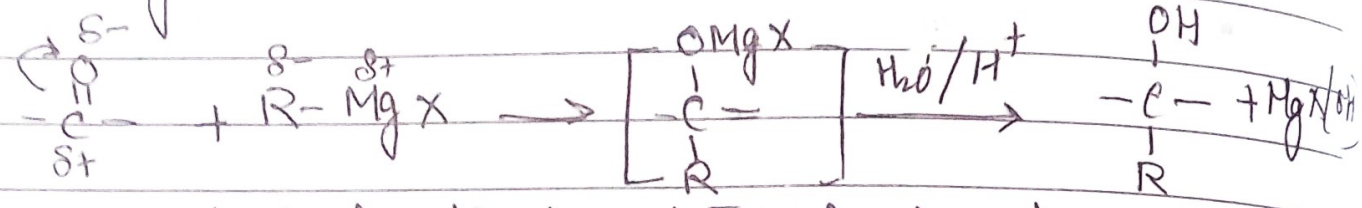
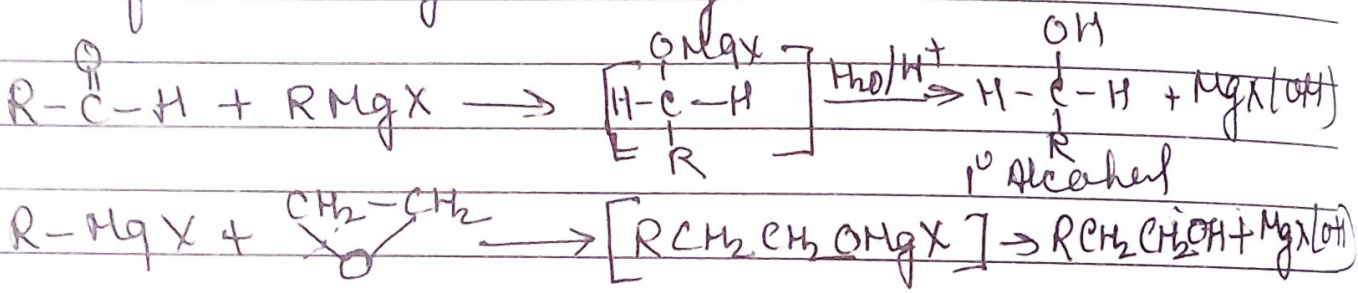
DATE: 7. Addition of G.R. (Grignard Reagent)

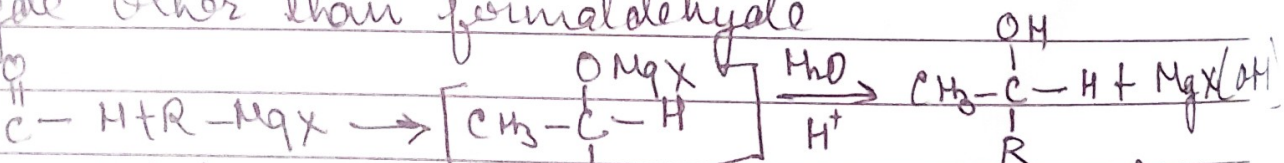
Grignard reagents react aldehyde & Ketone to form an addition compound which on hydrolysis with dil. acid gives the corresponding ~~acid~~ alcohol



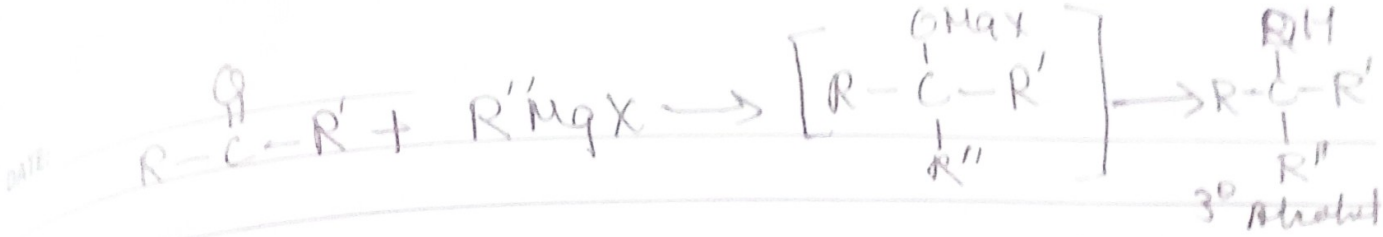
(a) Primary alcohol - It is obtained by treating G.R. with formaldehyde or ethylene oxide



(b) Secondary alcohol - It is obtained by treating a GR with aldehyde other than formaldehyde

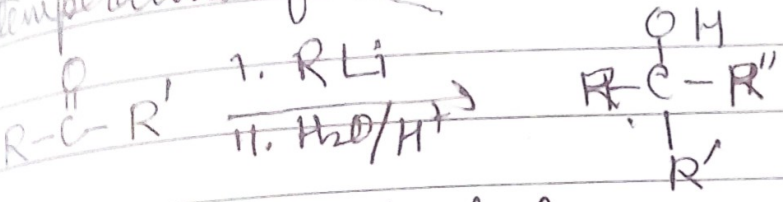


(c) Tertiary alcohol → It is obtained by treating G.R with Ketones



+ MgX(OH)

(3) Addition of Li Reagents to Addehyde and kolone
Li reacts with aldehyde and kolone at very low temperature forms alcohol. $RX + 2Li \rightarrow RL + LiX$



3° Alcohol.

Properties of alcohol :-

Alcohols are reactive compounds. They are attacked by polar or ionic reagent because (1) The C–O and O–H bonds of alcohols are polar since oxygen is highly electronegative.

(2) The oxygen atom of alcohol is an electron rich centre because it has two unshared pair of electrons.