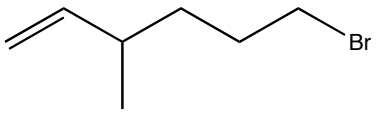
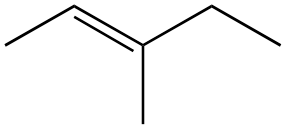
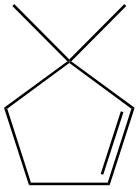
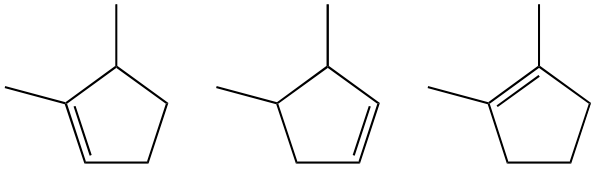
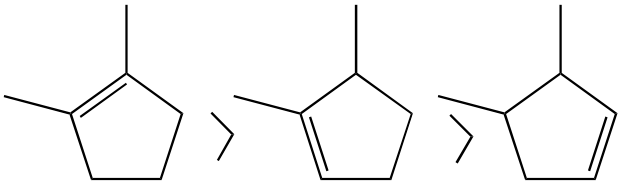
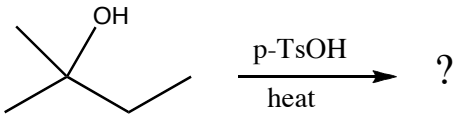
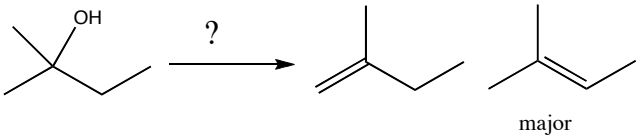
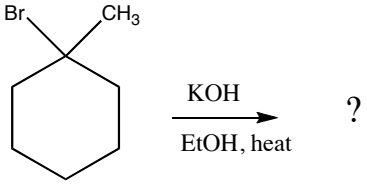
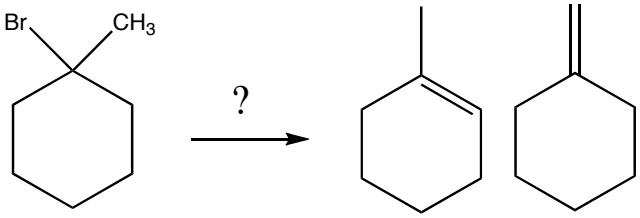
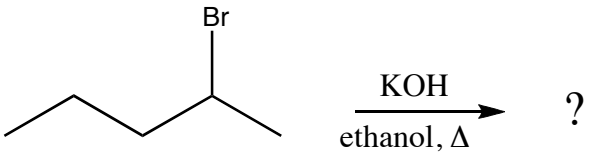
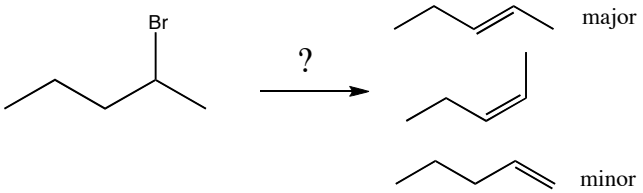
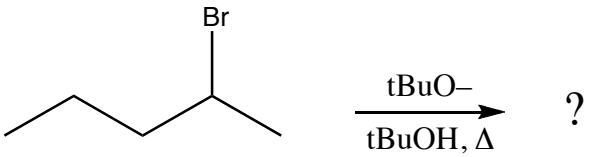
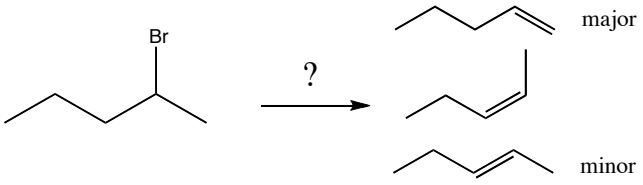
IUPAC name for 	Draw the structure of 6-bromo-3-methyl-1-hexene
IUPAC name for 	Draw the structure of E-3-methyl-2-pentene
IUPAC name for 	Draw the structure of 3,3-dimethylcyclopentene
Order of priority according to Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules: –OH, $–NH_2$, –Br	–Br > –OH > $–NH_2$
Order of priority according to Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules: $–CH_2CH_3$, $–CH_2Br$, $–CH_2CHBr_2$	$–CH_2Br > –CH_2CHBr_2 > –CH_2CH_3$

Order of stability of the following alkenes: 	 tetrasubstituted MOST > trisubstituted > disubstituted LEAST
 	 major
 	 major
Rate Law for E2 reaction	Rate = k [RX][base]
Rate Law for E1 reaction	Rate = k [RX]

	
	
Examples of small bases that give Zaitsev elimination predominantly	HO^-, CH_3O^-, $CH_3CH_2O^-$, H_2N^- *Each with any counterion*
Examples of large bases that give Hofmann elimination predominantly	$tBuO^-$, LDA, DBU, DBN
Conditions for dehydration of alcohols	H_2SO_4 or H_3PO_4, alcohol and heat

Characteristics of an E2 reaction mechanism	A. good leaving group B. strong base C. bimolecular transition state D. single, concerted reaction E. polar protic solvent F. heat G. rate = k[base][RX]
Characteristics of an E1 reaction mechanism	A. good leaving group B. weak base C. unimolecular transition state D. multistep reaction E. Carbocation intermediate (rearrangement possible) F. polar protic solvent G. rate = k[RX] H. heat
Conditions that favor E2 over SN2	A. E2 favored by polar protic solvent; SN2 by polar aprotic solvent B. E2 favored by bulky strong bases; SN2 by small strong nucleophiles C. E2 favored by heating; SN2 by not heating
Conditions that favor E1 over SN1	Generally, both are favored by the same conditions (weak nucleophile, 3° substrates, polar protic solvent). Heating favors E1 over SN1, however.
Zaitsev elimination *vs* Hofmann elimination	Elimination process in which the most stable alkene product is formed *vs* Elimination process in which the least stable alkene product is formed