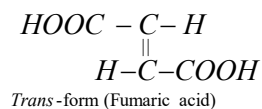
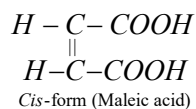


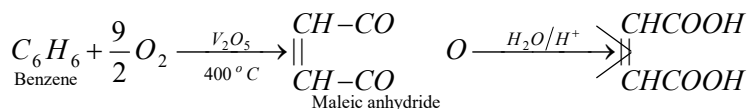
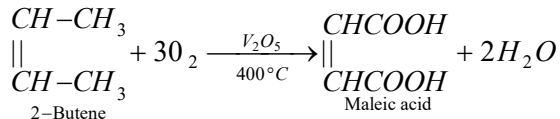
Unsaturated Dicarboxylic Acids.

The molecular formula of the simplest unsaturated dicarboxylic acid is $HOOC.CH = CH.COOH$ this formula, however represents two chemical compounds, maleic acid and fumaric acid, which are geometrical isomers.

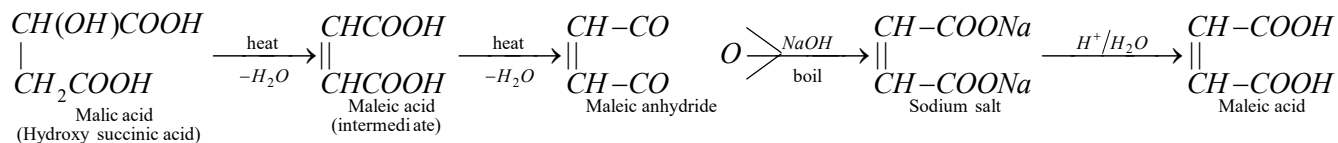


(1) Methods of Preparation of Maleic Acid

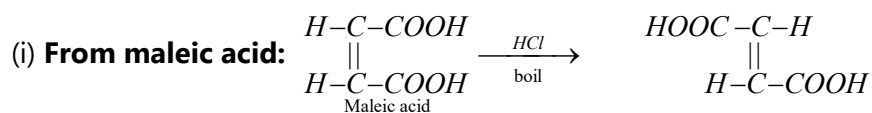
(i) By catalytic oxidation of 2-butene or benzene



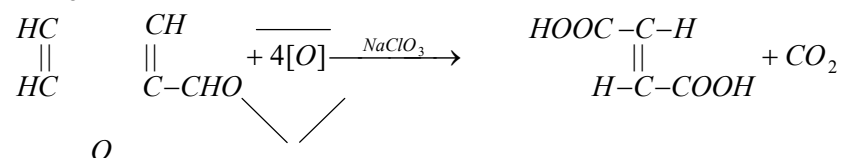
(ii) From malic acid:



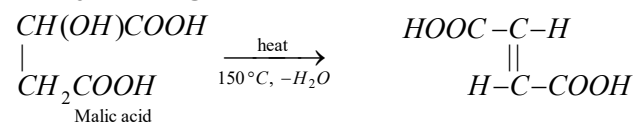
(2) Methods of Preparation of Fumaric Acid



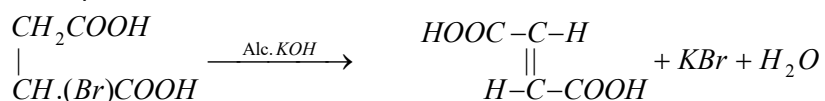
(ii) **By oxidation of furfural with sodium chlorate**



(iii) **By heating malic acid at about 150°C for long time**



(iv) **By heating bromosuccinic acid with alcoholic potash:** By heating bromosuccinic acid with alcoholic potash.

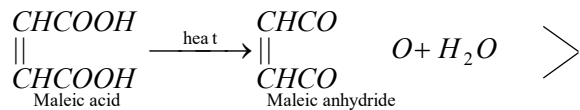


(4) Physical Properties

- (i) Both are colourless crystalline solids. Both are soluble in water.
- (ii) The melting point of maleic acid (130.5°C) is lower than the melting point of fumaric acid (287°C).

(5) Chemical Properties

Chemically, both the acids give the reactions of alkenes and dibasic acids except that the maleic acid on heating forms an anhydride while fumaric acid does not give anhydride.



Both form succinic acid on reduction with sodium amalgam. They undergo addition reactions with bromine, hydrobromic acid, water, etc. and form salts, esters and acid chlorides as usual. With alkaline KMnO_4 solution, they get oxidised to tartaric acid.

