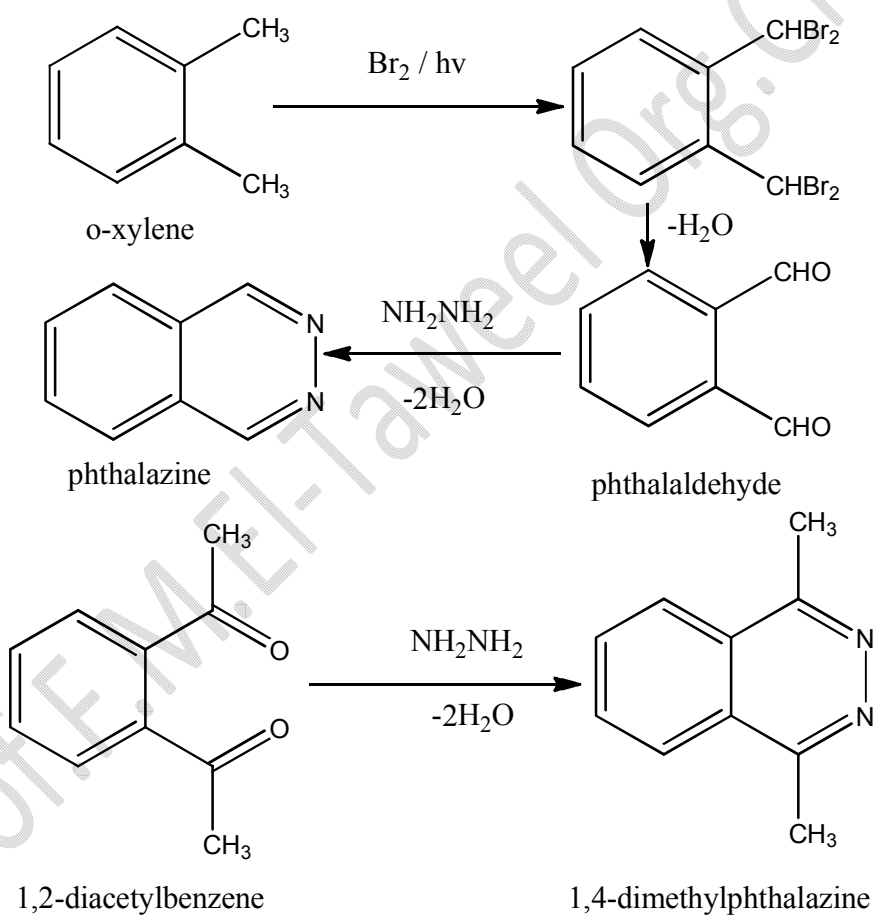
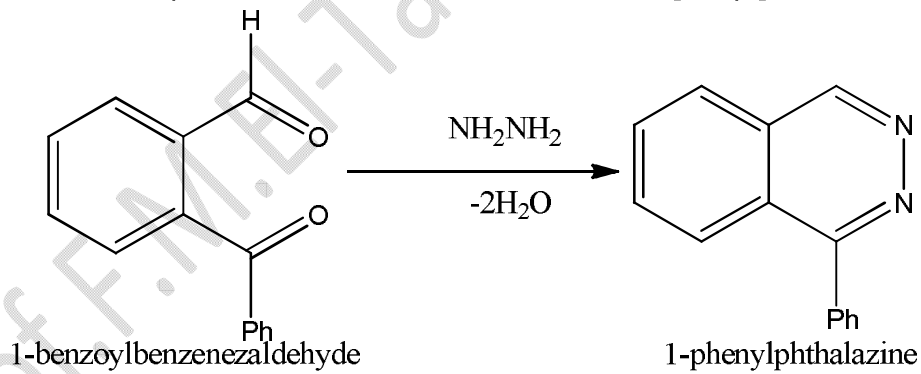
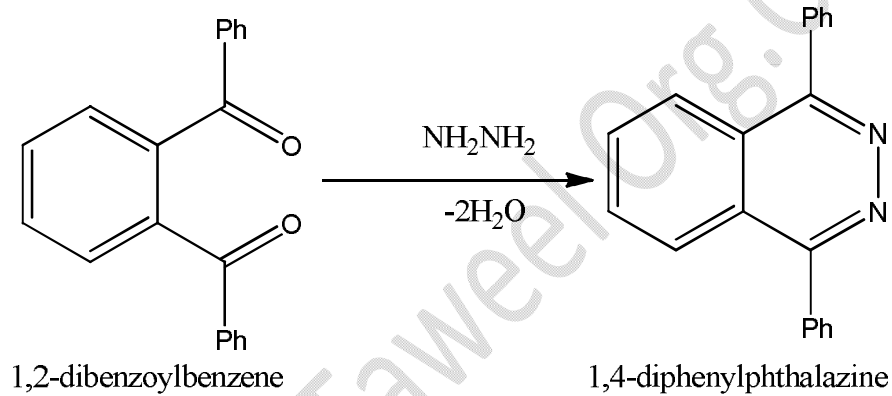
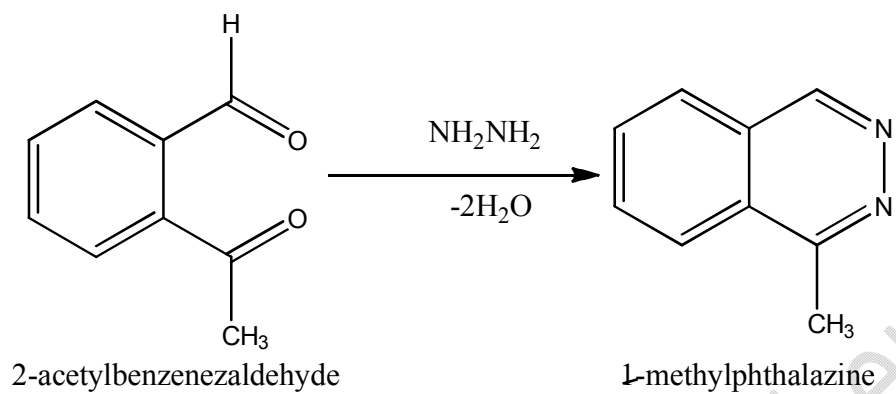


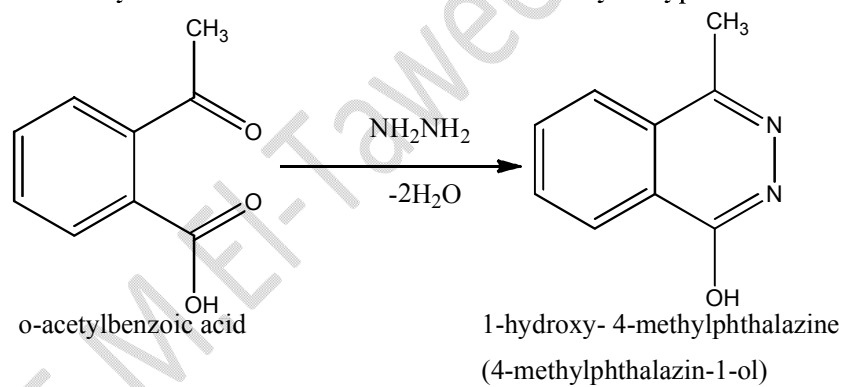
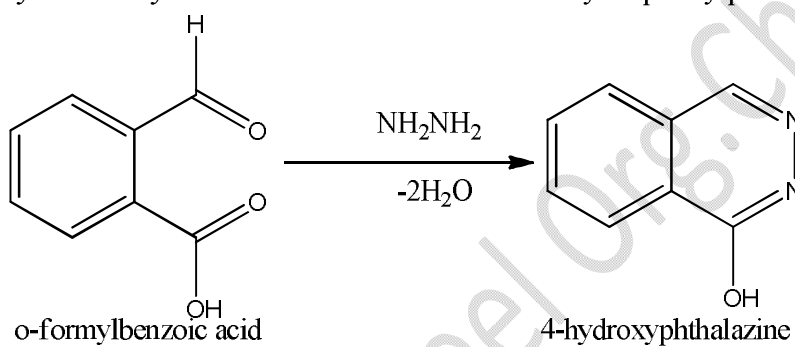
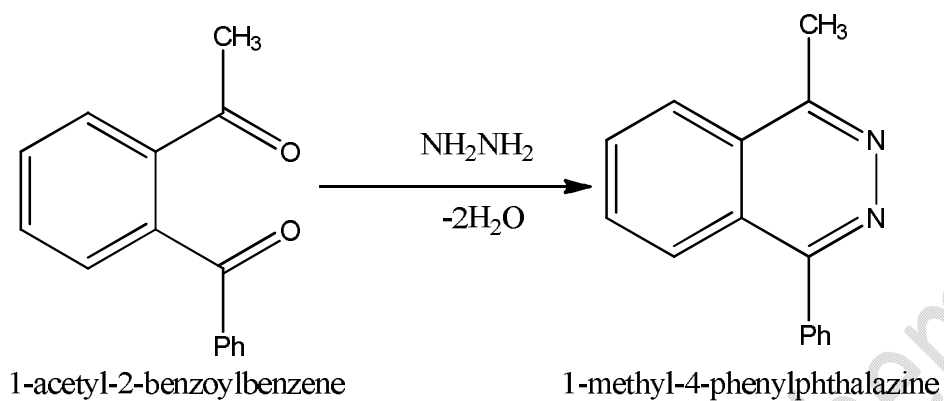
### 3) Phthalazine

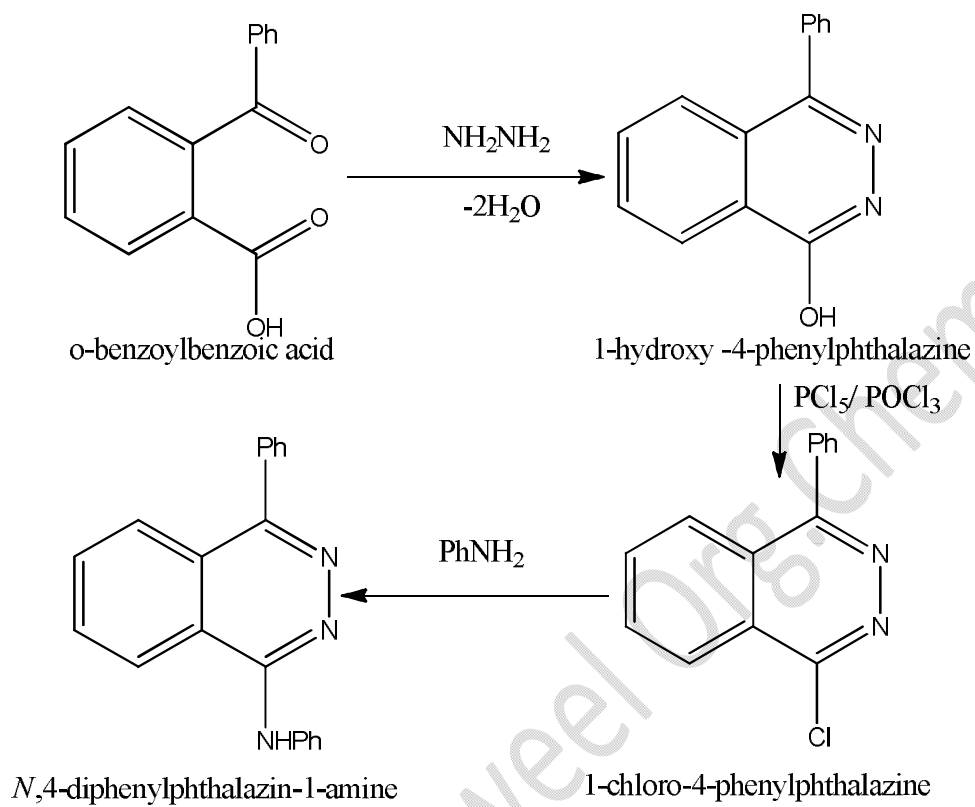
A-Methods of preparation :

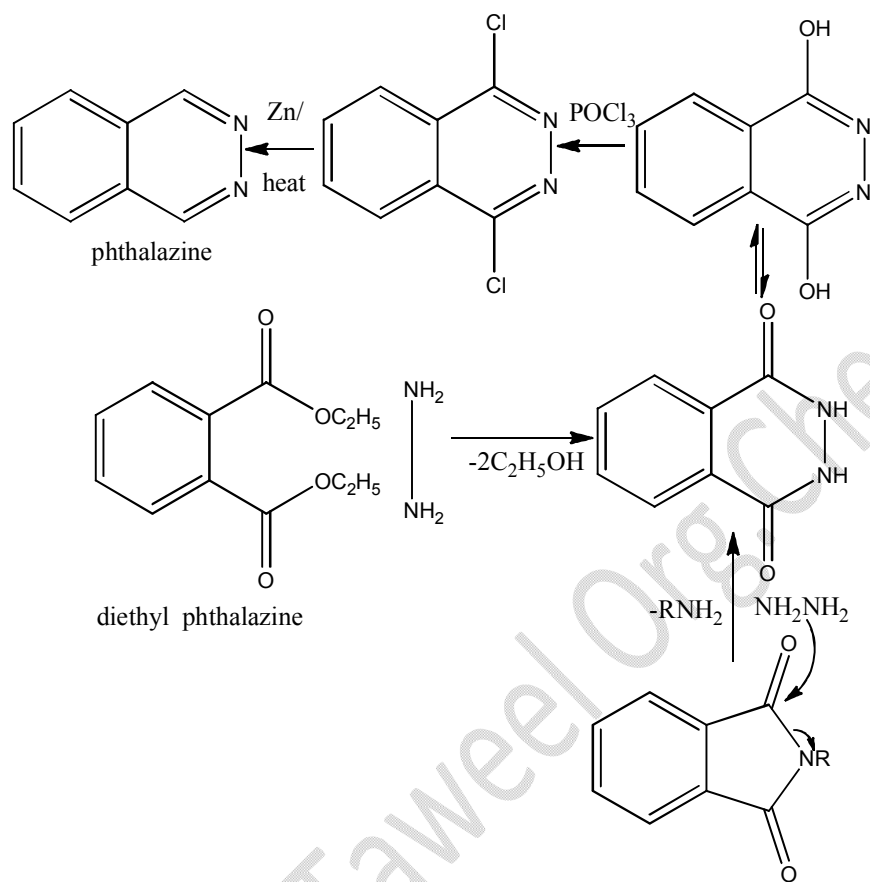
1-By condensation of hydrazines with o-dialdehydes, o-diester, o-diacetylbenzenes (o-diformylbenzene, o-diacetylbenzene, o-dibenzoylbenzene) and phthalimide derivatives.



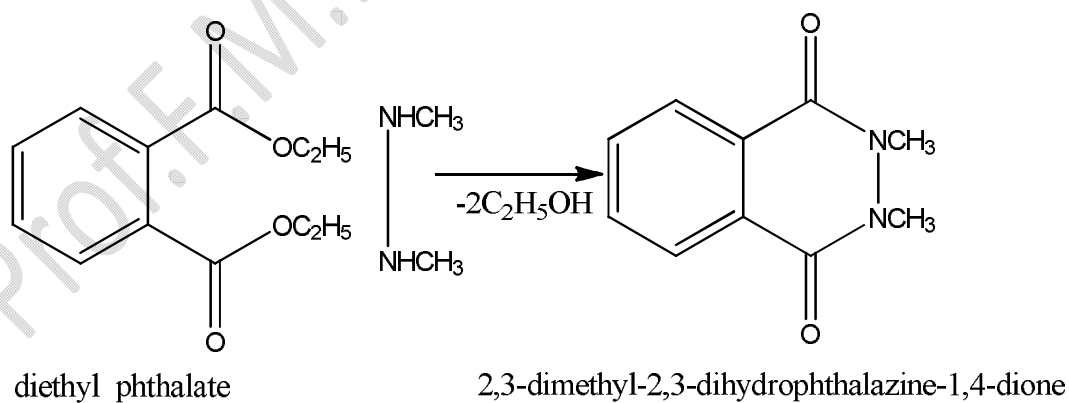


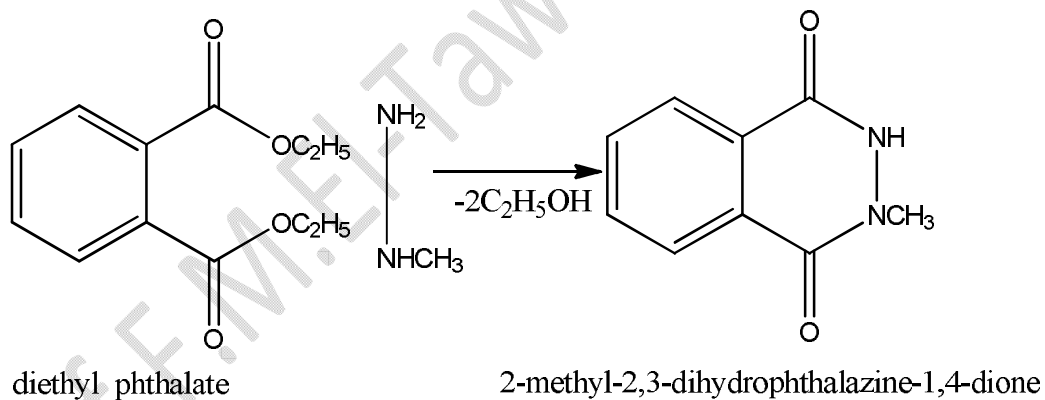
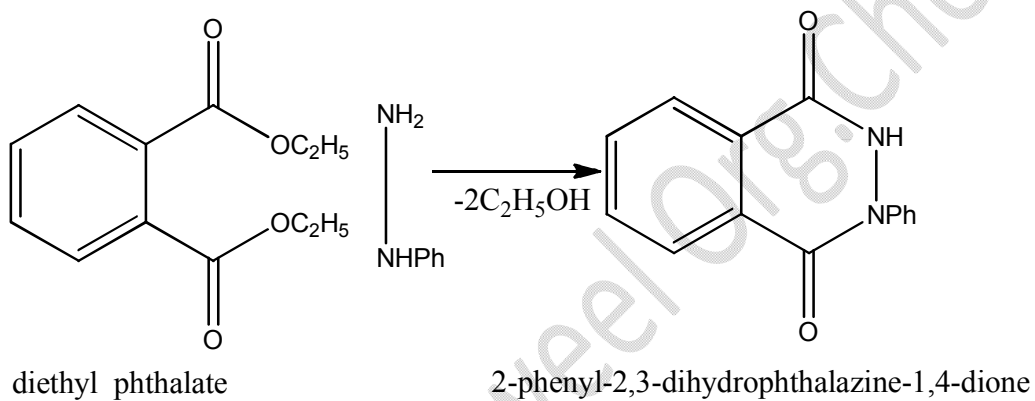
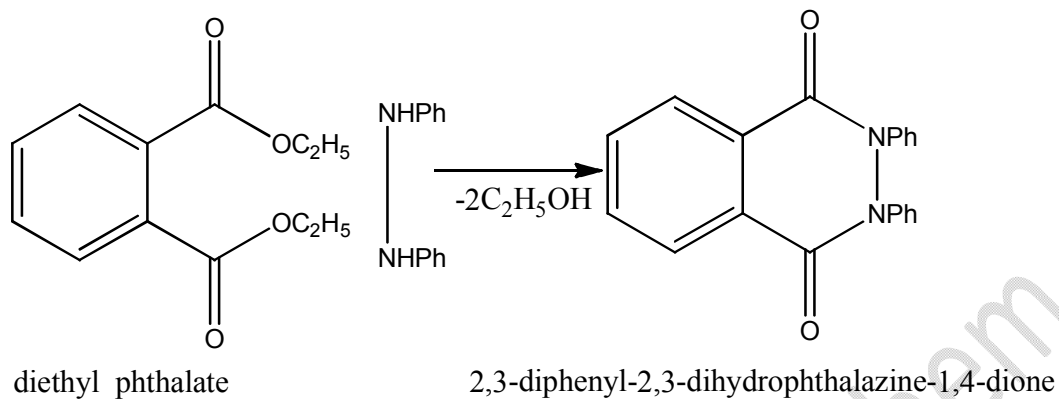






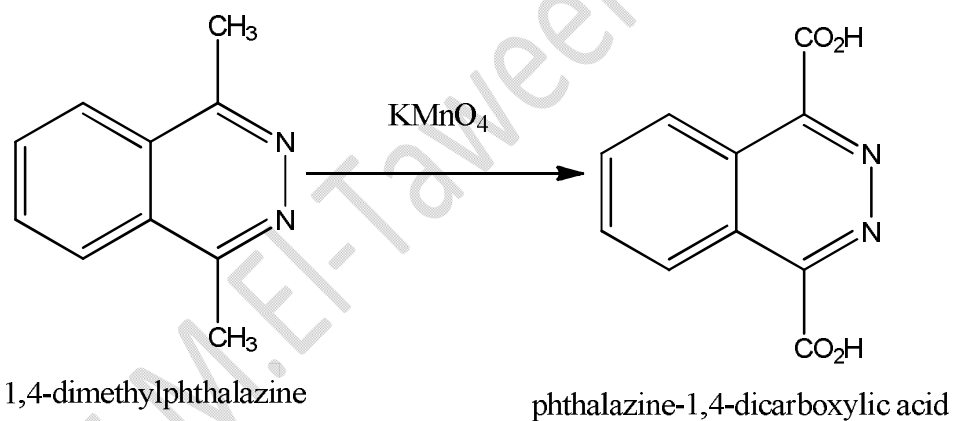
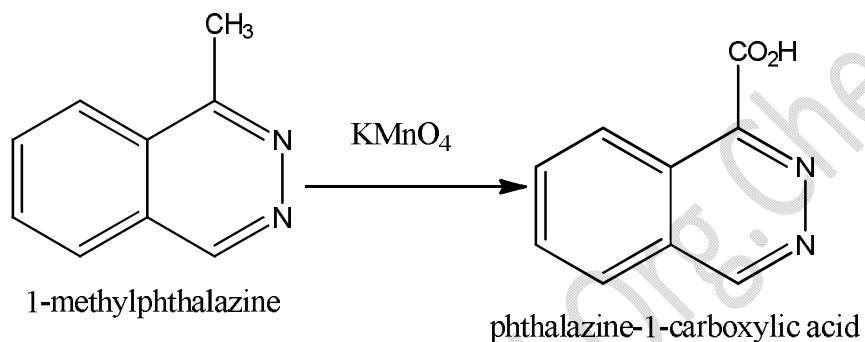
By condensation of 1,2-dimethylhydrazine or 1,2-diphenylhydrazine with diethyl phthalate





### Reactivity of the methyl groups at C-1 and C-4 positions :

Methyl groups in the 1-and 4-positions are readily condense with aromatic aldehydes and other carbonyl compounds .They can also oxidized with oxidizing agents such as  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and  $\text{SeO}_2$ .



### Nucleophilic substitution reactions:

The effect of the second ring nitrogen atom is demonstrated by a comparison of the rates of reaction of 1-chlorophthalazine and 1-chlorouinoline with ethoxide ions at 20°C, the rates are about 3000 to isoquinoline.

