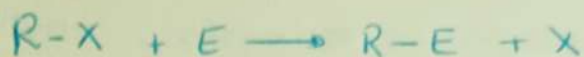
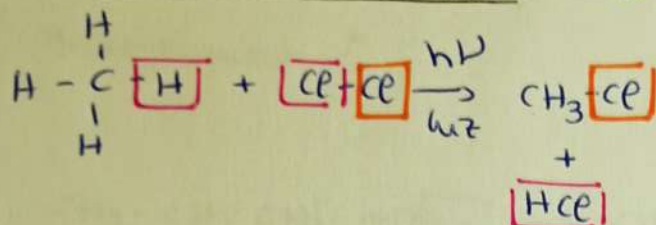


REACCIONES ORGÁNICAS

REACCIONES DE SUSTITUCIÓN



* Sustitución radicalaria



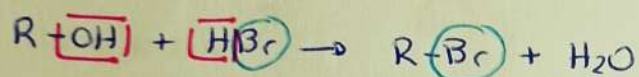
ruptura homolítica del enlace quedando el átomo con dos e⁻ del enlace que formaba e creando un radical libre



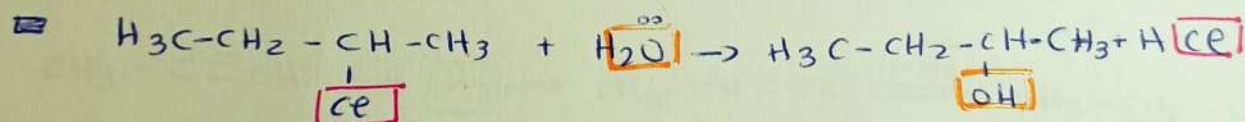
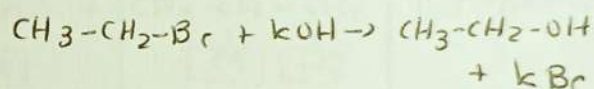
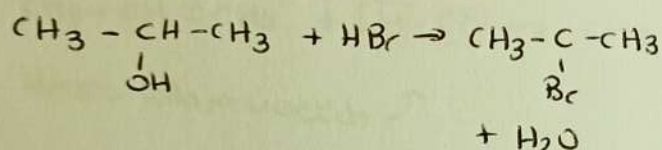
* Sustitución nucleofílica

ALCOHOL $\rightarrow$ HALOGENURO DE ALQUILO

HALOGENURO DE ALQUILO $\rightarrow$ ALCOHOL

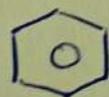


Ejemplo:

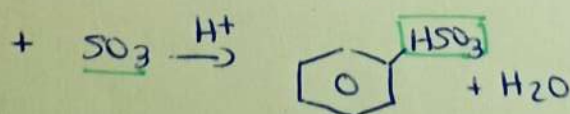
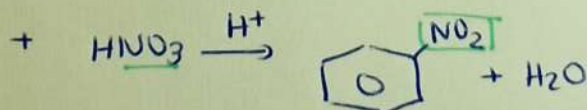
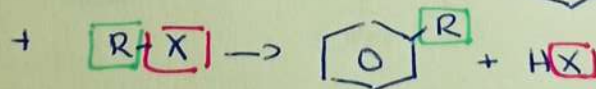
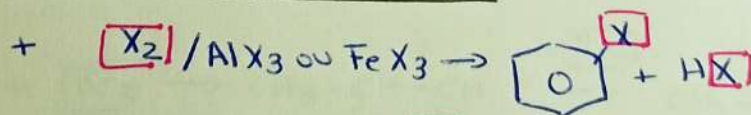


* Sustitución electrofílica aromática

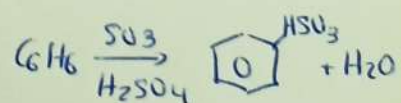
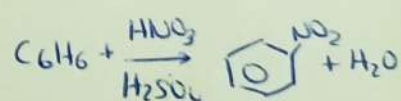
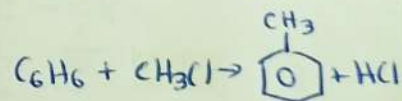
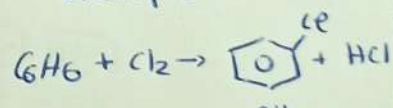
Benceno



C₆H₆



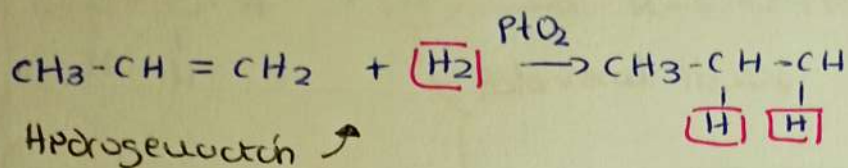
Ejemplos:



REACCIONES DE ADICIÓN

2 reactivos → 1 producto

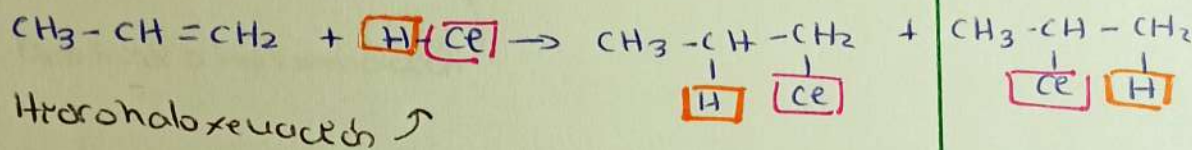
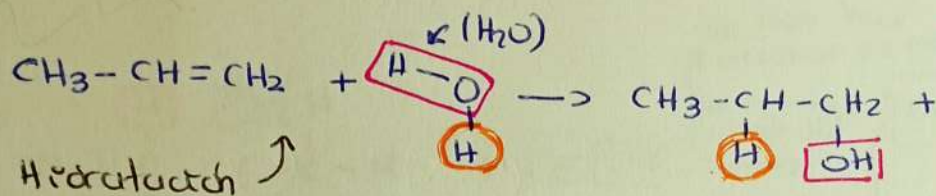
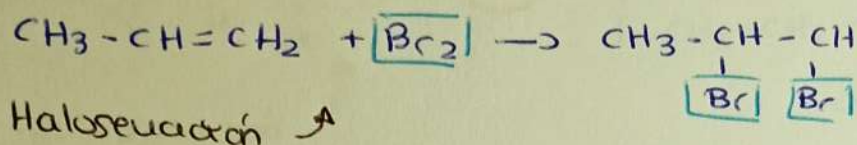
* Adición electrofílica (reactivos : alquenos o alquinos)



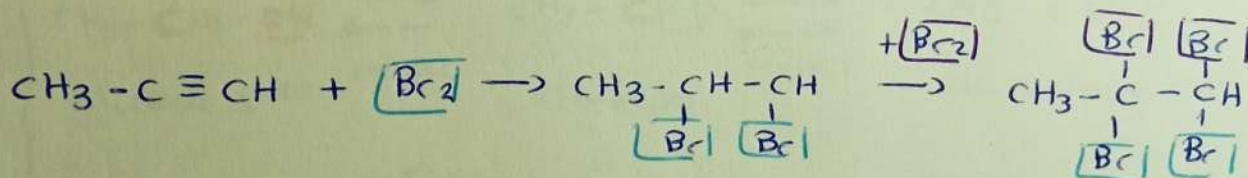
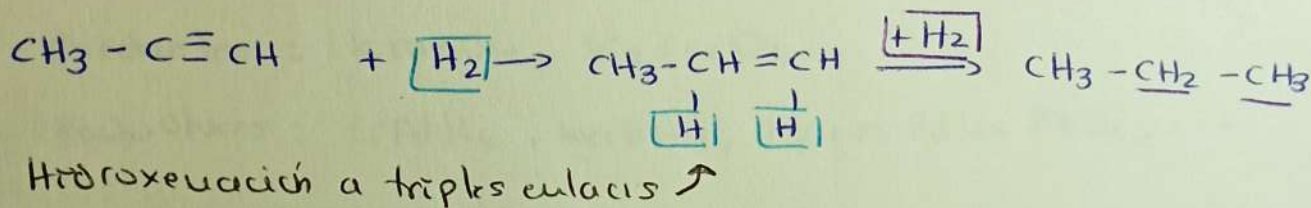
Producto mayoritario

↓
REGRA MARKOVNIKOV

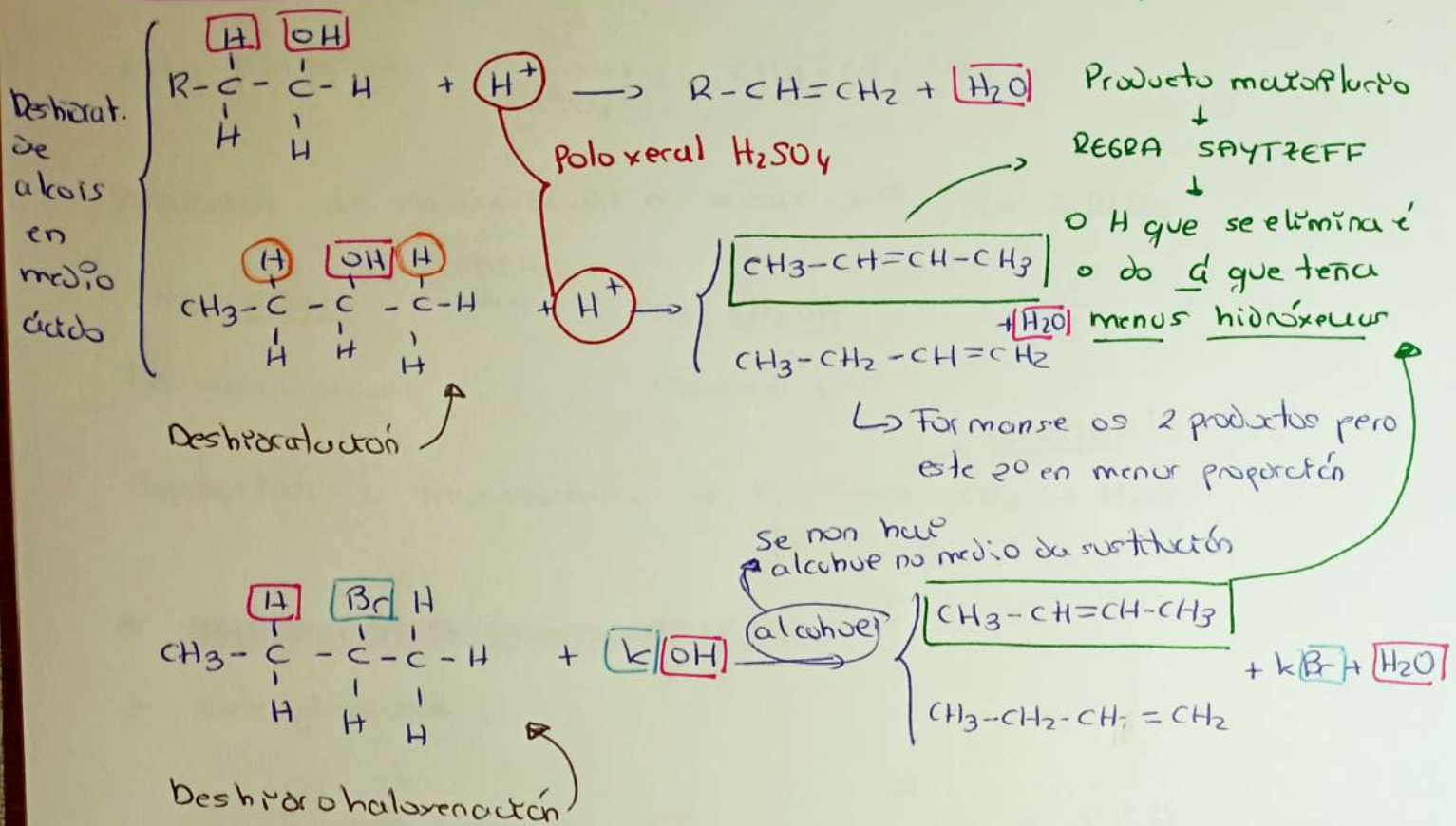
↓
O H va a parar a C con más hidrógenos



Forman 2 productos pero en mayor proporción



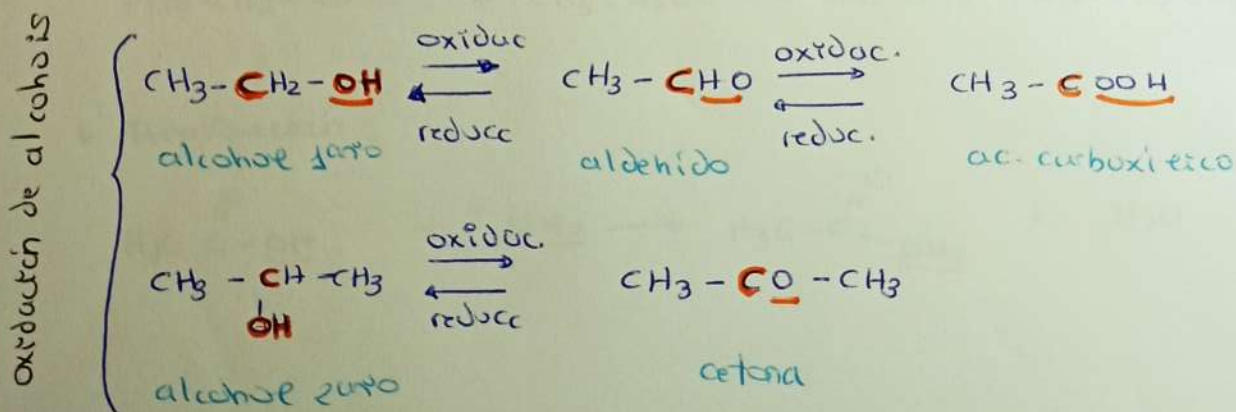
• REACCIONES DE ELIMINACIÓN (Formación de alquenos)



• REACCIONES OXIDACIÓN-REDUCCIÓN (Redox)

Oxidantes : KMnO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, ...

Reductores : LiAlH_4 , NaBH_4 , H_2 con Pd ou PtO₂, ...



Oxidación de alquenos

