

Reactant →	MeX 	1° RX 	2° RX or 	3° RX or 
Base/Np ↓				
Weak examples: H <sub>2</sub> O, NH <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , CN <sup>-</sup>			The rate of Sn2 is greater with: 1) polar aprotic solvents 2) stronger Np's 3) higher Np concentration 4) less hindered substrates	
<b>premed411.com</b>	Sn2	Sn2	Sn2	Sn1 & E1
Copyright © 2005-2006 Richard Hochstim. All Rights Reserved.			Sn1 & E1 are favored when protic solvents and weaker Np's are used.	
Strong examples: OH <sup>-</sup> , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sup>-</sup> , HC≡C <sup>-</sup> , NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Sn2	Sn2	E2 Zaitsev	E2 Zaitsev
Strong Hindered examples: (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CO <sup>-</sup> [(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH] <sub>2</sub> N <sup>-</sup>	Sn2	E2 Hofmann	E2 Hofmann	E2 Hofmann

### Strong Bases/Np's

R<sup>-</sup> > H<sup>-</sup> ≈ NH<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> >> HC≡C<sup>-</sup> >> RO<sup>-</sup> > OH<sup>-</sup>  
If it ain't on this list, it ain't strong.

### Zaitsev Elim

If possible, more substituted alkene forms.

### Hofmann Elim

If possible, less substituted alkene forms.

Hofmann = Anti-Zaitsev