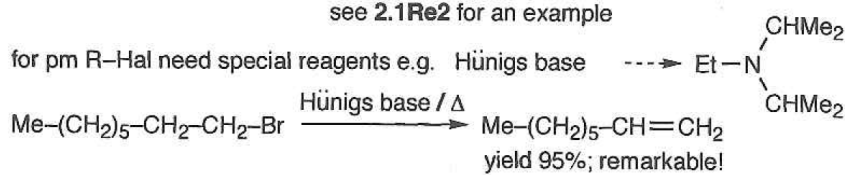
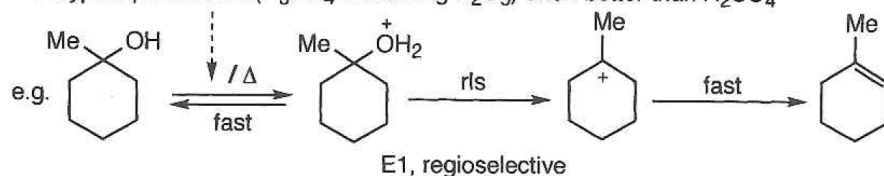


2 1,2-Elimination from $\text{H}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{L}$

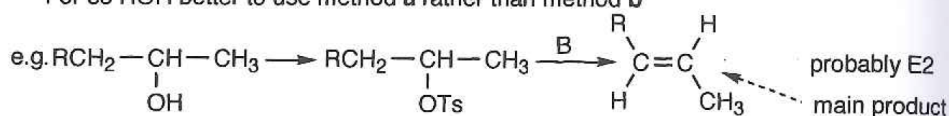
a R-Hal or R-OTs / B typical conditions Na^+ (or K^+) $^-\text{OR} / \text{ROH}$ or PhMe / Δ
see 2.1Re2 for an example



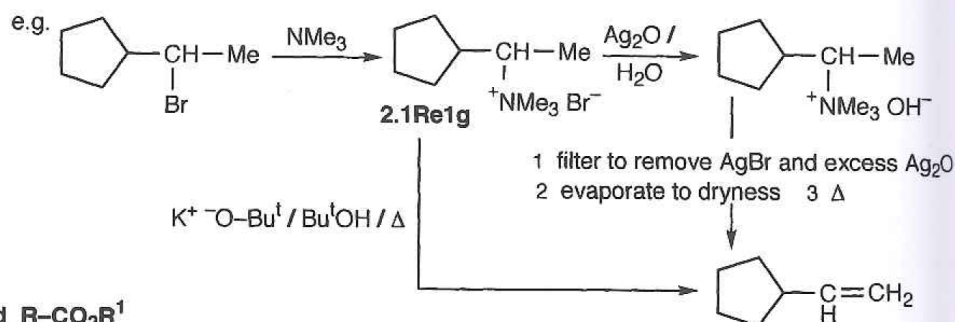
b R-OH / A / Δ A = e.g. H_2SO_4 , BF_3 , ZnCl_2 tendency for elimination $te > se > pm$
E1 or E2 mechanism, usually Saytzeff direction, more substituted alkene formed
Polyphosphoric acid (H_3PO_4 containing P_2O_5) often better than H_2SO_4



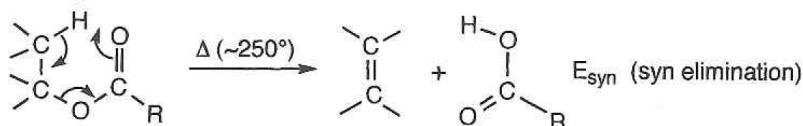
For se ROH better to use method a rather than method b



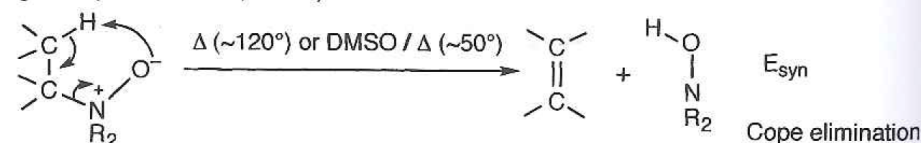
c $\text{R}_4\text{N}^+ \text{OH}^- / \Delta$ or $\text{R}_4\text{N}^+ \text{X}^- / \text{B} / \Delta$



d $\text{R}-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^1$

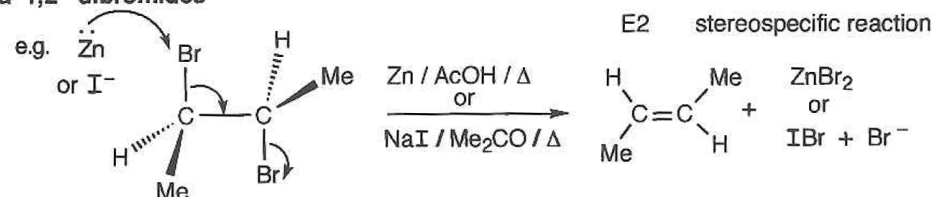


e $\text{R}_3\text{N}^+-\text{O}^-$ (amine oxides, 11Re4)



3 1,2-Elimination from $\text{L}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{L}^1$

a 1,2-dibromides



b anions of 2-bromoacids

