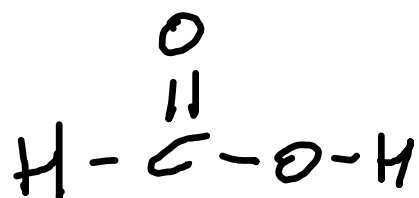


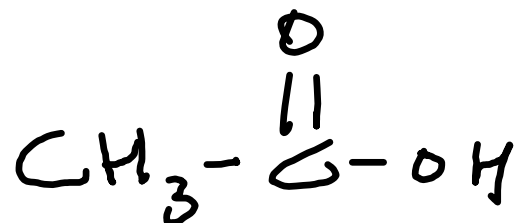
CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES

NOMENCLATURE



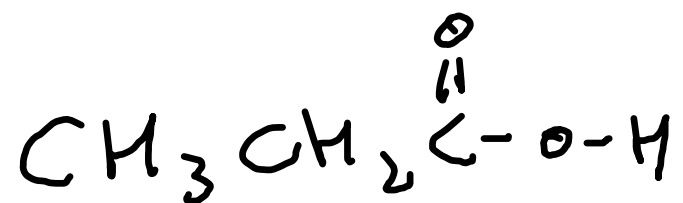
FORMIC
ACID

METHANOIC
ACID



ACETIC ACID

ETHANOIC
ACID



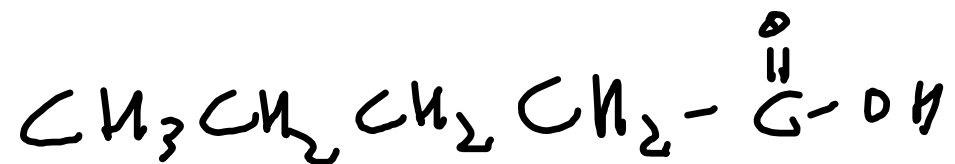
PROPLIONIC ACID

PROPANOIC ACID



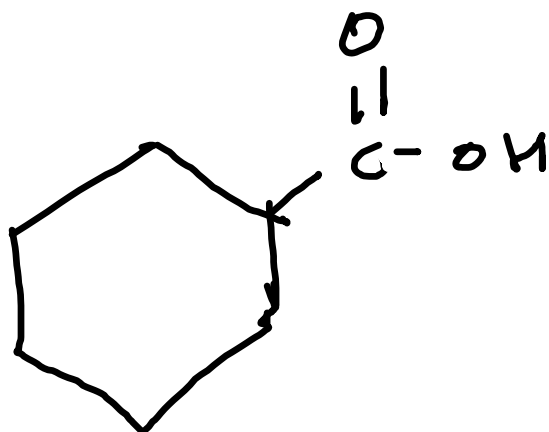
BUTYRIC ACID

BUTANOIC ACID

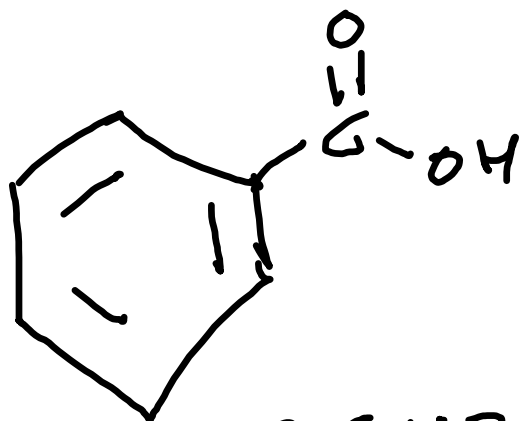


VALERIC ACID

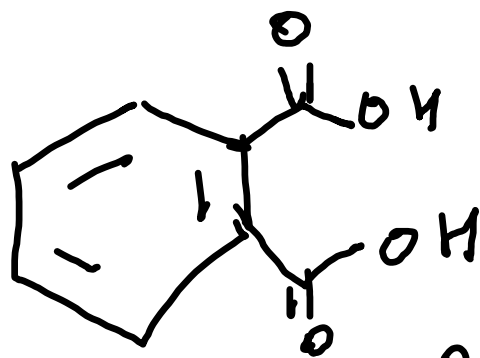
PENTANOIC ACID



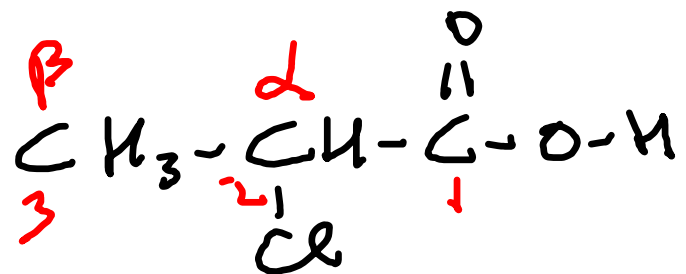
CYCLOHEXANE CARBOXYLIC
ACID



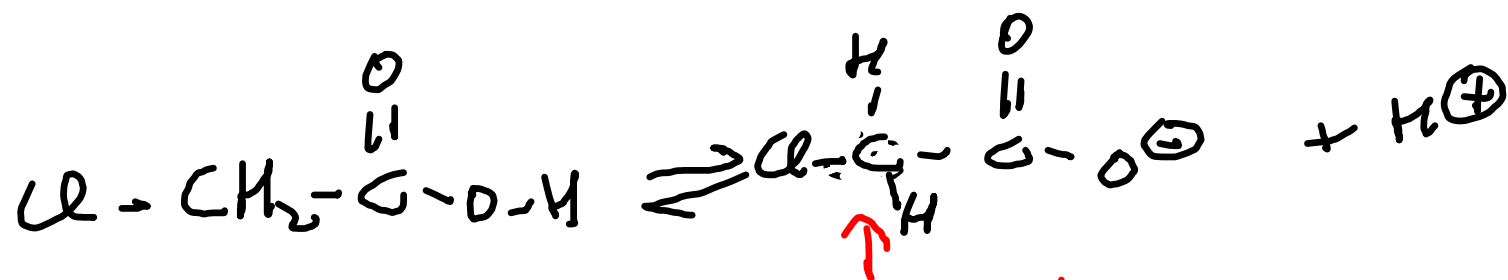
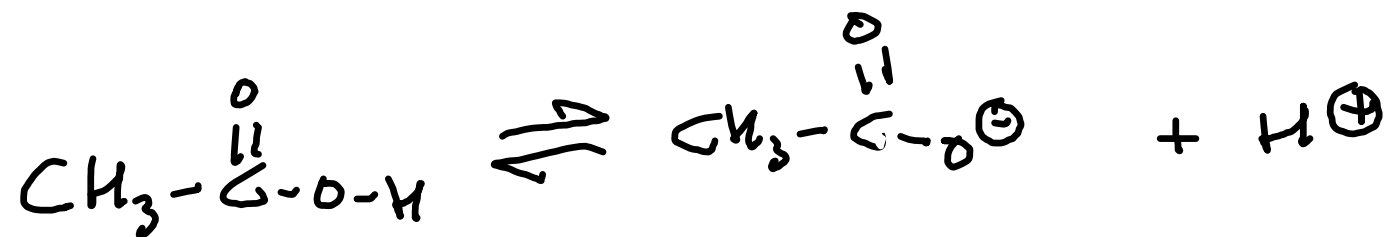
BENZOIC ACID



PHTHALIC ACID



α -CHLOROPROPANOIC ACID



more acidic

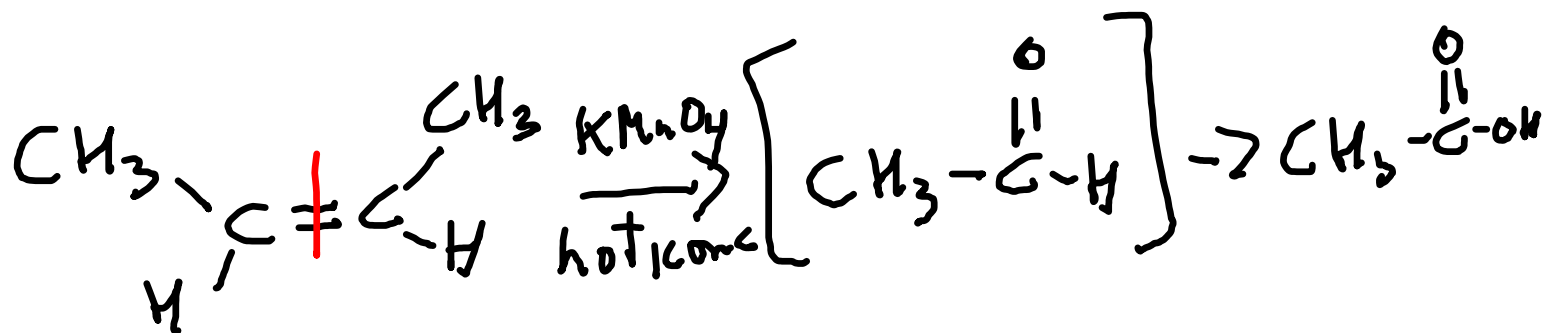
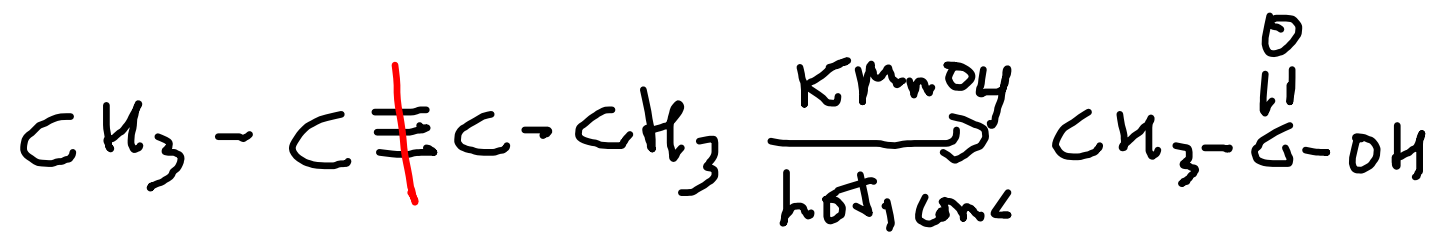
↑
stabilizes
negative
charge

SYNTHESIS

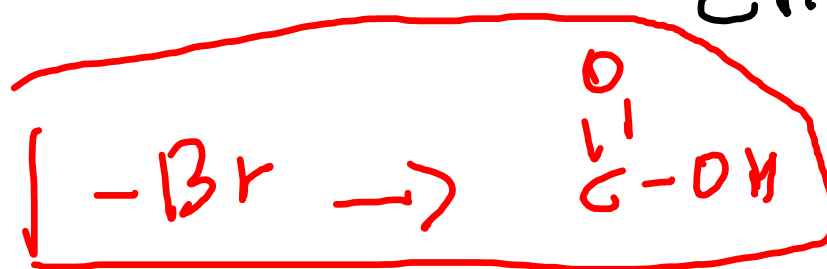
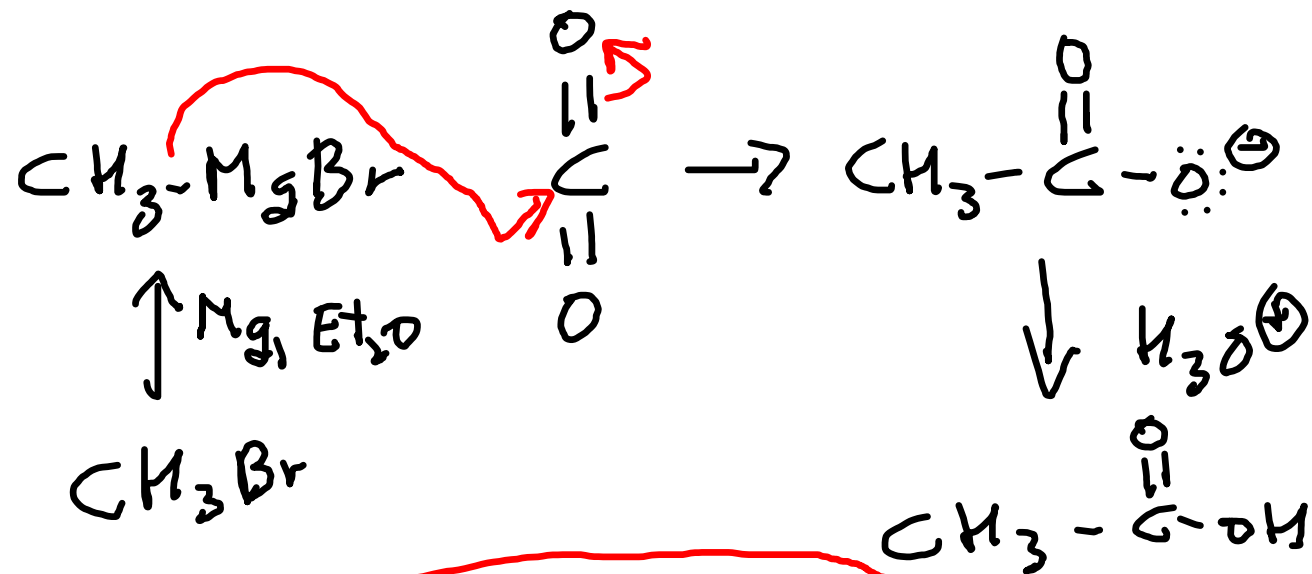
FROM PRIMARY ALCOHOLS



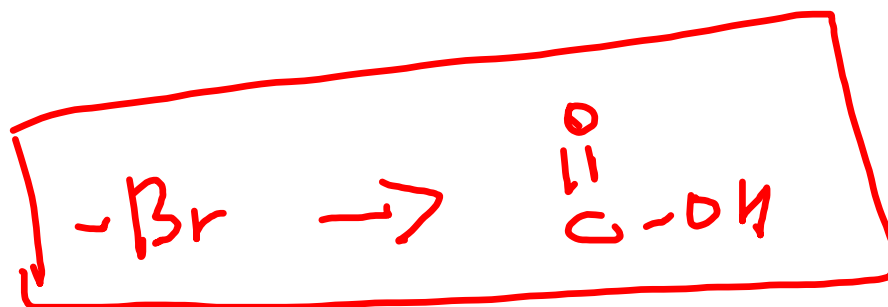
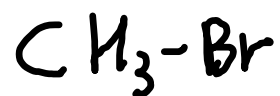
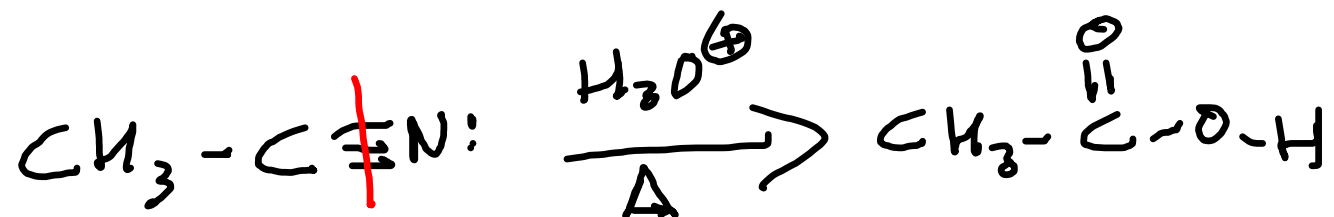
FROM ALKYNES OR ALKENES



CARBOXYLATION OF GRIGNARD

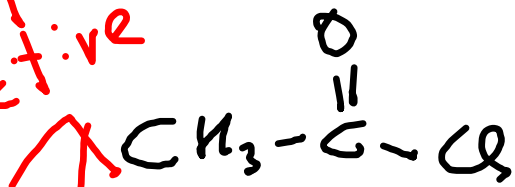


HYDROLYSIS OF NITRILES

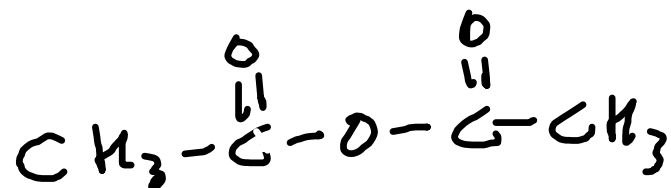


NUCLEOPHILIC ACYL SUBSTITUTION

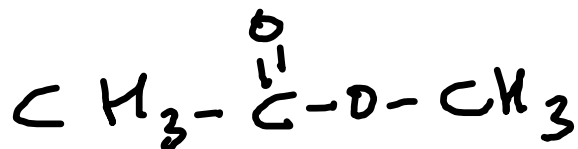
most
reactive



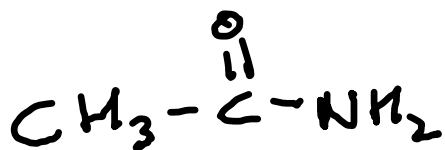
acid chloride



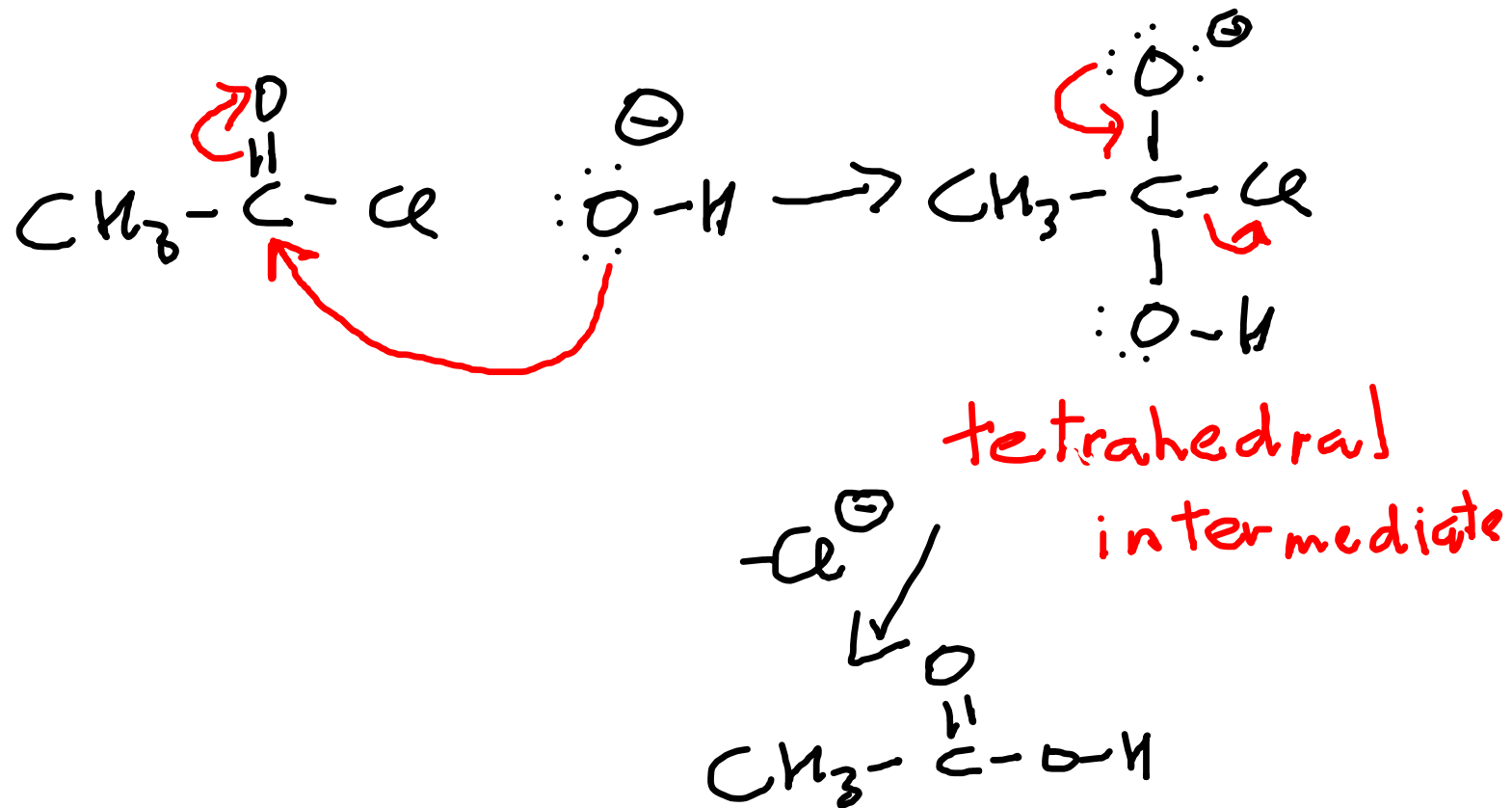
anhydride



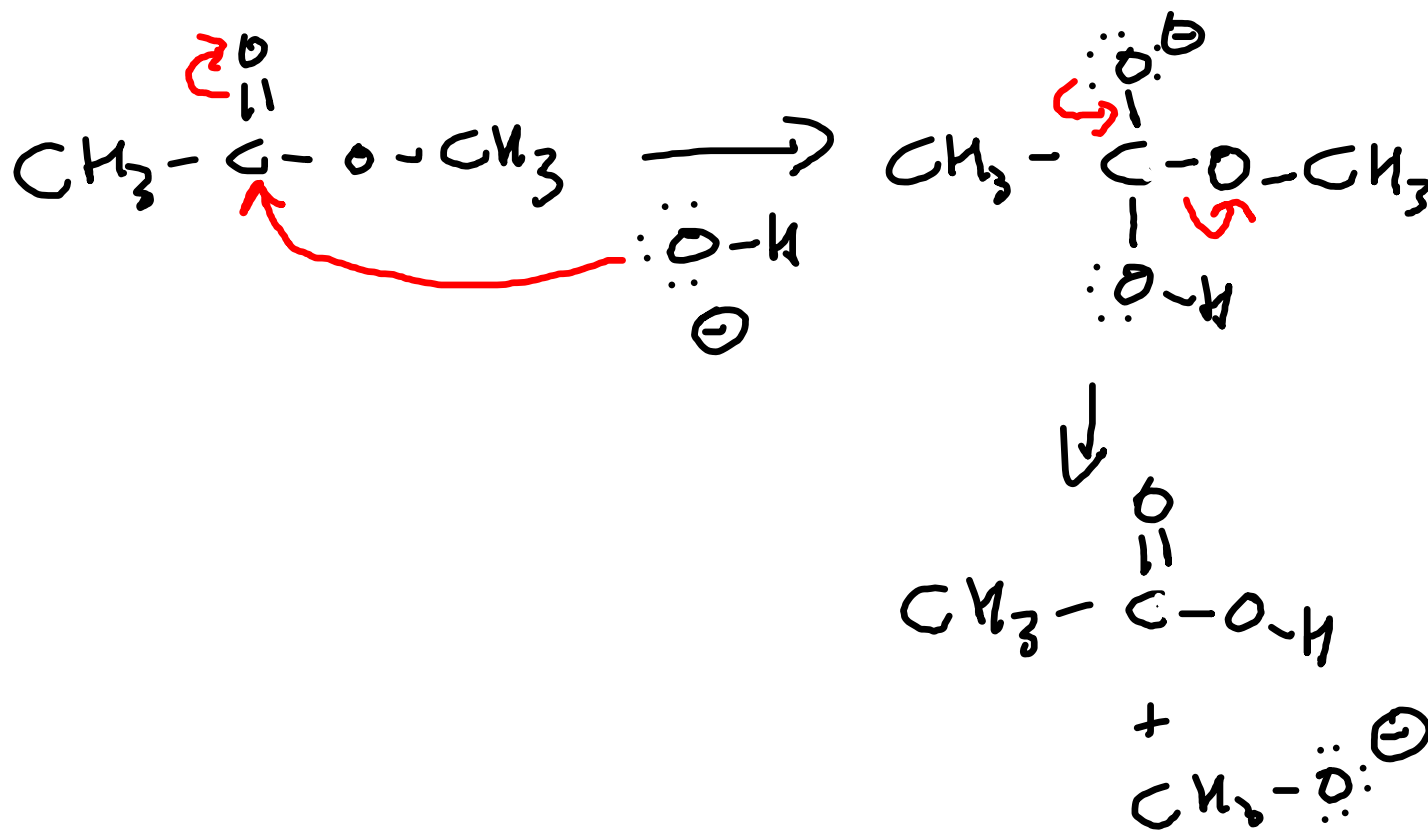
ester



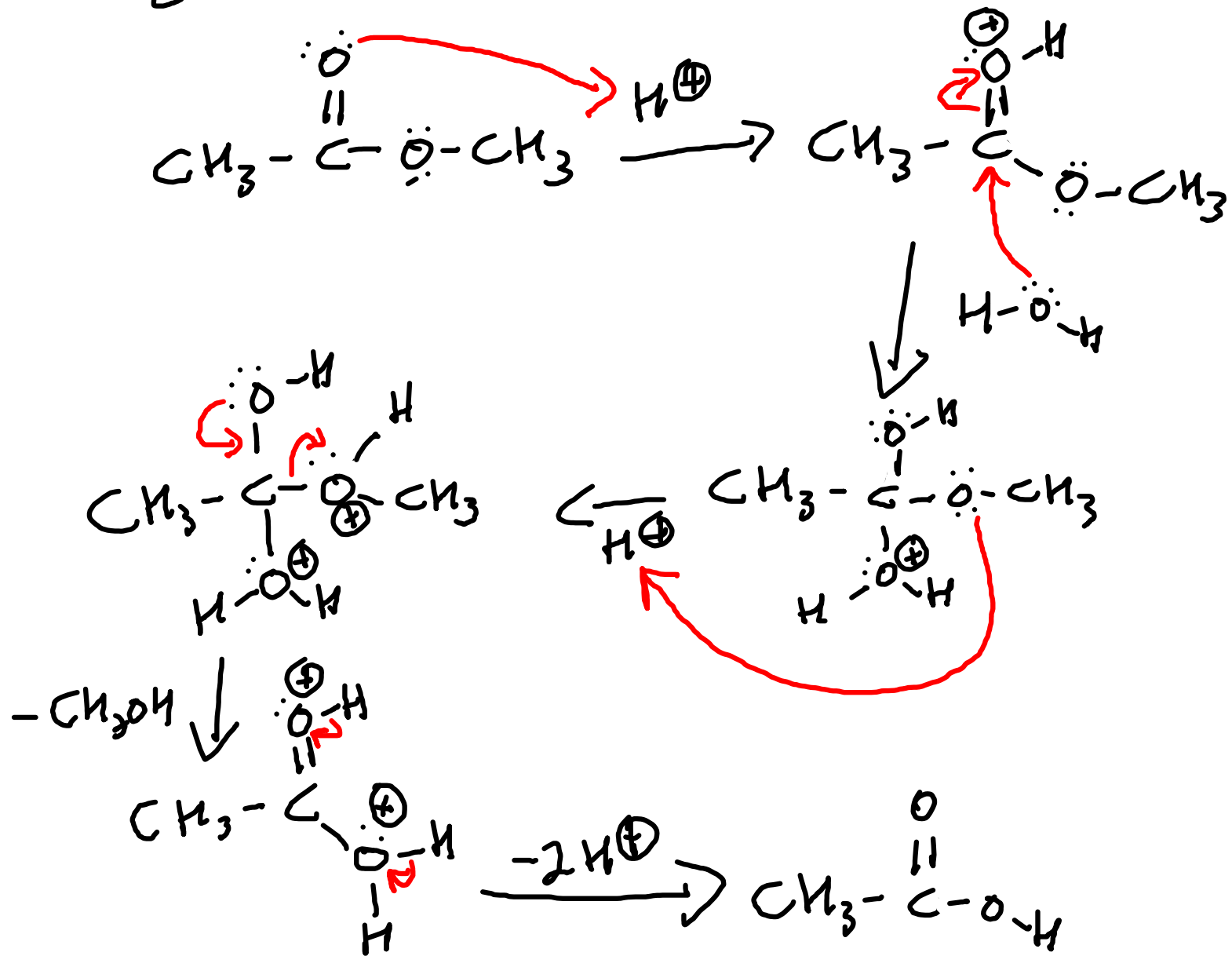
amide



ESTER HYDROLYSIS - BASIC



ESTER HYDROLYSIS - ACID



REACTIONS

