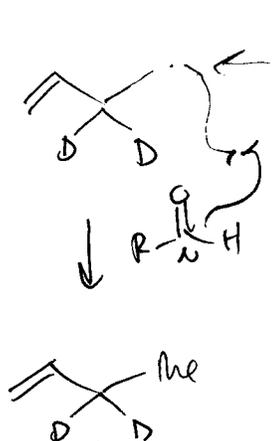
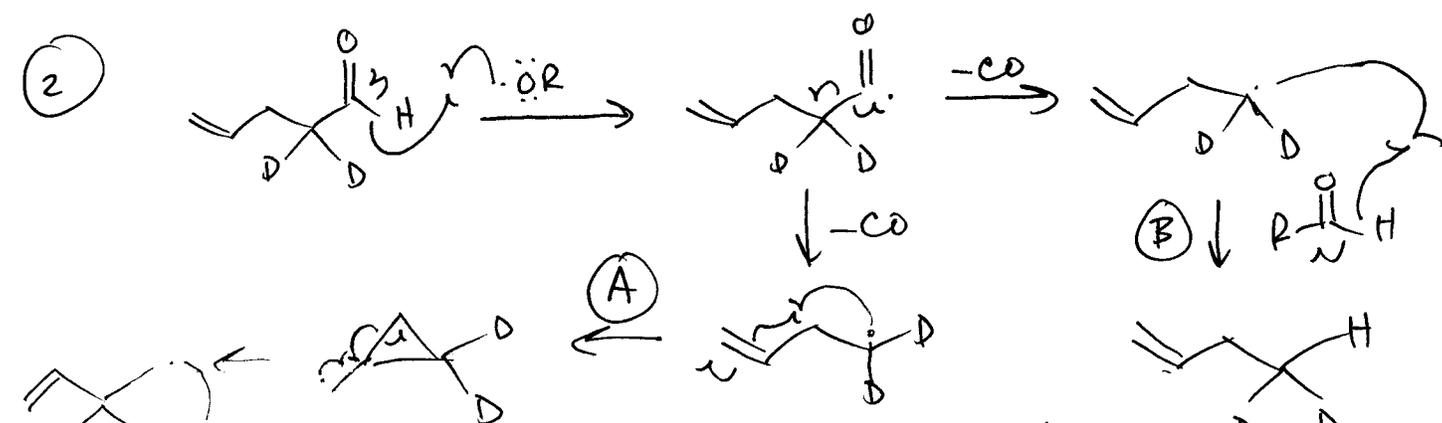
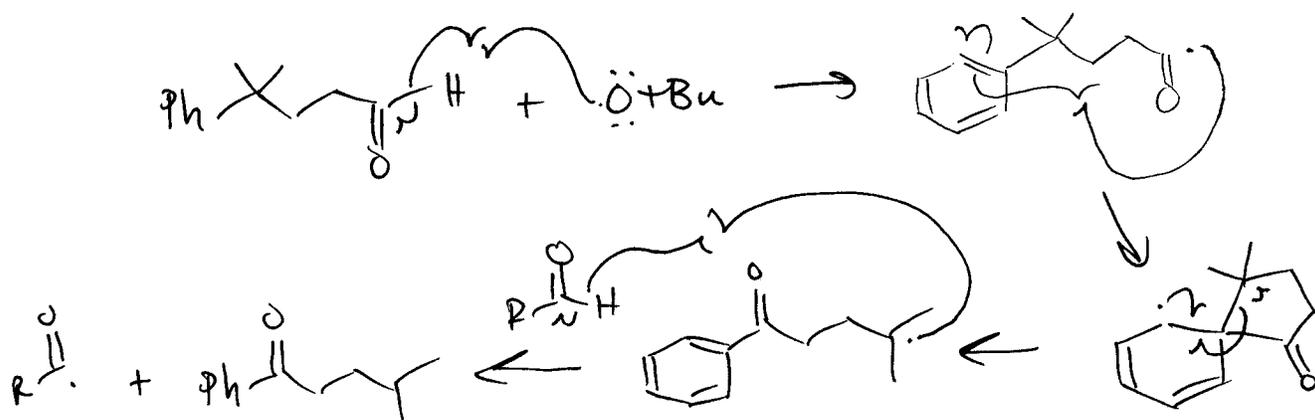
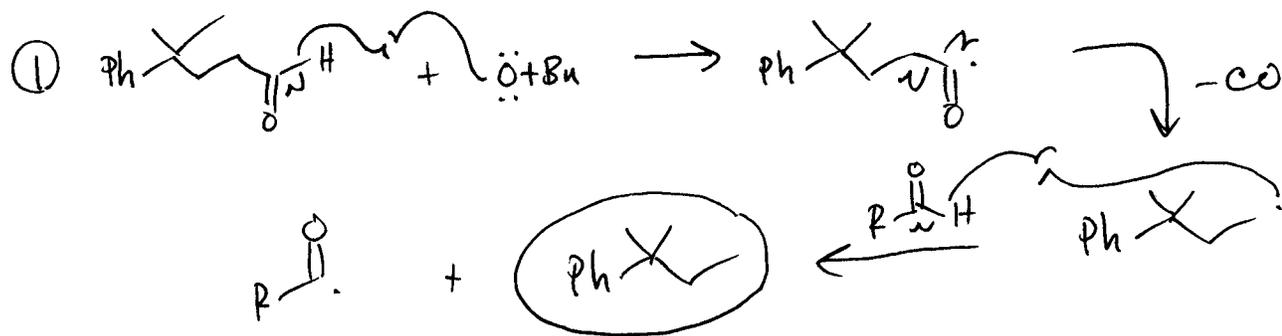


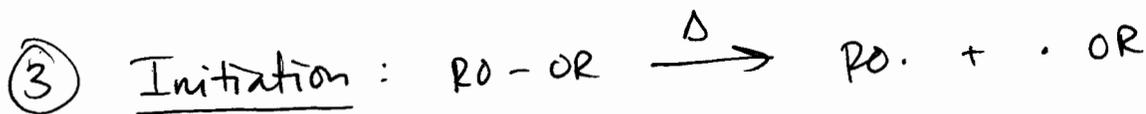
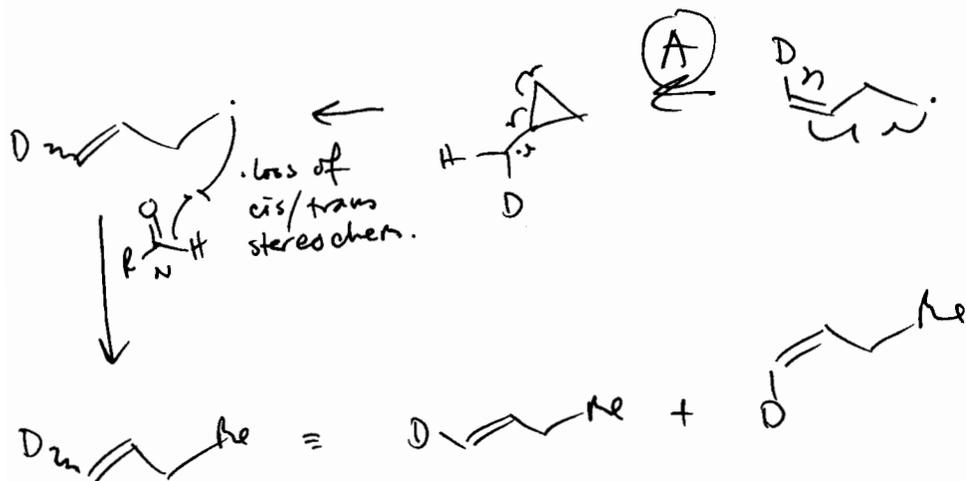
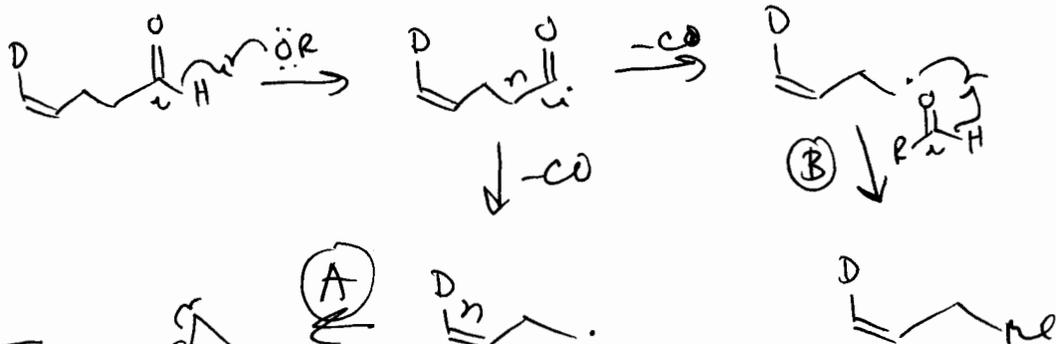
Problem Set 8: Radicals (optional) Answer Key



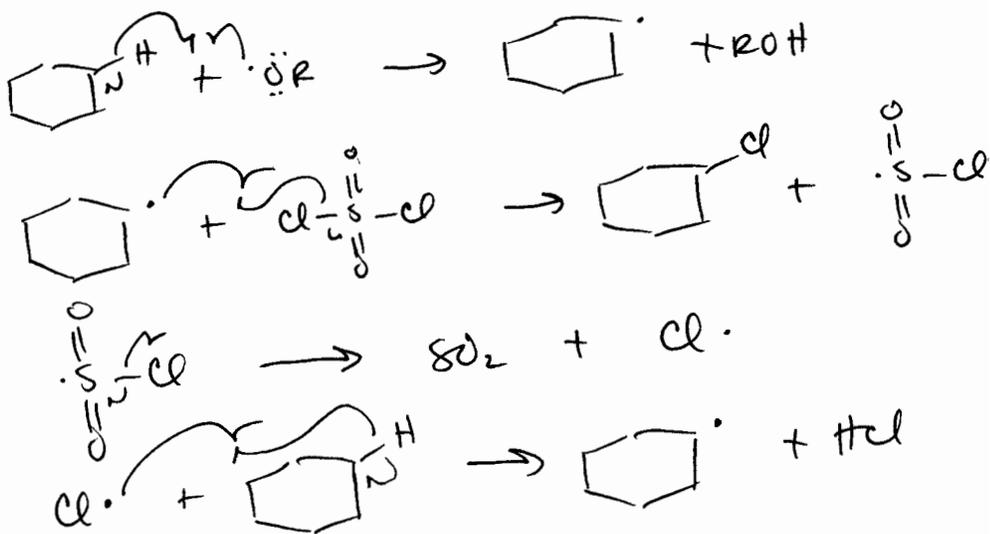
Step (A) is unimolecular, but step (B) is bimolecular. A dilute solution will favor (A) because odds are lower that the radical resulting from decarbonylation will encounter a molecule of RCHO. As the sol'n becomes more concentrated, k_B/k_A increases. (Same argument for both sets of reactions)

Practice Problems: Radicals

② (cont.)

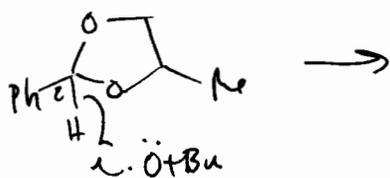


Propagation:

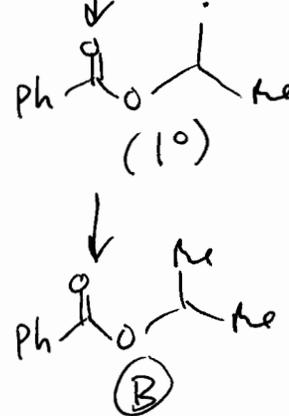
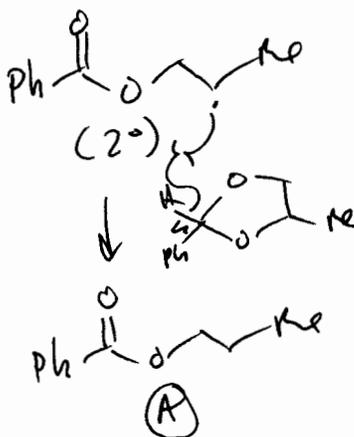


Practice Problems: Radicals

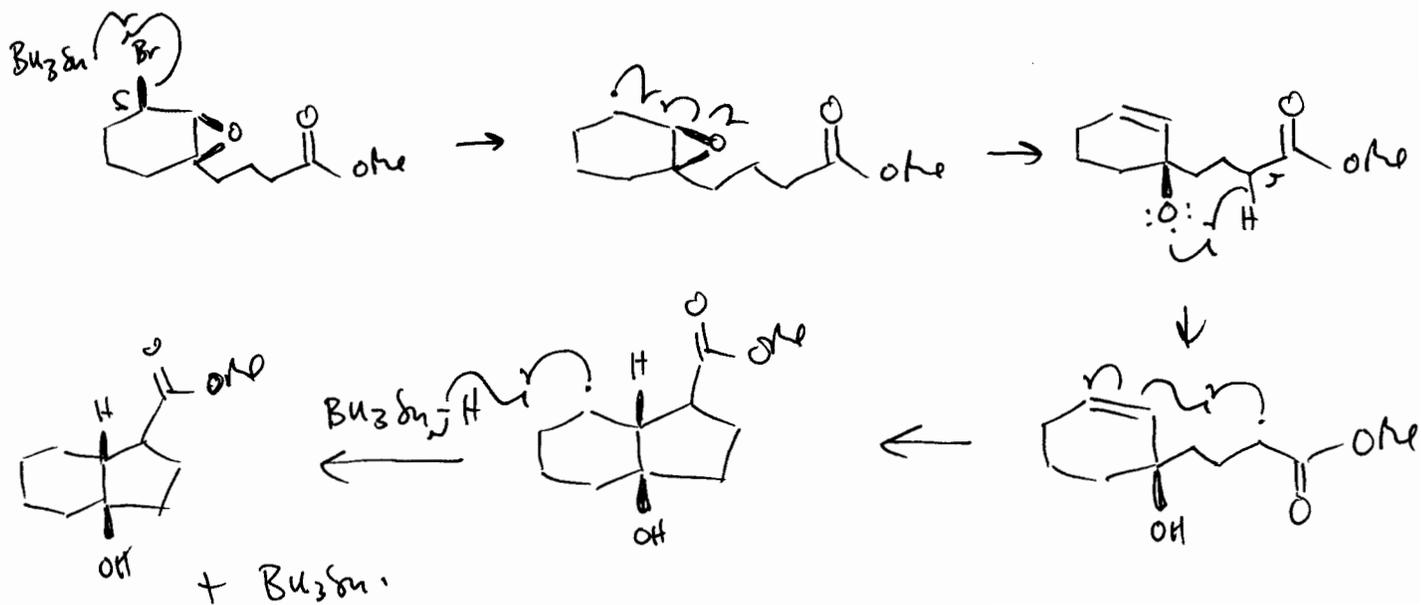
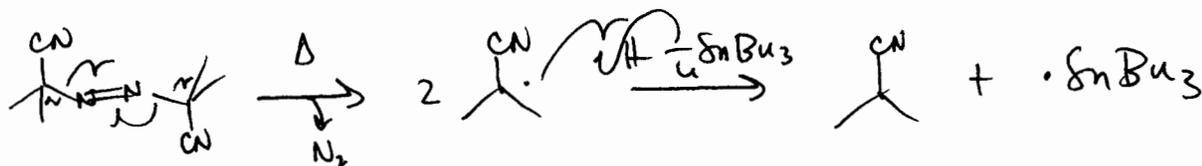
④



Mechanism for formation of (A) proceeds thru a 2° radical rather than a 1° radical (B).
2° more stable than 1°.



⑤



Practice Problems: Radicals

8

