



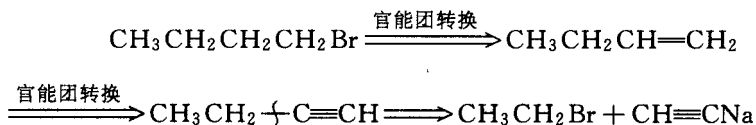
1 反应纵横

有机化合物的主要反应及其规律，反应的重要条件，各种影响因素及应用范围等都是有机化学课程的重要内容。通过有机化学的学习，不仅要求对常见的有机化合物能写出正确的名称和构造式，识别各种异构现象，而且要求熟悉一般有机化合物的结构和性能的关系，了解一般有机化合物的合成、鉴别方法和应用。当熟悉了各类化合物的制法和反应之后，就能易于解答习题，特别是合成题。反之，则会感到无从下手。

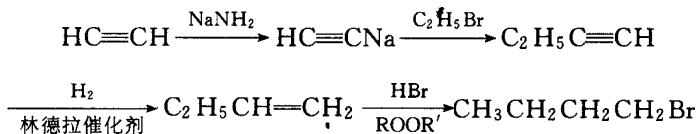
通常我们可根据已掌握的知识运用“逆向分析法”，也叫“反合成分析”来解答合成题。即从所需的化合物（也称为目标化合物）开始，通过“切断”（用符号“ \Rightarrow ”和画一条曲线“ \curvearrowright ”穿过切断键来表示）和倒推，逐步求得简单的起始原料。

【例 1】 以乙炔为原料合成 1-溴丁烷。

解 逆向分析如下：

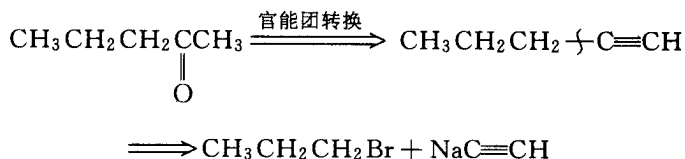


由上分析可知，通过增链反应和官能团的转换，目标化合物 1-溴丁烷可由 1-丁烯通过位置选择性的方法在过氧化物存在下加 HBr 得到，而 1-丁烯则可由 1-丁炔在林德拉催化剂存在下催化加氢得到，而 1-丁炔可由乙炔钠与溴乙烷作用制得。因此可设计合成方法如下：

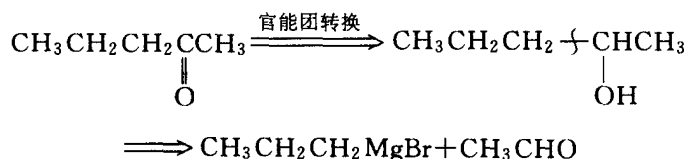


【例 2】 怎样从三个碳原子以下的有机物为起始原料合成 2-戊酮。

解 由酮的制备可知，酮可由炔水合，也可由醇氧化制得。“逆向分析”如下：

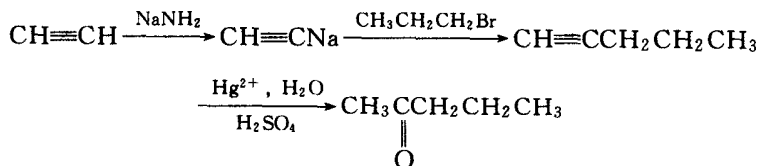


或

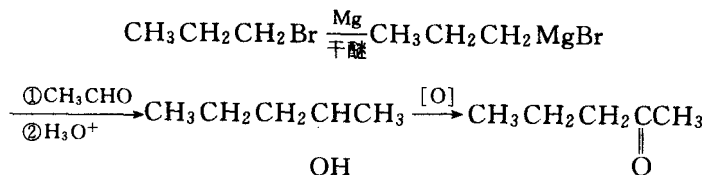


可设计两种合成方法。

方法一：



方法二：



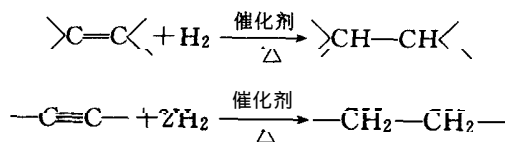
通过以上两个简单例子可知，解合成题必须熟悉化学反应，当然通过解题也促进了对反应的记忆，两者相辅相成，才能帮助我们牢固掌握所学的知识。

为了便于读者解题时查阅 我们将各类化合物的制备和反应作了下列归纳总结。

1.1 烷烃的制法和反应

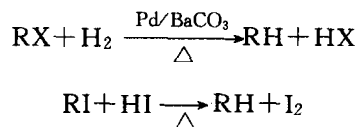
1.1.1 烷烃的制法

1. 由不饱和烃加氢

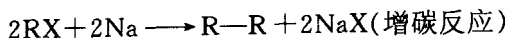


2. 由卤烃合成

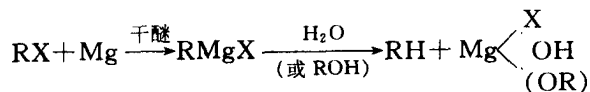
(1) 由卤烃还原



(2) 武慈反应

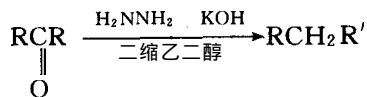


(3) 由格利雅试剂合成

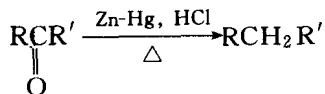


3. 由酮类还原

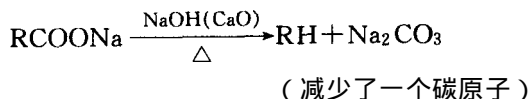
(1) 乌尔夫-凯惜纳-黄鸣龙反应



(2) 克来门生反应

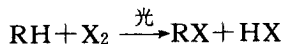


4. 由羧酸钠盐脱羧



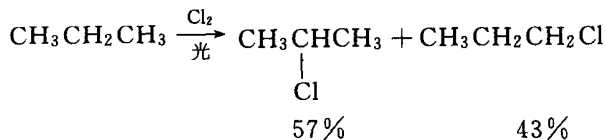
1.1.2 烷烃的反应

1. 取代反应



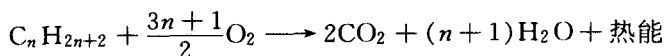
(反应活性 $3^\circ H > 2^\circ H > 1^\circ H > CH_3-H$)

例



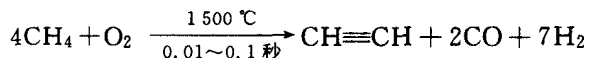
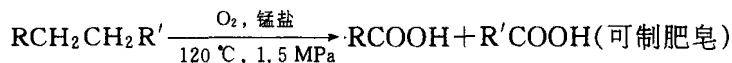
2. 氧化反应

(1) 完全氧化

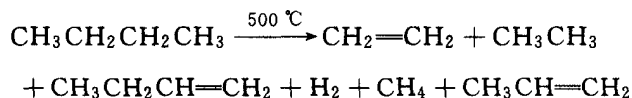




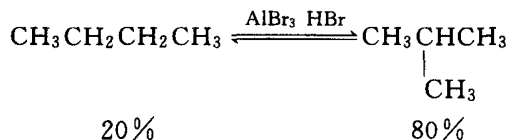
(2) 部分氧化



3. 裂化反应



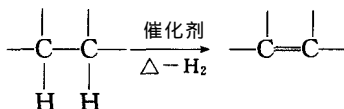
4. 异构化反应



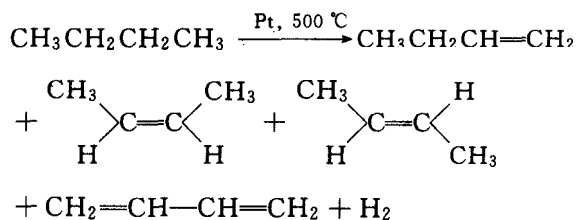
1.2 烯烃的制法和反应

1.2.1 烯烃的制法

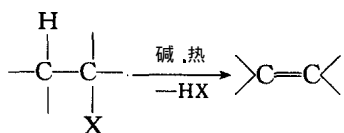
1. 烷烃脱氢

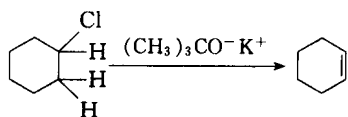


(适用于简单烯烃 通常得混合物)

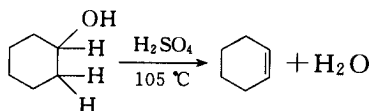
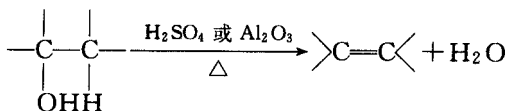


2. 卤烷脱卤化氢

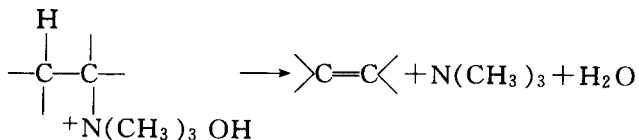




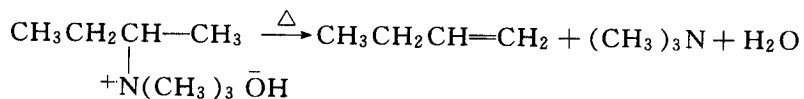
3. 醇脱水



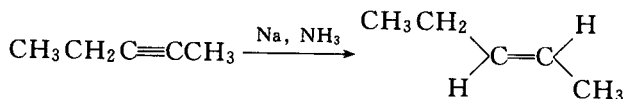
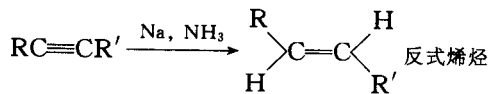
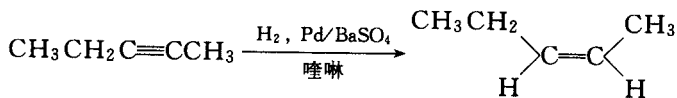
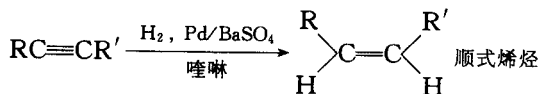
4. 霍夫曼消除



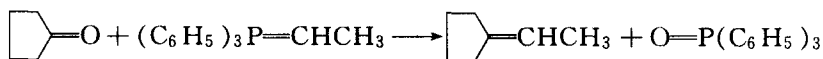
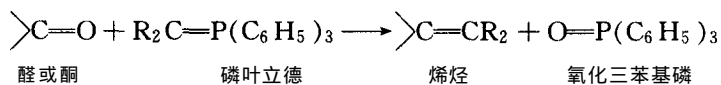
(通常给出少取代基的烯烃)



5. 由炔烃加氢



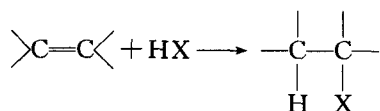
6. 魏梯希反应



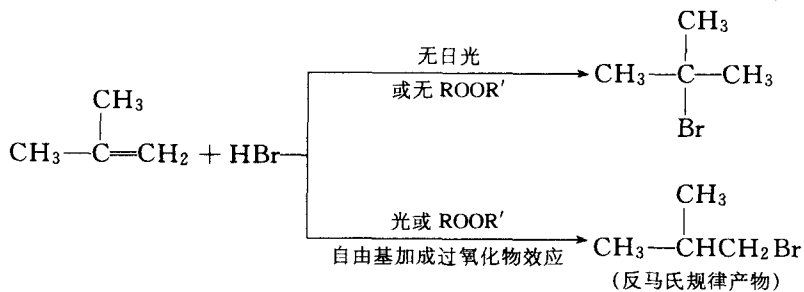
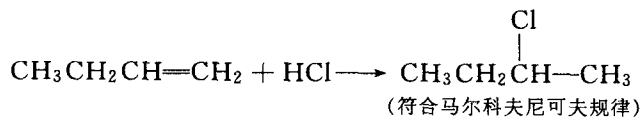
1.2.2 烯烃的反应

1. 烯烃的亲电加成

(1) 加 HX

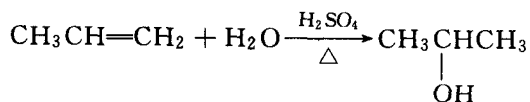
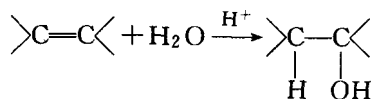


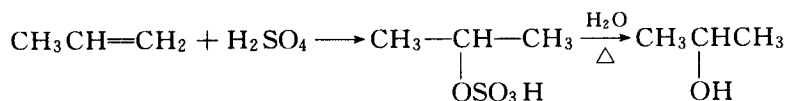
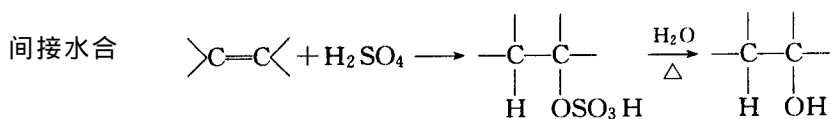
(HX = HX, HBr 或 HI)



(2) 加水

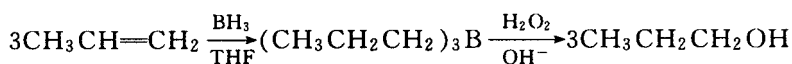
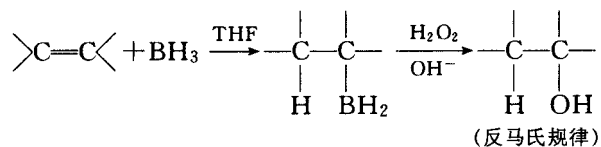
直接水合



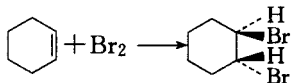
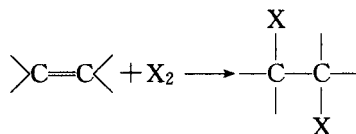


以上都符合马氏规律。

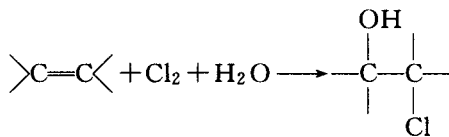
硼氢化-氧化反应



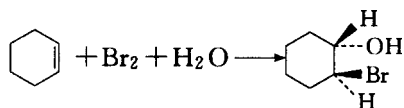
(3) 加卤素



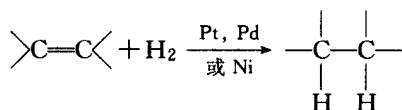
(4) 加次卤酸

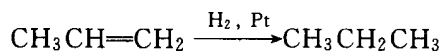


(符合马氏规律)

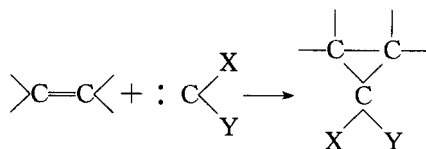


2. 烯烃的催化氢化

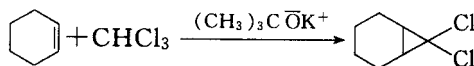




3. 与碳烯加成

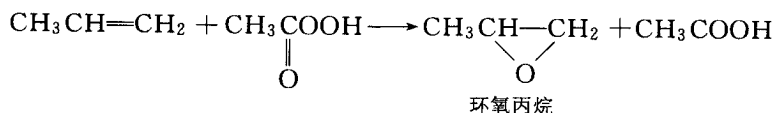
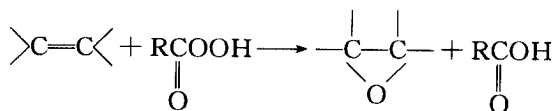
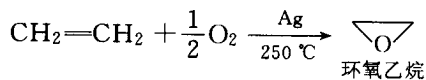
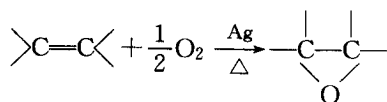


(X, Y = H, Cl, Br, I 或 -COOEt)

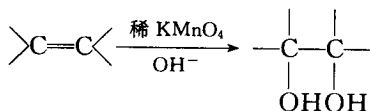


4. 烯烃的氧化

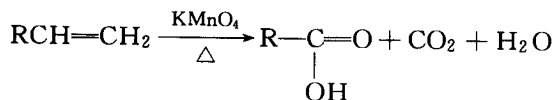
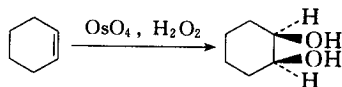
(1) 烯烃的环氧化

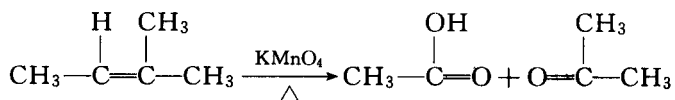
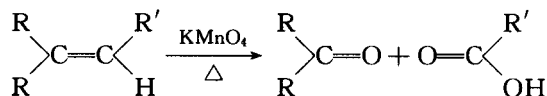
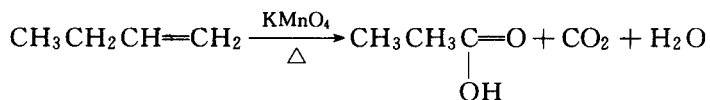


(2) 高锰酸钾氧化

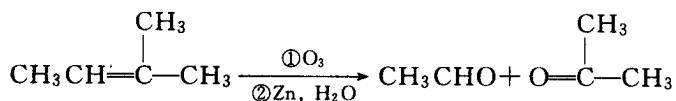
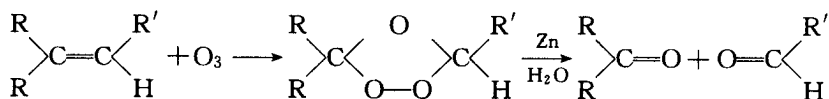


(或 OsO₄, H₂O₂)

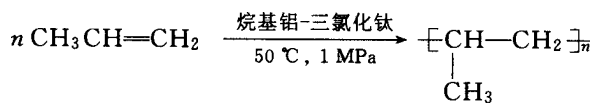
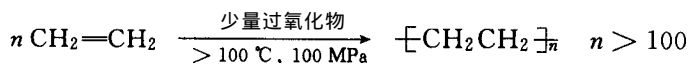




5. 烯烃的臭氧化反应

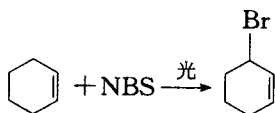
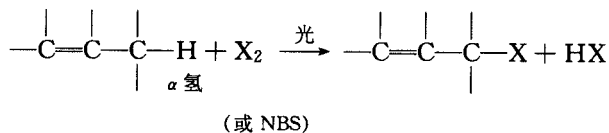


6. 聚合反应



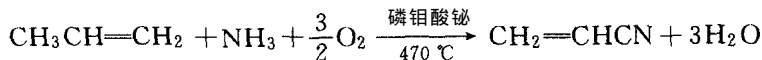
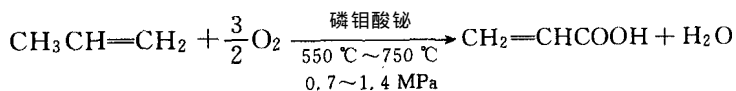
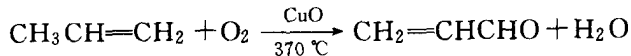
7. 烯烃 α 氢原子的反应

(1) 卤代



(2) 氧化

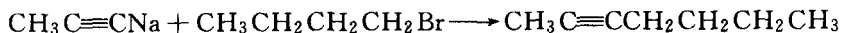
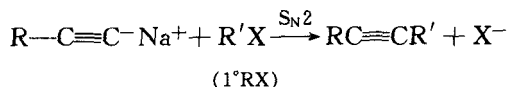
烯烃的 α 氢易被氧化，在不同条件下，得到不同产物：



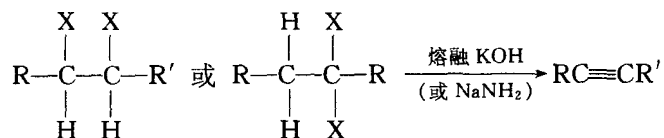
1.3 炔烃的制法和反应

1.3.1 炔烃的制法

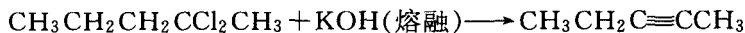
1. 金属炔化合物与卤烷反应



2. 二卤代烷脱卤化氢



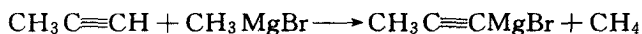
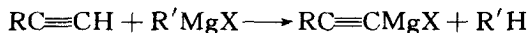
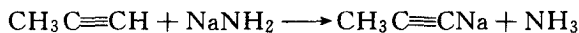
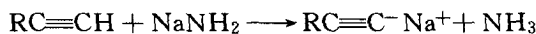
(熔融 KOH 形成中间炔烃; NaNH₂ 形成末端炔烃)



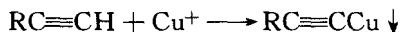
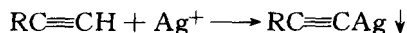
1.3.2 炔烃的反应

1. 金属炔化物的生成

(1) 钠、镁炔金属化合物的生成

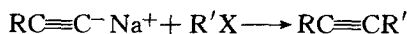


(2) 重金属炔化物的生成

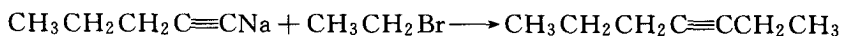


用于检验末端炔基的存在。

(3) 金属炔化物的烷基化



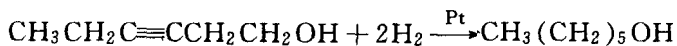
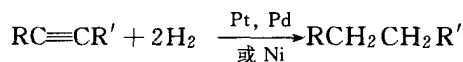
(为1°R'X)



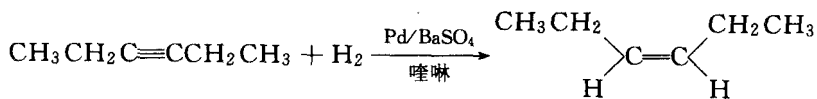
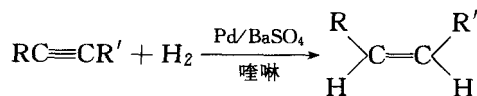
2. 加成反应

(1) 加氢

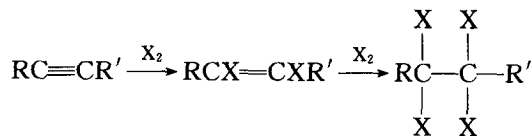
还原到烷烃：



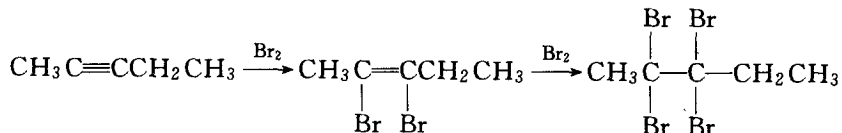
还原到烯烃



(2) 加卤素

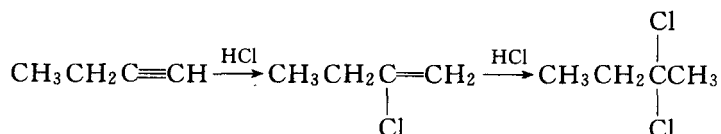
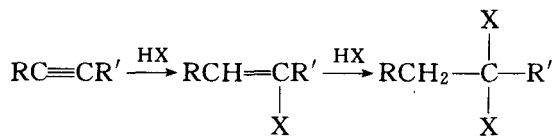


(X₂ = Cl₂, Br₂)



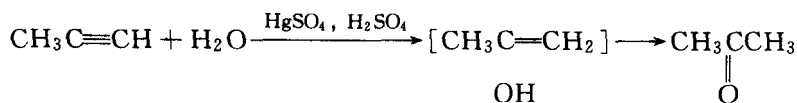
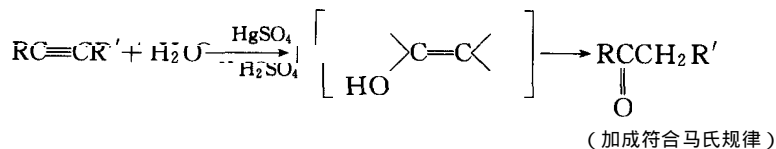
乙炔与碘加成主要得到一分子加成产物——1, 2-二碘乙烯。

(3) 加卤化氢

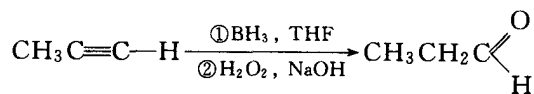
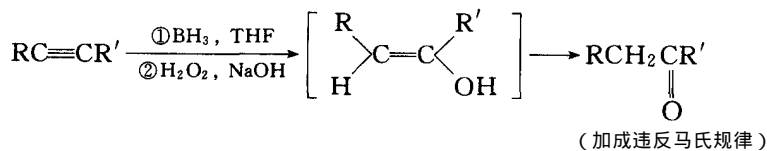


(4) 加水

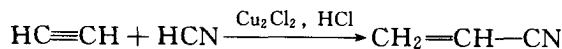
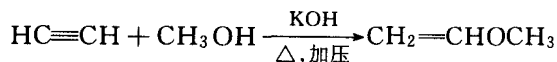
(a) $\text{HgSO}_4/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 催化



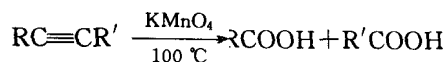
(b) 硼氢化-氧化反应

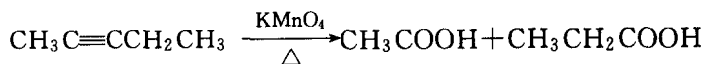


(5) 加醇、加 HCN



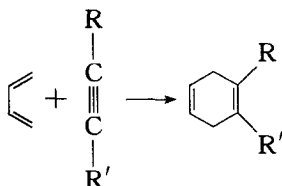
3. 炔烃的氧化反应





用于检验分子中叁键的存在及确定其在分子中的位置。

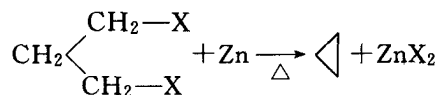
4. 狄尔斯-阿尔德反应



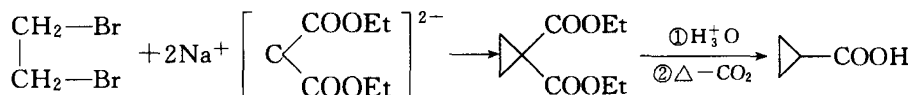
1.4 脂环的制法

1. 三碳环的合成

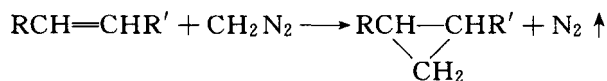
(1) 1, 3-二卤丙烷与锌粉作用



(2) 丙二酸酯法

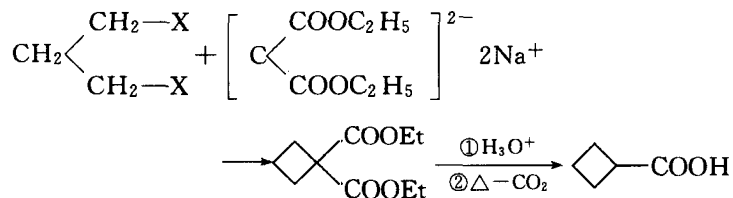


(3) 烯烃与重氮甲烷或碳烯作用

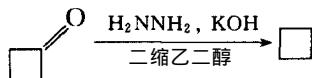


2. 四碳环的合成

(1) 丙二酸酯法

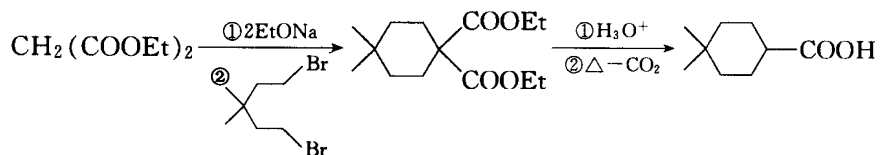
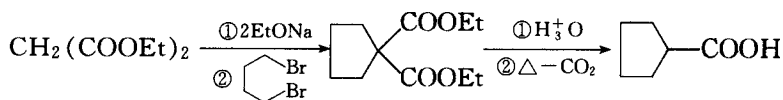


(2) 环丁酮还原

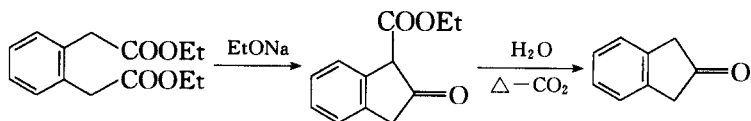
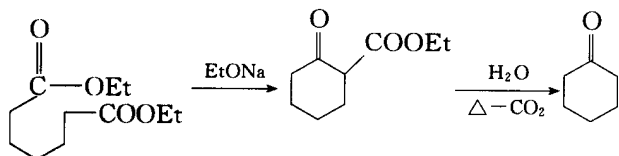


3. 五碳、六碳环的合成

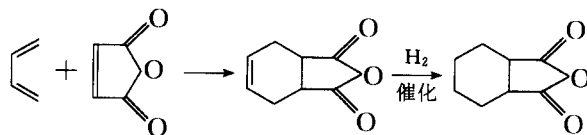
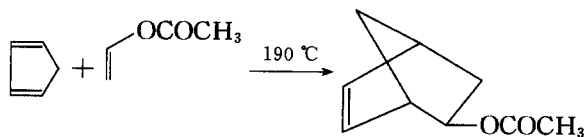
(1) 丙二酸酯法



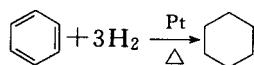
(2) 迪克曼酯缩合反应



(3) 狄尔斯-阿尔德反应

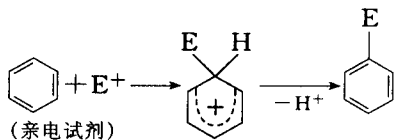


(4) 苯加氢

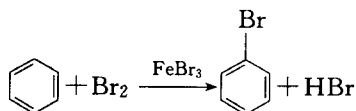


1.5 苯及其衍生物的反应

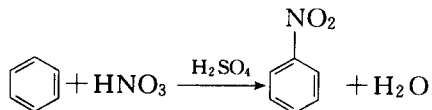
1. 苯的亲电取代反应



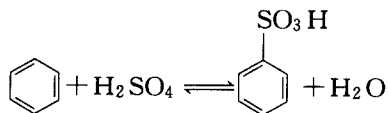
(1) 卤化



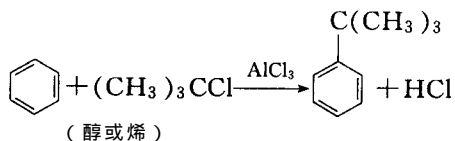
(2) 硝化



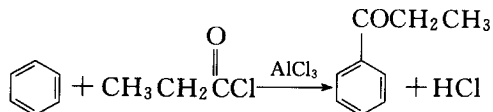
(3) 磺化



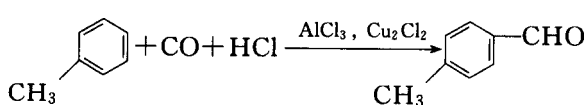
(4) 烷基化



(5) 酰基化



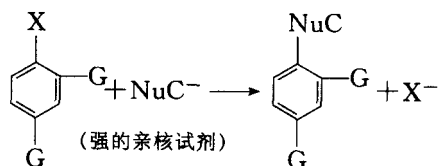
(6) 加脱满-苛赫反应



取代基的定位规律,使苯环活化的邻对位定位基: $-O$, $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $-OCH_3$, $-CH_3$ 等;使苯环钝化的邻对位定位基: $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$;使苯环钝

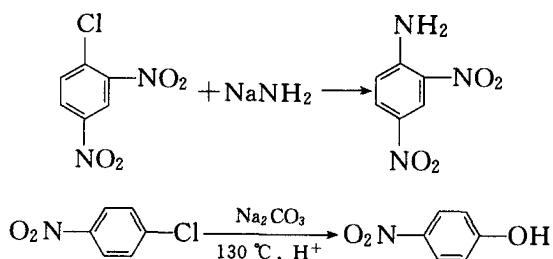
化的间位定位基 $-NR_3^+$, $-NO_2$, $-SO_3H$, $-COR$ 等。

2. 芳环的亲核取代反应



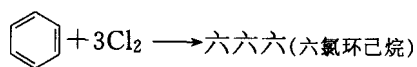
G 为强的吸电子基团。

如果 G 不是强的吸电子基团，则要求更高的条件，并且反应历程与苯炔有关。

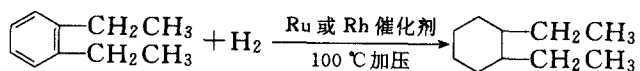


3. 加成反应

(1) 加氯

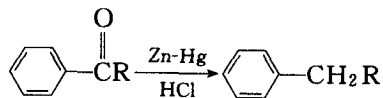


(2) 催化加氢

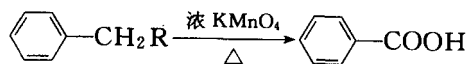


4. 侧链的反应

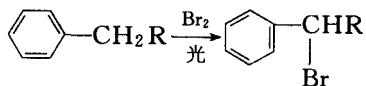
(1) 克来门生还原



(2) 高锰酸钾氧化

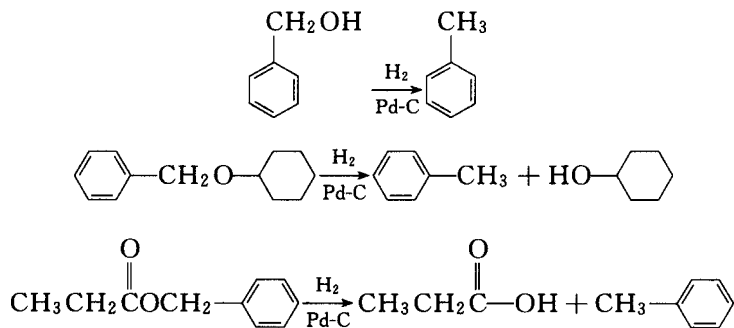


(3) 卤代



苯位是活泼的，得到的苯位卤代产物可以通过 S_N1 和 S_N2 反应将卤原子转变成 $-OH$ 、 $-OR$ 、 $-CN$ 、 $-NH_2$ 等其他基团。

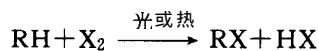
(4) 苯醇、苯醚、苯酯的氢解



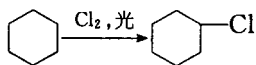
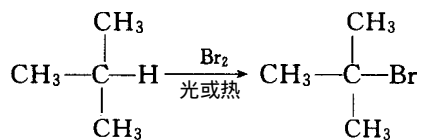
1.6 卤烃的制法和反应

1.6.1 卤烃的制法

从烷烃自由基卤代反应



常得到一元或多元卤代烃的混合物。烷烃中氢原子活性 $3^\circ\text{H} > 2^\circ\text{H} > 1^\circ\text{H}$



2. 从烯、炔合成

