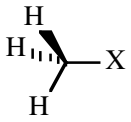
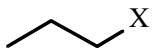
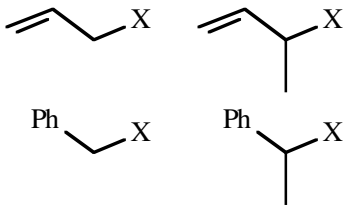
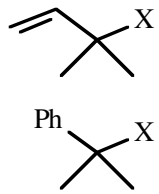
Reactant → / Base ↓	MeX 	1º RX 	2º RX or 	3º RX or 
Weak examples: $CN^- > N_3^- > NH_3 > H_2O$ premed411.com 	Sn2	Sn2	Sn2 / Sn1 & E1 **Sn1 & E1 are favored when protic solvents and weaker bases are used.** **The rate of Sn2 is greater with:** **1) polar aprotic solvents** **2) stronger Np's** **3) higher Np concentration** **4) less hindered substrates**	Sn1 & E1 **NOTE: For ALL reactions where Subst & Elim compete, higher temperatures increase the ratio of Elim/Subst.**
Strong examples: OH^-, $C_2H_5O^-$, $HC{\equiv}C^-$, NH_2^-	Sn2	Sn2	E2 Zaitsev	E2 Zaitsev
Strong Hindered examples: $(CH_3)_3CO^-$ $[(CH_3)_2CH]_2N^-$	Sn2	E2 Anti-Zaitsev	E2 Anti-Zaitsev	E2 Anti-Zaitsev

Strong Bases

$R^- > H^- \approx NH_2^- >> HC{\equiv}C^- >> RO^- > OH^-$

If it ain't on this list, it ain't strong.

Zaitsev Elim

If possible, more substituted alkene forms.

Anti-Zaitsev Elim

If possible, less substituted alkene forms.