Methods for Making Alkenes Used in ChemCoach *Synthesis*Reactions from Carey Chapters 4 – 6

Use KOCH₂CH₃ for secondary & tertiary alkyl halides.

Mixtures of stereoisomers (E & Z) will result when two are possible. E generally is favored.

Mixtures of regioisomers will result when possible, but the more highly substituted alkene is favored to a synthetically useful extent.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} H & X \\ -C - C - H & \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} KOC(CH_3)_3 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} C = C \\ H \end{array}$$

Use KOC(CH₃)₃ for primary alkyl halides.

Mixtures of stereoisomers (E & Z) will result when two are possible. E generally is favored.

Mixtures of regioisomers will result when possible, but the more highly substituted alkene is favored to a synthetically useful extent.

Product alkene must be stable to strong acid.

When rearrangement is possible, mixtures of products are common, which limits the synthetic utility of the reaction.