

## Carboxylic Acid Derivatives, Summary of Similar Reactions

Brown & Poon 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., sections 15.4-15.6 + 15.9

	<b>+ water</b>	<b>+ alcohol</b>	<b>+ 1°/2° amine or ammonia</b>	<b>1) + LiAlH<sub>4</sub>...</b>
<b>acid derivatives</b> <i>(in general)</i>	→ <b>carboxylic acid</b>	→ <b>ester</b>	→ <b>amide</b>	→ <i>(structure with carbonyl =O removed)</i>
<b>acid halide</b>	→ <b>carboxylic acid + HX</b>	→ <b>ester + HX</b>	→ <b>amide + N<sup>+</sup> cation + X<sup>-</sup></b>	2) + H <sub>2</sub> O → <b>1° alcohol</b>
<b>acid anhydride</b>	→ <b>2 carboxylic acids</b>	(w/ weak base – such as an amine – catalyst) → <b>ester + carboxylic acid</b>	(w/ weak base catalyst) → <b>amide + carboxylic acid</b>	
<b>ester</b>	(w/ base or acid catalyst) → <b>carboxylic acid</b>	(w/ H <sup>+</sup> catalyst) → <b>transesterified ester</b> (-OR swapped for -OR from alcohol)	→ <b>amide + alcohol</b>	2) + H <sup>+</sup> → <b>2 alcohols</b>
<b>amide</b>	(w/ base or acid catalyst and heat) → <b>carboxylic acid + amine</b>			2) + H <sub>2</sub> O → <b>amine</b>
<b>carboxylic acid</b>		(w/ strong acid – such as H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> – catalyst) → <b>ester + H<sub>2</sub>O</b>		2) + H <sup>+</sup> → <b>alcohol</b>

**NOTE that this table does NOT include ALL reactions of carboxylic acid derivatives, but it should help you to see that there are similar patterns of reactivity.**