

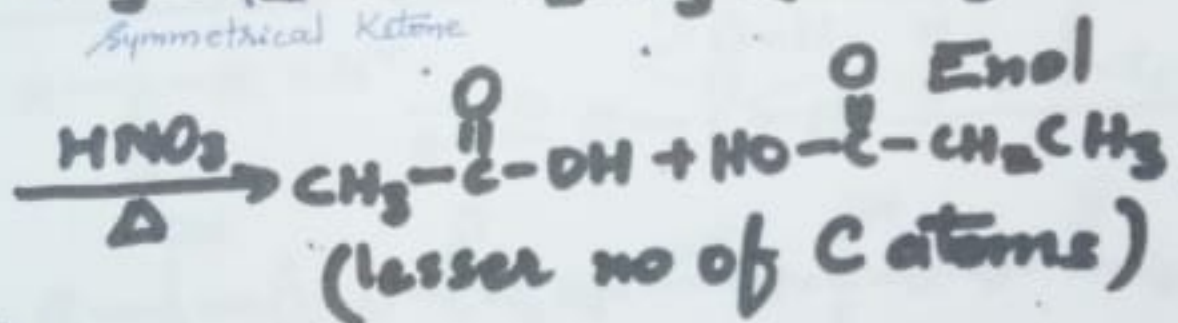
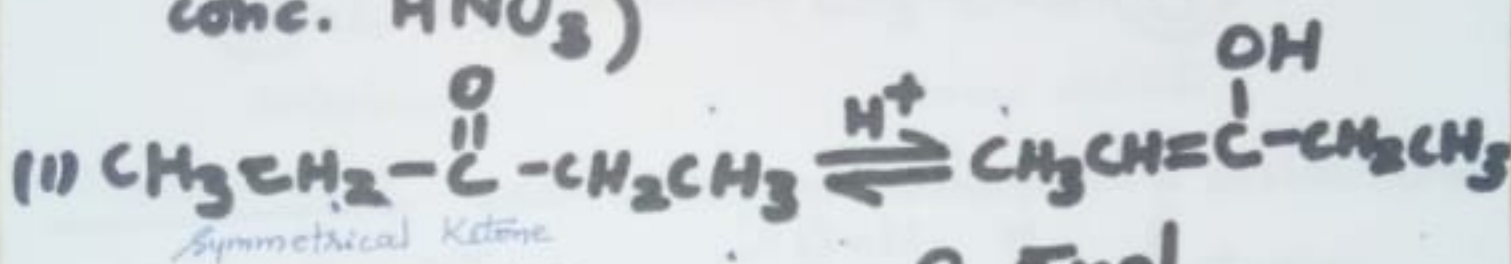
OXIDATION OF KETONES

C-C cleavage required so ketones are resistant to oxdn.

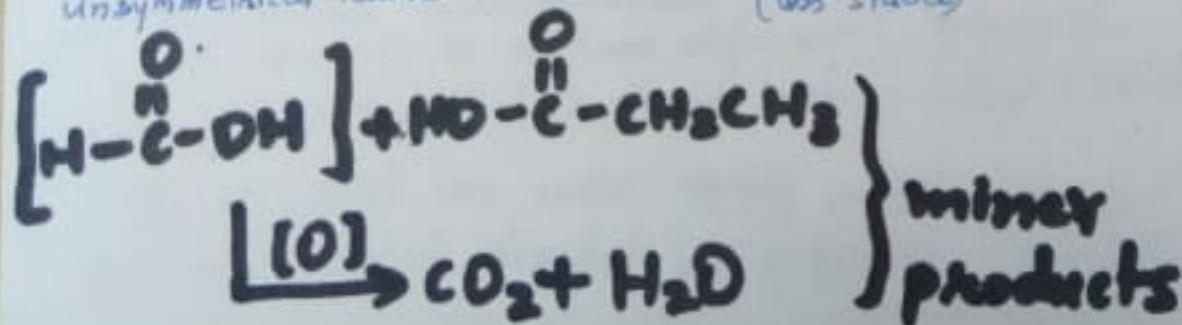
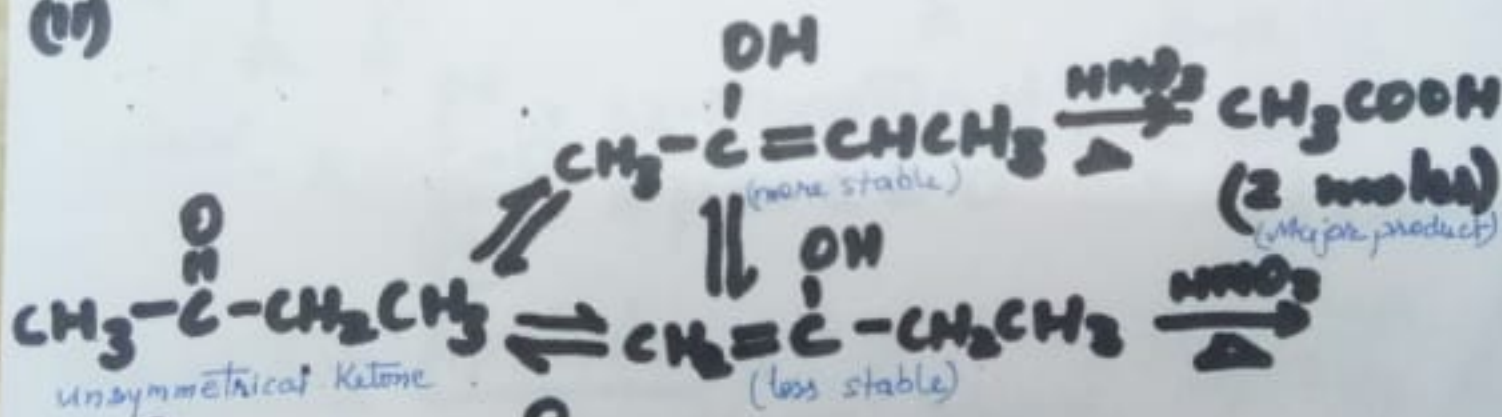
oxidised to carboxylic acid

under drastic conditions →

(acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$, alk. $KMnO_4$, conc. HNO_3)



(ii)

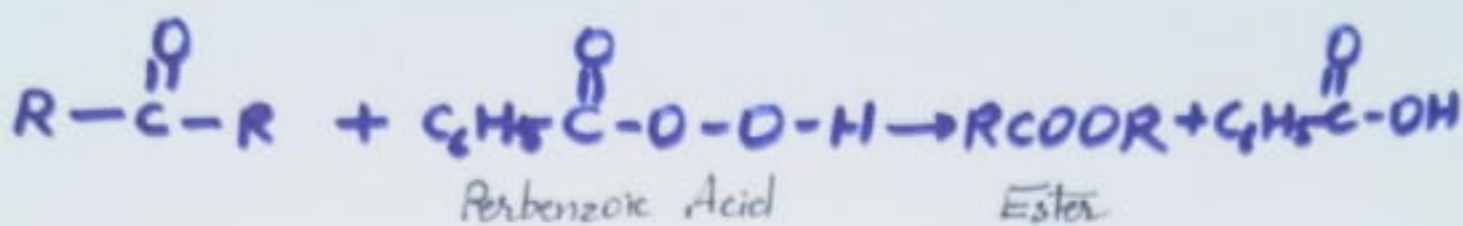


OXIDATION OF KETONES

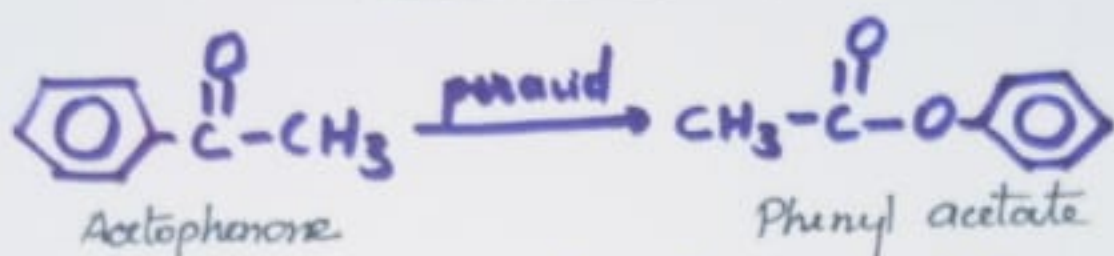
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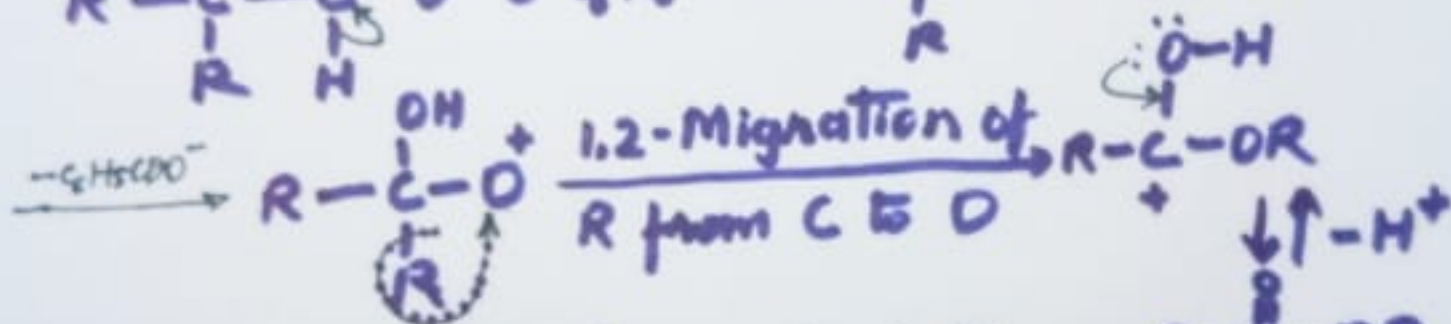
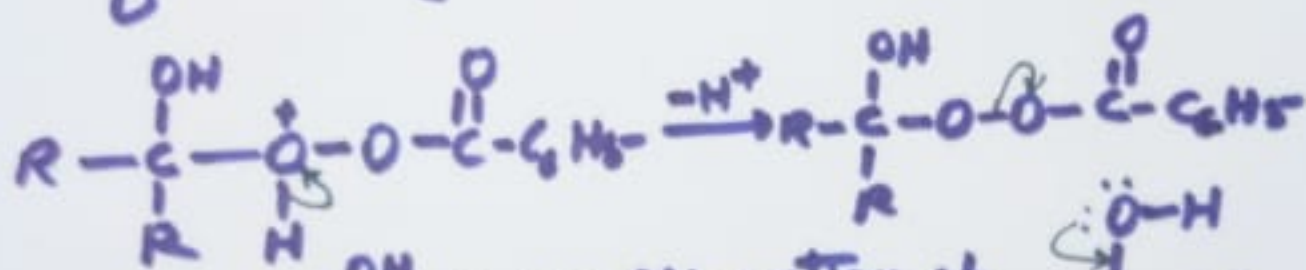
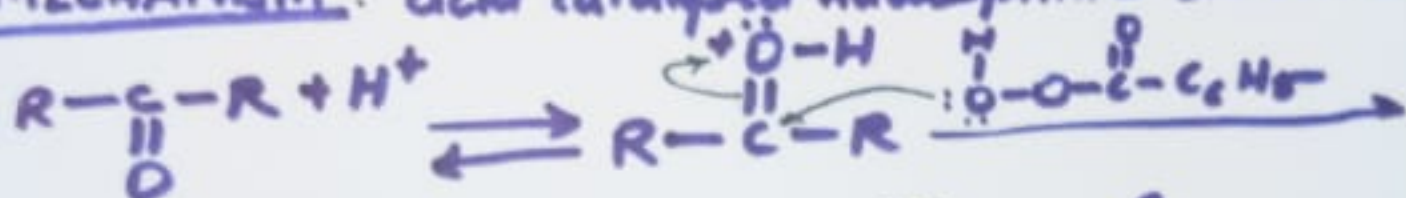
BAEYER - VILLIGER OXIDATION



more peroxides like peracetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid used



MECHANISM: acid catalysed nucleophilic addition



Migratory Aptitude of the gps to

migrate from C to electron deficient O follows as
tert-alkyl > sec-alkyl > phenyl > prim-alkyl > methyl

The gp which can more easily supply the electrons migrates
So product formed decided by migratory aptitude of gps.