CARBOXYLIC ACIDS



1) Forming Acyl Chloride Type: Substitution Mechanism: Nucleophilic Nucleophile: Cl 2) Reforming Acid Type: Substitution Mechanism: Nucleophilic Nucleophile: OH⁻ 3) Forming Amide Type: Substitution Mechanism: Nucleophilic Nucleophile: NH₂ 4) Esterification Type: Substitution Mechanism: Nucleophilic Nucleophile: OCH₃ 5) Esterification Type: Substitution Mechanism: Nucleophilic Nucleophile: OCH₃ 6) Alcohol and Acid Reformation Type: Hydrolysis With Water, you get the alcohol and parent acid, in

With NaOH, you get the alcohol and parent Carboxylate anion. There is no equilibrium.