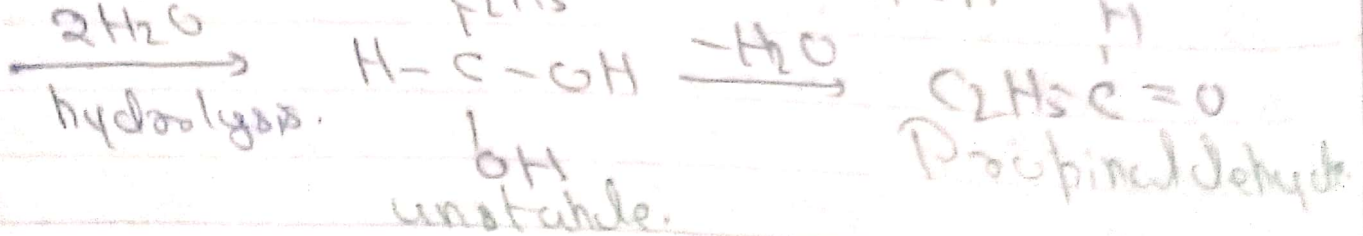
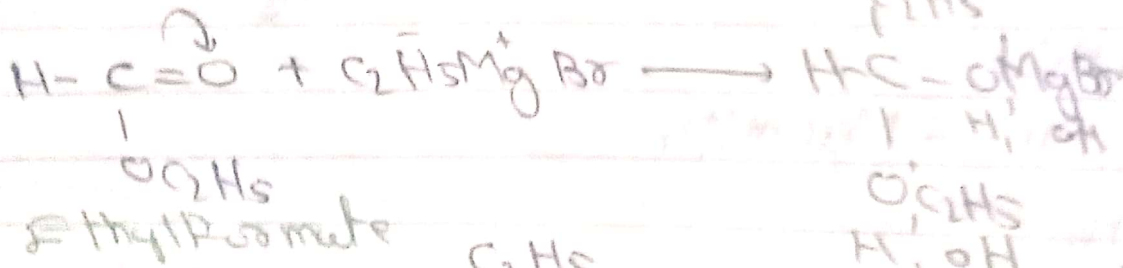
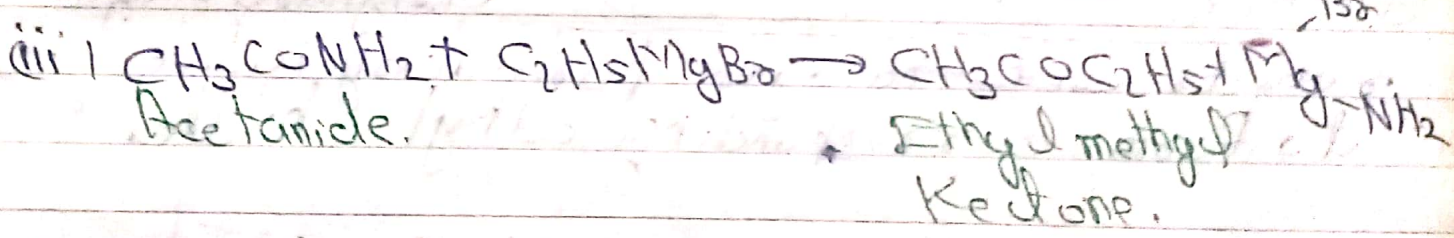
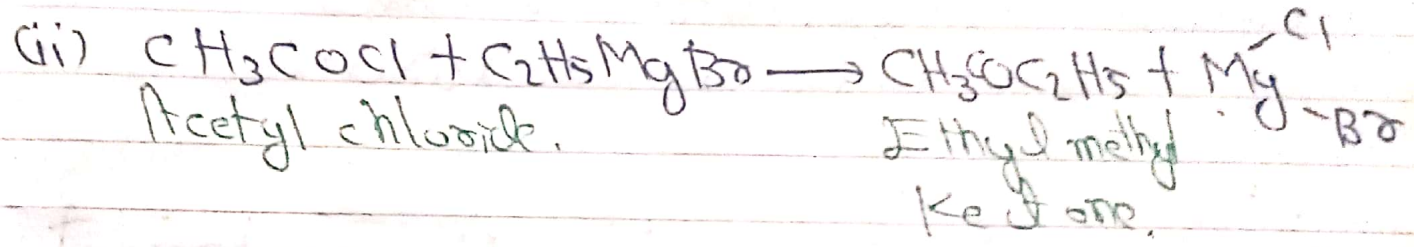
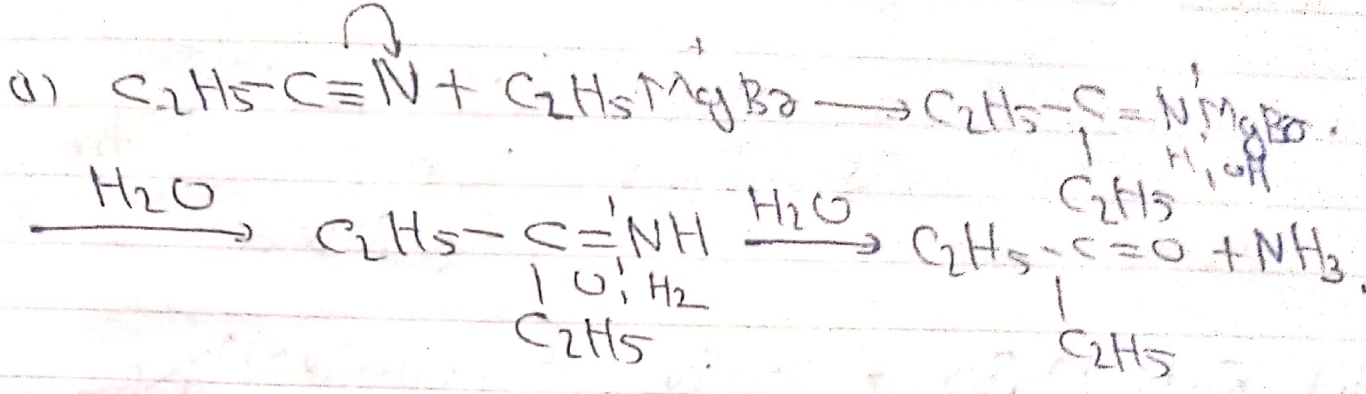


37. (a). Synthesis of aldehydes: Grignard reagent reacts with Formic acid ester in equimolecular proportion to form aldehyde.



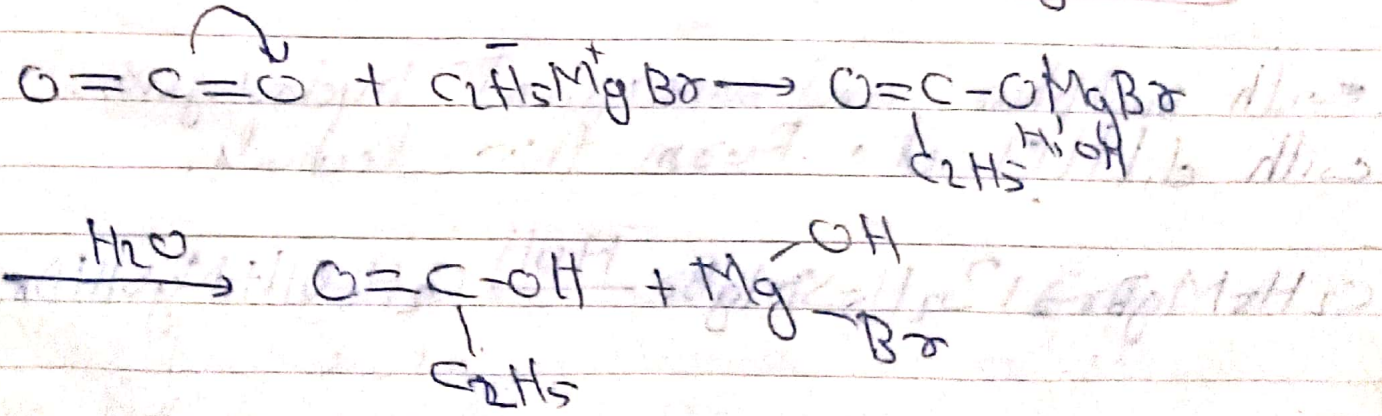
(4). Synthesis of Ketones - Grignard reagent

reacts with alkyl cyanide (except methyl cyanide), acid chloride and acid amide to form Ketones.



(5). Synthesis of Acids:- Grignard reagent

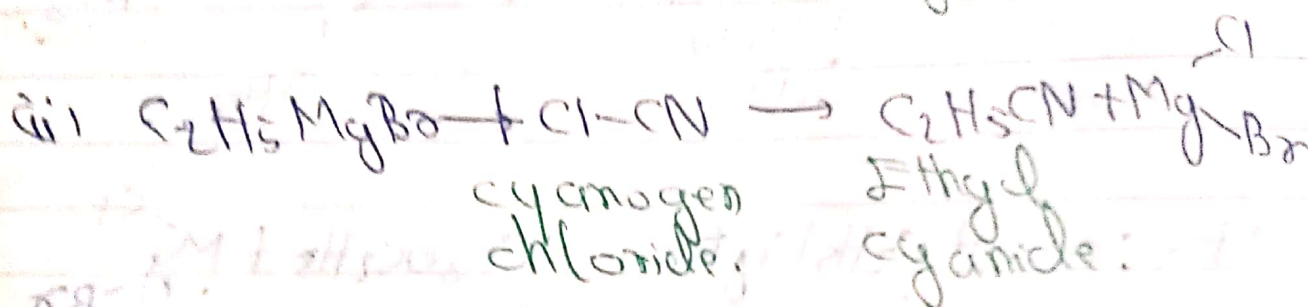
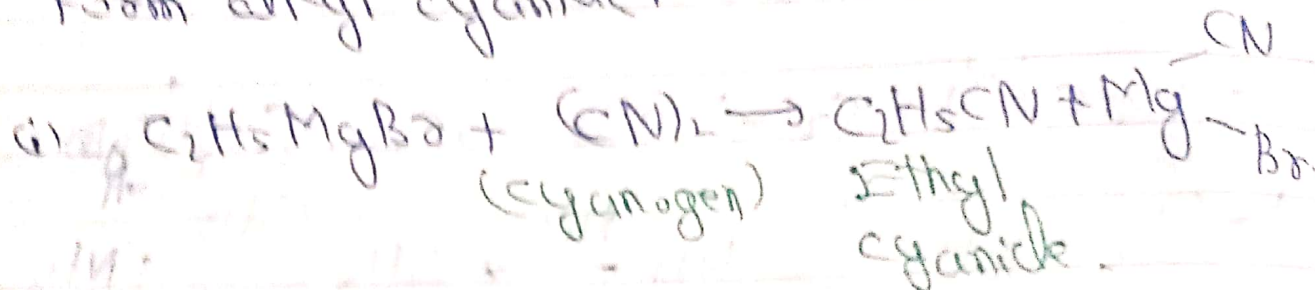
reacts with CO_2 to form carboxylic acids.



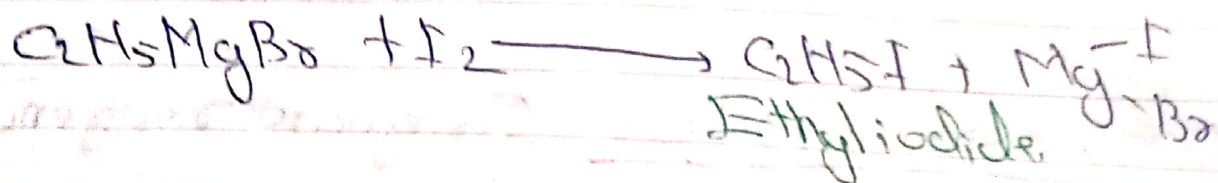
Propionic acid.

6). Synthesis of Alkyl cyanide - Grignard

reagent reacts with cyanogen or cyanogen chloride in equimolecular proportion to form alkyl cyanide.

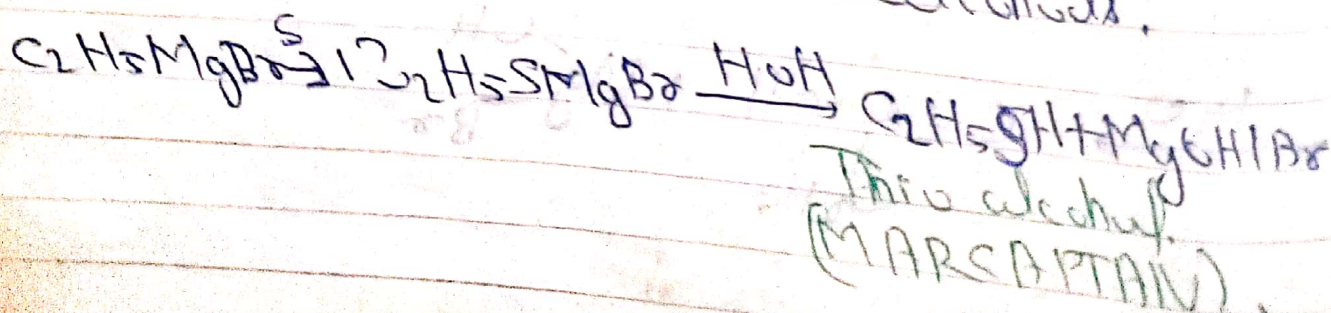


7). Synthesis of Alkyl halide - Grignard reagent reacts with halogen particularly iodide to form corresponding alkyl halide.



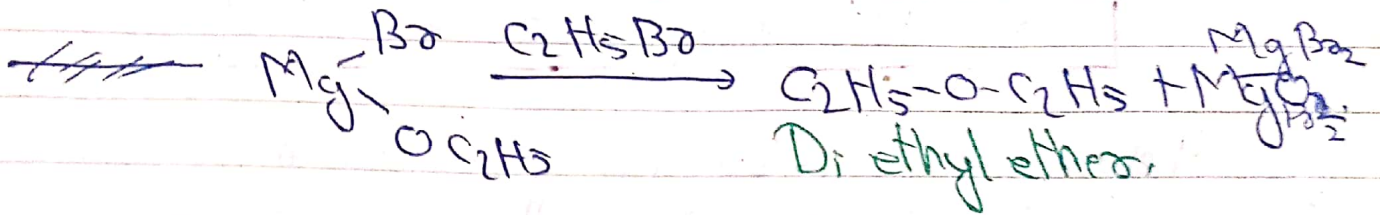
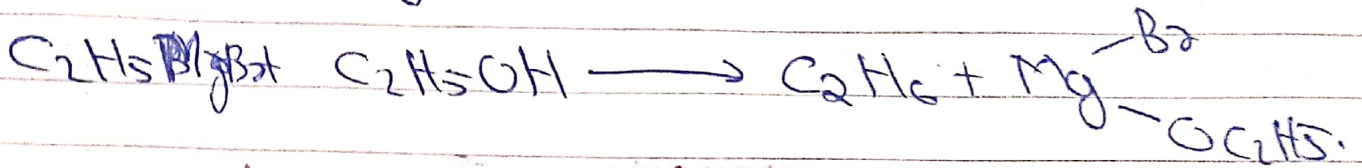
8). Synthesis of thioalcohols - By direct method

with sulphur and subsequent hydrolysis with dil HCl to form thioalcohols.

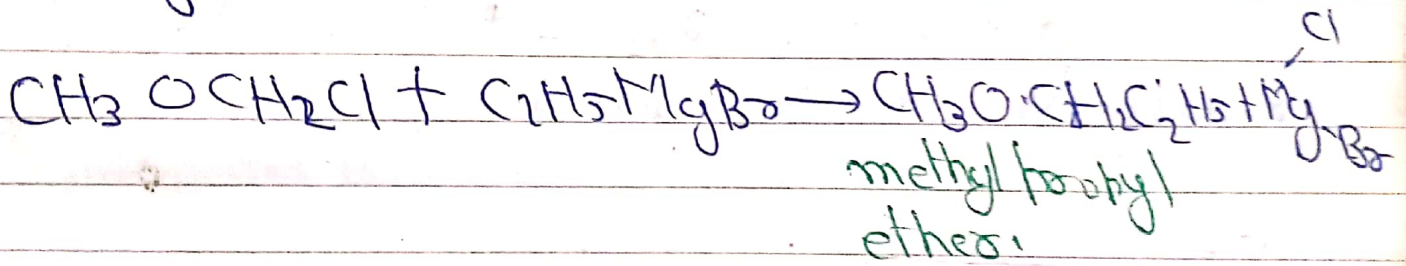


Imp.

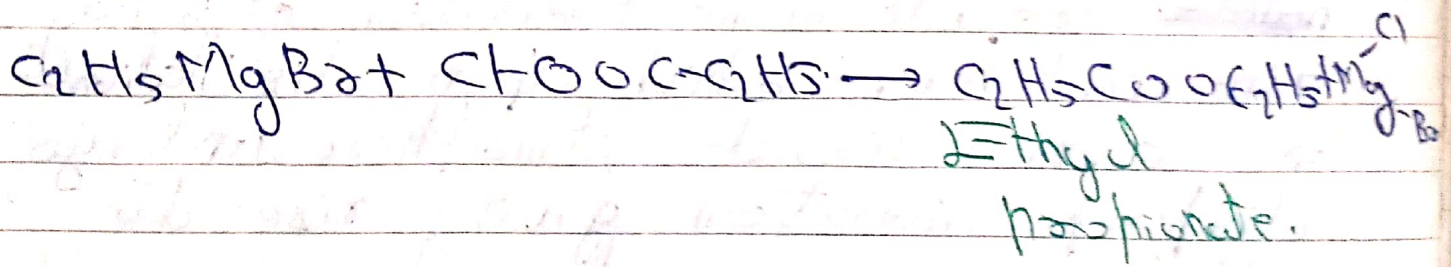
(9). Synthesis of Ethers - Ethers are obtained by treatment with alcohol followed by alkyl halide.



Higher ethers can be obtained by treatment of lower halogenated ether with Grignard reagent.



(10). Synthesis of esters - Esters are obtained by treatment with chloroformic ester.

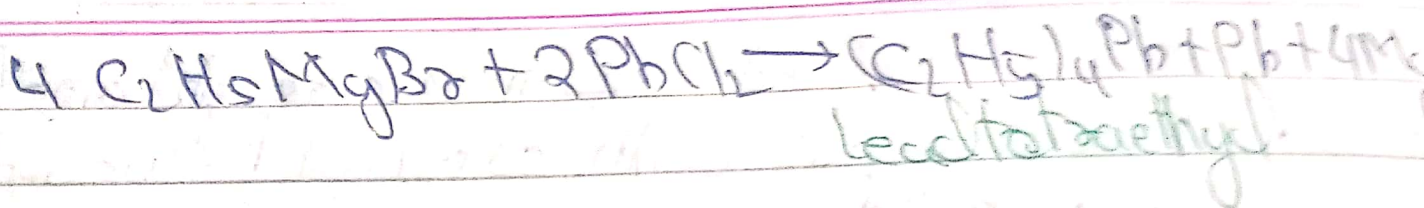


(11). Synthesis of organometallic compounds -

Organometallic compounds is obtained by treatment with metallic halide.

PAGE NO. 61

DATE / /



————— X —————