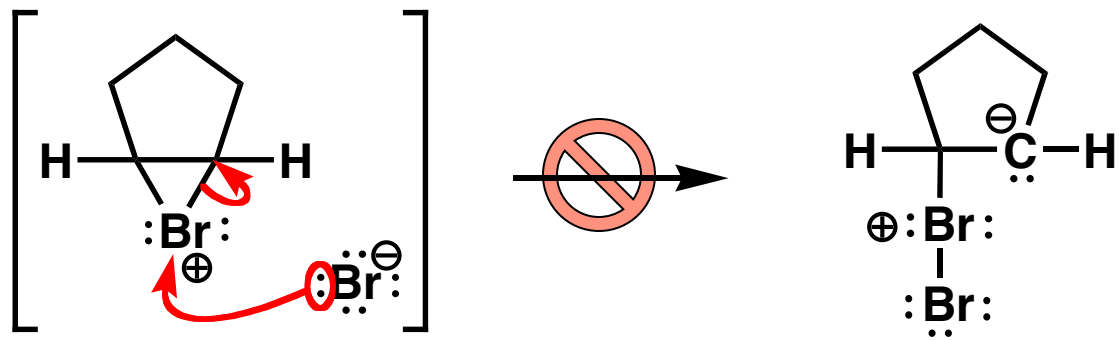


# Discussion Problem

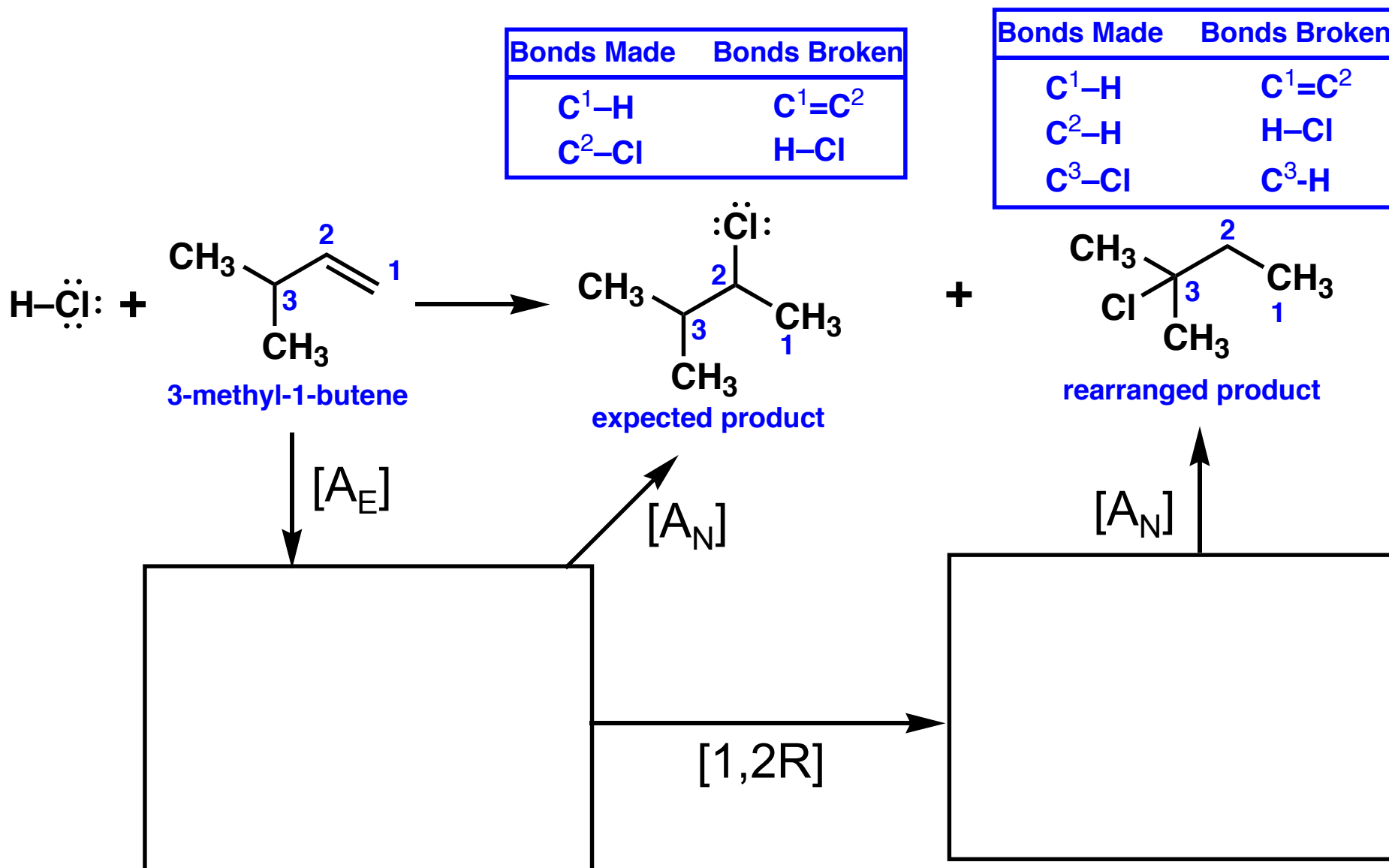


It was previously stated that  $[S_N2]$  at  $\text{Br}^+$  is not reasonable compared to attack at carbon. Use frontier orbital theory to explain why  $[S_N2]$  attack at  $\text{Br}^+$  is less likely than carbon (i.e., answer the following question).

On which atom of  $\text{C}-\text{Br}^+$  is  $\sigma^*$  largest? Draw an MO diagram to rationalize the relative contributions of C and  $\text{Br}^+$  to the  $\sigma^*$  of  $\text{C}-\text{Br}^+$ .

# Discussion Problem

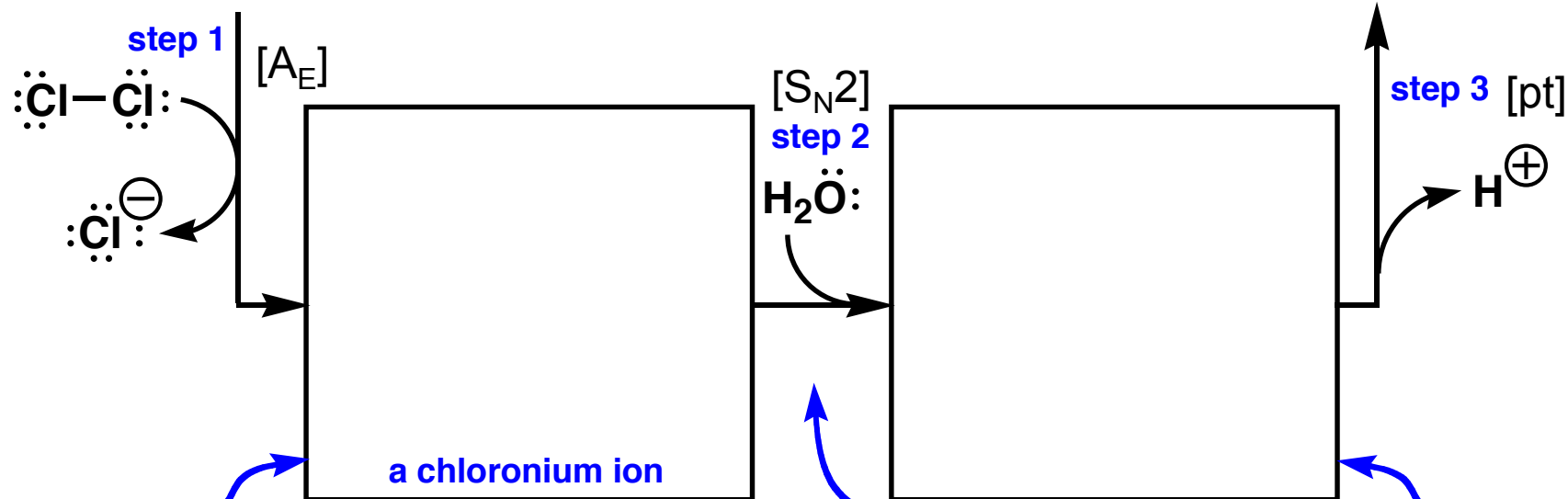
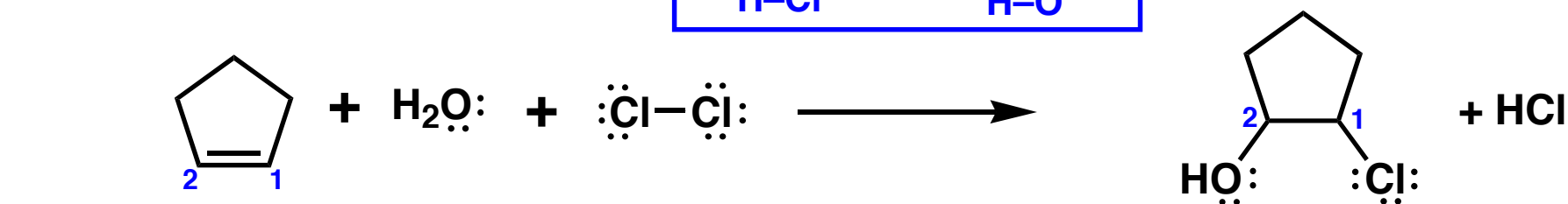
## Acid-Catalyzed Addition of HCl with Rearrangement



# Discussion Problem:

Addition of Halogens to Alkenes in a Nucleophilic Solvent

| Bonds Made         | Bonds Broken                   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| C <sup>1</sup> -Cl | C <sup>1</sup> =C <sup>2</sup> |
| C <sup>2</sup> -O  | Cl-Cl                          |
| H-Cl               | H-O                            |



this intermediate must be positively charged

The concentration of water is higher than Cl<sup>-</sup>; therefore, water (not Cl<sup>-</sup>) attacks the chloronium ion.

this intermediate must be positively charged