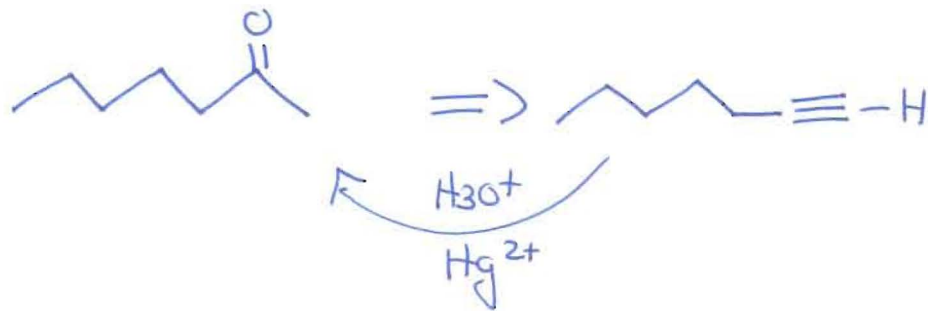


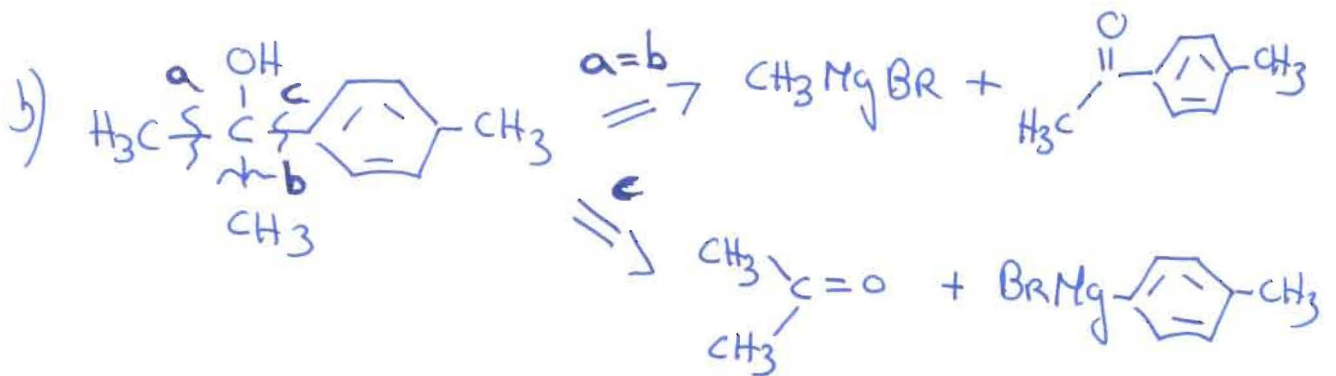
1

Corrección Tema 9
Aldehidos y Cetonas

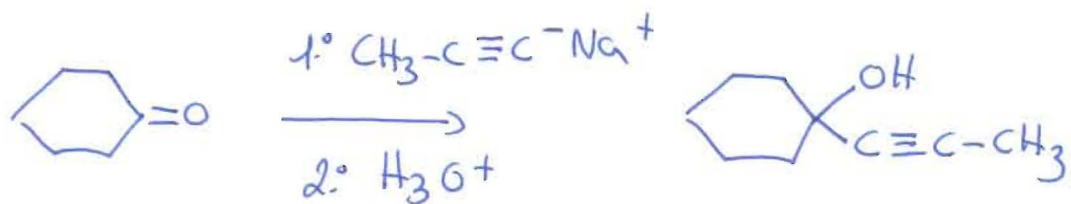
Problema 9.1. -



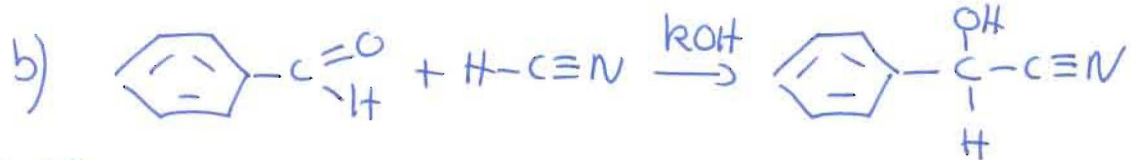
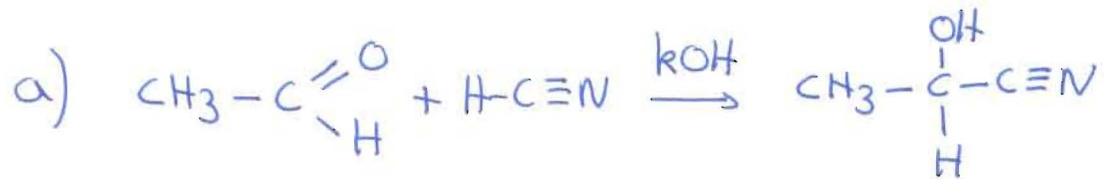
Problema 9.2. -



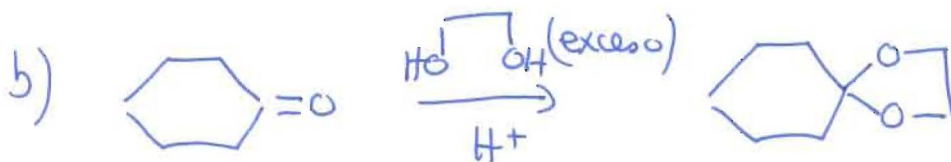
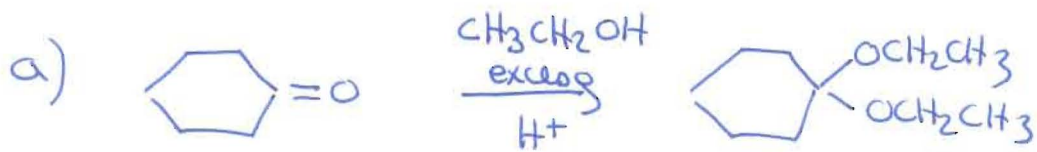
Problema 9.3. -



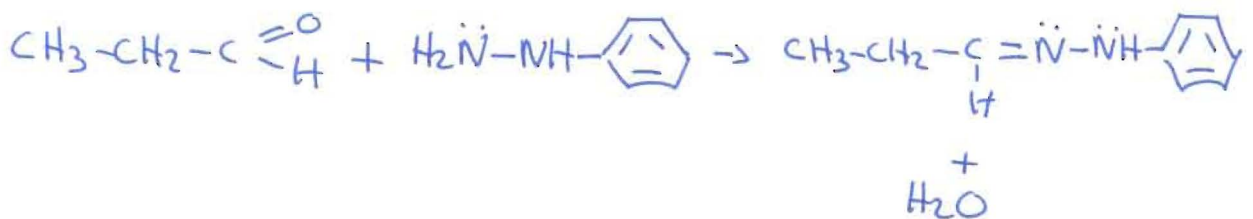
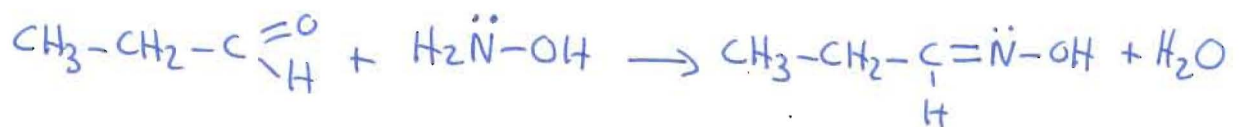
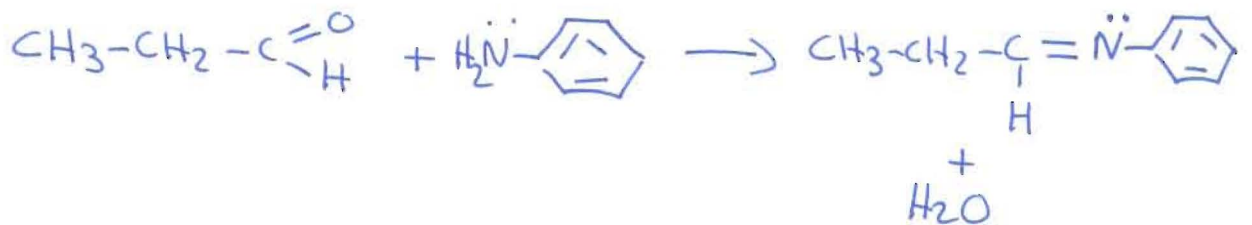
Problema 9.4



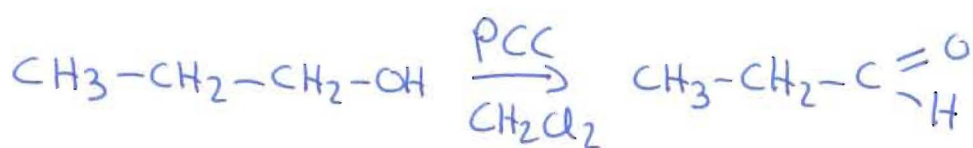
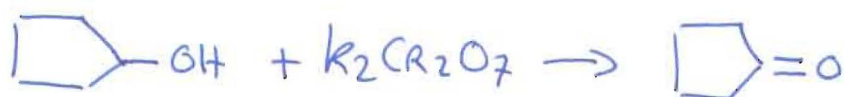
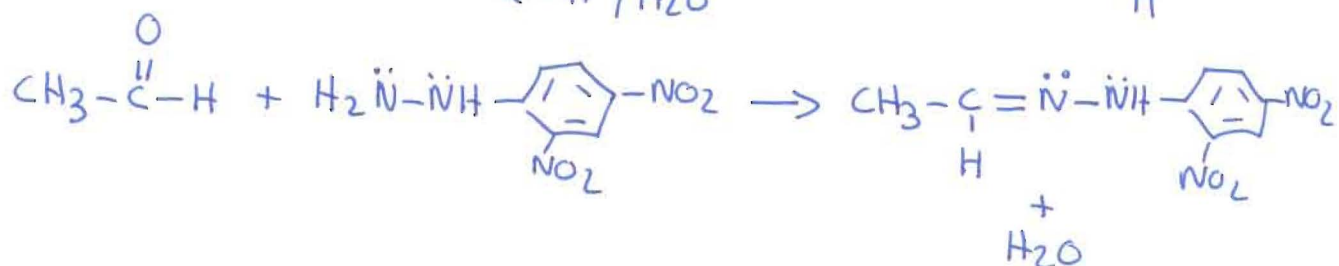
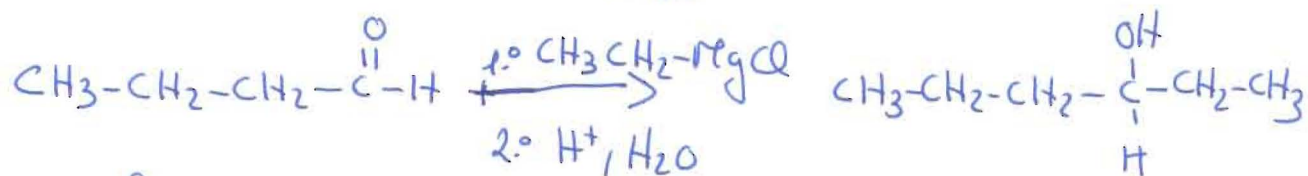
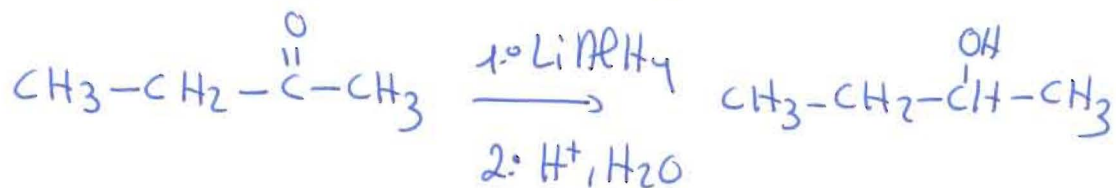
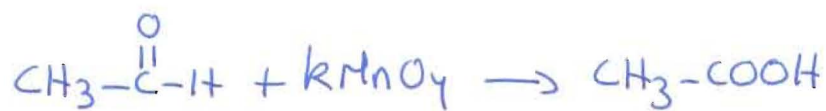
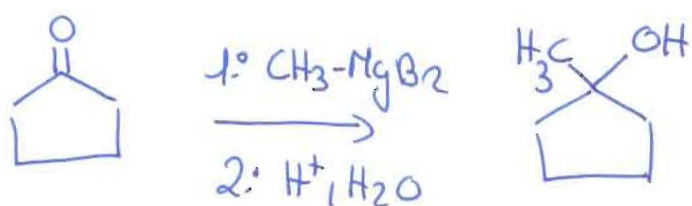
Problema 9.5



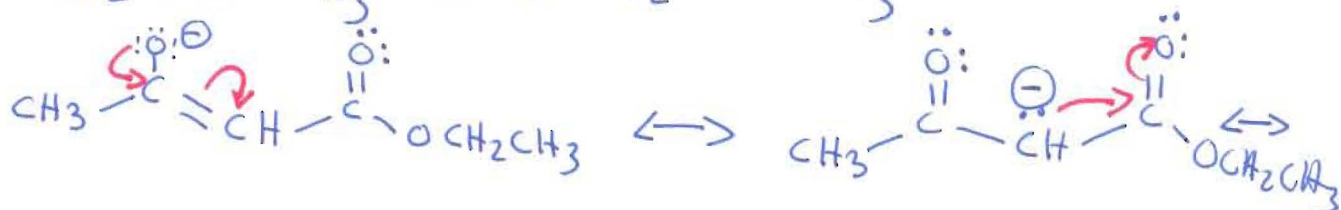
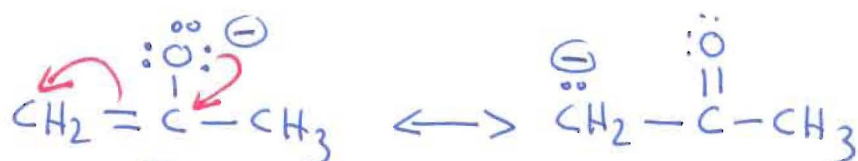
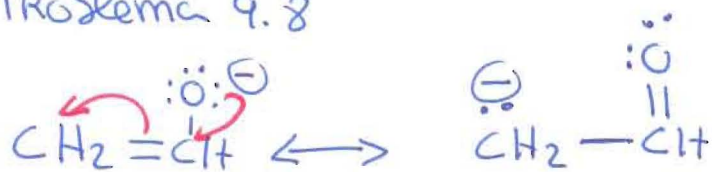
Problema 9.6



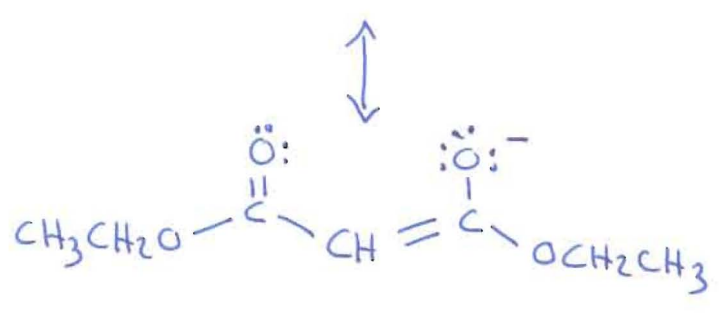
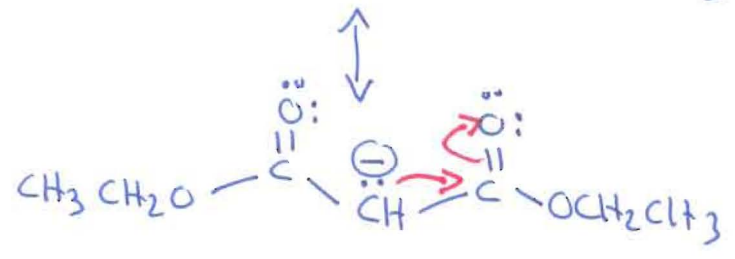
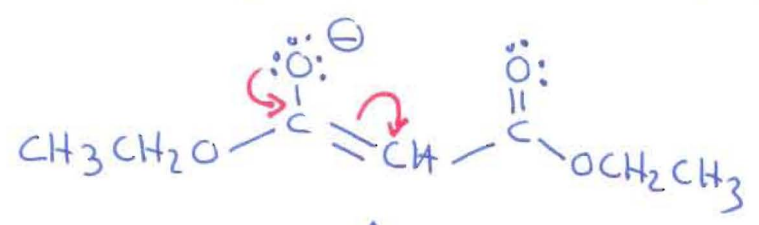
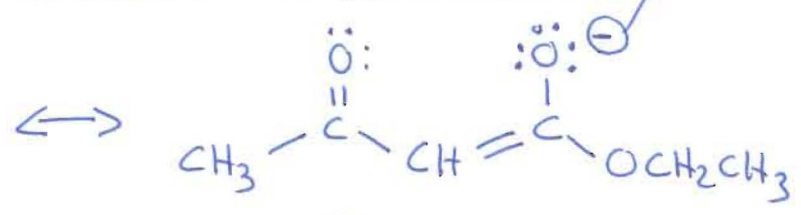
Problema 9.7



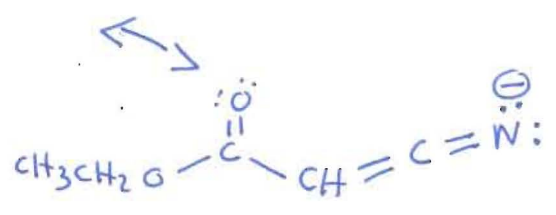
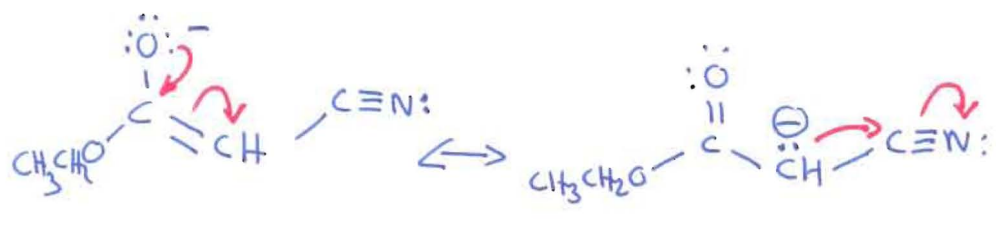
Problema 9.8



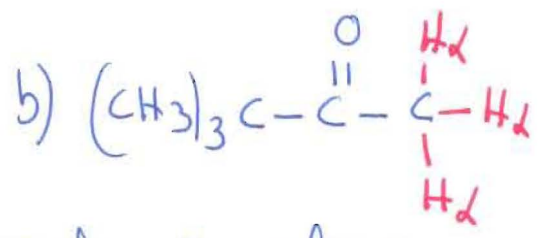
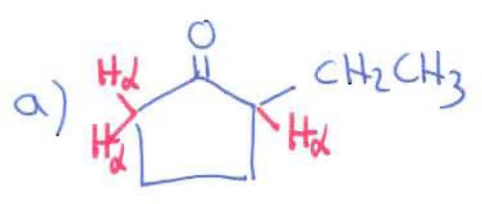
Problema 9.8 (continuación)



3 formas resonantes como el ejemplo anterior y el siguiente

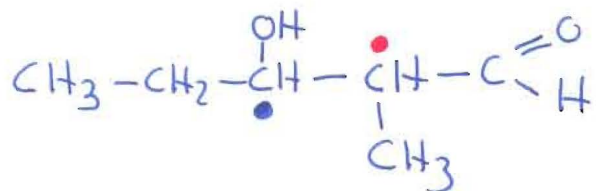
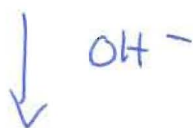
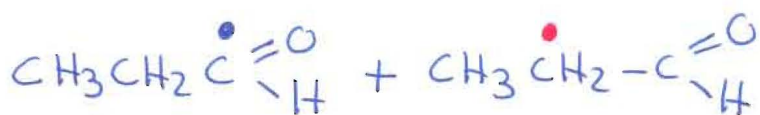


Problema 9.9



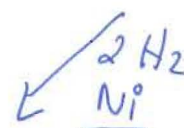
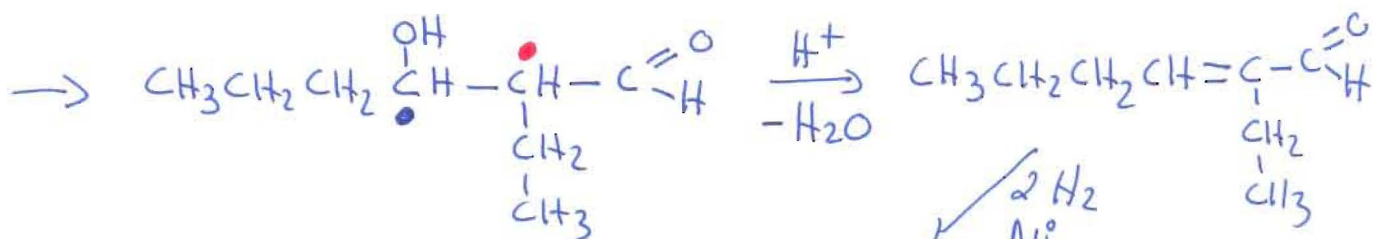
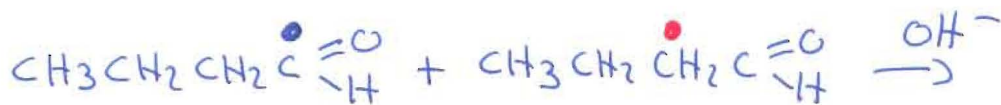
Los H marcados (H_α) se pueden reemplazar fácilmente por deuterio.

Problema 9.10

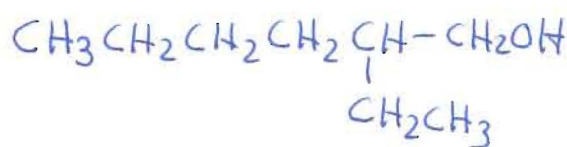


(La molécula con el punto rojo ha actuado como enolato y la molécula con el punto azul como aldehído fue recíproco el ataque del enolato. Debemos unir el carbono con el punto rojo al carbono con el punto azul (sustituimos aquí el $\text{C}=\text{O}$ por $\text{C}-\text{OH}$) y le quitamos un H al carbono con el punto rojo)

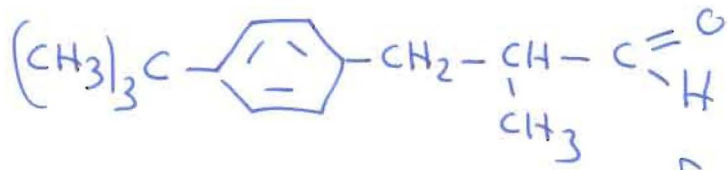
Problema 9.11



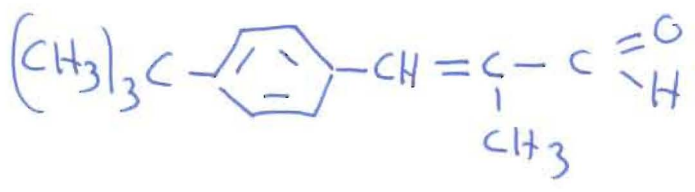
(2-etilhexanol)



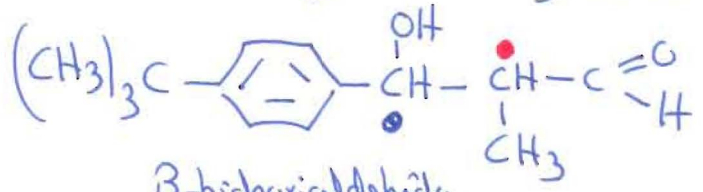
Problema 9.12



⇓

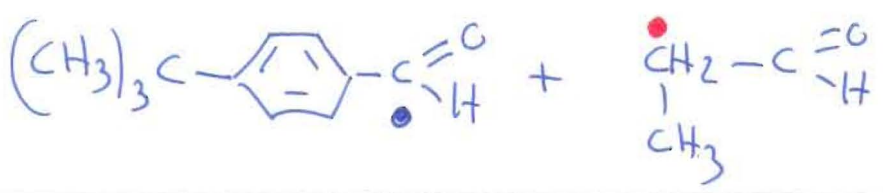


⇓



β-hidroxialdehído

⇓



1.º "Protección del aldehído" con \square OH, H^+

2.º "Hidrogenación catalítica" del doble enlace con H_2, Pt

3.º "Desprotección del aldehído" con H_2O, H^+

H^+, Δ) Deshidratación

$\overset{-}{OH}$ "Condensación aldólica cruzada"