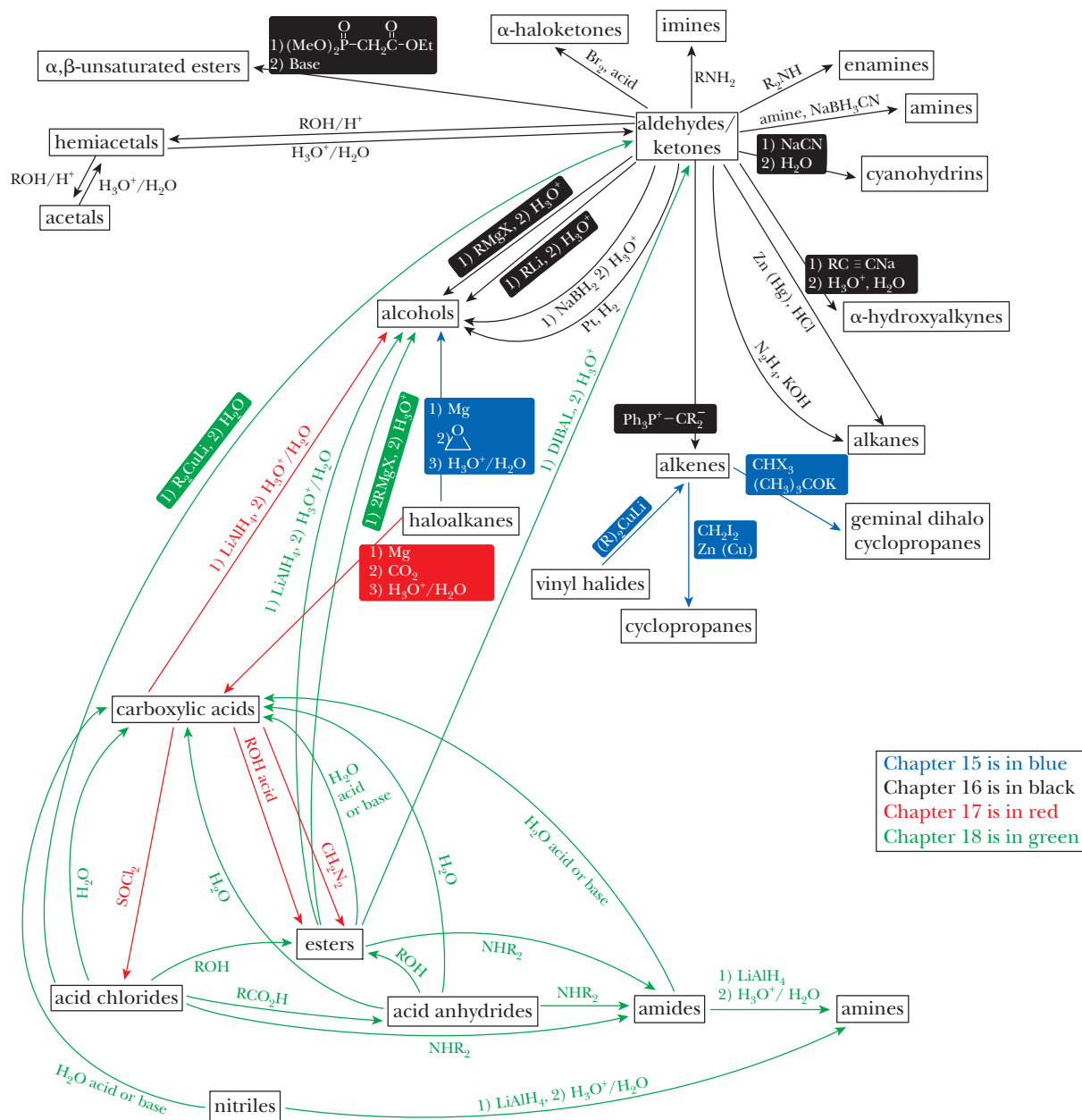


- (A) Regiochemistry: Markovnikov addition to a π bond
- (B) Stereochemistry: anti-addition
- (C) Regiochemistry: non-Markovnikov addition to a π bond
- (D) Stereochemistry: syn-addition
- (E) Works well for methyl and 1° haloalkanes
- (F) Stereochemistry: gives *cis*-alkenes as products
- (G) Stereochemistry: gives *trans*-alkenes as products
- (H) Reactivity of C-H bonds follows 3° > 2° > 1°
- (I) Works for methyl, 1°, and 2° haloalkanes
- (J) Works for 2° and 3° haloalkanes, may see rearrangements
- (K) Works for all haloalkanes except methyl, although a bulky (non-nucleophilic) base must be used for 1° haloalkanes. Regiochemistry: follows Zaitzev's rule so the more substituted alkene predominates. Stereochemistry: requirement for the X and H to be eliminated with anti-periplanar geometry.
- (L) PBr₃ and SOX₂ works for methyl, 1°, and 2° Haloalkanes. HX can give rearrangements.
- (M) For 1° alcohols.
- (N) For 2° alcohols.
- (O) Regiochemistry: the product with the more substituted alkene predominates.

Roadmap for Reactions from Chapters 15–18

Carbon-carbon bond forming reactions are indicated by reagents written in solid backgrounds with white lettering.



Roadmap for Reactions from Chapter 19

Carbon-carbon bond forming reactions are indicated by reagents written with solid backgrounds and white lettering.

