

CHAPTER 12

General Organic Chemistry

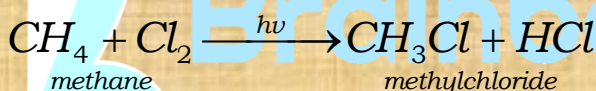
Organic reactions can be classified into four types. They are,

1. Substitution reactions
2. Addition reactions
3. Elimination reactions
4. Rearrangement reactions

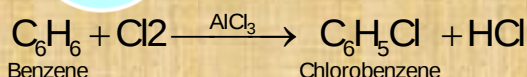
Substitution reaction:

Those reactions in which an atom or group from molecule are replaced another atom or group are called Substitution reaction.

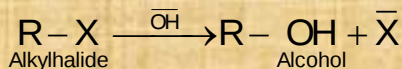
Ex. Free radical substitution reaction [Alkanes]



Electrophilic substitution reaction [Benzene]



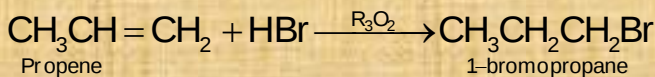
Nucleophilic substitution reaction [Alkyl halide]



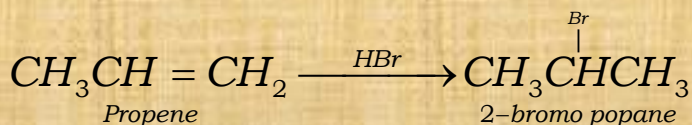
Addition reaction:

Those reactions in which a reagent combine with an unsaturated compound to form single saturated compound are called Addition reaction.

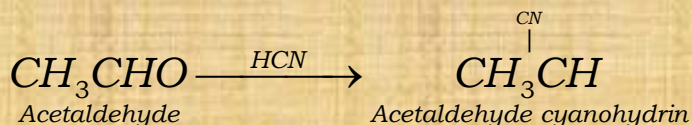
Free radical addition reaction [Anti Markonikov rule]



Electrophilic addition reaction [Alkene & Alkyne]

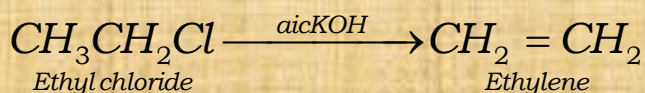


Nucleophilic addition reaction [Carbonyl compounds]



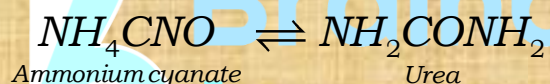
Elimination reaction:

- Those reactions which involves the loss of two or more atoms from the same or adjacent atoms of a substance leading to the formation of a multiple bond are called Elimination reaction.



Rearrangement reaction:

Those reactions which involving the migration of an atom or group from one atom to another within the same molecule are called Rearrangement reaction.



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