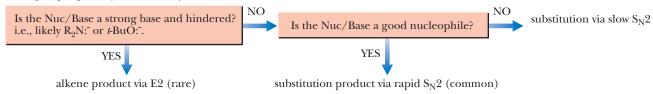
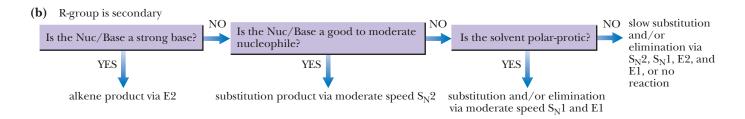
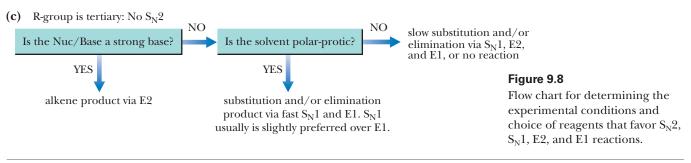


Table 9.11	Summary of Substitution	Versus Elimination Reactions of Haloalkanes
Halide	Reaction	Comments
Methyl CH ₃ X	$S_{ m N}2$	$S_{\rm N}1$ reactions of methyl halides are never observed. The methyl cation is so unstable that it is not observed in common solvents.
Primary RCH ₂ X	$S_{N}2$	The main reaction with good nucleophiles/weak bases such as I ⁻ and CH ₃ COO ⁻ .
	E2	The main reaction with strong, bulky bases such as $(CH_3)_3CO^-$.
	$S_N 1/E1$	Primary cations are rarely formed in solution, and, therefore, $S_{\rm N}1$ and $E1$ reactions of primary halides are unlikely.
Secondary R₂CHX	$S_N 2$	The main reaction with bases/nucleophiles where pK_a of the conjugate acid is 11 or less, as for example I^- and CH_3COO^- .
	E2	The main reaction with bases/nucleophiles where the p K_a of the conjugate acid is 11 or greater, as for example OH ⁻ and CH ₃ CH ₂ O ⁻ .
	$S_N 1/E1$	Common in reactions with weak nucleophiles in polar protic solvents, such as water, methanol, and ethanol.
Tertiary R₃CX	E2	Main reaction with strong bases such as HO ⁻ and RO ⁻ .
	$S_N 1/E1$	Main reactions with poor nucleophiles/weak bases if the solvent is polar protic.
	$S_N 2$	$S_{\rm N}2$ reactions of tertiary halides are never observed because of the extreme crowding around the 3° carbon.

(a) R-group is primary and sterically unhindered: no S_N1 or E1







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