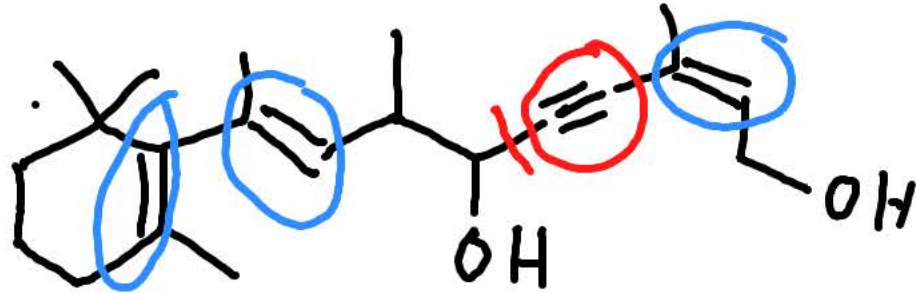
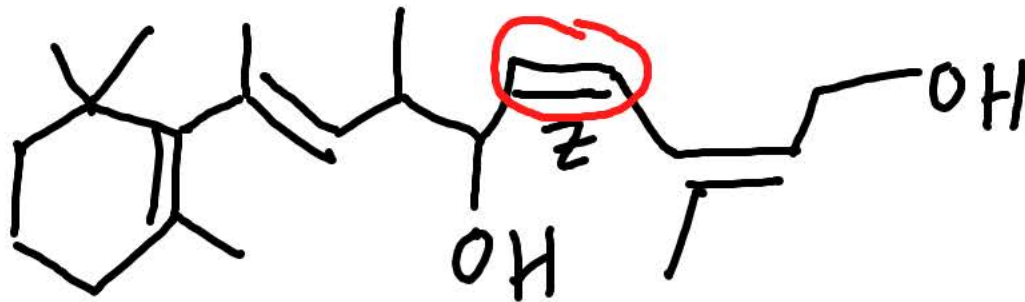


Hydrogénation de Lindlar: Hofman-LaRoche (Bale)



Pd/C/PbSO₄/quinoline



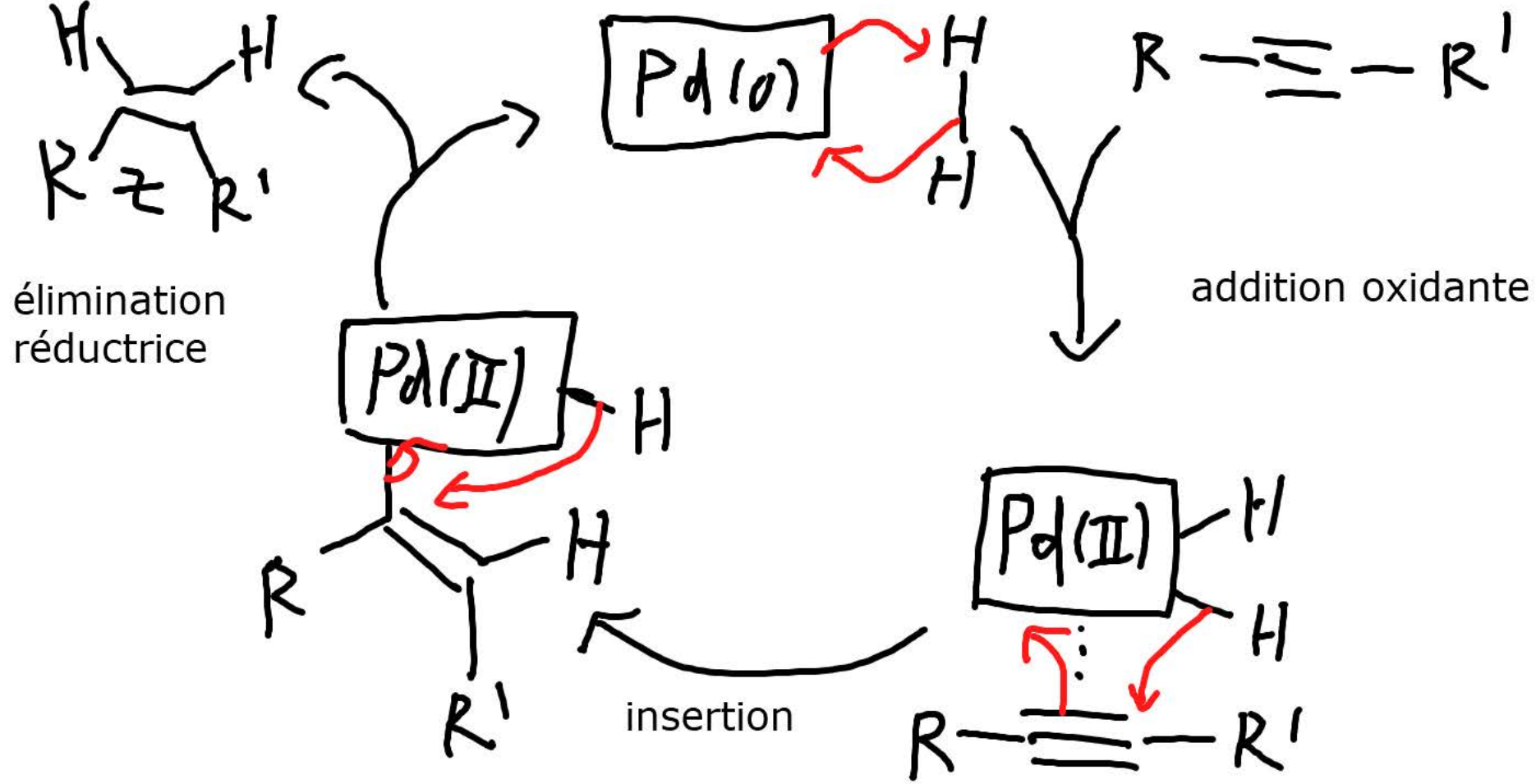
rétinol/vitamine A



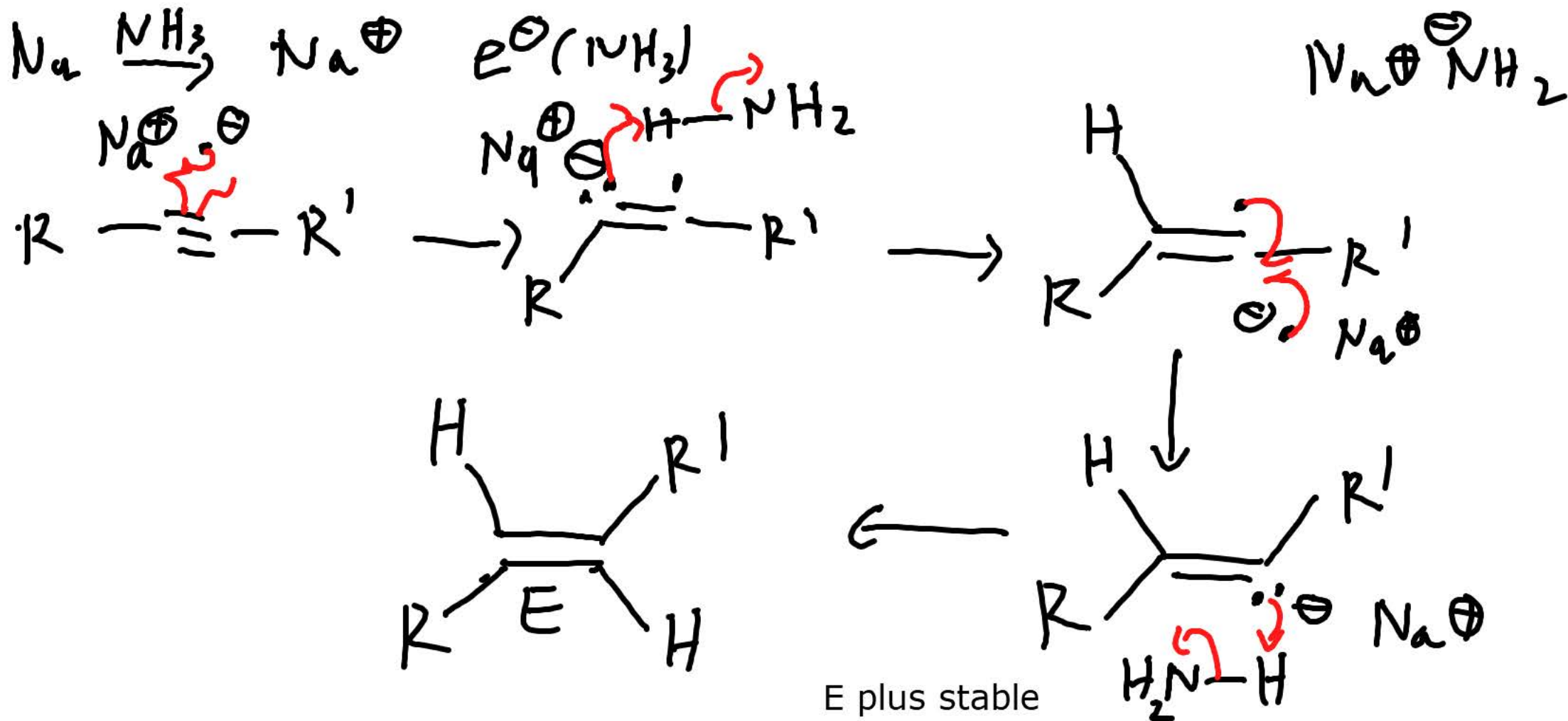
quinoline

se lie sur la surface du Pd et diminue la réactivité

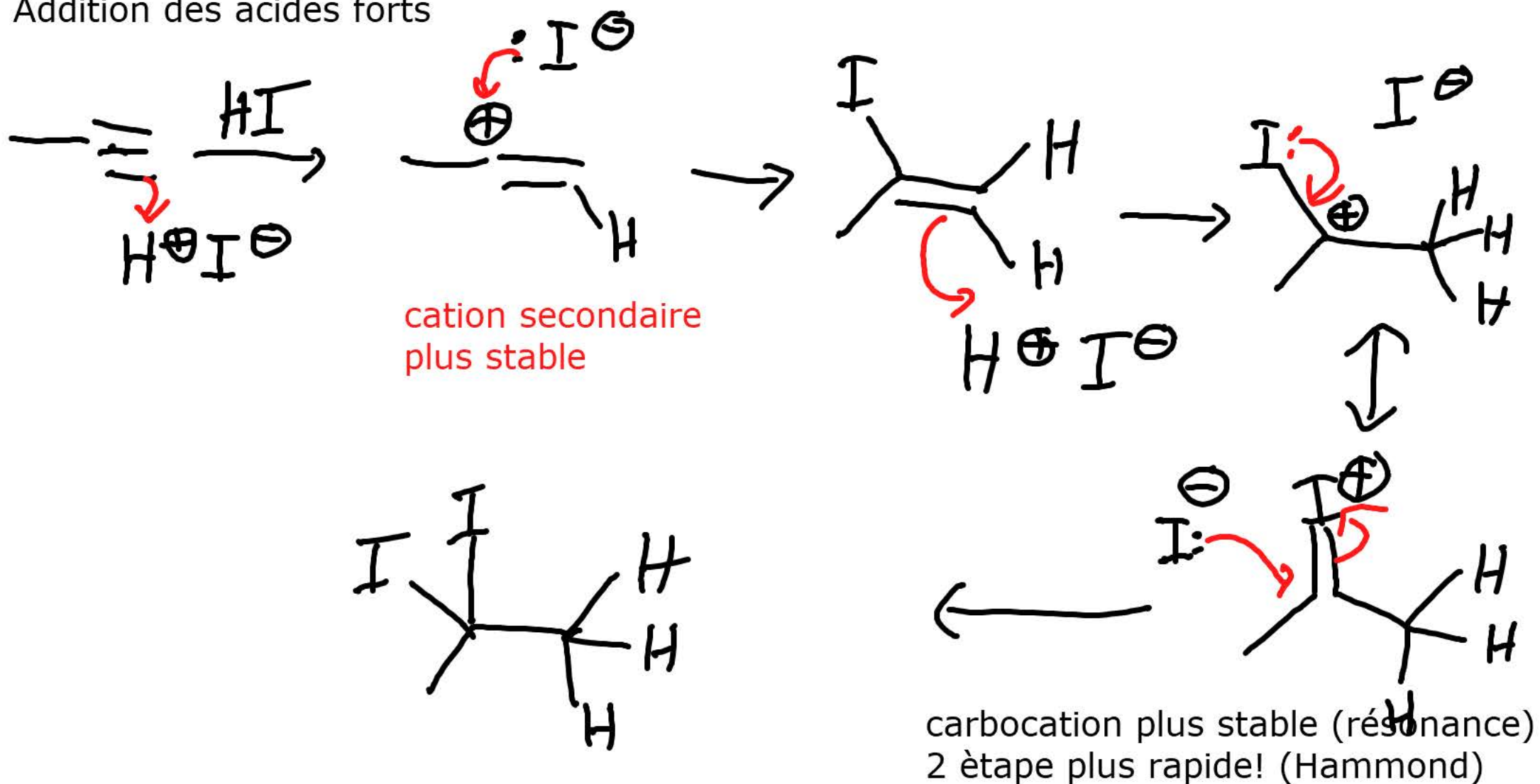
mécanisme

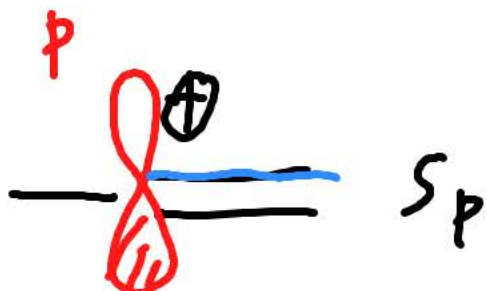


Na/NH₃ (Birch)

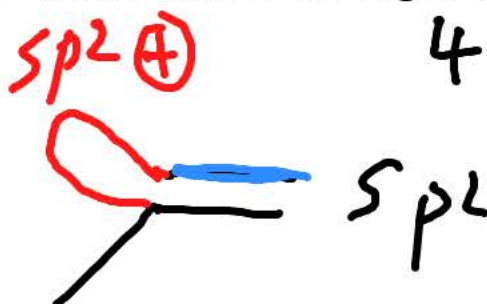


Addition des acides forts

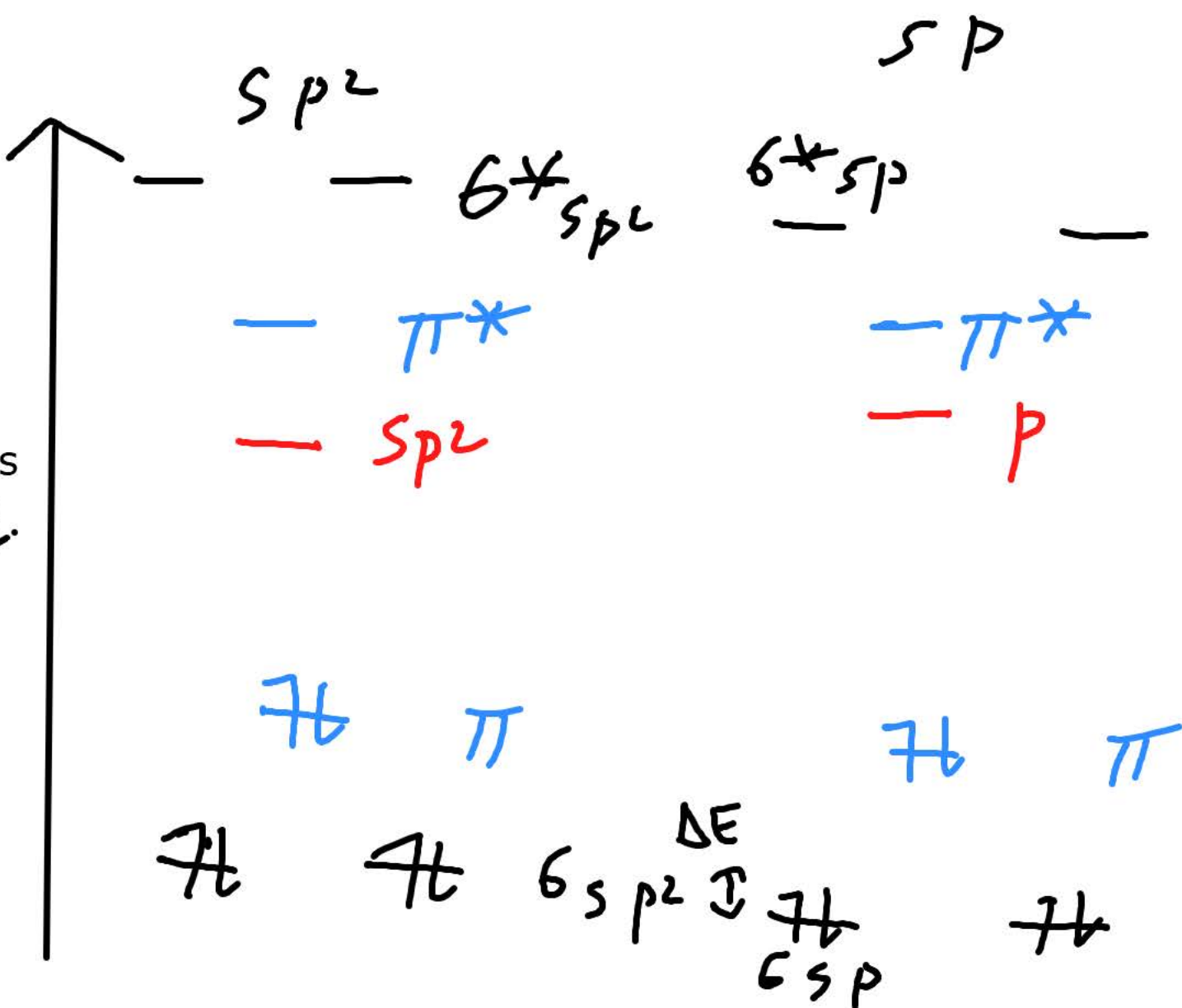




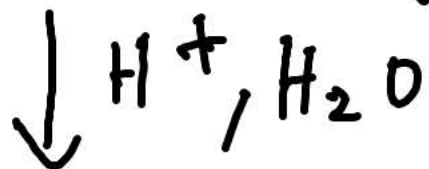
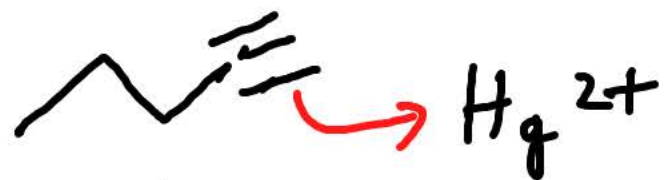
sp est plus stable (stabilisation des électrons dans liaisons sigma-sp!).



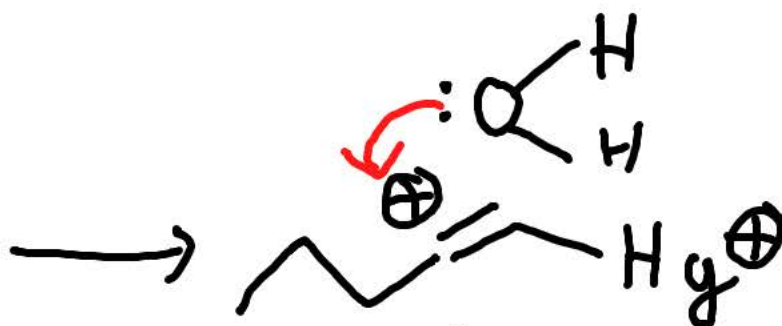
$4\Delta E$



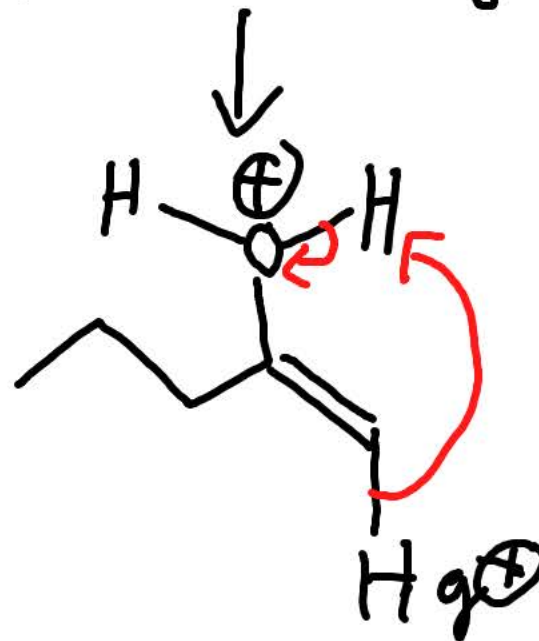
Hydratation des alcynes



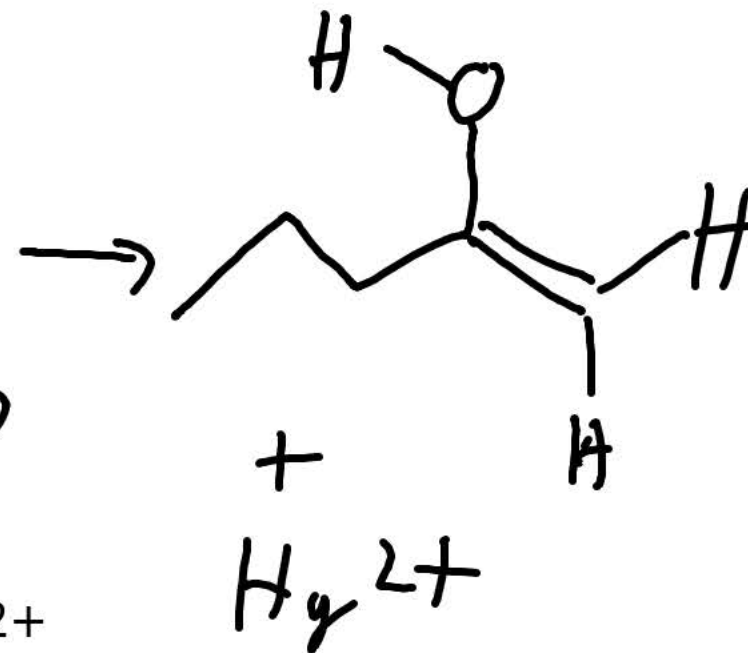
réaction très lente,
protonation de l'alcyne lente
 Hg^{2+} réagit très vite

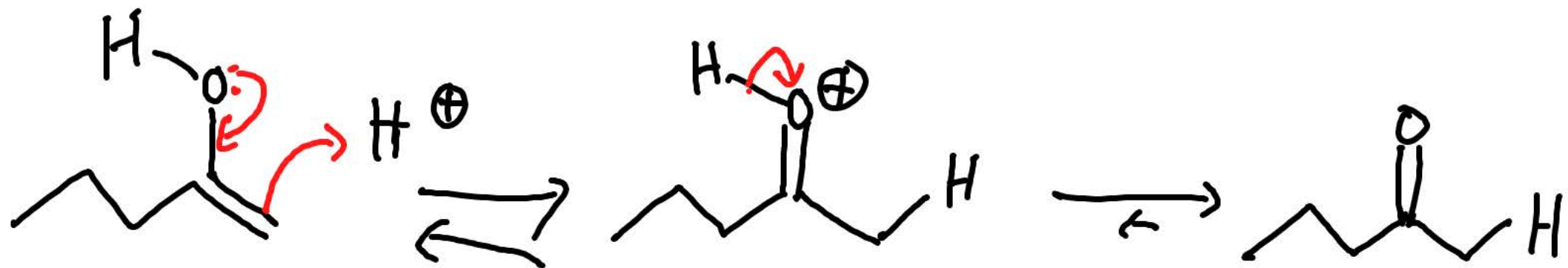


secondaire, plus stable
réaction rapide



catalytique en Hg^{2+}



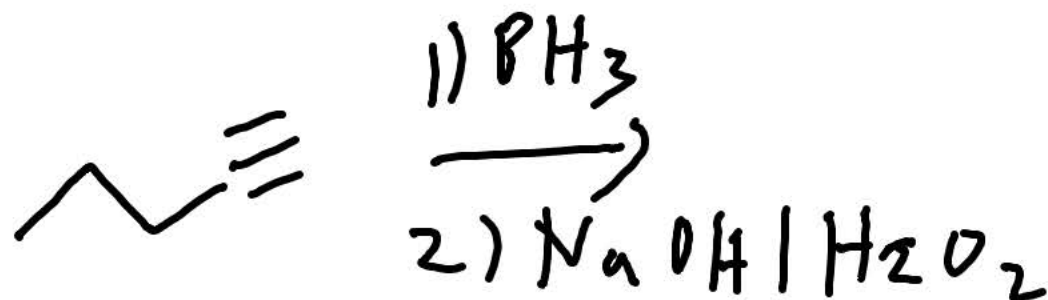


enol

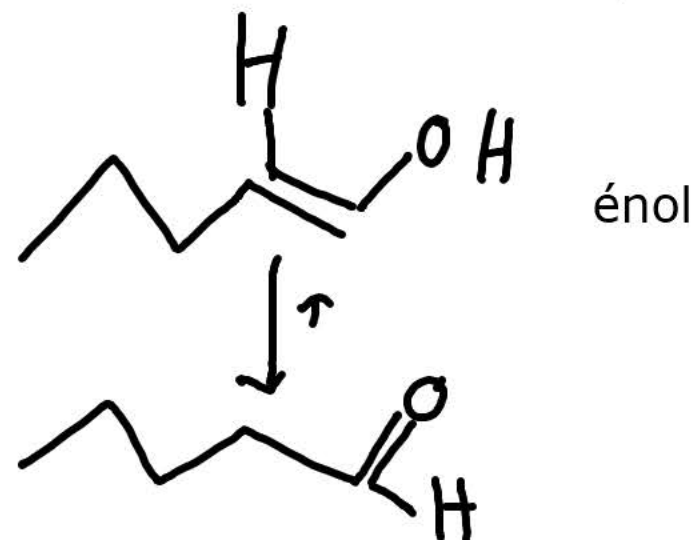
très rapide

procédé de tautomérisation

cétone
 plus stable
 double liaison C=O plus
 stable que C=C



aldéhyde



énol