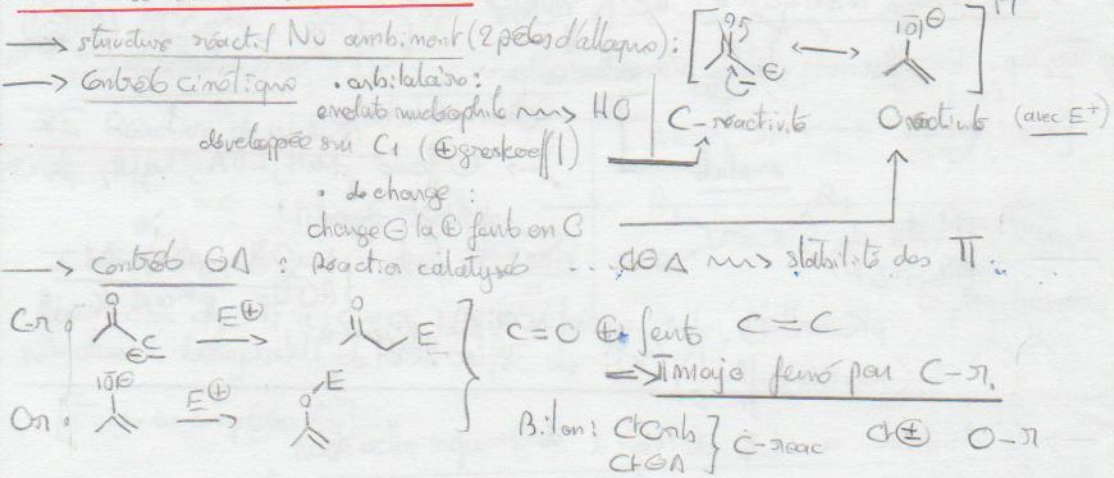
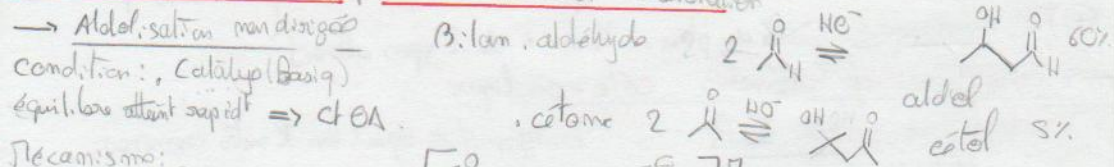


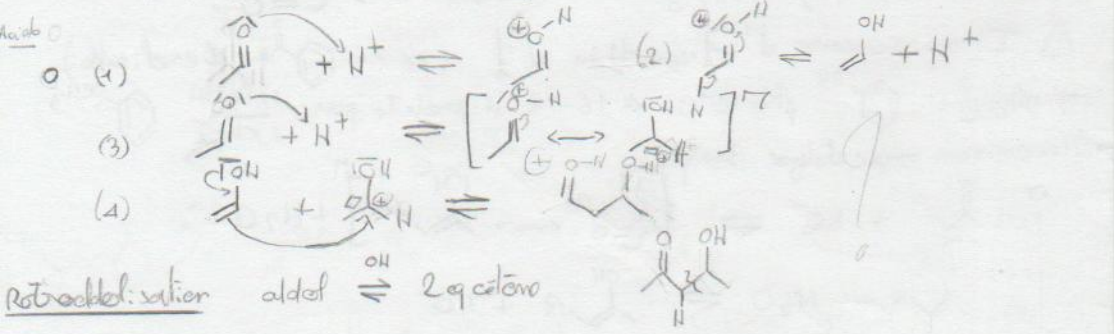
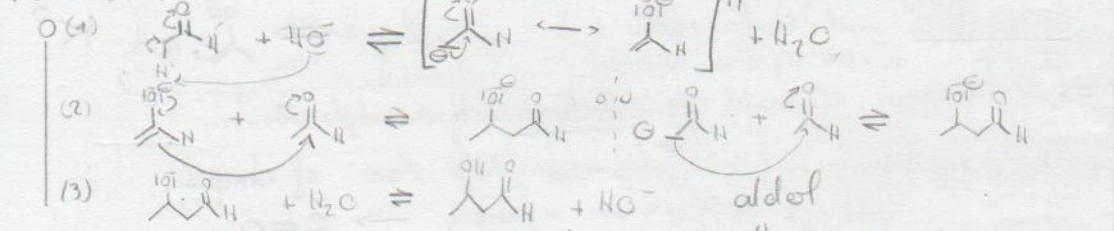
II Structure et réact. de l'ion acétate



III / Condensation aldolique - aldéhyde - cétone

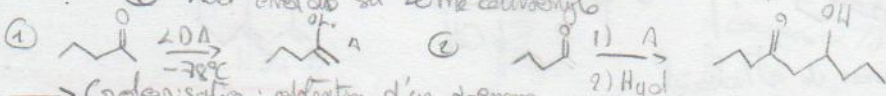


Mécanisme:

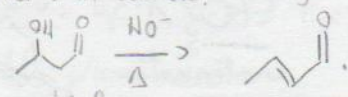


→ Aldol: sation d'α,β<sup>γ</sup>  $\beta + \beta \rightleftharpoons \alpha\beta$

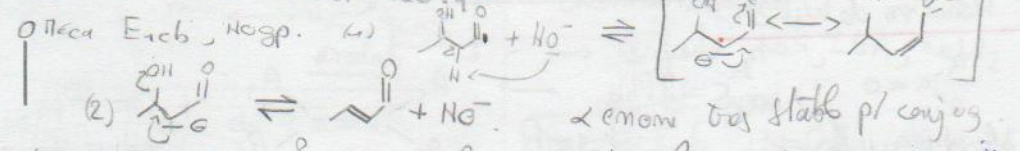
↳ ① formation de l'énolate voulu, ob. manère quantitative (base faible, f(⊕) bas)



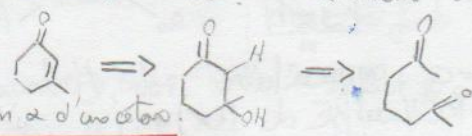
→ Crénolisation: obtention d'un α-énolo. après aldol. sation



Ald + crénol = condensation aldol: quo

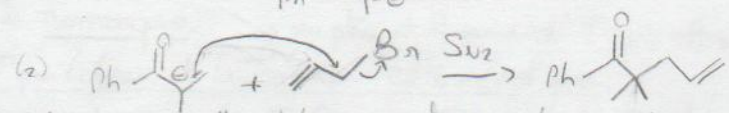
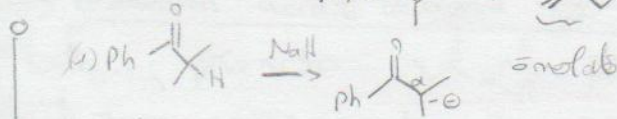
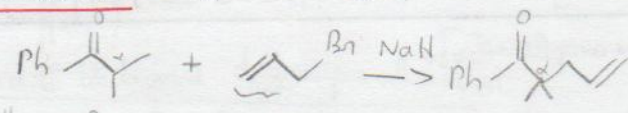


Retrosynthese

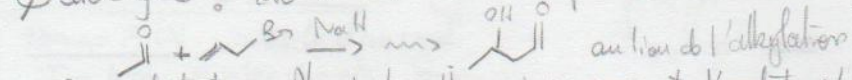


□ C-alkylation en α d'un cétone.

→ B. lan Mecc



∅ aldéhyde: ils ont très réactifs p/n à Aldol → aldol. sation au lieu de Sn.



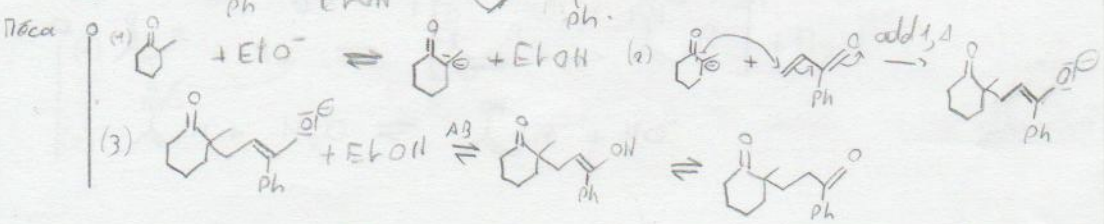
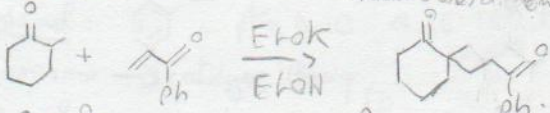
→ Régiosélectivité: Ph si plus il on d'α → éviter l'énolate p/ condit<sup>o</sup> exp. -78°C, base encombrée (LDA) = énolate cinétique ≡ H le plus encombré.

→ Polyalkylation: TA, NaOH = énolate ⊕, C=C lon ⊕ substitués / stable... A/B → formation d'autres énolates.

V Réaction de Michael.

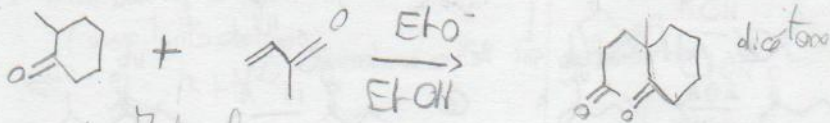
→ Réaction.

donneur (ex. énolate, N-oxides d'alk/di-terc) + accepteur (ex. α-énolo, groupes attracteurs) → 1,3 d. cétone.

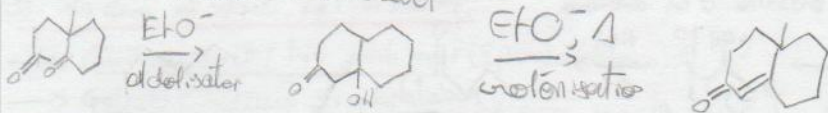


→ Amélioration de l'obimser  $\equiv$  addit° de Michael  $\oplus$  condensat° aldol: quo.  
 → formation d'un cycle.

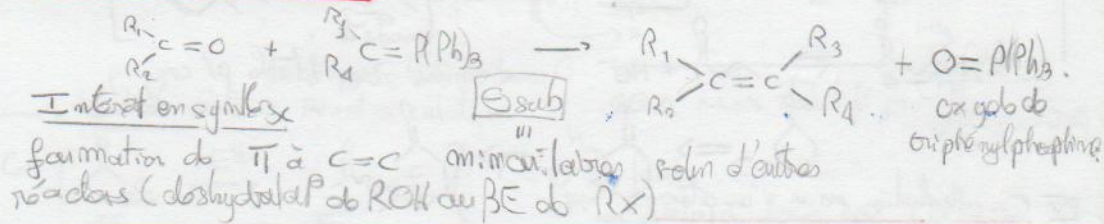
Ex



donneur de Michael



VI Réaction de Wittich.



[Fiche les compléments.]