Book Name: NCERT Solutions

Question 1:

Write structures of the following compounds:

(i) 2-chloro-3methylpentane

(ii) 1-chloro-4-ethylcydohexane

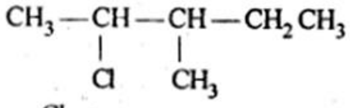
(iii) 4-tert.Butyl-3-iodoheptane

(iv) 1,4-Dibromobut-2-ene

(v) 1-Bromo-4-sec/butyl-2-methylbenzene.

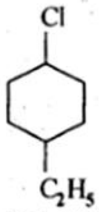
Solution 1:

(i)

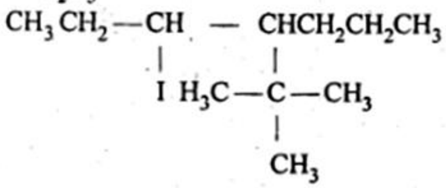


$CH_3-\underset{\underset{Cl}{|}}{CH}-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2CH_3$

(ii)



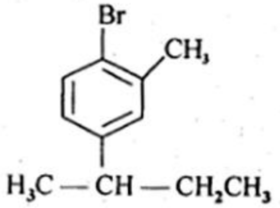
(iii)



$CH_3CH_2-\underset{\underset{I}{|}}{CH}-\underset{\underset{H_3C-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}-CH_3}{|}}{CH}CH_2CH_2CH_3$

(iv) $BrCH_2-CH=CH-CH_2Br$

(v)



Question 2:

Why is sulphuric acid not used during the reaction of alcohols with Kl?

Solution 2:

H_2SO_4 is an oxidizing agent. It oxides Hl produced during the reaction to I_2 and thus prevents the reaction between an alcohol and Hi to from alky iodide. To prevent this, a non-oxidising acid like H_3PO_3 is used

$2KI + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2KHSO_4 + 2HI : I^-$

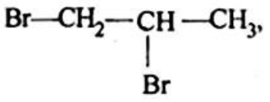
Question 3:

Write structures of different dihalogen derivatives of propane

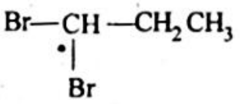
Solution 3:

Four isomers are possible. There are:

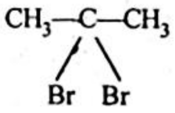
$Br-CH_2\,CH_2CH_2-BR$ 1,3,-Dibromopropae



$Br-CH_2-\underset{Br}{CH}-CH_3$, 1, 2 – Dibromopropane



$Br-\underset{Br}{CH}-CH_2CH_3$ 1,1–Dibromopropane



$CH_3-\underset{Br\quad Br}{C}-CH_3$ 2,2–Dibromopropane

Question 4:

Among the isomeric alkanes of molecular formula C_5H_{12} identify the one that one photochemical chlorination yields

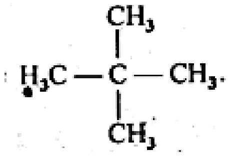
(i) A single monochloride

(ii) Three isomeric monochlorides.

(iii) Four isomeric monochlorides.

Solution 4:

(i) Neopentane

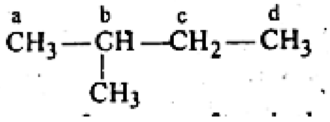


$H_3C-\underset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}{C}}-CH_3$

As all the H-atoms are equivalent, the replacement of ay one of them give the same product.

(ii) $\overset{a}{CH_3}\,\overset{b}{CH_2}\,\overset{c}{CH_2}\,\overset{b}{CH_2}\,\overset{a}{CH_3}$ n-pentane. a, b, c are the three sets of equivalent hydrogens. Therefore, three isomeric monochlorides are possible.

(iii)

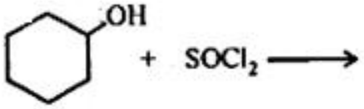


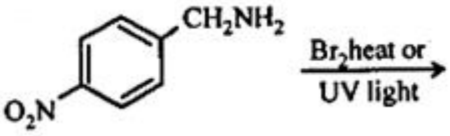
$\overset{a}{CH_3}-\underset{CH_3}{\overset{b}{CH}}-\overset{c}{CH_2}-\overset{d}{CH_3}$

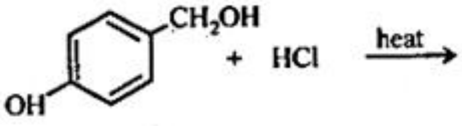
iso-pentane, there are four sets of equivalent hydrogens Designated as a,b,c,d. Thus, four isomeric monochlorides are possible.

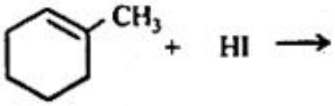
Question 5:

Draw the structures of major monohalo products in each of the following reactions:

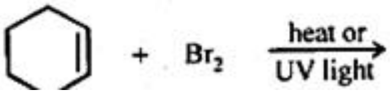
(i)


(ii)


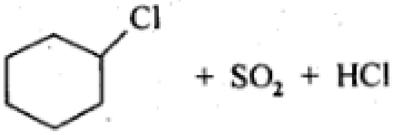
(iii)


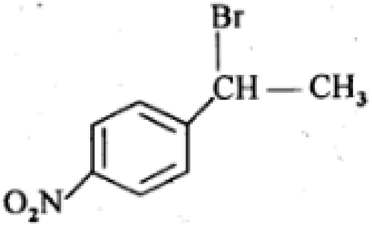
(iv)


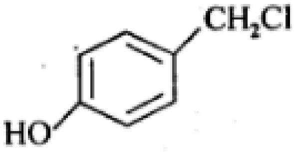
(v) $CH_3CH_2Br + NaI \longrightarrow$

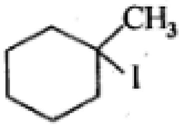
(vi)


Solution 5:

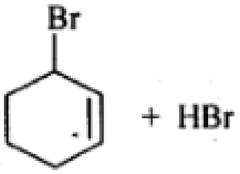
(i)


(ii)


(iii)


(iv)


(v) $CH_3CH_2I + NaBr$

(vi) 

Question 6:

Arrange each set of compounds in order of increasing boiling points.

(i)Bromomethane, Bromoform, Chloromethane, Dibromomethane.

(ii) Chloropropane, Isopropyl chloride, 1 -Chlorobutane.

Solution 6:

(i) Chloromethane < Bromomethane < Dibromomethane < Bromoform

The reason is:

(a) for same alkyl group, B.Pt increases with size of halogen atom.

(b) B.Pt increases as number of halogen atoms increase

(ii) lsopropyl chloride < 1 - Chloropropane < 1 - Chlorobutane

Reason :

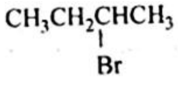
(a) For same halogen, B.Pt. increases as size of alkyl group increases.

(b) B.Pt. decreases as branching increases.

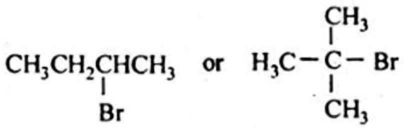
Question 7:

Which alkyl halide from the following pairs would you expect to react more rapidly by an S_N2 mechanism? Explain your answer.

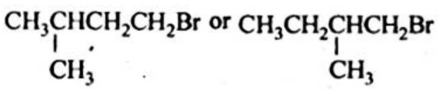
(i) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ *or*



$CH_3CH_2\underset{\displaystyle Br}{CH}CH_3$

(ii) 

$CH_3CH_2\underset{\displaystyle Br}{CH}CH_3$ or $H_3C-\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{C}}-Br$

(iii) 

$CH_3\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{CH}CH_2CH_2Br$ or $CH_3CH_2\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{CH}CH_2Br$

Solution 7:

In S_N2 mechanism, reactivity depends upon the steric hindrance around the C-atom carrying the halogen. Lesser the steric hindrance, faster the reaction.

(i) $CH_3\ CH_2\ CH_2\ CH_2\ Br$ 1°*alkyl halide*

$CH_3\ CH_2\ CH(Br)\ CH_3\quad 2^\circ alkyl\ halide$

As steric hindranece in 2° alkylhalide is more, thus reactivity of

$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br > CH_3CH_2CH(Br)CH_3$

(ii) $CH_3CH_2CH(Br)CH_3 2^\circ$ alkyl halide $(CH_3)_3CBr 3^\circ$ alkyl halide

As steric hindrance in $(CH_3)_3CBr$ is more, thus it is less reactive than

$CH_3CH_2CH(Br)CH_3$

(iii) Both are 2° alkylhalides but CH_3 group at C_2 is closer to Br atom than - CH_3 group at C_3. As a result $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2Br$ suffers greater steric hindrance than $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2Br$ and will thus be less reactive in S_N2

Question 8:

In the following pairs of halogen compounds, which compound undergoes faster S_N1 reaction?

(i) 

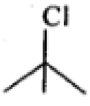
and 

(ii) 

and 

Solution 8:

Reactivity is S_N1 is governed by stability of carbocations.

(i) 

reacts faster due to greater stability of 3° carbocation.

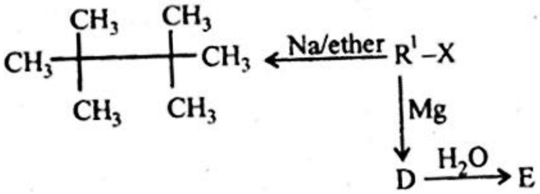
(ii) 

reacts faster due to greater stability of 2° carbocation over 1° carbocation

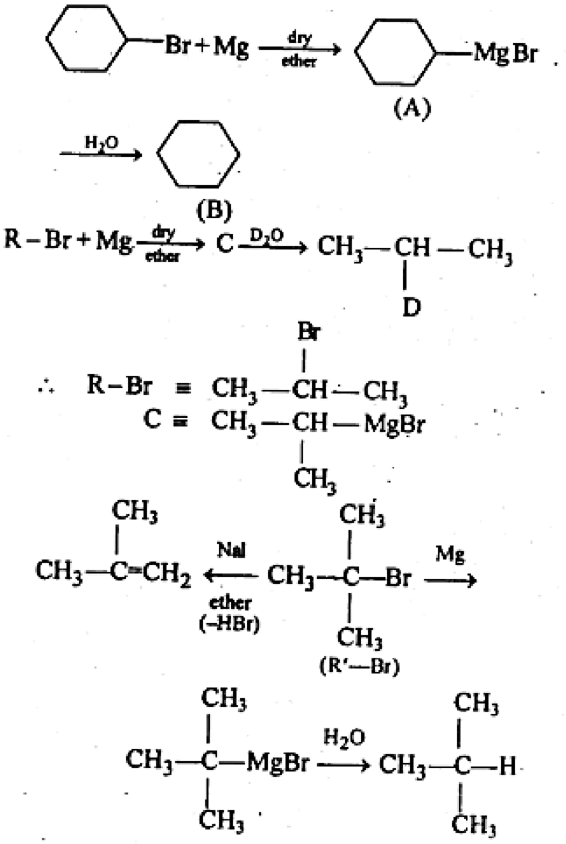
Question 9:

Identify A, B,C,D,E,R and R^1 in the following:

$R-Br+Mg\xrightarrow{dry\ ether}A\xrightarrow{H_2O}B$



Solution 9:

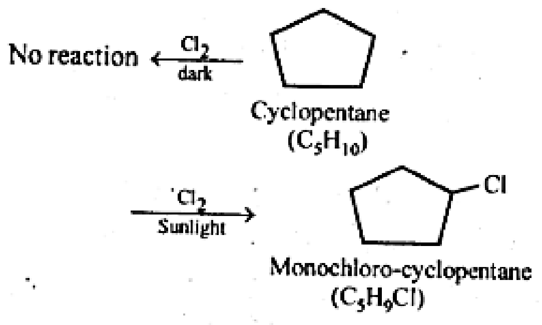


Question 10:

A hydrocarbon C_5H_{10} does not react with chlorine in dark but gives a single monochloro compound C_5H_9Cl in bright sunlight. Identify the hydrocarbon.

Solution 10:

The hydrocarbon with molecular formula can either a cycloalkane or an alkene. Since the compound does not react with Cl_2 in the dark, therefore it cannot be an alkene but must be a cycloalkane_Since the cycloalkane reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of bright sunlight to give a single monochloro compound C_5H_9Cl , therefore. all the ten hydrogen atoms of the cycloalkanes must be equivalent, Thus. the cycloalkane is cyclopentane



NCERT EXERCISE

Question 1:

Name of the following halides according to IUPAC system and classify them as alky, benzyl (primary,secondarytertiary),vinyl or aryl halides:

$(i)(CH_3)2CHCH(Cl)CH_3$

$(ii)CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH(C_2H_5)Cl$

$(iii)CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2l$

$(iv)(CH_3)3CCH_2CH(Br)C6H_5$

$(v)CH_3CH(CH_3)CH(Br)CH_3$

$(vi)CH_3C(C_2H_5)_2CH_2CH_3$

$(vii)CH_3CH=C(Cl)CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$

$(ix)CH_3CH=CHC(Br)(CH_3)_2$

$(x)P-ClC_6H_4CH_2C(CH_3)_2$

$(xi)m-ClCH_2C_6H_4CH_2C(CH_3)_3$

$(xii)o-Br-C_6H_4CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$

Solution 1:

(i) 2-Chloro-3methylbutane, 2° alkyl halide
(ii) 3-Chloro-4methyl hexane, 2° alkyl halide
(iii) 1 -Iodo-2, 2-dimethylbutane, 1° alkyl halide
(iv) 1-Bromo-3, 3-dimethyl -1-phenylbutane, 2° benzylic halide
(v) 2-Bromo-3-methylbutane, 2° alkyl halide
(vi) 1-Bromo-2-ethyl-2-methylbutane, 1° alkyl halide
(vii) 3-Chloro-3-methylpentane, 3° alkyl halide
(viii) 3-Chloro-5-methylhex-2-ene, vinylic halide
(ix) 4-Bromo-4-methylpent-2-ene, allylic halide

(x)1-Chloro-4-(2-methylpropyl) benzene, aryl halide
(xi) l -Chloromethyl-3- (2,2-dimethylpropyl) benzene, 1° benzylic halide.
(xii) 1-Bromo-2-(l-methylpropyl) benzene,aryl halide.

Question 12:

Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds:

$(i) CH_3CH(CI)CH(Br)CH_3$

$(ii) CHF_2CBrCIF$

$(iii) ClCH_2C{=}CCH_2Br$

$(iv) (CCl_3)_3 CCI$

$(v) CH_3C(p\text{-}CIC_6H_4)_2 CH$

$(vi) (CH_3)_3 CCH{=}C(CI)C_6H_4l\text{-}p$

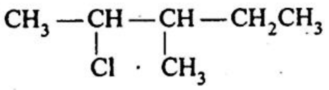
Solution 12:

(i) 2-Bromo-3-chorobutane
(ii) 1 JBromo-1–chloro-1, 2, 2-trifluoroethane
(iii) 1-Bromo-4-chlorobut- 2 - yne
(iv) 2-(Trichloromethyl)-|,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptachloropropane
(v) 2-Bromo-3,3-bis-(4-chlorophenyl) butane
(vi) 1-Chloro-| (4-iodophenyl)-3,3- dimethylbut-|-ene.

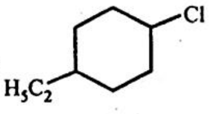
Question 13:

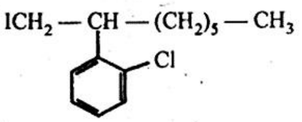
Write the structures of the following organic halogen compounds:
(i) 2-Chloro-3-methylpentane
(ii) p-Bromochlorobenzene
(iii) l-Chloro-4-ethylcyclohexane
(iv) 2r (2-Chlorophenyl) -1- iodooctane
(v) 2-Bromobutane
(vi) 4-tert-Butyl-3-iodoheptane
(vii) 1-Bromo-4-sec-butyl-2-methylbenzene
(viii)l, 4-Dibromobut-2-ene

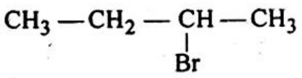
Solution 13:

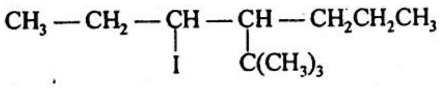
(i)

$CH_3-\underset{\substack{|\\Cl}}{CH}-\underset{\substack{|\\CH_3}}{CH}-CH_2CH_3$

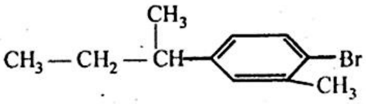
(ii)


(iii)


(iv)


(v)

$CH_3-CH_2-\underset{\substack{|\\Br}}{CH}-CH_3$

(vi)

$CH_3-CH_2-\underset{\substack{|\\I}}{CH}-\underset{\substack{|\\C(CH_3)_3}}{CH}-CH_2CH_2CH_3$

(vii)


(viii) $BrCH_2-CH=CH-CH_2Br$

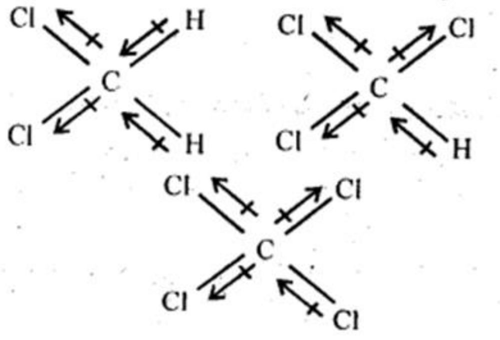
Question 14:

Which one of the following has the highest dipole moment?

(i) CH_3Cl_2 $(ii)CHCl_3$ $(iii)CCl_4$

Solution 14:

The three dimensional structures of the three compounds along with the direction of dipole moment in each of their bonds are given below:



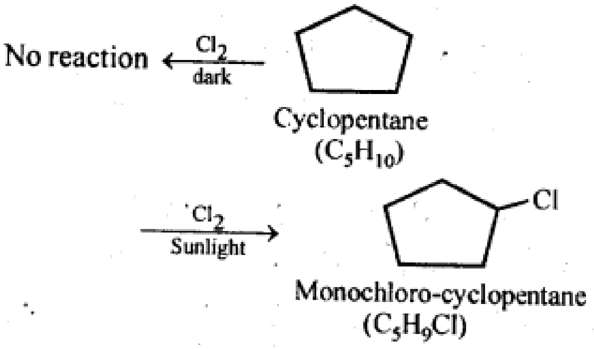
CCl_4 being symmetrical has zero dipole moment. In $CHCl_3$, the resultant of two $C-Cl$ dipole moments is opposed by the resultant of $C-H$ and $C-Cl$ bonds. Since dipole moment of latter resultant is expected to be smaller than the former, $CHCl_3$ has a finite dipole (1.03 D) moment. In CH_3Cl_2, the resultant of two $C-Cl$ dipole moment higher than that of $CHCl_3$. Thus, CH_2Cl_2 has highest dipole moment.

Question 15:

A hydrocarbon C_5H_{10} does not react with chlorine in dark but gives a single monochloro compound C_5H_9Cl in bright sunlight. Identify the hydrocarbon.

Solution 15:

The hydrocarbon with molecular formula C_5H, O can either a cycloalkane or an alkene. Since the compound does not react with Cl_2 in the dark, therefore it cannot be an alkene but must be a cycloalkane. Since the cycloalkane reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of bright sunlight to give a single monochloro compound, C_5H_9Cl, therefore, all the ten hydrogen atoms of the cycloalkanes must be equivalent. Thus, the cycloalkane is cyclopentane.



Question 16:

Write the isomers of the compound having formula C_4H_9Br.

Solution 16:

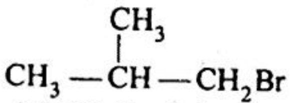
Double bond equivalent (DBE) for C_4H_9Br

$$= \frac{4(4-2)+9(1-2)+1(1-2)}{2}+1=0$$

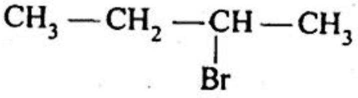
So none of the isomer has a ring or unsaturation, so the isomers are position or chain isomers

(*i*) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$

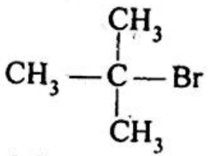
1-Bromobutane

(*ii*)

$CH_3-CH(CH_3)-CH_2Br$

1-Bromo-2-methylpropane

(*iii*)

$CH_3-CH_2-CH(Br)-CH_3$

2-Bromobutane

(*iv*)

$CH_3-C(CH_3)_2-Br$

2-Bromo-2-methylpropane

Question 17:

Write the equations for the preparation of 1-iodoobutanefrom (i) 1-butonol (ii)1-chlorobutane (iii) but-1-ene.

Solution 17:

$$(i)CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH+KI+H_3PO_4\rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2I+H_2O+KH_2PO_4$$

$$(ii)CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CI+KI\xrightarrow{Acetone}$$

$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2I+KCl\downarrow$$

$$(iii)CH_3CH_2-CH=CH_2+HBr\xrightarrow{Peroxide}$$

$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$$

$$\downarrow Nal/Aceione$$

$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2-1+NaBr$$

Question 18:

What are ambident nucleophiles? Explain with an example.

Solution 18:

Nucleophiles which can attack through two different sites are called ambident nucleophiles. For example, Cyanide ion is a resonance hybrid of the following two structures:

$\overset{-}{:}C \equiv N : \leftrightarrow : C = \ddot{N} \overset{-}{:}$

It can attack through carbon to form cuanide and through N to form is O Cyanide.

Question 19:

Which compound in each of the following-pairs. will react faster in SN_2 reaction with $-OH$?

$(i) CH_3Br \, or \, CH_3l$

(ii) $(CH_3)_3 CCl \, or \, CH_3Cl$

Solution 19:

(i) Since I^- ion is a better leaving group than Br^- ion, therefore, CH_3l reacts faster CH_3Br in S_N2 reaction with OH^- ion.

(ii) On steric grounds, 1° alkyl halides are more reactive than tert-alkyl halides in S_N2 reactions. Therefore CH_3Cl will react at a faster rate than $(CH_3)_3 CCl$ in a S_N2 reaction with $OH^- ion.$

Question 20:

Predict all the alkenes that would be formed by dehydrohalogenation of the following halides with sodium ethoxide in ethdnol and identify the major alkene:

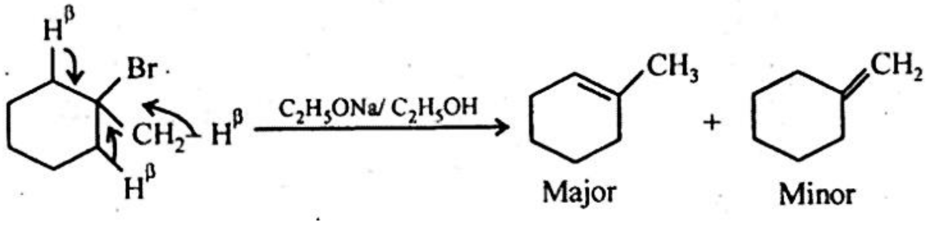
(i) 1-Bromo-1-methylcyclohexane

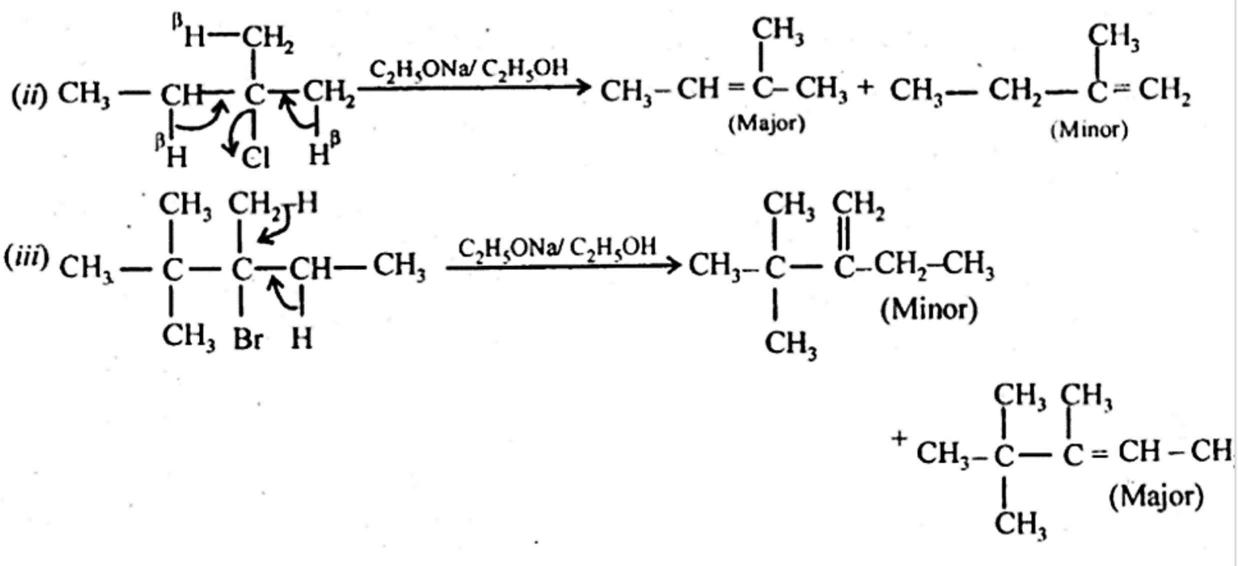
(ii) 2-Chloro-2-methylbutane.

(iii) 2,2,3-Trimethyl-3-bromopentane.

Solution 20:

(*i*)





$$(ii)\ CH_3-\underset{|}{CH_2}-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{Cl}{C}}-CH_3 \xrightarrow{C_2H_5ONa/C_2H_5OH} \underset{(Major)}{CH_3-CH=\overset{CH_3}{C}-CH_3} + \underset{(Minor)}{CH_3-CH_2-\overset{CH_3}{C}=CH_2}$$

$$(iii)\ CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{Br}{C}}-CH_2-CH_3 \xrightarrow{C_2H_5ONa/C_2H_5OH} \underset{(Minor)}{CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-\overset{CH_2}{\overset{\|}{C}}-CH_2-CH_3} + \underset{(Major)}{CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-\overset{CH_3}{C}=CH-CH}$$

Question 21:

How will you bring about the following conversioins?

(i) Ethanol to but-1-yne. (ii) Ethane to bromoethane

(iii) Propene to 1-Nitropropane (iv) toluene to benzyle alcohol

(v) propene to propyne (vi) Ethanol to ethyl Fluoride

(vii) Bromomethane to propanone (viii)But-1-ene to but-2-ene

(ix)1-Chlorobutane to n-octene (x) Benzene to bipheyl

Solution 21:

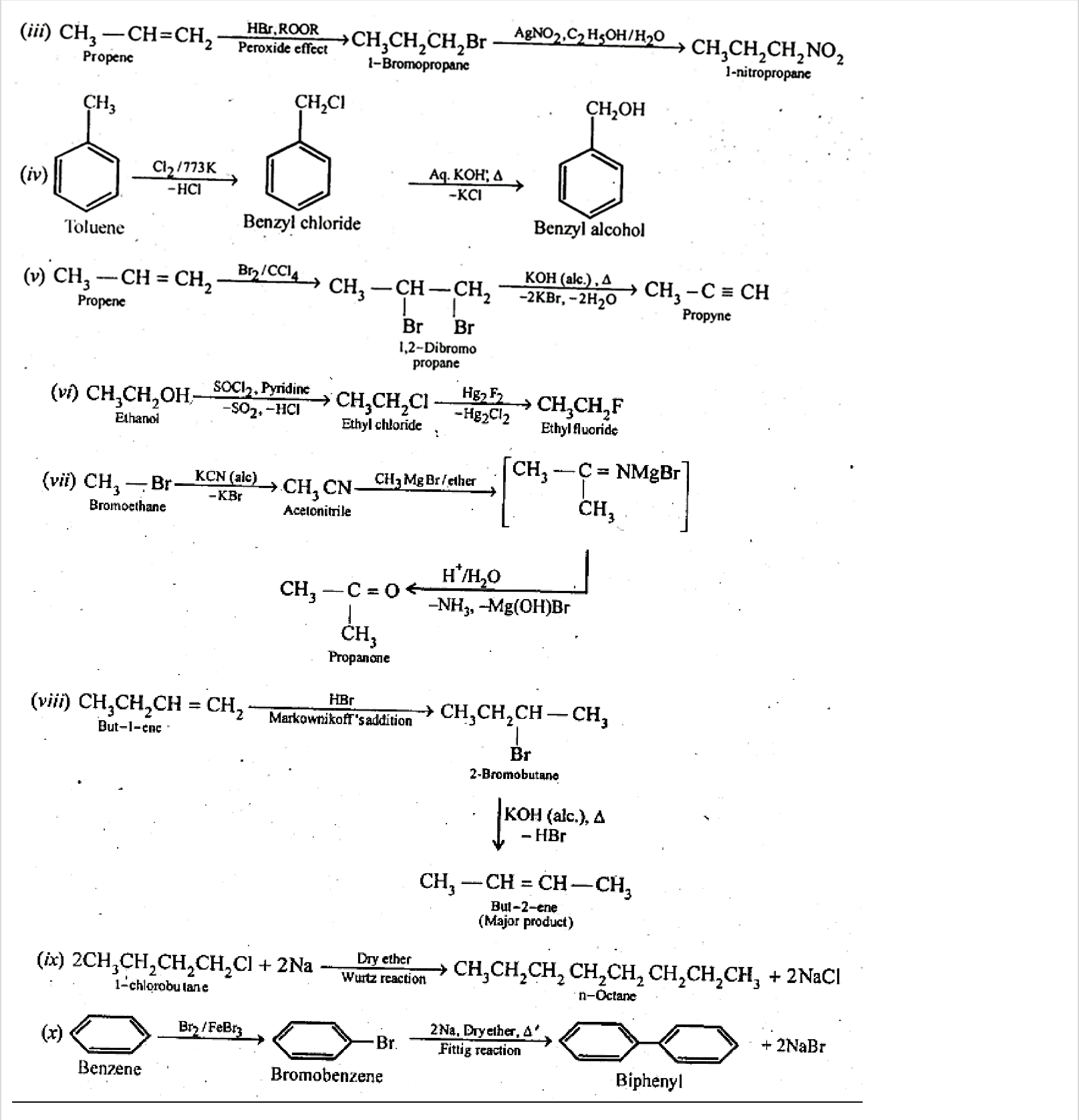
$$(i)\ \underset{Ethanol}{CH_3CH_2OH} \xrightarrow[-SO_2,-HCl]{SOCl_2,\ Pyridine} \underset{Chloroethane\ (I)}{CH_3CH_2-Cl}$$

$$CH\equiv CH + NaNH_2 \xrightarrow{Liq\ NH_3, 196K} \underset{Sodium\ acetylide\ (II)}{HC\equiv C^-\ Na^+}$$

$$\underset{(I)}{CH_3-CH_2-Cl} + \underset{(II)}{HC\equiv C^-\ Na^+} \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2-C\equiv CH + NaCl$$

$$(ii)\ \underset{Ethane}{CH_3-CH_3} + Br_2 \xrightarrow{hv,\ 520-670\ K} \underset{Bromoethane}{CH_3CH_2-Br} + HBr$$

$$\xrightarrow[-HBr]{KOH(alc)} CH_2=CH_2 \xrightarrow{Br_2/CCl_4} BrCH_2CH_2Br \xrightarrow[-HBr]{\Delta/KOH(alc)} \underset{Bromoethene}{CH_2=CHBr}$$



(iii) $$\underset{\text{Propene}}{CH_3-CH=CH_2} \xrightarrow[\text{Peroxide effect}]{HBr, ROOR} \underset{\text{1-Bromopropane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2Br} \xrightarrow{AgNO_2, C_2H_5OH/H_2O} \underset{\text{1-nitropropane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2}$$

(iv) $$\text{Toluene} \xrightarrow[-HCl]{Cl_2/773K} \text{Benzyl chloride} \xrightarrow[-KCl]{Aq.\ KOH;\ \Delta} \text{Benzyl alcohol}$$

(v) $$\underset{\text{Propene}}{CH_3-CH=CH_2} \xrightarrow{Br_2/CCl_4} \underset{\text{1,2-Dibromo propane}}{CH_3-\underset{Br}{\underset{|}{CH}}-\underset{Br}{\underset{|}{CH_2}}} \xrightarrow[-2KBr,\ -2H_2O]{KOH\ (alc.),\ \Delta} \underset{\text{Propyne}}{CH_3-C\equiv CH}$$

(vi) $$\underset{\text{Ethanol}}{CH_3CH_2OH} \xrightarrow[-SO_2,\ -HCl]{SOCl_2,\ Pyridine} \underset{\text{Ethyl chloride}}{CH_3CH_2Cl} \xrightarrow[-Hg_2Cl_2]{Hg_2F_2} \underset{\text{Ethyl fluoride}}{CH_3CH_2F}$$

(vii) $$\underset{\text{Bromoethane}}{CH_3-Br} \xrightarrow[-KBr]{KCN\ (alc)} \underset{\text{Acetonitrile}}{CH_3CN} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgBr/ether} \left[CH_3-\underset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{C}}=NMgBr\right] \xrightarrow[-NH_3,\ -Mg(OH)Br]{H^+/H_2O} \underset{\text{Propanone}}{CH_3-\underset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{C}}=O}$$

(viii) $$\underset{\text{But-1-ene}}{CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2} \xrightarrow[\text{Markownikoff's addition}]{HBr} \underset{\text{2-Bromobutane}}{CH_3CH_2\underset{Br}{\underset{|}{CH}}-CH_3} \xrightarrow[-HBr]{KOH\ (alc.),\ \Delta} \underset{\text{But-2-ene (Major product)}}{CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3}$$

(ix) $$\underset{\text{1-chlorobutane}}{2CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl} + 2Na \xrightarrow[\text{Wurtz reaction}]{\text{Dry ether}} \underset{\text{n-Octane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2\ CH_2CH_2\ CH_2CH_2CH_3} + 2NaCl$$

(x) $$\text{Benzene} \xrightarrow{Br_2/FeBr_3} \text{Bromobenzene} \xrightarrow[\text{Fittig reaction}]{2Na,\ Dry\ ether,\ \Delta} \text{Biphenyl} + 2NaBr$$

Question 22:

Explain why

(i) the dipole moment of chlorobenzene is lower than that of cyclohexyl chloride?

(ii) alkyl halides, though polar, are immiscible with water?

(iii) Grignard reagents should be prepared under anhydrous conditions?

Solution 22:

(i) sp^2-hybrid carbon in chlorobenzene is more electronegative than a sp^3-hybrid carbon in cyclohexylchloride, due to greater s-character. Thus, C atom of chlorobenzene has less tendency to release electrons to Cl than carbon atom of cyclohexylchloride.

As a result, C - Cl bond in chlorobenzene is less polar than in cyclohexylchloride. Further, due to delocalization of lone pairs of electrons of the Cl atom over the benzene ring, C-CI bond in chlorobenzene acquires some double bond character while the C — Cl in cyclohexy chloride is a pure single bond. In other words, C-Cl bond in chlorobenzene is shorter than in cyclohexyl chloride.

Since dipole moment is a product of charge and distance. therefore, chlorobenzene has lower dipole moment than cyclohexylchloride due to lower magnitude of negative charge on the Cl atom and shorter C- Cl distance.

(ii) Alkyl halides are polar molecules, therefore, their molecules are held together by dipole-dipole attraction.

The molecules of H_2O are hold together by H-bonds. Since the new forces of attraction between water and alkyl halide molecules are weaker than the forces of attraction already existing between alkyl halide - alkyl halide molecules and water-water molecules, therefore, alkyl halides are immiscible (not soluble) in water.

Alkyl halide are neither able to form H- bonds with water nor are able to break the H-bounding network of water

(iii) Grignard reagents are very reactive. They react with moisture present in the apparatus to form alkanes

$$R-Mg-X+H-OH\rightarrow$$
$$R-H+Mg\left(OH\right)X$$

Thus, Grignard reagents must be prepared under anhydrous conditions.

Question 23:

Give the uses of freon 12, DDT, carbon tetrachloride and iodoform.

Solution 23:

Iodoform: It was earlier used as an antiseptic but the antiseptic properties are due to the liberation of free iodine and not due to iodoform itself. Due to its objectionable smell, it has been replaced by other formulations containing iodine.

Carbon tetrachloride:

Uses:

(i) As an industrial solvent for oil, fats. resins etc. and also in dry cleaning.

(ii) $CC1_4$ vapours are highly non inflammable. thus $CC1_4$ is used as a fire extinguisher under the name pyrene.

(iii) Used in the manufacture of refrigerants and propellants for aerosol cans.

Freons: Freon-12 ($CC1_2F_2$) is most common freons in industrial use.

Uses For aerosol propellants, refrigeration and air conditioning purposes.

DDT (p -p' — Dichloro diphenyl — trichloro ethane):

(i) The use of DDT increased enormously on a world wide basis after World War Il, primarily because of its effectiveness against the mosquitoes that spreads malaria and other insects which damages crops.

(ii) However, problems related to extensive use of DDT began to appear in the late 1940 s. Many species of insects developed resistance to DDT, it was also discovered to have a high toxicity towards fishes. DDT is not metabolised very rapidly by animals, instead is deposited and stored in the fatty tissues. If the ingestion continues at a steady rate, DDT builds up within the animals overtime.

Question 24:

Write the structure of the major organic product in each of the following reactions:

$(i) CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl + NaL \xrightarrow{Acetone,heat}$

$(ii) (CH_3)_3 CBr + KOH \xrightarrow{Ethanol,heat}$

$(iii) CH_3CH(Br)CH_2CH_3 + NaOH \xrightarrow{Water}$

$(iv) CH_3CH_2Br + KCN \xrightarrow{aq.ethanol}$

$(v) C_6H_5ONa + C_2H_5Cl \longrightarrow$

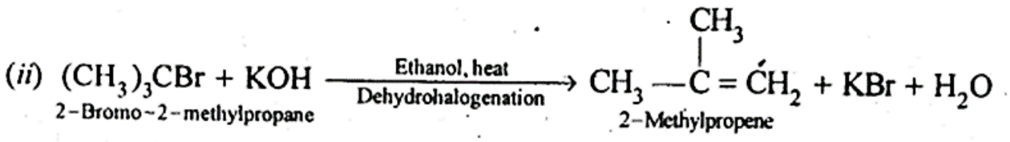
$(vi) CH_3CH_2CH_2OH + SOCI_2 \rightarrow$

$(vii) CH_3CH_2CH = CH_2 + HBr \xrightarrow{Peroxide}$

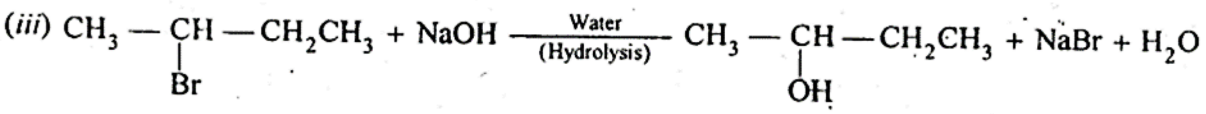
$(viii) CH_3CH = C(CH_3)_2 + HBr \rightarrow$

Solution 24:

(i) $\underset{\text{1-Chloropropane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl} + NaI \xrightarrow[\text{(Finkelstein reaction)}]{\text{acetone, heat}} \underset{\text{1-Iodopropane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2\,I} + NaCl$



(ii) $\underset{\text{2-Bromo-2-methylpropane}}{(CH_3)_3CBr} + KOH \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{\text{Ethanol, heat}} \underset{\text{2-Methylpropene}}{CH_3-\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}=CH_2} + KBr + H_2O$



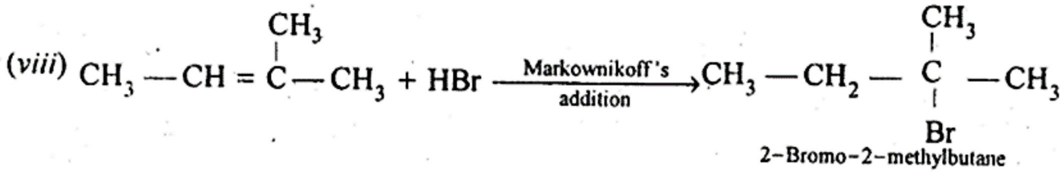
(iii) $CH_3-\underset{\underset{Br}{|}}{CH}-CH_2CH_3 + NaOH \xrightarrow[\text{(Hydrolysis)}]{\text{Water}} CH_3-\underset{\underset{OH}{|}}{CH}-CH_2CH_3 + NaBr + H_2O$

(iv) $CH_3CH_2Br + KCN \xrightarrow[\text{(Nucleophilic substitution)}]{\text{aq. ethanol}} \underset{\text{Propanenitrile}}{CH_3CH_2CN} + KBr$

(v) $\underset{\text{Sodium phenoxide}}{C_6H_5O^-Na^+} + \underset{\text{Ethylchloride}}{C_2H_5Cl} \xrightarrow[\text{synthesis}]{\text{Williamson's}} \underset{\text{Phenetole}}{C_6H_5-O-C_2H_5} + NaCl$

(vi) $\underset{\text{Propan-1-ol}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2OH} + SOCl_2 \xrightarrow[\text{substitution}]{\text{Nucleophilic}} \underset{\text{1-Chloropropane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl} + HCl + SO_2$

(vii) $\underset{\text{But-1-ene}}{CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2} + HBr \xrightarrow[\text{(Anti-Markownikoff's addition)}]{\text{Peroxide}} \underset{\text{1-Bromobutane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br}$



(viii) $CH_3-CH=\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}-CH_3 + HBr \xrightarrow[\text{addition}]{\text{Markownikoff's}} CH_3-CH_2-\underset{\underset{Br}{|}}{\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}}-CH_3$

2-Bromo-2-methylbutane

Question 25:

Write the mechanism of the following reaction:

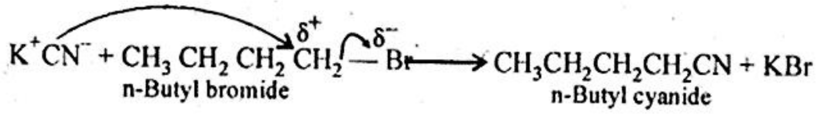
$n-BuBr + KCN \xrightarrow{ErOH-H_2O} n-BuCN$

Solution 25:

KCN is a resonance hybrid of the following two contributing structures:

$K^+\left[-:C=N: \leftrightarrow :C=N:^-\right]$

Thus, CN^- ion is an ambident nucleophile. Therefore, it can attack the "carbon atom of $C-Br$ bond in $n-BuBr$ either through C or N. Since C-C bond is stronger than C—N bond, therefore, attack occurs through C to from n-butyl cyanide.



$K^+CN^- + \underset{\text{n-Butyl bromide}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2\overset{\delta+}{C}H_2-\overset{\delta-}{Br}} \longrightarrow \underset{\text{n-Butyl cyanide}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CN} + KBr$

Question 26:

Arrange the compounds of each set in order of reactivity towards S_N2 displacement:

(i) 2-Bromo-2-Methyibutane, 1-Brompentane, 2-Bromopentane.

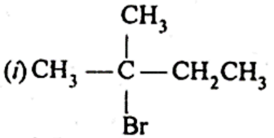
(ii) 1-Bromo-3-methylbutane, 2-Bromo-2-methylbutane,3-Bromo-2-methylbutane

(iii)1-Bromobutane,1-Bromo-2,2-dimethypropane,1-Bromo-2-methylbutane,1-Bromo-3-methyl butane.

Solution 26:

The S_N2 reactions reactivity depends upon steric hindrance. More the steric hindrance slower the reaction. Thus the order of reactivity will be 1° > 2° > 3°

(*i*)

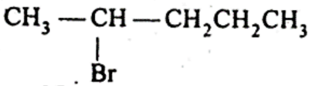


$CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{Br}{C}}-CH_2CH_3$

2-Bromo-2-methylbutane
(3°)

$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2-Br$

1-Bromopentane
(1°)

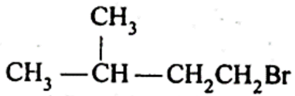


$CH_3-\underset{Br}{CH}-CH_2CH_2CH_3$

2-Bromopentane
(2°)

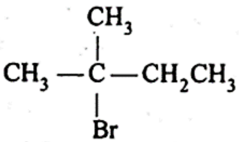
1-Bromopentane > 2-Bromopentane > 2-Bromo-2-methylbutane

(*ii*)



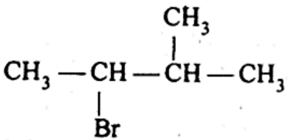
$CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2CH_2Br$

1-Bromo-3-methylbutane
(1°)



$CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{Br}{C}}-CH_2CH_3$

2-Bromo-2-methyl-butane (3°)



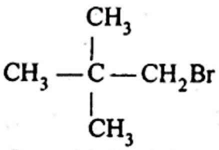
$CH_3-\underset{Br}{CH}-\overset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_3$

2-Bromo-3-methylbutane
(2°)

1-Bromo-3-methylbutane > 2-Bromo-3-methylbutane > 2-Bromo -2-methyl butane

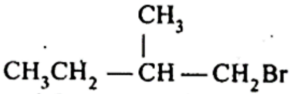
(*iii*) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$

1-Bromobutane
(1° with no branching)



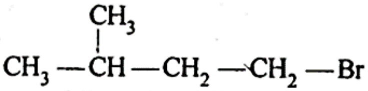
$CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-CH_2Br$

1-Bromo-2,2-dimethylpropane
(1° with two β-methyl groups)



$CH_3CH_2-\overset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2Br$

1-Bromo-2-methylbutane
(1° with one β-methyl group)



$CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2-CH_2-Br$

1-Bromo-3-methylbutane
(1° with one methyl group at γ-position)

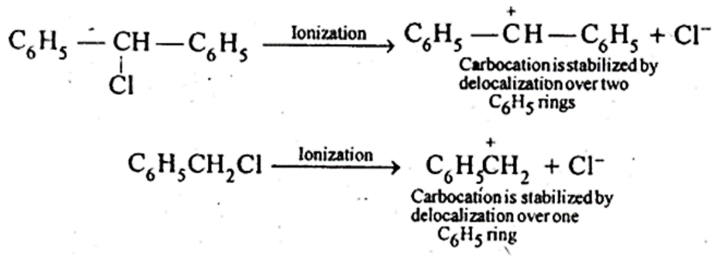
Since in case of 1° alkyl halides steric hindrance increases in the order) n-alkyl halides, alkyl halides with a substituent at any position other than the $\beta-$position, one substituent at the $\beta-$position, two substituents at the $\beta-$position, therefore, the reactivity decreases in the same order. Thus, the reactivity of the given alkyl bromides decreases in the order.
1-Bromobutane>l -Bromo-3-methylbutane>|-Bromo-2-methyjbutane>1-Bromo—2, 2-dimethyl propane.

Question 27:

Out of $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ and $C_6H_5CHClC_6H_5$ which is more easily hydrolysed by aqueous KOH.

Solution 27:

$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ is 10 aryl halide while $C_6H_5CH(Cl)C_6H_5$ is a 2° aryl halide In S_N1 reactions, the reactivity depends upon the stability of carbocations.



$$C_6H_5-\underset{\underset{Cl}{|}}{CH}-C_6H_5 \xrightarrow{\text{Ionization}} C_6H_5-\overset{+}{C}H-C_6H_5 + Cl^-$$

$$C_6H_5CH_2Cl \xrightarrow{\text{Ionization}} C_6H_5\overset{+}{C}H_2 + Cl^-$$

Since the $C_6H_5CHC_6H_5$ carbocation is more stable than $C_6H_5CH_2$ carbocation, therefore, $C_6H_5CHClC_6H_5$ gets hydrolysed more easily than $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ under S_N1 conditions. However, under S_N2 conditions, $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ gets hydrolysed more easily than $C_6H_5CHClC_6H_5$

Question 28:

p-Dichlorobenzene has higher m.p. and lower solubility than those of 0-and m-isomers. Discuss.

Solution 28:

The p-isomer being more symmetrical fits closely in the crystal lattice and thus has stronger inter- molecular forces of attraction than o - and m- isomers. Since during melting or dissolution, the crystal lattice breaks, therefore, a large amount of energy is needed to melt or dissolve the p-isomer than the corresponding o-and m-isomers. In other words, the melting point of the p-isomer is higher and its solubility lower than the corresponding o -and m- isomers.

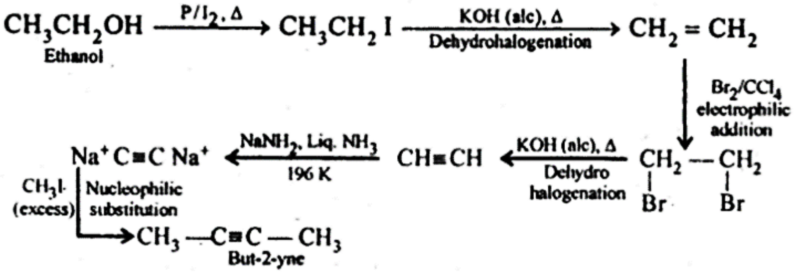
Question 29:

How the following conversions can be carried Out:
(i) Propene to propan-l-ol (ii) Ethanol to but-I-yne
(iii) I-Bromopropane to 2-bromopropane (iv) Toluene to benzyl alcohol
(v) Benzene to 4-bromonitrobenzene (vi) Benzyl alcohol to 2-phenylethanoic acid
(vii) Ethanol to propanenitrile (viii) Aniline to chlorobenzene
(ix) 2-Chlorobutane to 3,4-dimethylhexane (x) 2-Methyl-1 -propene to 2-chk>ro-2-methylpropane.
(xi) Ethyl chloride to propanoic acid (xii) But-1-ene to n-butyliodide
(xiii) 2-Chlropropane to 1 -propanol (xiv) Isopropyl alcohol to iodoform
(xv) Chlorobenzene to p-nitrophenol (xvi) 2-Bromopropane to 1-bromopropane
(xvii) Chloroethane to butane , (xviii) Benzene to diphenyl
(xix) tert-Butyl bromide to isobutyl bromide (xx) Aniline to phenylisocyanide

Solution 29:

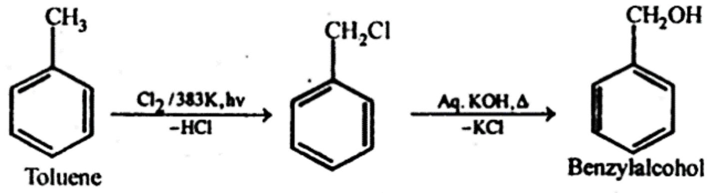
(*i*) $$\underset{\text{Propene}}{CH_3CH=CH_2} \xrightarrow{HBr/Peroxide} CH_3CH_2CH_2Br \xrightarrow[\text{Hydrolysis}]{Aq.KOH,\Delta} \underset{\text{Propan-1-ol}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2OH}$$

(*ii*)

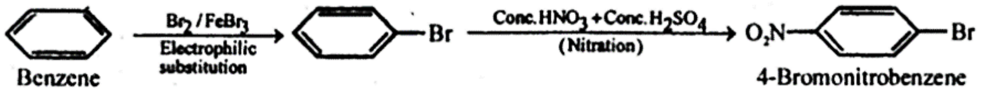


(*iii*) $$CH_3CH_2CH_2Br \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{KOH(alc),\Delta} CH_3CH=CH_2 \xrightarrow[\text{Mark. addition}]{HBr} \underset{\text{2-Bromopropane}}{CH_3-CHBr-CH_3}$$

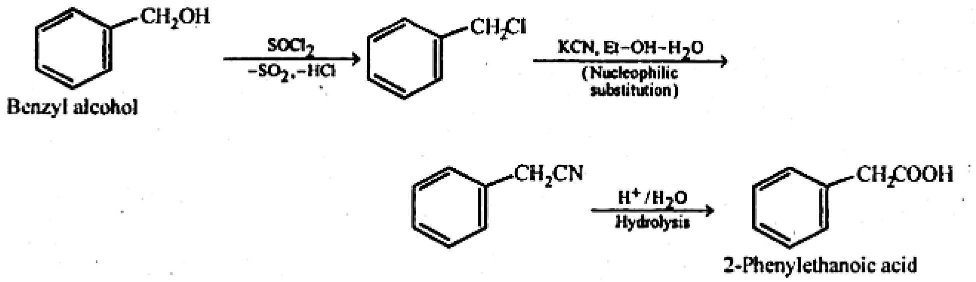
(*iv*)



(*v*)

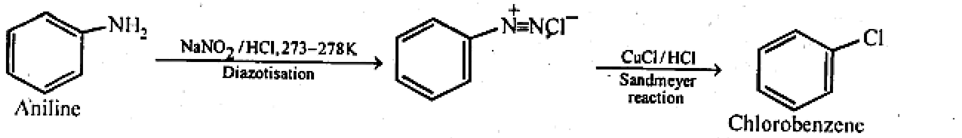


(*vi*)

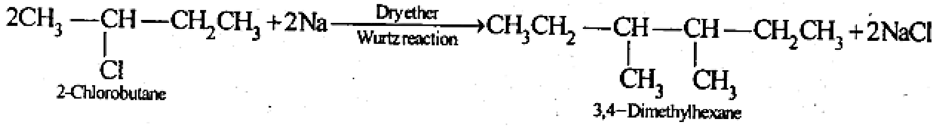


(*vii*) $$\underset{\text{Ethanol}}{CH_3CH_2OH} \xrightarrow{P/I_2,\Delta} CH_3CH_2I \xrightarrow[\text{(Nucleophilic substitution)}]{KCN,\ Et-OH-H_2O} \underset{\text{Propanenitrile}}{CH_3CH_2CN}$$

(*viii*)

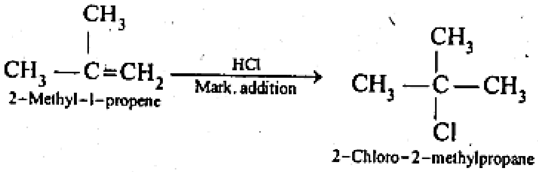


(*ix*)



$$2\underset{\text{2-Chlorobutane}}{CH_3-\underset{Cl}{CH}-CH_2CH_3}+2Na \xrightarrow[\text{Wurtz reaction}]{\text{Dry ether}} \underset{\text{3,4-Dimethylhexane}}{CH_3CH_2-\underset{CH_3}{CH}-\underset{CH_3}{CH}-CH_2CH_3}+2NaCl$$

(*x*)

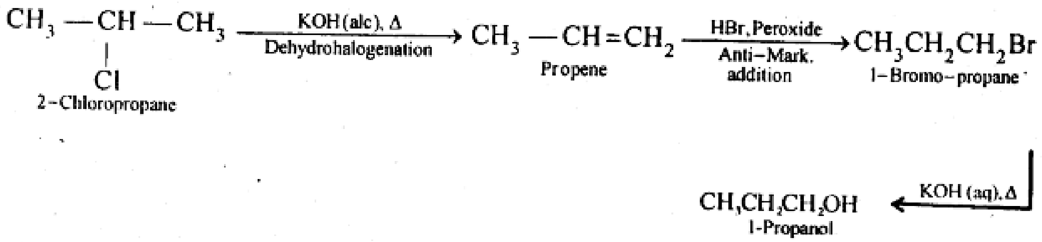


$$\underset{\text{2-Methyl-1-propene}}{CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{C}=CH_2} \xrightarrow[\text{Mark. addition}]{HCl} \underset{\text{2-Chloro-2-methylpropane}}{CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{Cl}{C}}-CH_3}$$

(*xi*) $\underset{\text{Ethyl chloride}}{CH_3CH_2Cl} \xrightarrow[\text{(Nucleophilic subsitution)}]{KCN,\ EtOH-H_2O} \underset{\text{Propanenitrite}}{CH_3CH_2CN} \xrightarrow[\text{Hydrolysis}]{H^+/H_2O} \underset{\text{Propanoic acid}}{CH_3CH_2COOH}$

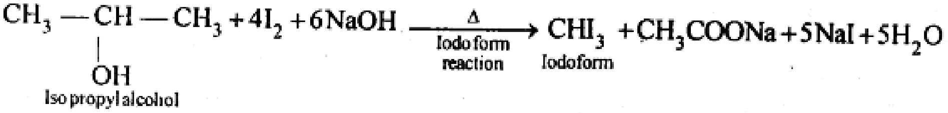
(*xii*) $\underset{\text{But-1-ene}}{CH_3CH_2CH{=}CH_2} \xrightarrow[\text{Anti-Mark. Addition}]{HBr/R\,COOR} CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br \xrightarrow[\text{Finkelstein reaction}]{NaI,\ acetone} \underset{\text{n-Butyliodide}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2I}$

(*xiii*)



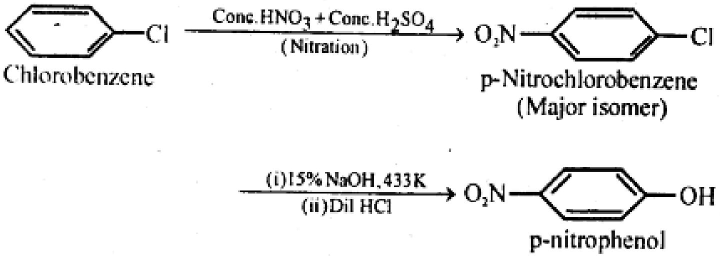
$$\underset{\text{2-Chloropropane}}{CH_3-\underset{\displaystyle Cl}{\underset{|}{CH}}-CH_3} \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{KOH(alc),\ \Delta} \underset{\text{Propene}}{CH_3-CH{=}CH_2} \xrightarrow[\text{Anti-Mark. addition}]{HBr,\ Peroxide} \underset{\text{1-Bromo-propane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2Br} \xrightarrow{KOH(aq),\ \Delta} \underset{\text{1-Propanol}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2OH}$$

(*xiv*)

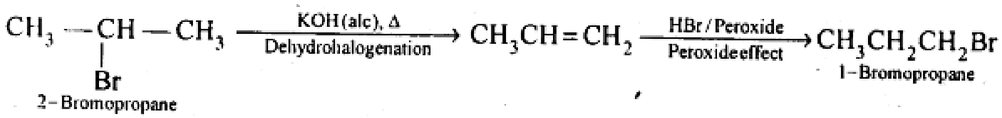


$$\underset{\text{Iso propyl alcohol}}{CH_3-\underset{\displaystyle OH}{\underset{|}{CH}}-CH_3} + 4I_2 + 6NaOH \xrightarrow[\text{Iodo form reaction}]{\Delta} \underset{\text{Iodoform}}{CHI_3} + CH_3COONa + 5NaI + 5H_2O$$

(*xv*)



(*xvi*)

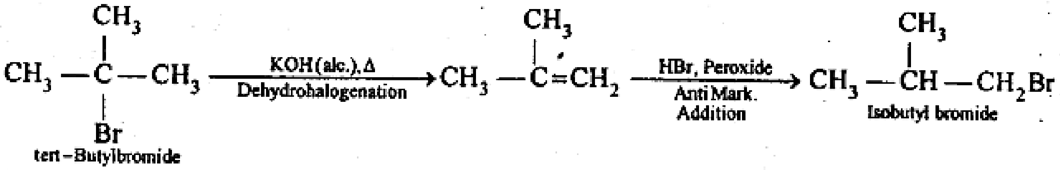


$$\underset{\text{2-Bromopropane}}{CH_3-\underset{\displaystyle Br}{\underset{|}{CH}}-CH_3} \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{KOH(alc),\ \Delta} CH_3CH{=}CH_2 \xrightarrow[\text{Peroxide effect}]{HBr/Peroxide} \underset{\text{1-Bromopropane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2Br}$$

(*xvii*) $2\underset{\text{Chloroethane}}{CH_3CH_2-Cl} + 2Na \xrightarrow[\text{Wurtz reaction}]{\text{Dry ether}} \underset{\text{Butane}}{CH_3CH_2-CH_2CH_3} + 2NaCl$

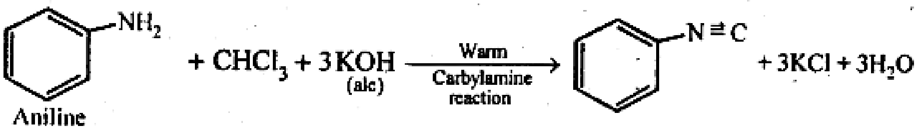
(*xviii*)

(*xix*)



$$\underset{\text{tert-Butylbromide}}{CH_3-\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{|}{\underset{\displaystyle Br}{\underset{|}{C}}}}-CH_3} \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{KOH(alc.),\ \Delta} CH_3-\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}{=}CH_2 \xrightarrow[\text{Anti Mark. Addition}]{HBr,\ Peroxide} \underset{\text{Isobutyl bromide}}{CH_3-\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\overset{|}{CH}}-CH_2Br}$$

(*xx*)



Question 30:

The treatment of alkyl chlorides with aqueous KOH leads to the formation of alcohols but in the presence of alcoholic KOH, alkenes are major products. Explain.

Solution 30:

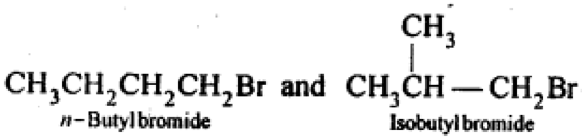
If aqueous solution, KOH is almost completely ionized to give OH^- ions which being a strong nucleophile brings about a substitution reaction on alkyl halides to form alcohols. Further in the aqueous solution, OH^- ions are highly solvated (hydrated). This solvation reduces the basic character of OH^- ions which, therefore, fails to abstract a hydrogen from the P - carbon of the alkyl chloride to form alkenes. In contrast, an alcoholic solution of KOH contains alkoxide (RO^-) ion which being a much stronger base than OH^- ions perferentially eliminates a molecule of HCI from an alkyl chloride to form alkenes.

Question 31:

Primary alkyl halide C_4H_9Br (a) reacted with alcoholic KOH to give compound (b) Compound (b) is reacted, with HBr to give (c) which is an isomer of (a). When (a) is reacted with sodium metal it give compound (d), C_8H_{18} which is different from the compound formed when n-butyl bromide is reacted with sodium. Give the structural formula of (a) and write the equations for all the reactions

Solution 31:

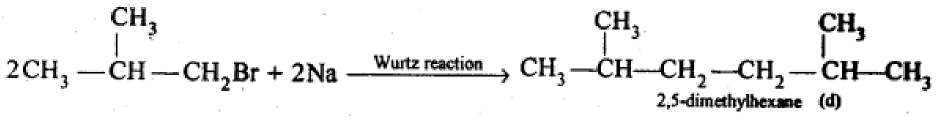
Ans. (i) There are two primary alkyl halides having the molecular formula, C_4H_9Br.



$$\underset{n\text{-Butyl bromide}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br} \text{ and } \underset{\text{Isobutyl bromide}}{CH_3\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}H-CH_2Br}$$

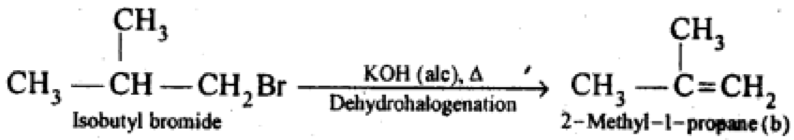
(ii) Since compound (a) when reacted with Na metal gave a compound (d) with molecular formula C_8H_{18} which was different from die compound obtained when n-butyl bromide was reacted with Na metal, therefore, (a) must be isobutyl bromide and compound (d) must be 2,3-dimethylhexane.

$$2CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br + 2Na \xrightarrow{\text{Wurtz reaction}} \underset{n\text{-Octane}}{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3}$$



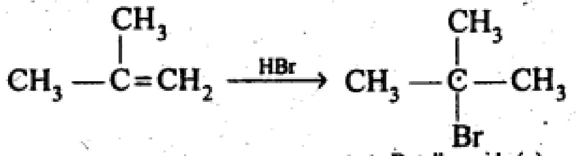
$$2CH_3-\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}H-CH_2Br + 2Na \xrightarrow{\text{Wurtz reaction}} \underset{\text{2,5-dimethylhexane (d)}}{CH_3-\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}H-CH_2-CH_2-\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}H-CH_3}$$

(iii) If compound (a) is isobutyl bromide. Than the compound (b) which it gives on treatment with alcoholic KOH must be 2-methyl-1-propane.



$$\underset{\text{Isobutyl bromide}}{CH_3-\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}H-CH_2Br} \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{\text{KOH (alc), }\Delta} \underset{\text{2-Methyl-1-propane (b)}}{CH_3-\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}=CH_2}$$

(iv) The compound (b) on treatment with HBr gives compound (c) in accordance with Markownikoff rule. Therefore, compound (c) is tert-butyl bromide which is an isomer of compound (a),i.e, isobutyl, bromide.



$$CH_3-\overset{\overset{\large CH_3}{|}}{C}=CH_2 \xrightarrow{HBr} CH_3-\underset{\underset{\large Br}{|}}{\overset{\overset{\large CH_3}{|}}{C}}-CH_3$$

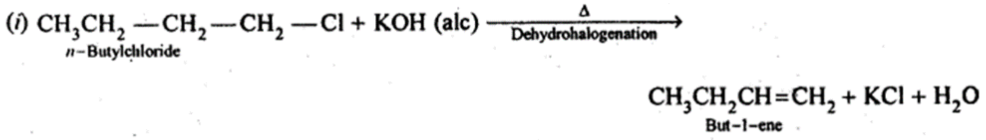
tert–Butylbromide (c)
(an isomer of compound (a))

Thus,
(a) is isobutyl bromide,
(b) is 2-methyl-1-propane,
(c) is tert-butylbromide, and
(d) is 2,5-dimethylhexane.

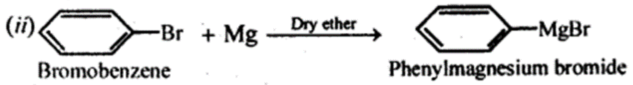
Question 32:

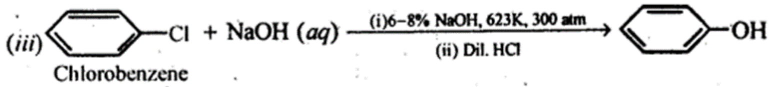
What happens when.
(i) n-butyi chloride is treated with alcoholic KOH.
(ii) bromobenzene is treated with Mg in the presence of dry ether.
(iii) chlorobenzene is subjected to hydrolysis.
(iv) ethyl chloride is treated with aqueous. KOH
(v) methyl bromide is treated with sodium in the presence of dry ether,
(vi) methyl chloride is treated with KCN.

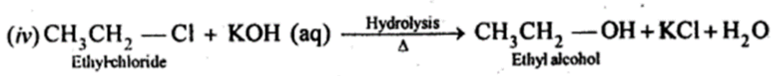
Solution 32:



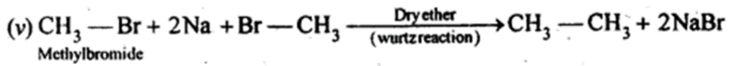
$$(i)\ CH_3CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Cl + KOH\ (alc) \xrightarrow[\text{Dehydrohalogenation}]{\Delta} CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2 + KCl + H_2O$$



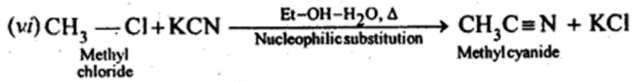




$$(iv)\ CH_3CH_2-Cl + KOH\ (aq) \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{Hydrolysis}} CH_3CH_2-OH + KCl + H_2O$$



$$(v)\ CH_3-Br + 2Na + Br-CH_3 \xrightarrow[\text{(wurtz reaction)}]{\text{Dry ether}} CH_3-CH_3 + 2NaBr$$



$$(vi)\ CH_3-Cl + KCN \xrightarrow[\text{Nucleophilic substitution}]{Et\text{–}OH\text{–}H_2O,\ \Delta} CH_3C\equiv N + KCl$$