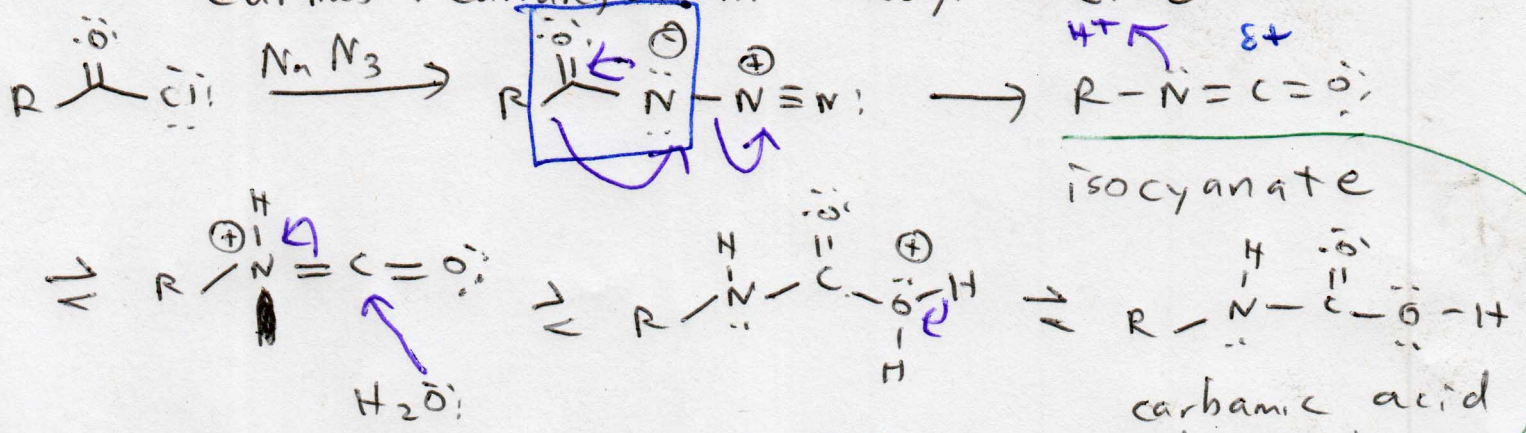


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Curtius rearrangement - acyl azide

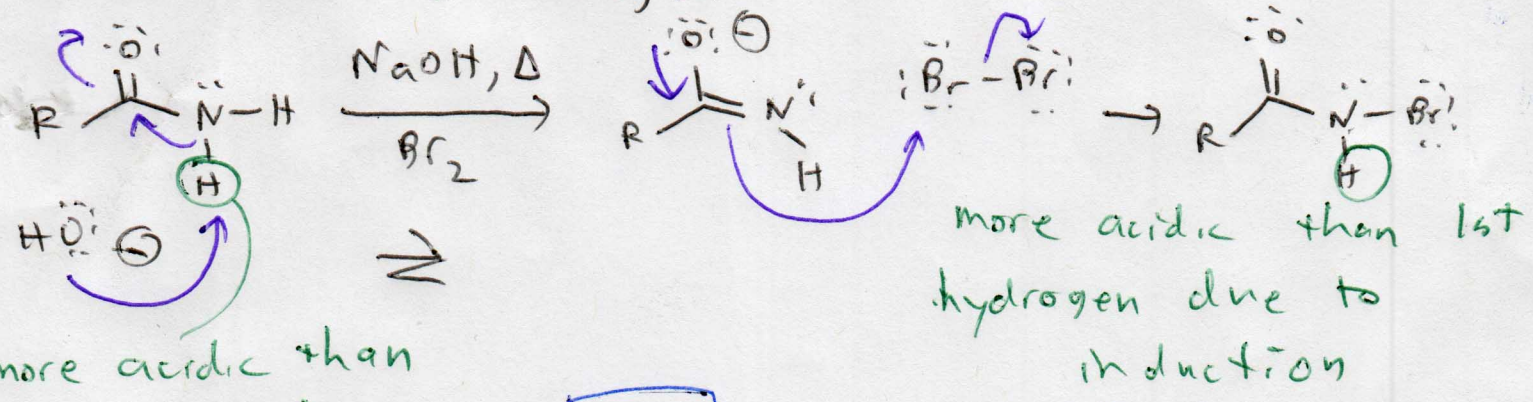


$\xrightarrow{-CO_2} R-\overset{\cdot\cdot}{N}H_2$

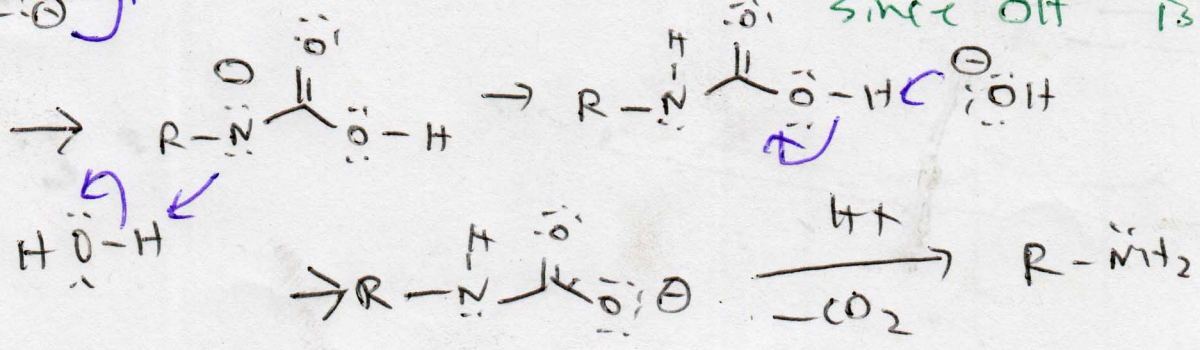
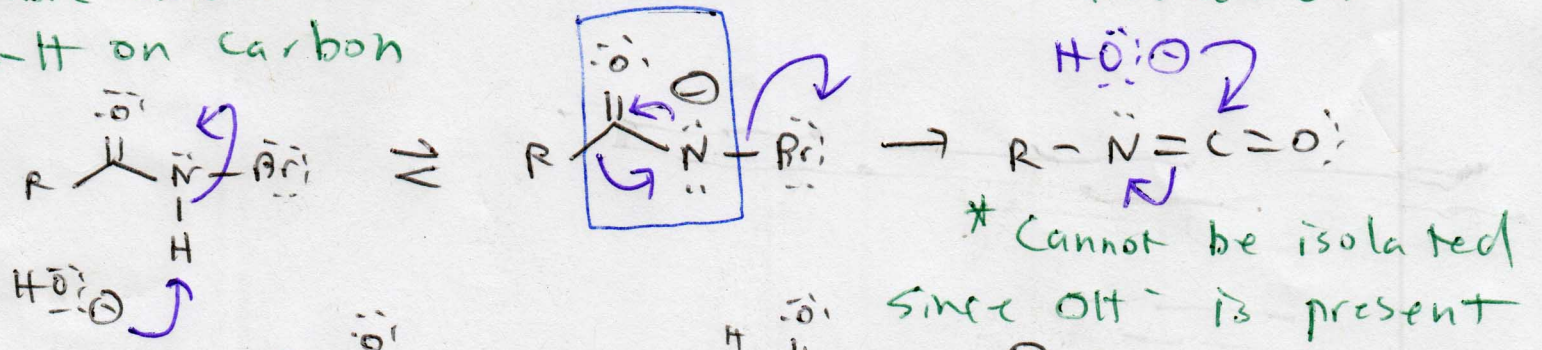
* The product has one less carbon in it than the starting material.

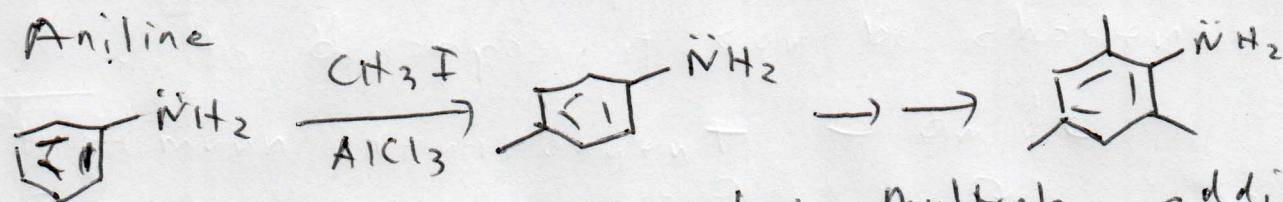
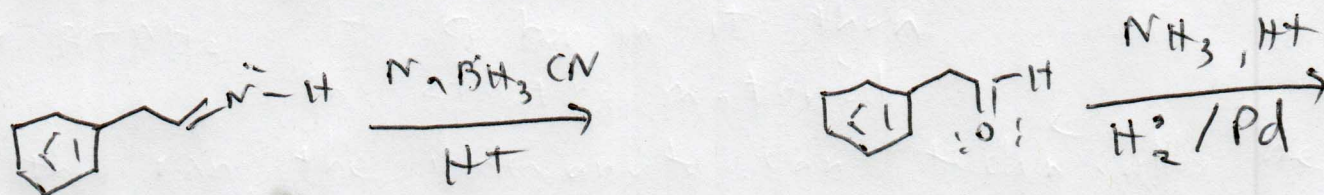
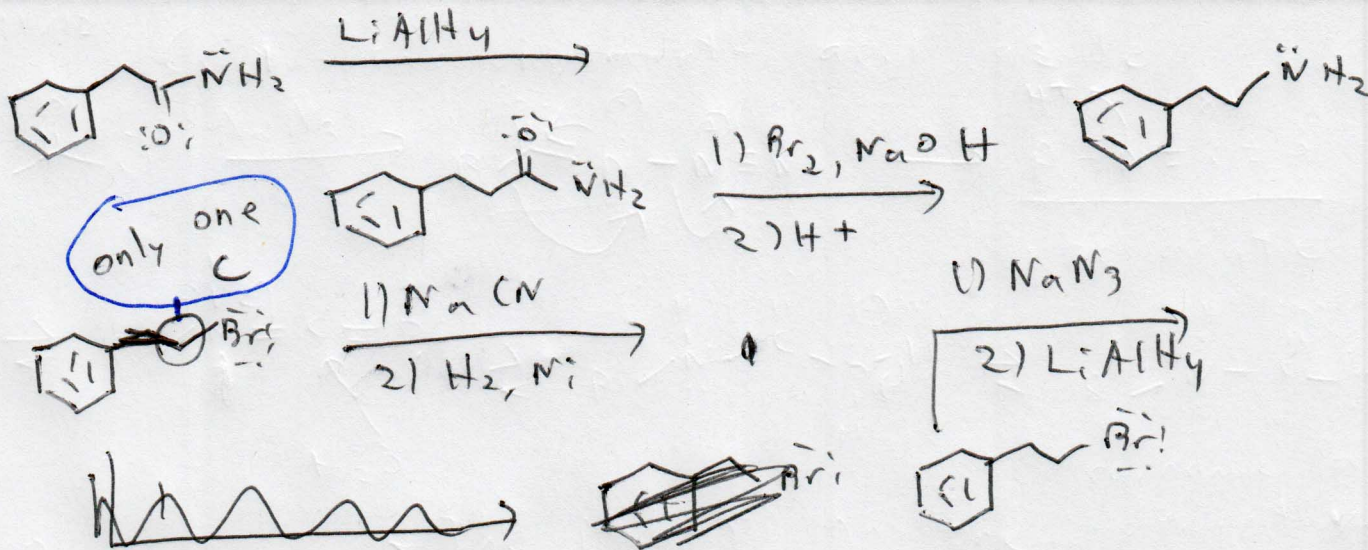
In this rxn, the isocyanate can technically be isolated; even if it is not isolated, the reagent used to decompose it can be chosen.

Hoffmann rearrangement - amide

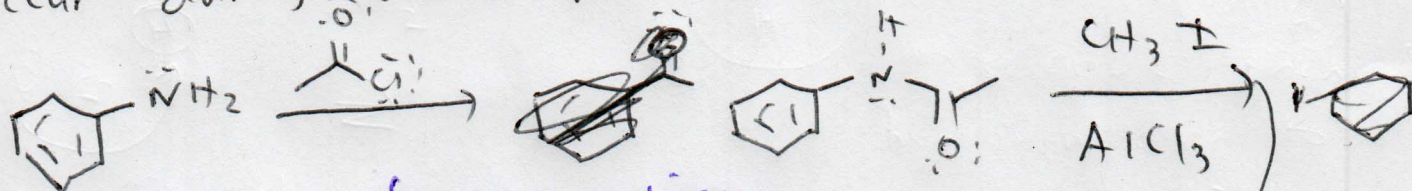


more acidic than α -H on carbon

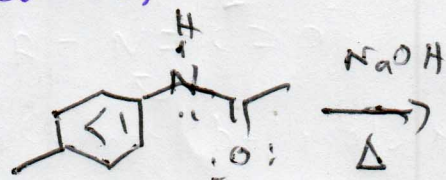




Aniline is so reactive that multiple addition can occur during electrophilic aromatic substitution.

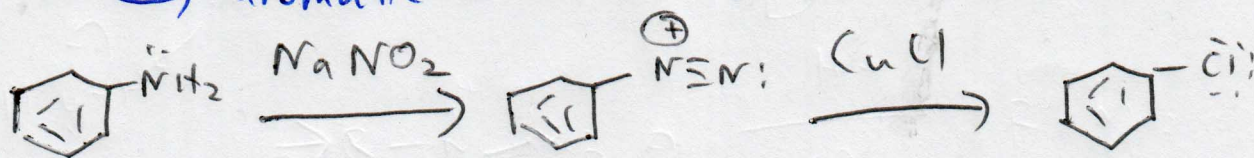


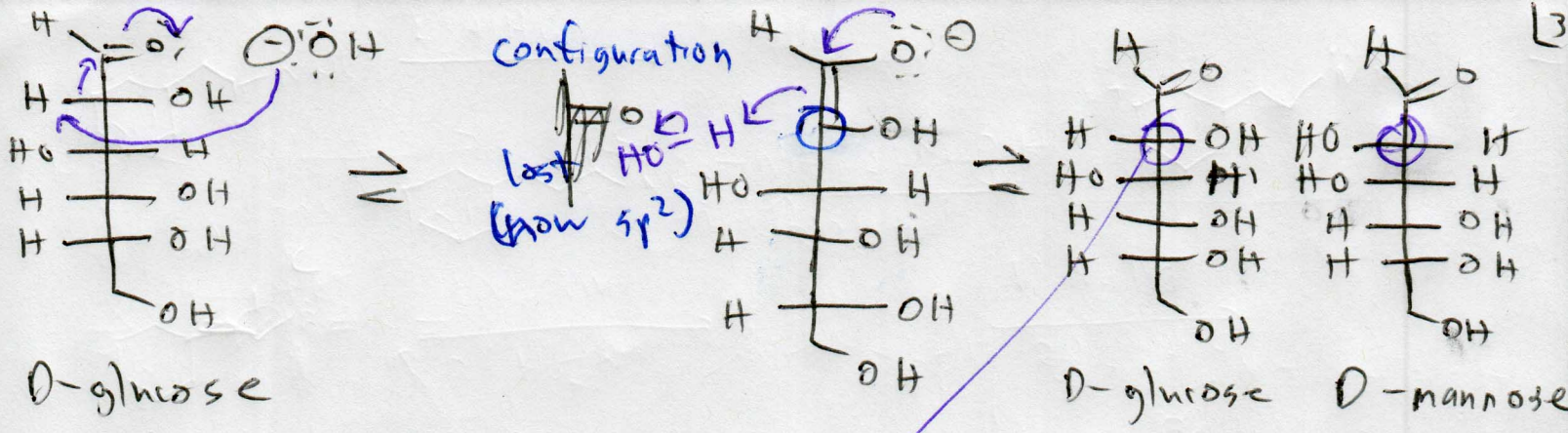
Because of conjugation between the nitrogen + the C=O, amides are less reactive o/p directors, \therefore Monosubstitution can occur



Aryldiazonium salts

\rightarrow aromatic (benzene) Sandmeyer rxn





both products formed
 from planar enolate