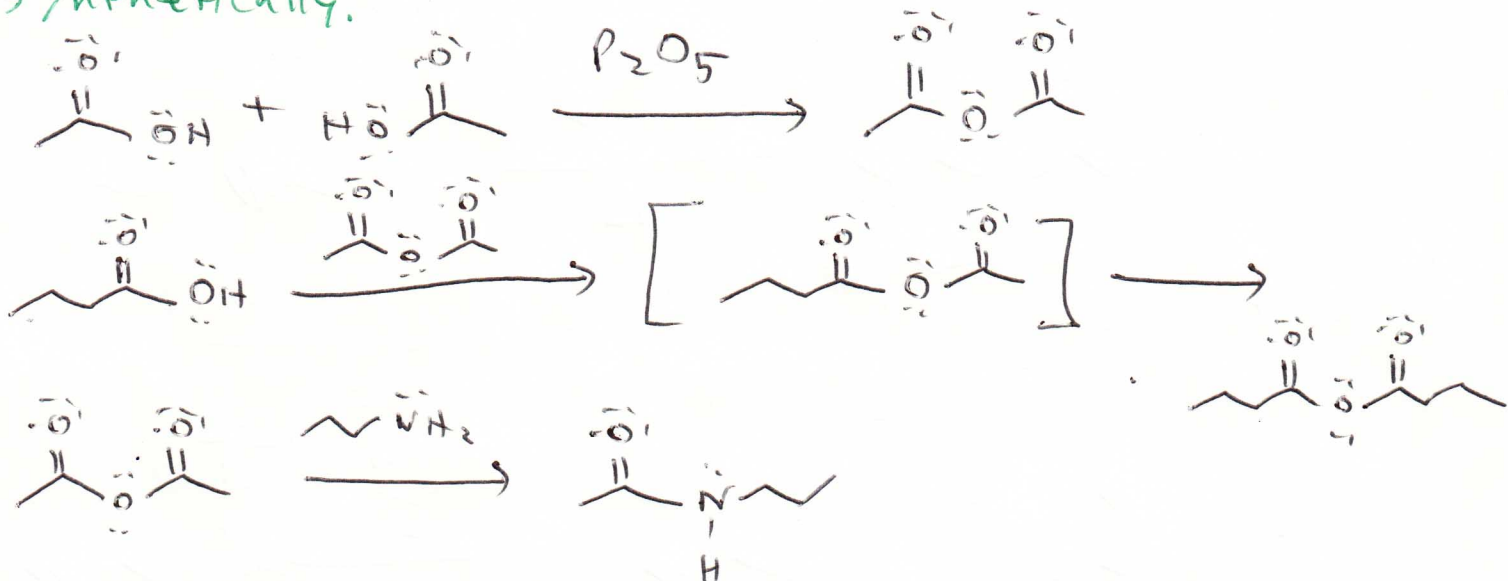
In this case, esterification will occur, but a side rxn will occur as well since the rxn conditions are incompatible w/ alkenes.



Anhydrides



↳ Since rxn w/ an asymmetric anhydride could form two products, only symmetric anhydrides are (normally) used synthetically.



Amide

