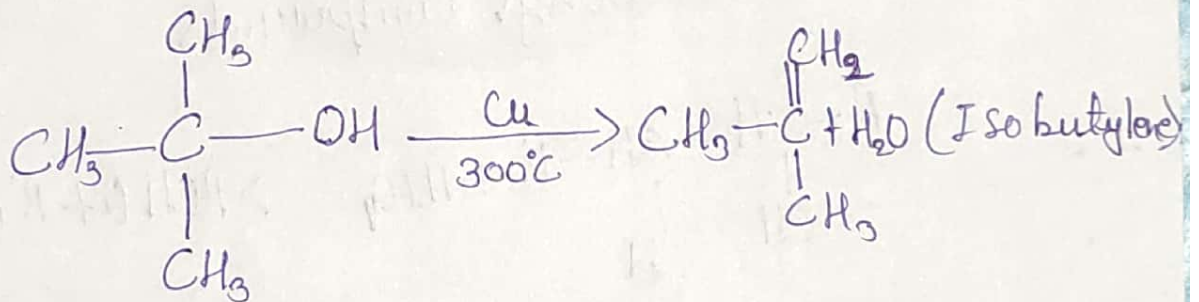
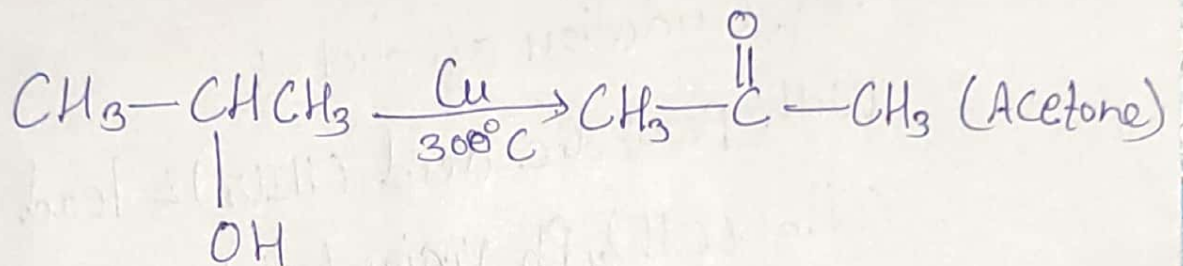
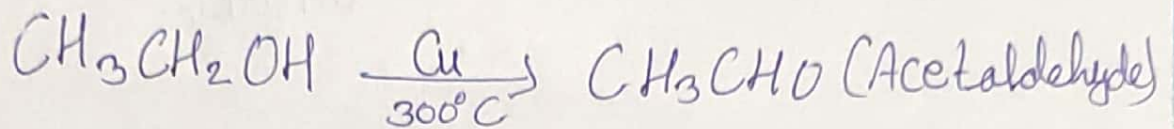
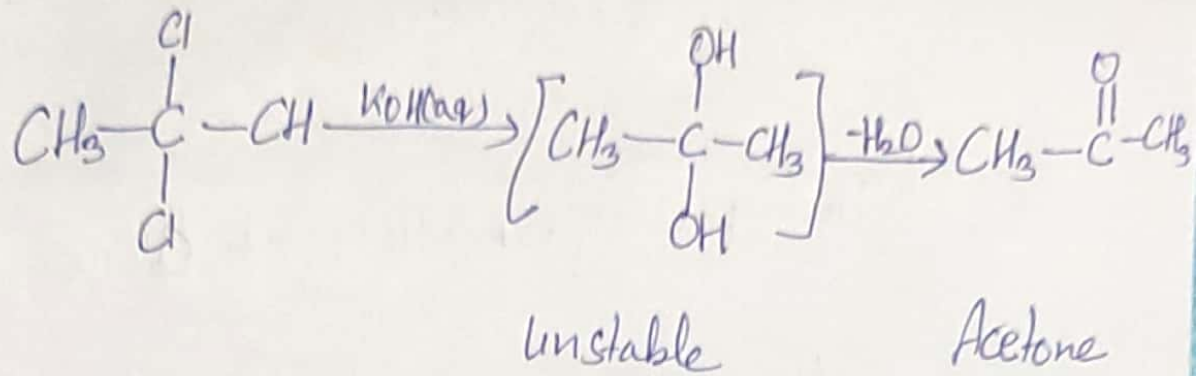
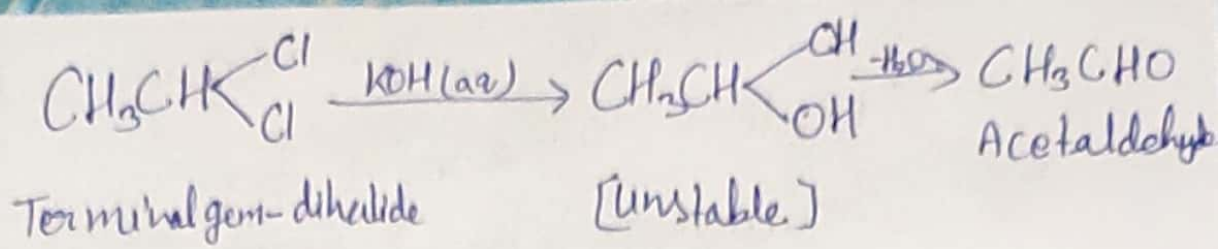


(2) Dehydrogenation of alcohols:



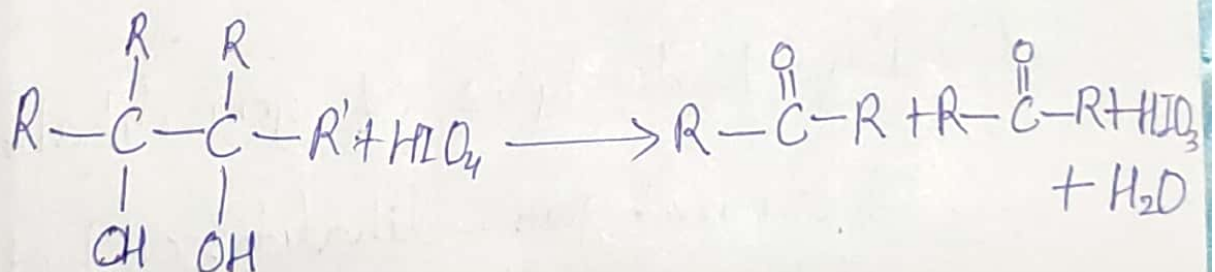
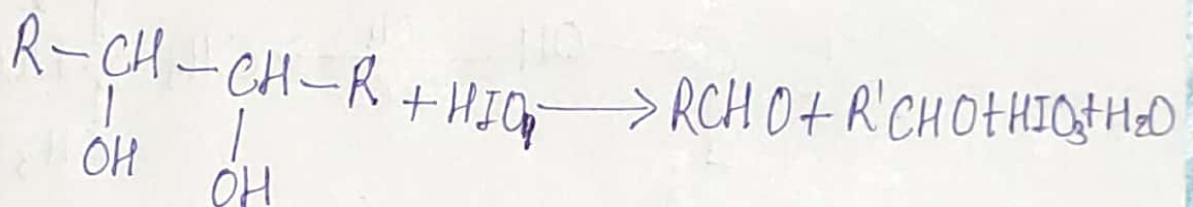
(3) By Hydrolysis of gem dihalides:

Terminal gem-dihalides on hydrolysis give aldehydes while the non-terminal dihalide give ketone.



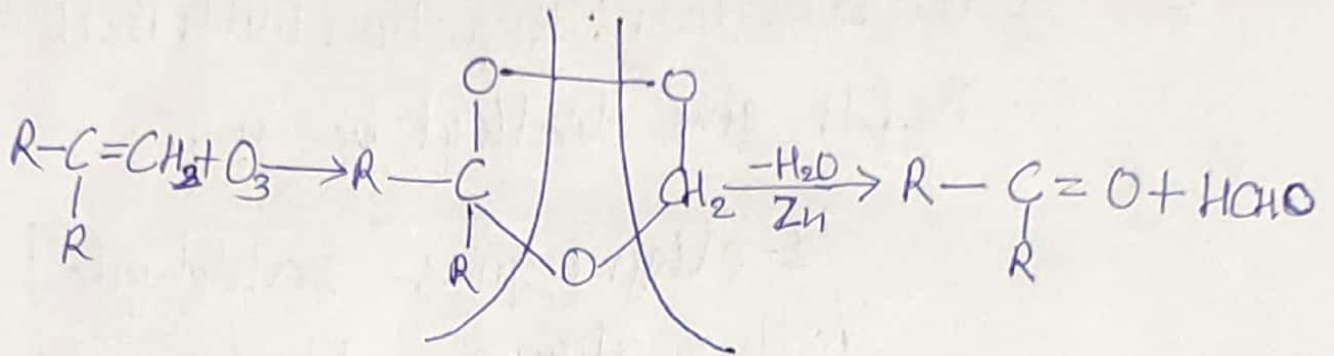
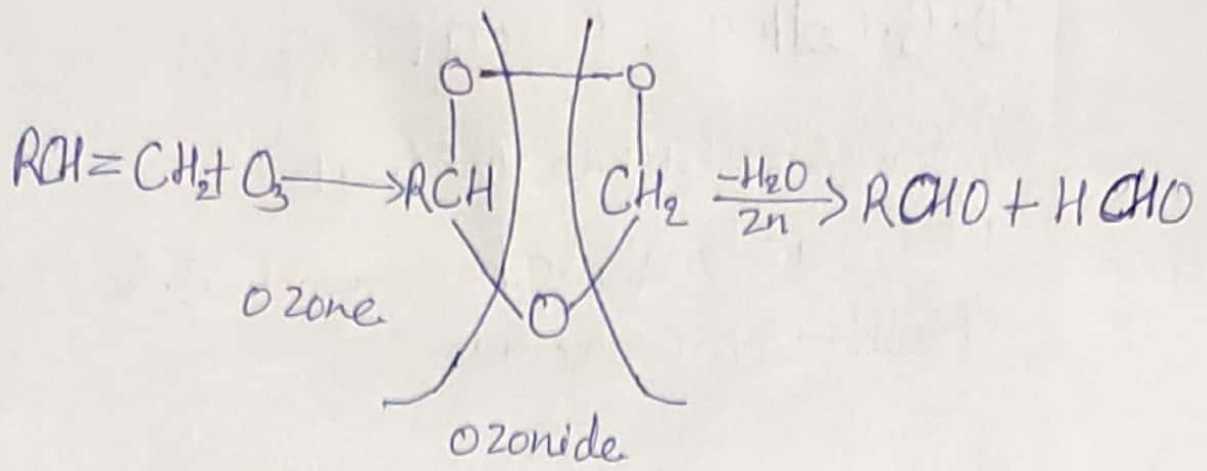
(4) By oxidation of diols:

With periodic acid (HIO_4) & lead tetroacetate ($(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_4\text{Pb}$) vicinal diols gets oxidised to form carbonyl compounds



(5) By Ozonolysis of alkenes:

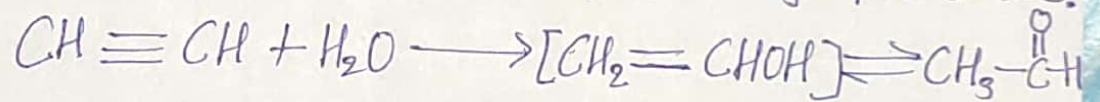
This reaction is used to determine the position of double bond in alkene.



Unbranched alkene \rightarrow aldehyde
Branched alkene \rightarrow ketone

(6) From Alkyne !

(a) Hydration ! with dil H_2SO_4 & 1% $HgSO_4$ at $60-80^\circ C$.



(Tautomerisation)

Other alkynes give ketone !

