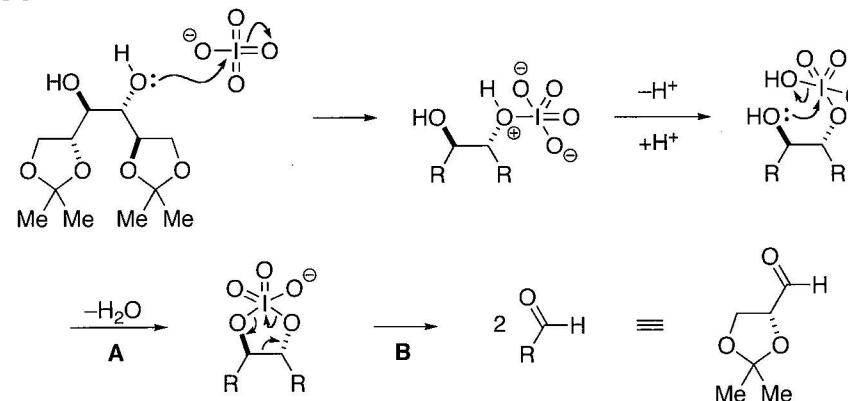
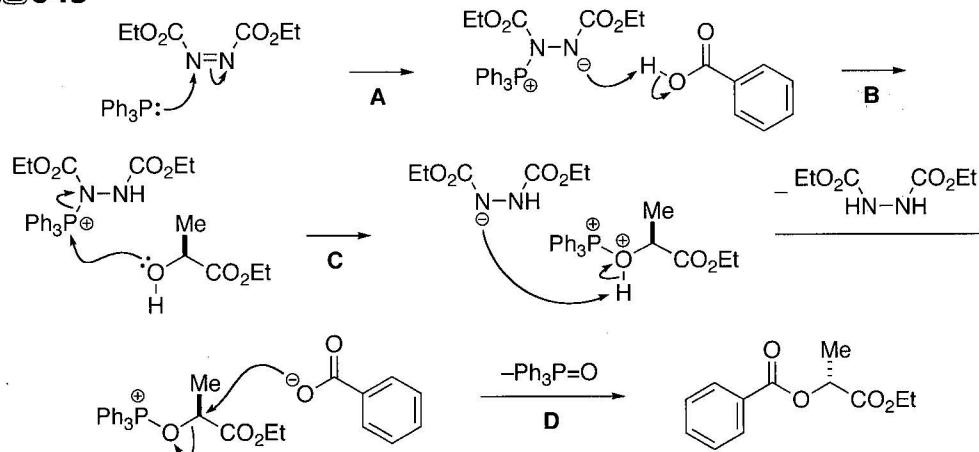
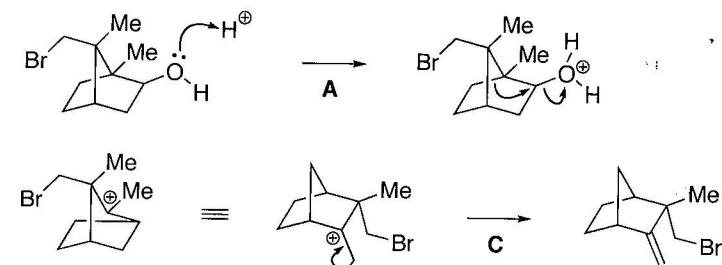


**A 044**Schmid, C. R.; Bryant, J. D. *Org. Synth., Coll. Vol. VIII* 1995, 450.

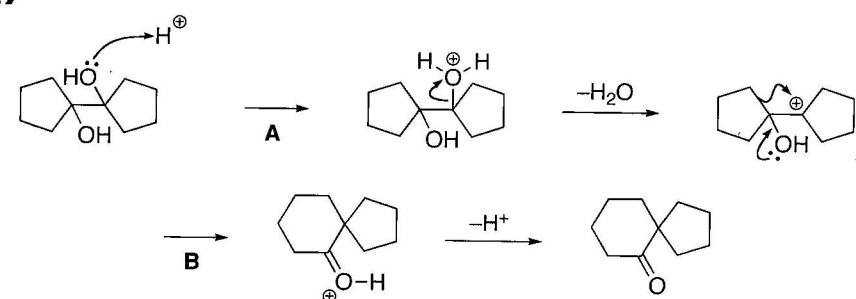
**A:** Formation of a cyclic intermediate. **B:** Cleavage of the C-C bond to form two molecules of the aldehyde.

**A 045**Mitsunobu, O. *Synthesis* 1981, 1.

Mitsunobu reaction. **A:** Conjugate addition of  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+$  to DEAD to form a zwitter ion. **B:** Deprotonation of the most acidic proton in the reaction system. **C:** Attack of the alcohol to the activated reagent followed by deprotonation. **D:** Attack of the carboxylate with inversion of configuration.

**A 046**Zhong, G.-F.; Schlosser, M. *Synlett* 1994, 173.

Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement. **A:** Protonation of the alcohol. **B:** Elimination of water assisted by migration of the C-C bond to form a stable tertiary carbocation. **C:** Deprotonation to form an olefin.

**A 047**Walter, C. R., Jr. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1952, 74, 5185.

Pinacol rearrangement. **A:** Protonation of the alcohol followed by elimination of water to form a tertiary carbocation. **B:** 1,2-Alkyl shift helped by the oxygen lone pair of the hydroxyl group.

**A 048**