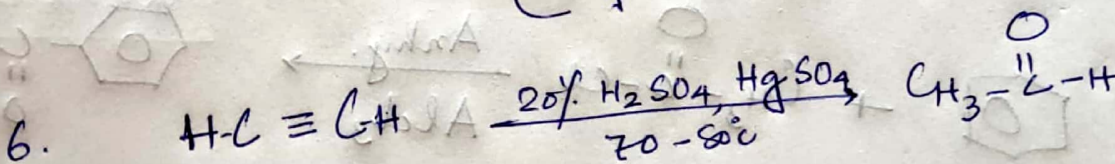
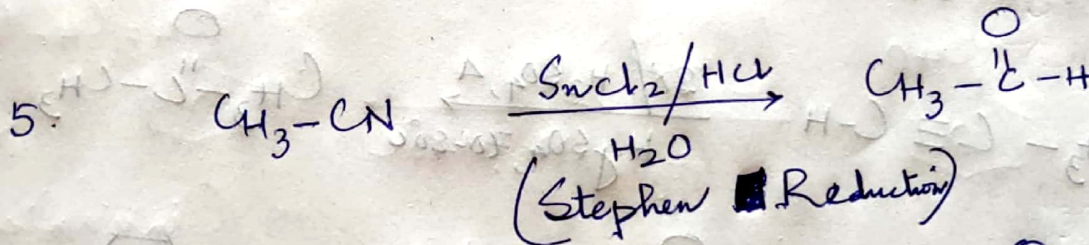
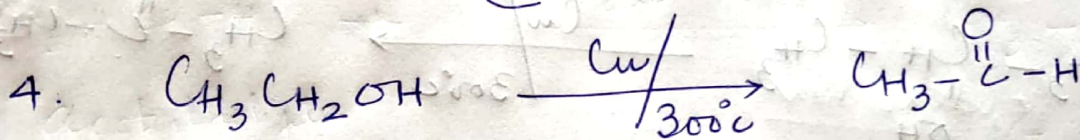
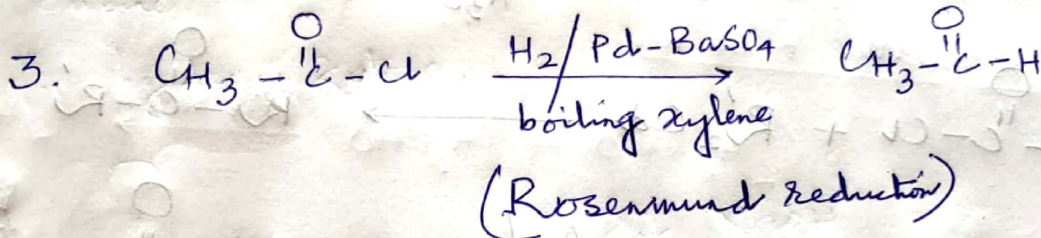
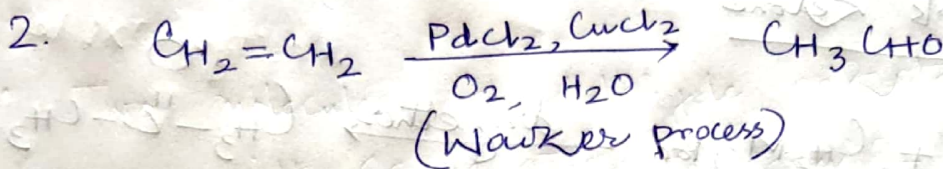
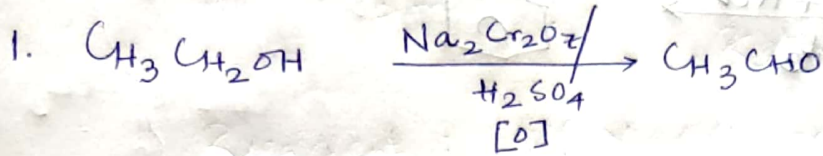
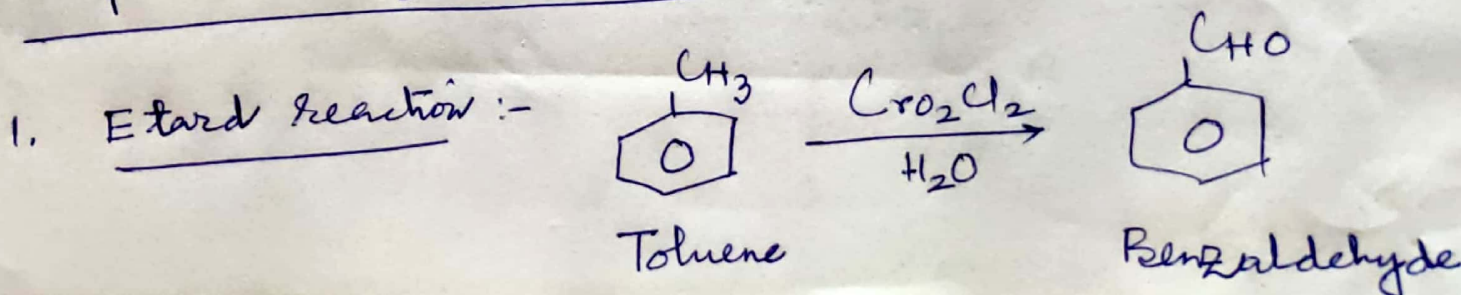


Aldehyde and Ketone

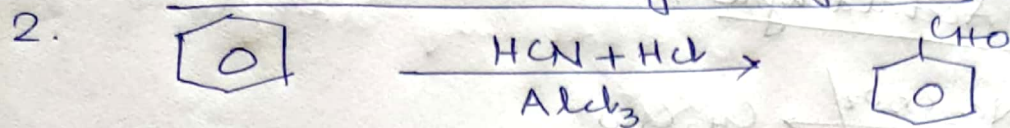
Preparation of Acetaldehyde :-



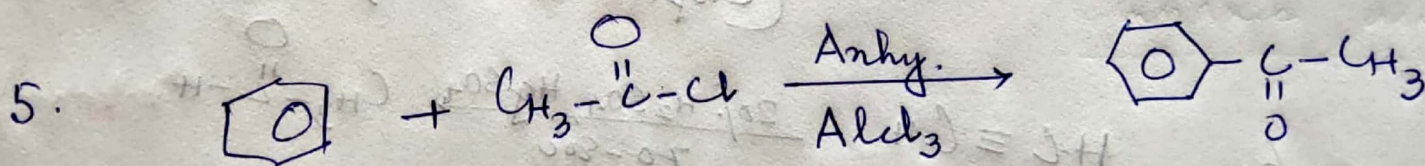
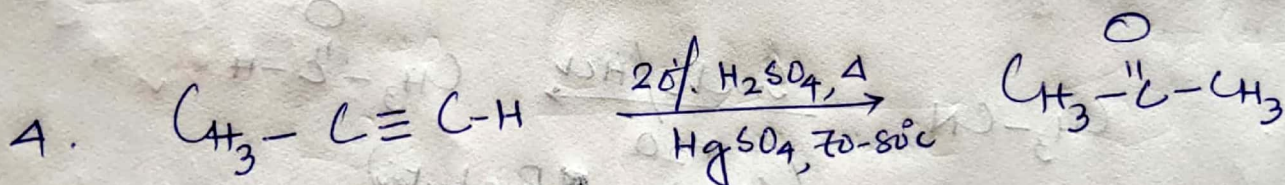
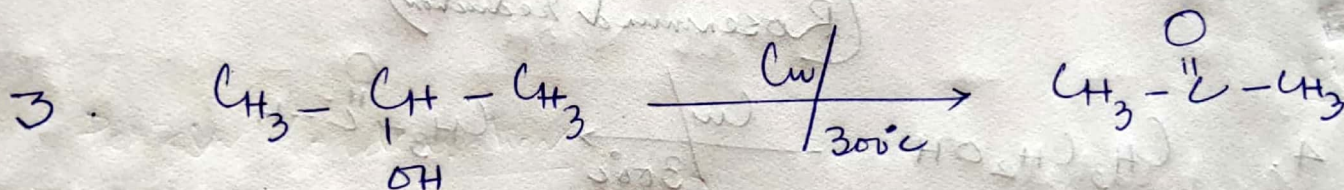
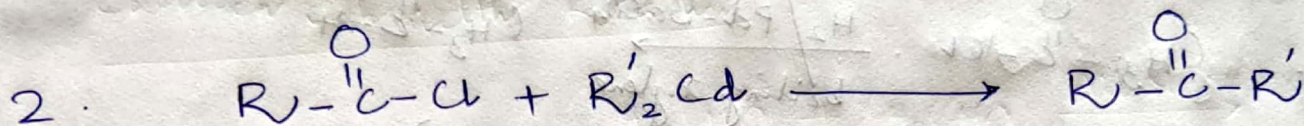
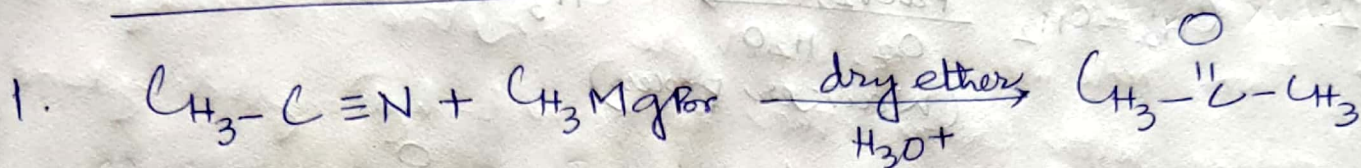
Preparation of Benzaldehyde



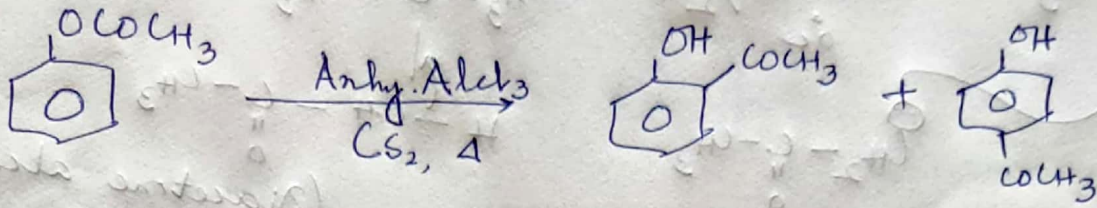
Geattermann Aldehyde Synthesis:-



Preparation of Ketone



Frises Rearrangement :-

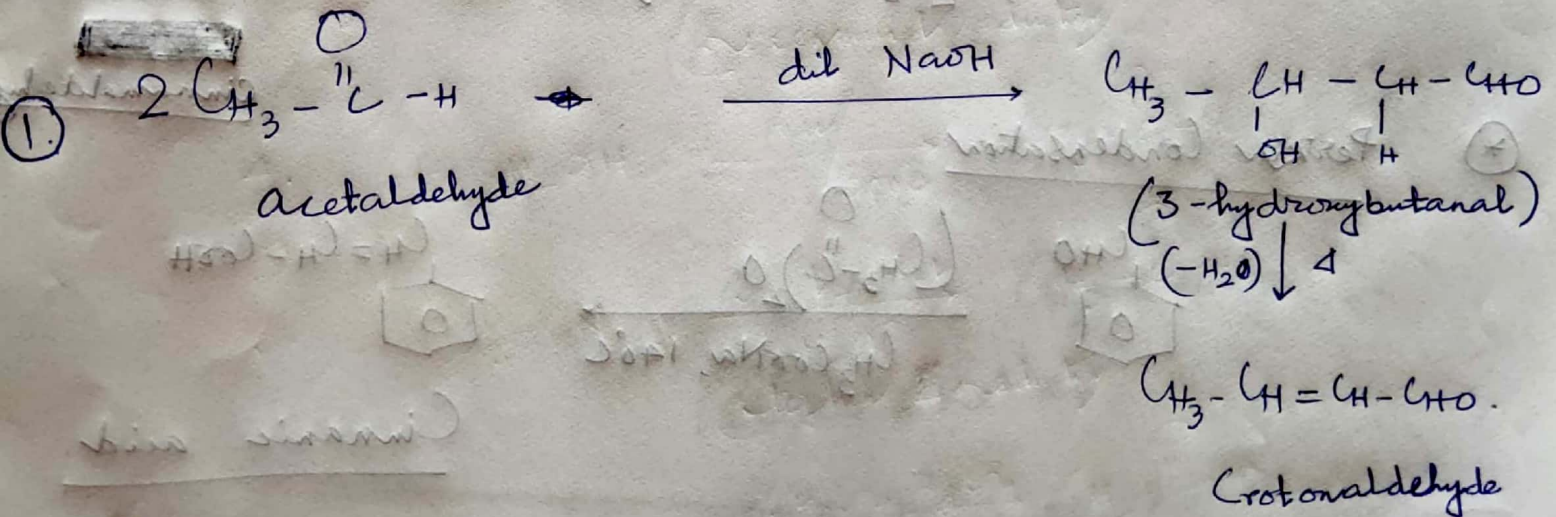


Aldol Condensation :-

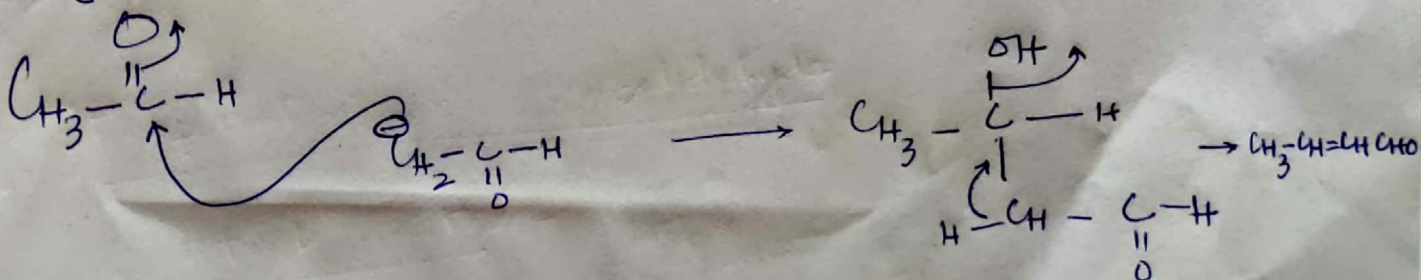
Who responds? α -H containing aldehyde or ketone.

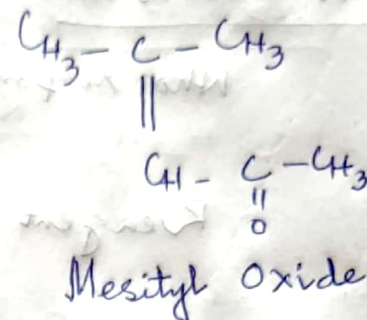
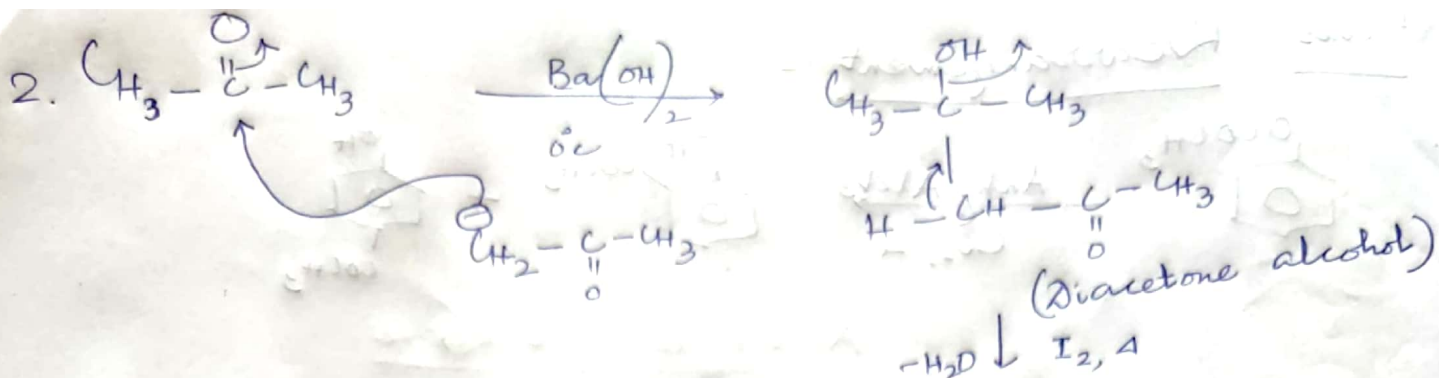
Reagent: 5% NaOH (or, Ba(OH)₂)

- Two molecules of aldehyde or ketone containing α -H atom combine with each other to form β -hydroxyaldehyde or β -hydroxy ketone.

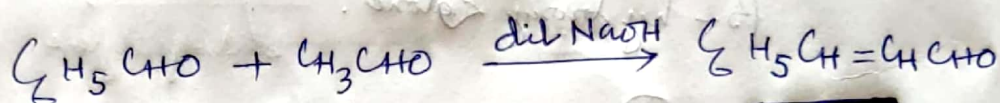


Pathway



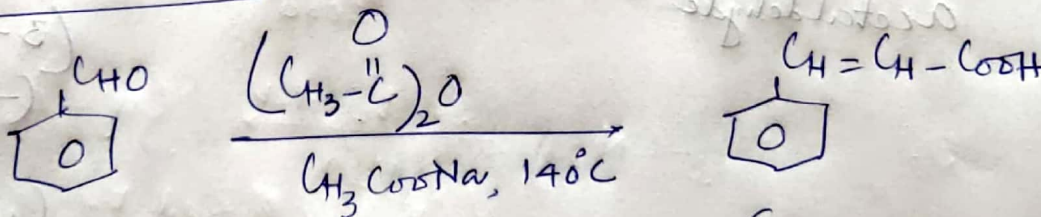


* Claisen Schmidt Reaction :-



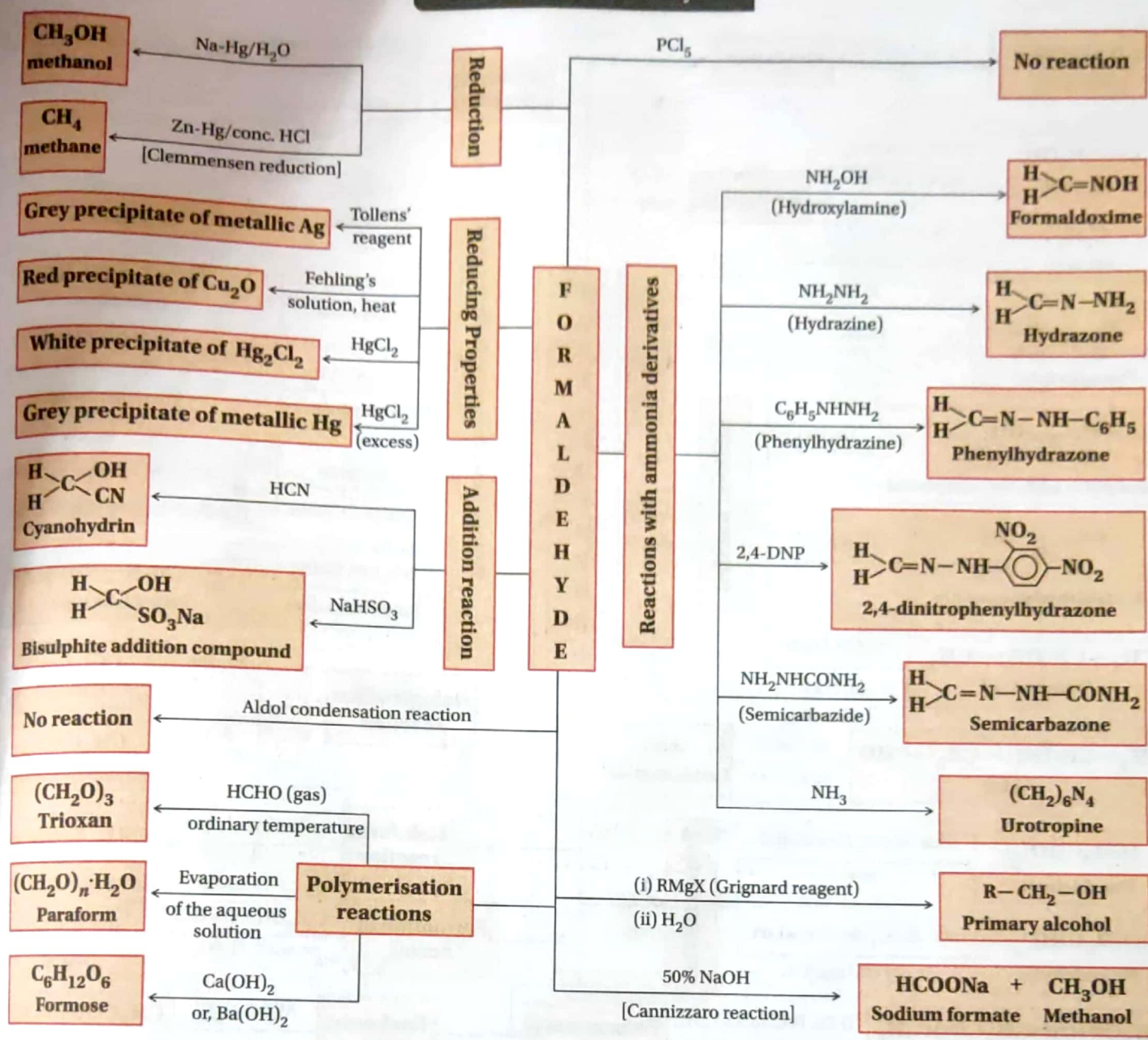
Cinnamaldehyde

* Perkin Condensation

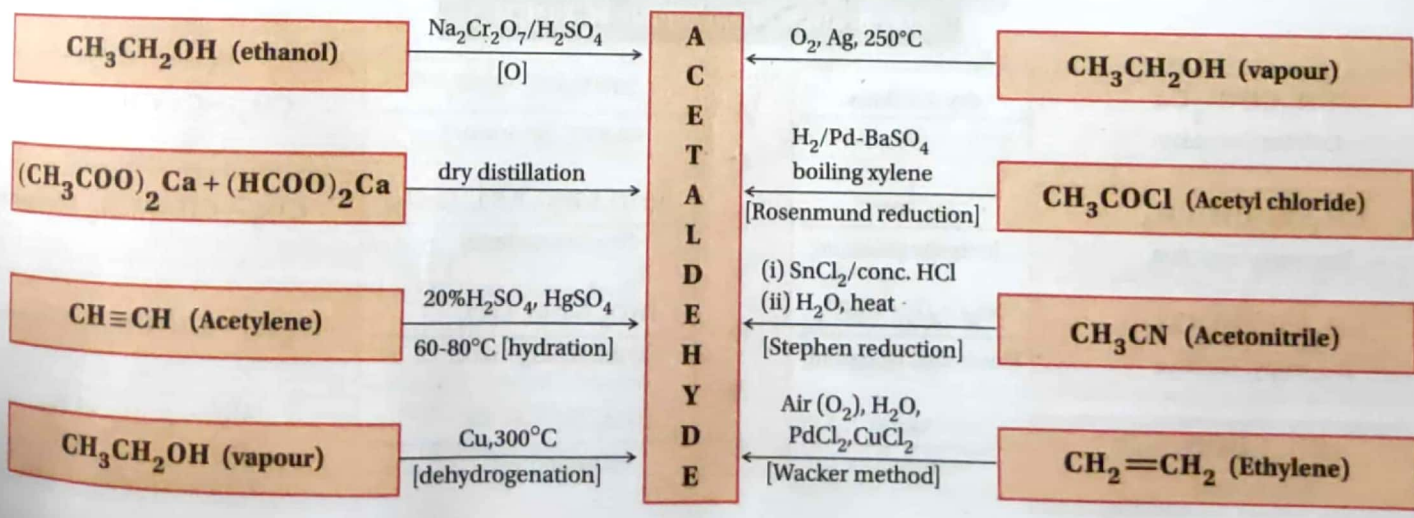


Cinnamic acid

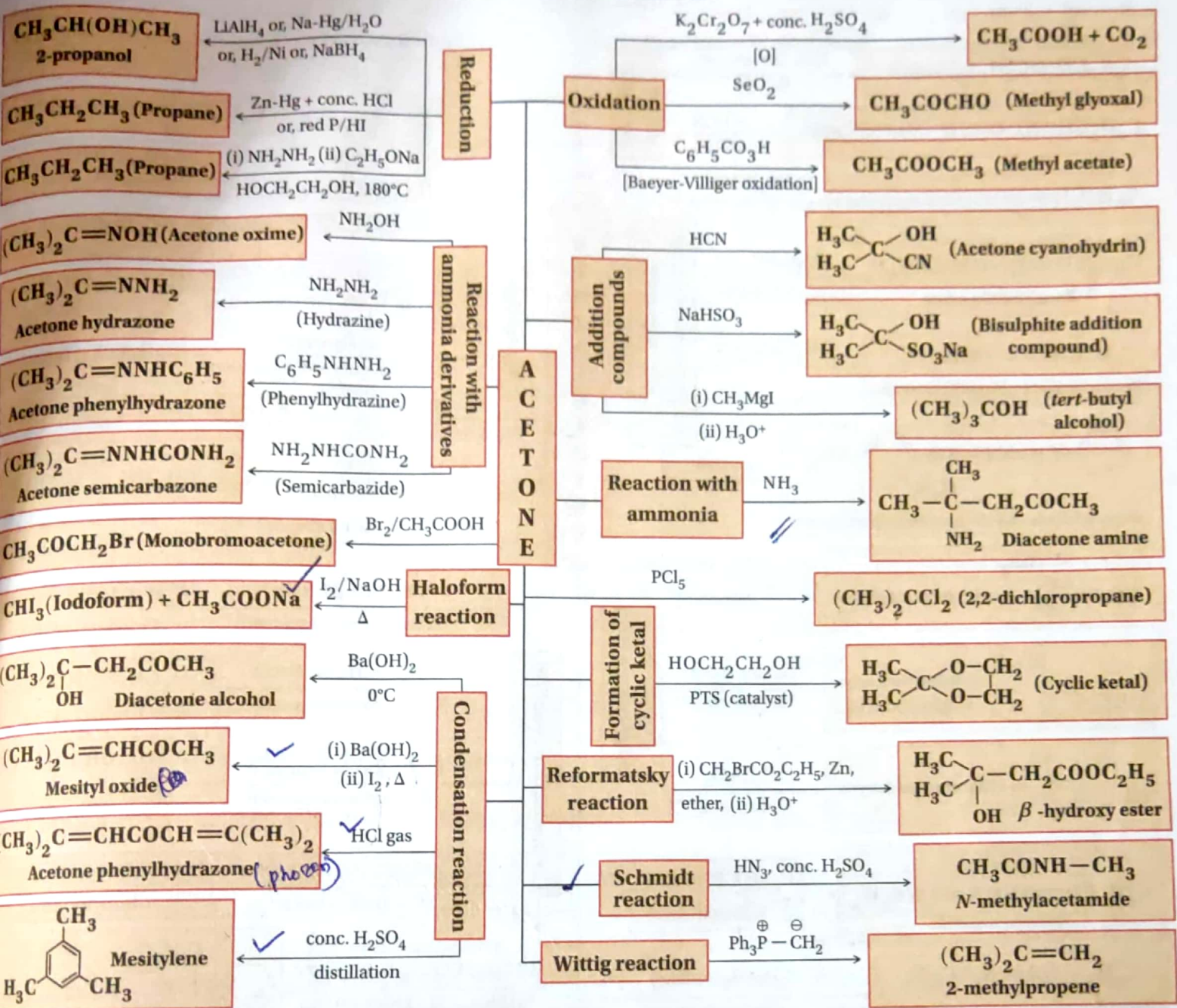
Reactions of Formaldehyde



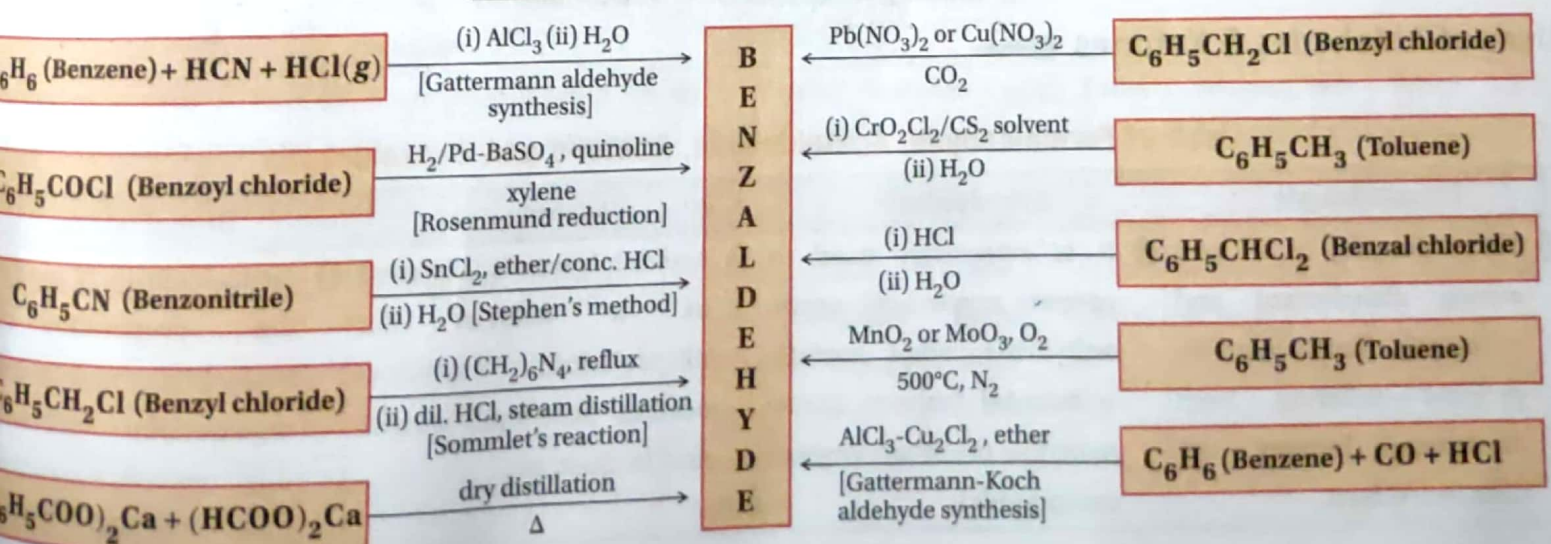
Preparation of Acetaldehyde (CH_3CHO)



Reactions of Acetone



Preparation of Benzaldehyde ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$)



Reactions of Benzaldehyde

