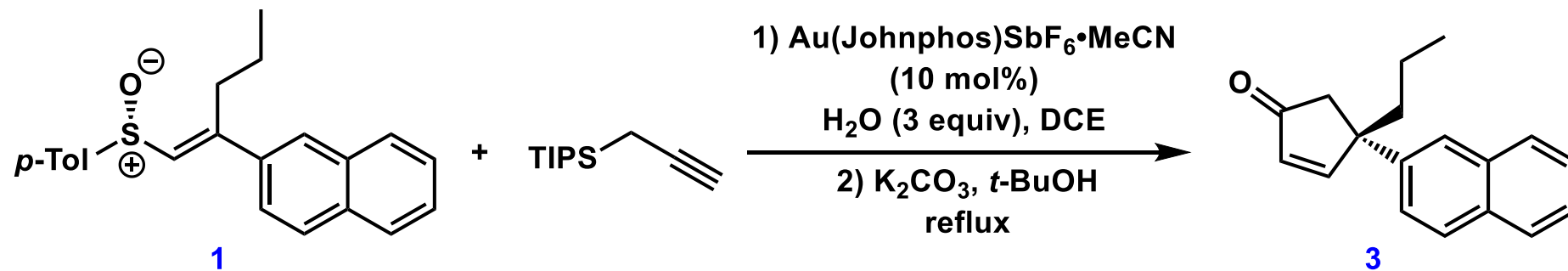
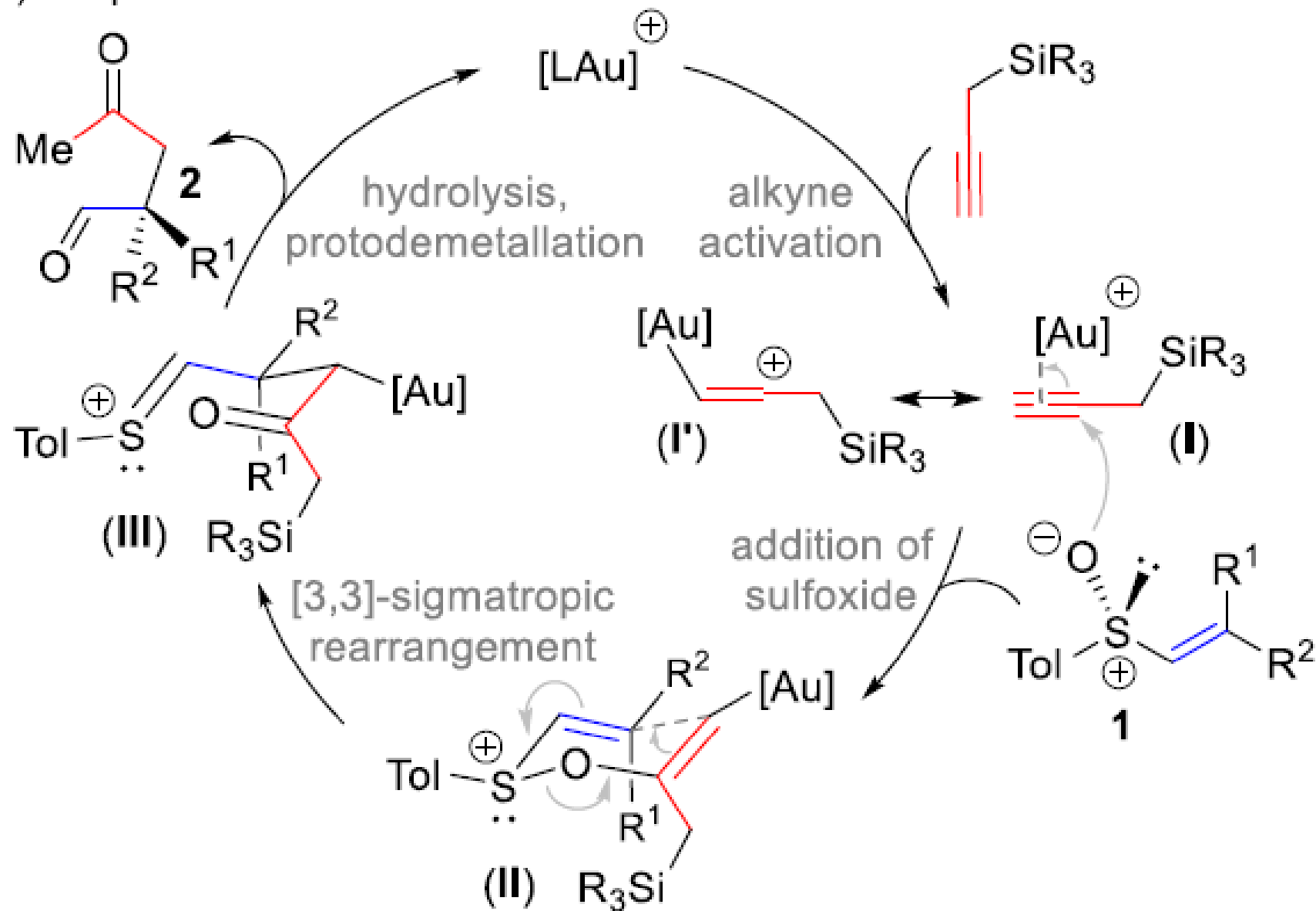


1.

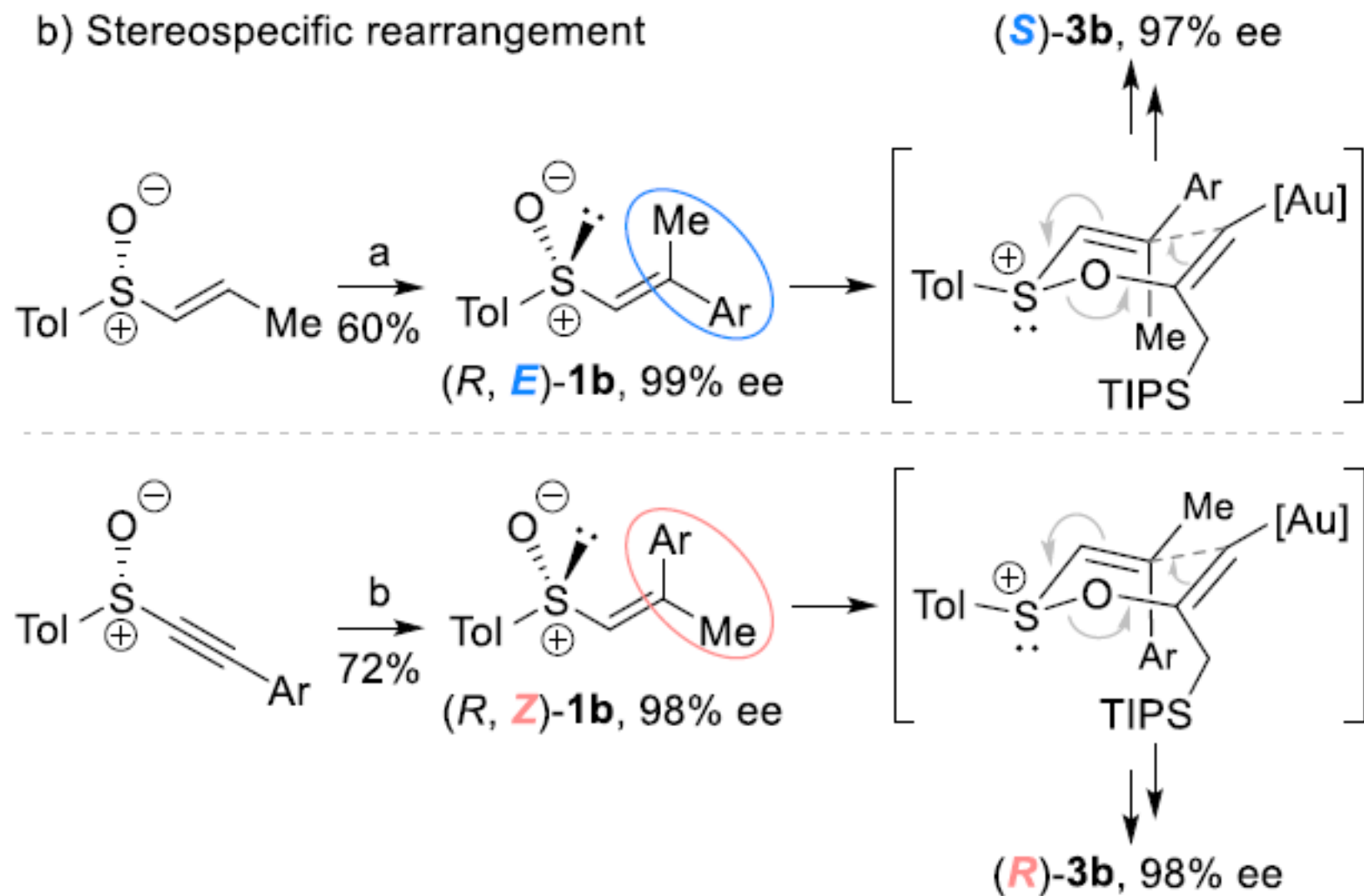


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a) Proposed mechanism

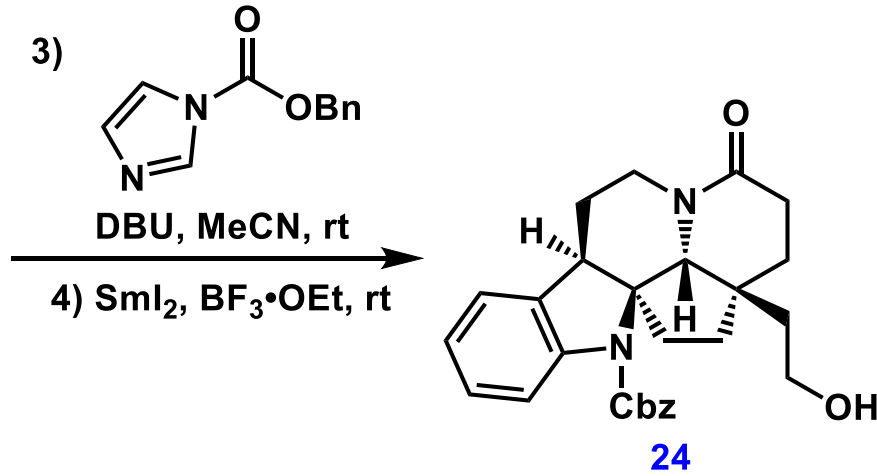
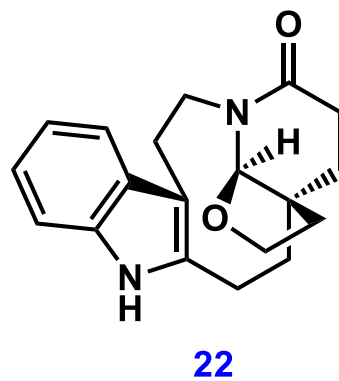
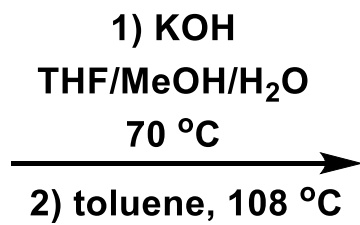
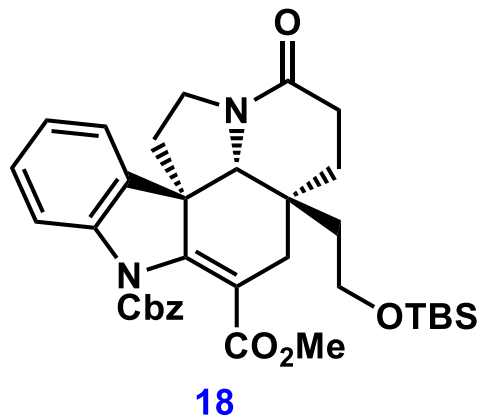


b) Stereospecific rearrangement

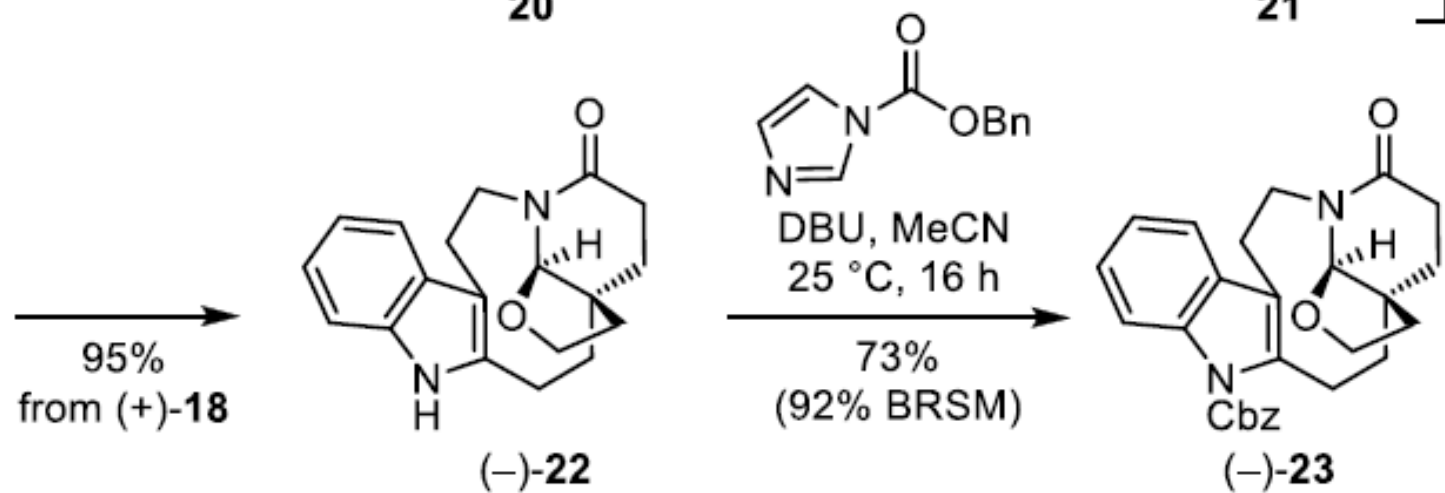
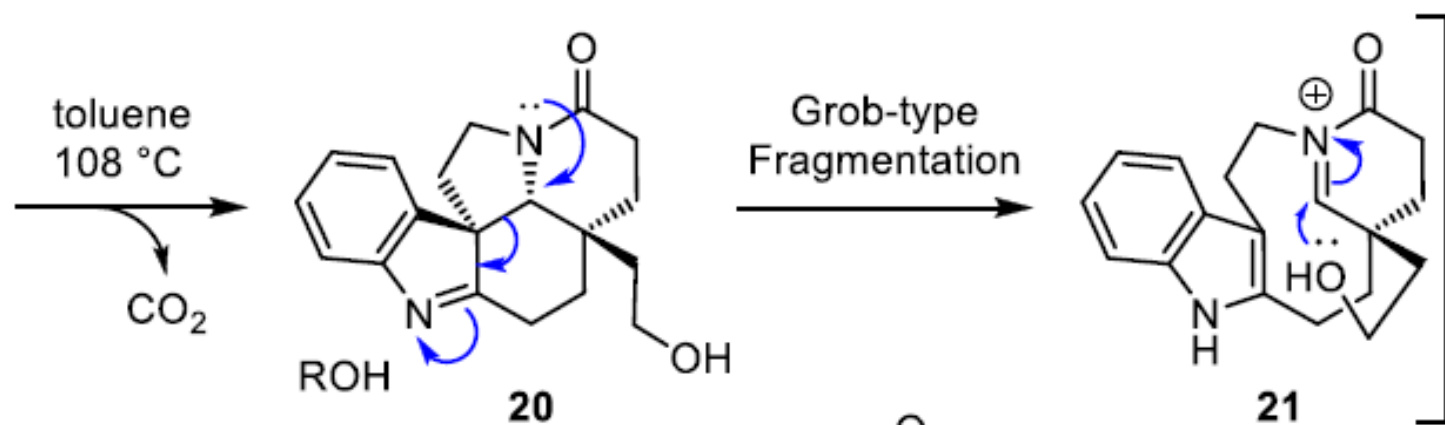
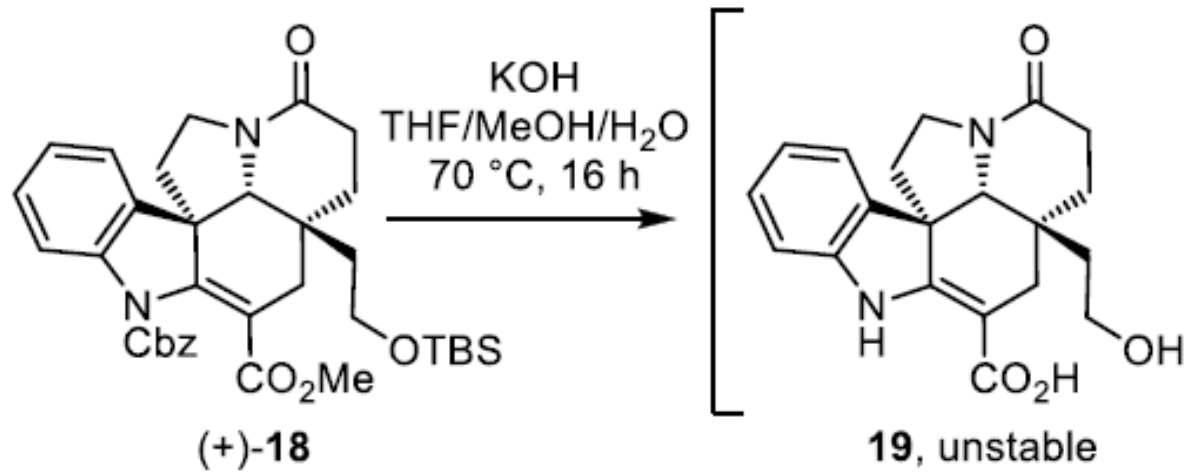


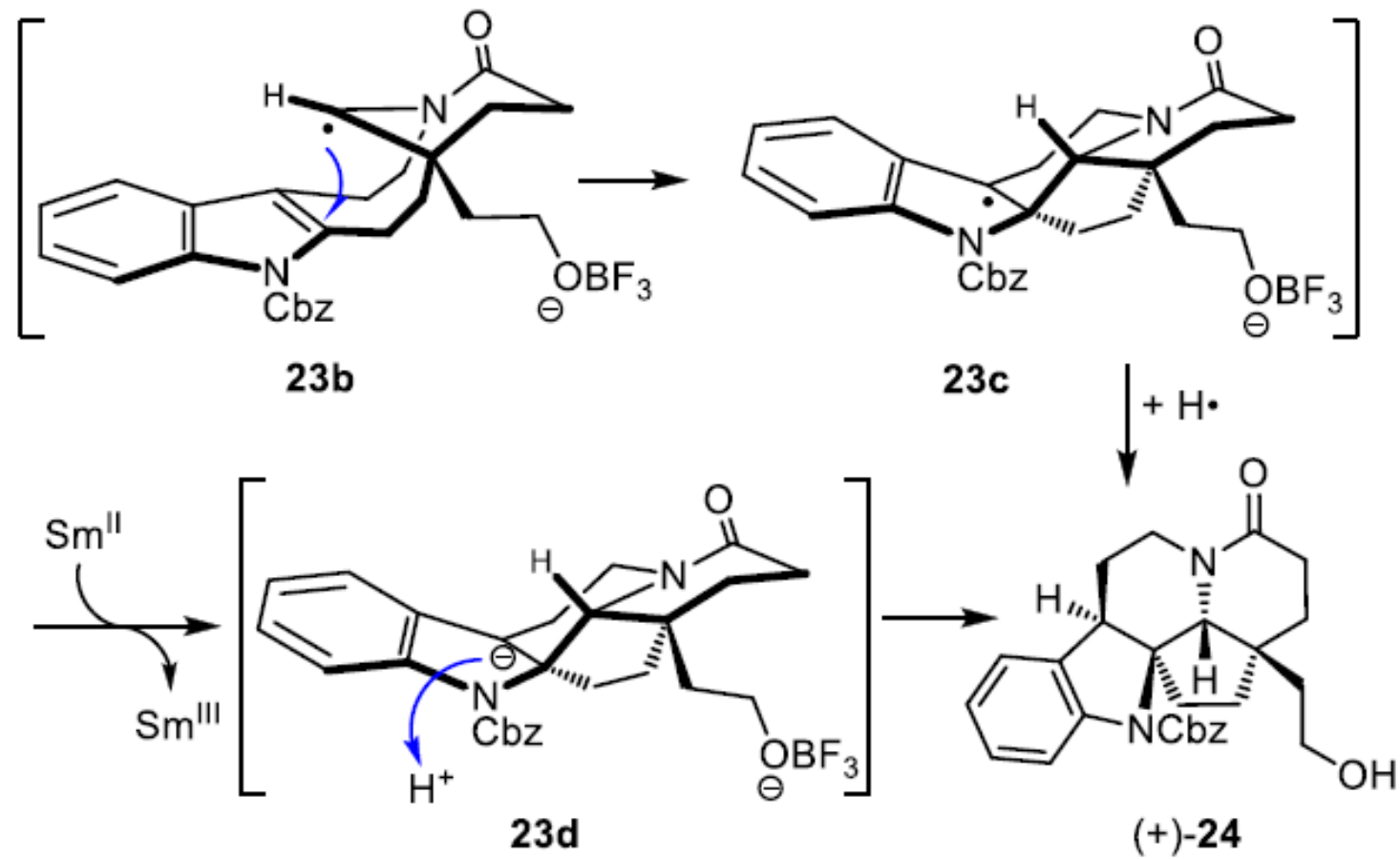
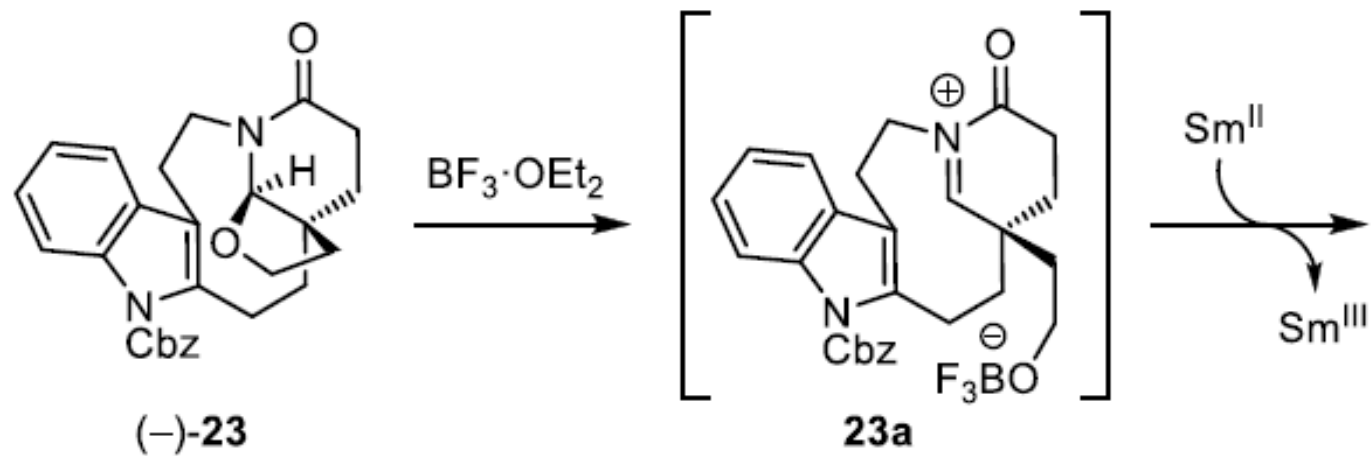
^aReagents and conditions: (a) ArI, Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol %), dppp (10 mol %), Ag₂CO₃, DMF, 100 °C, 36 h; (b) CuOTf₂ (2 mol %), ZnMe₂, THF, -78 °C to rt, 12 h; dppp = 1,3-bis-(diphenylphosphanyl)propane; Ar = *p*-Me-C₆H₄.

2.

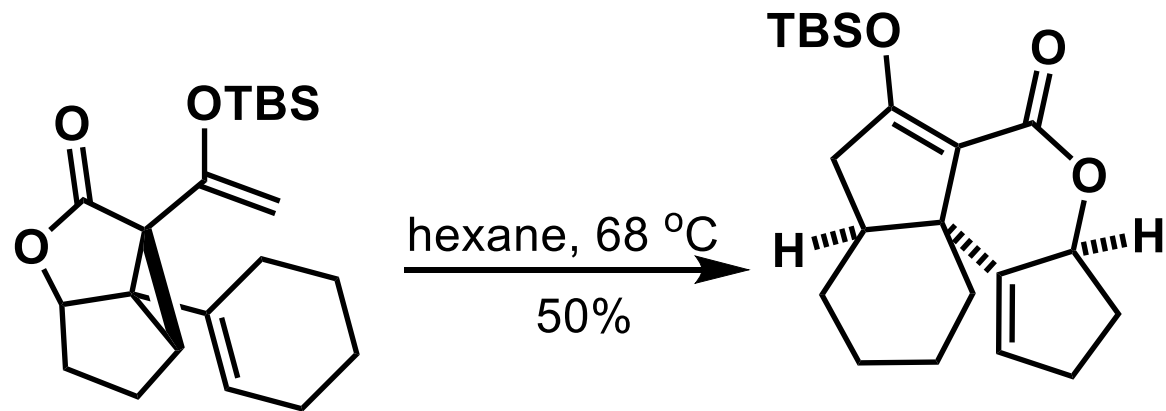


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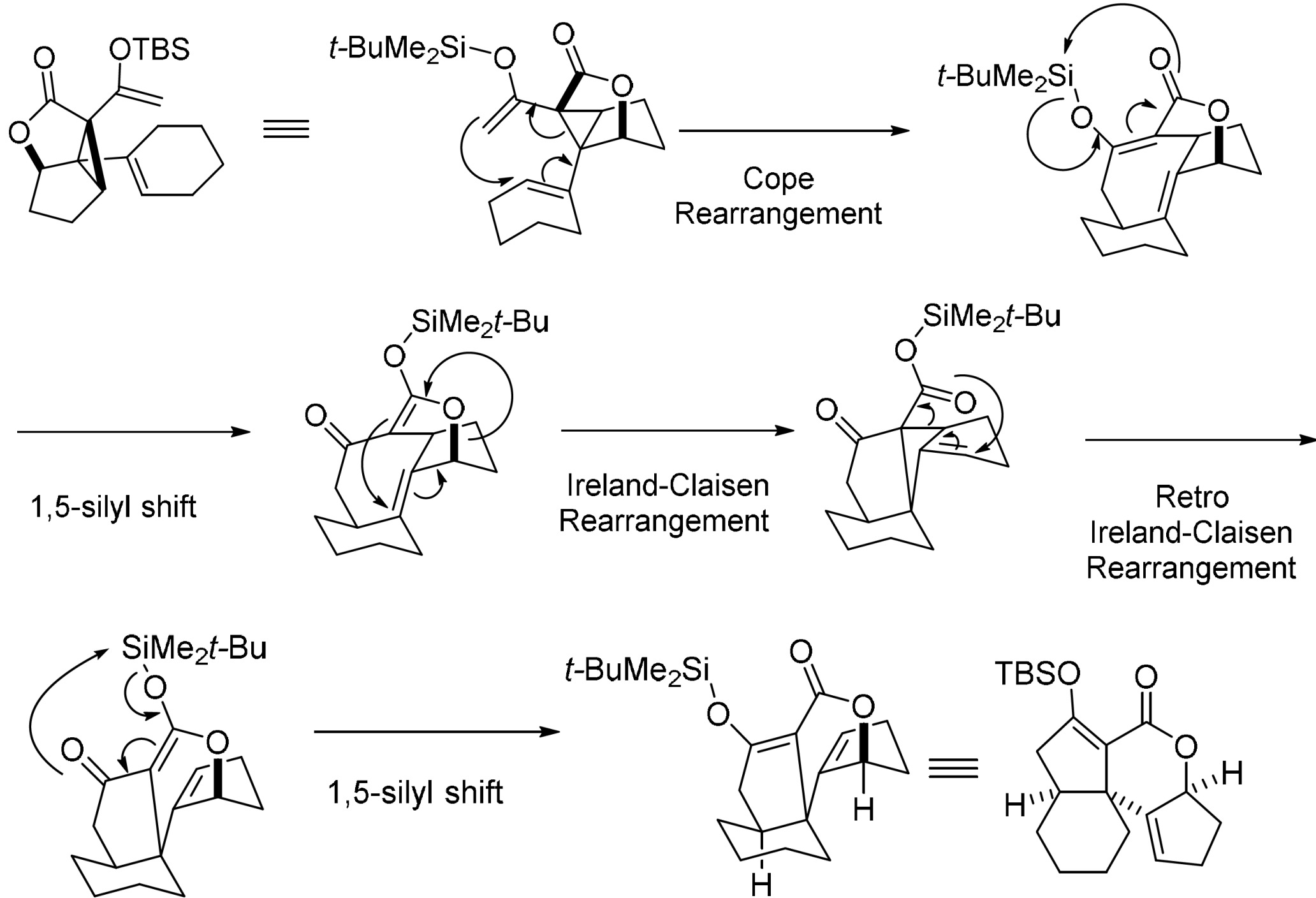




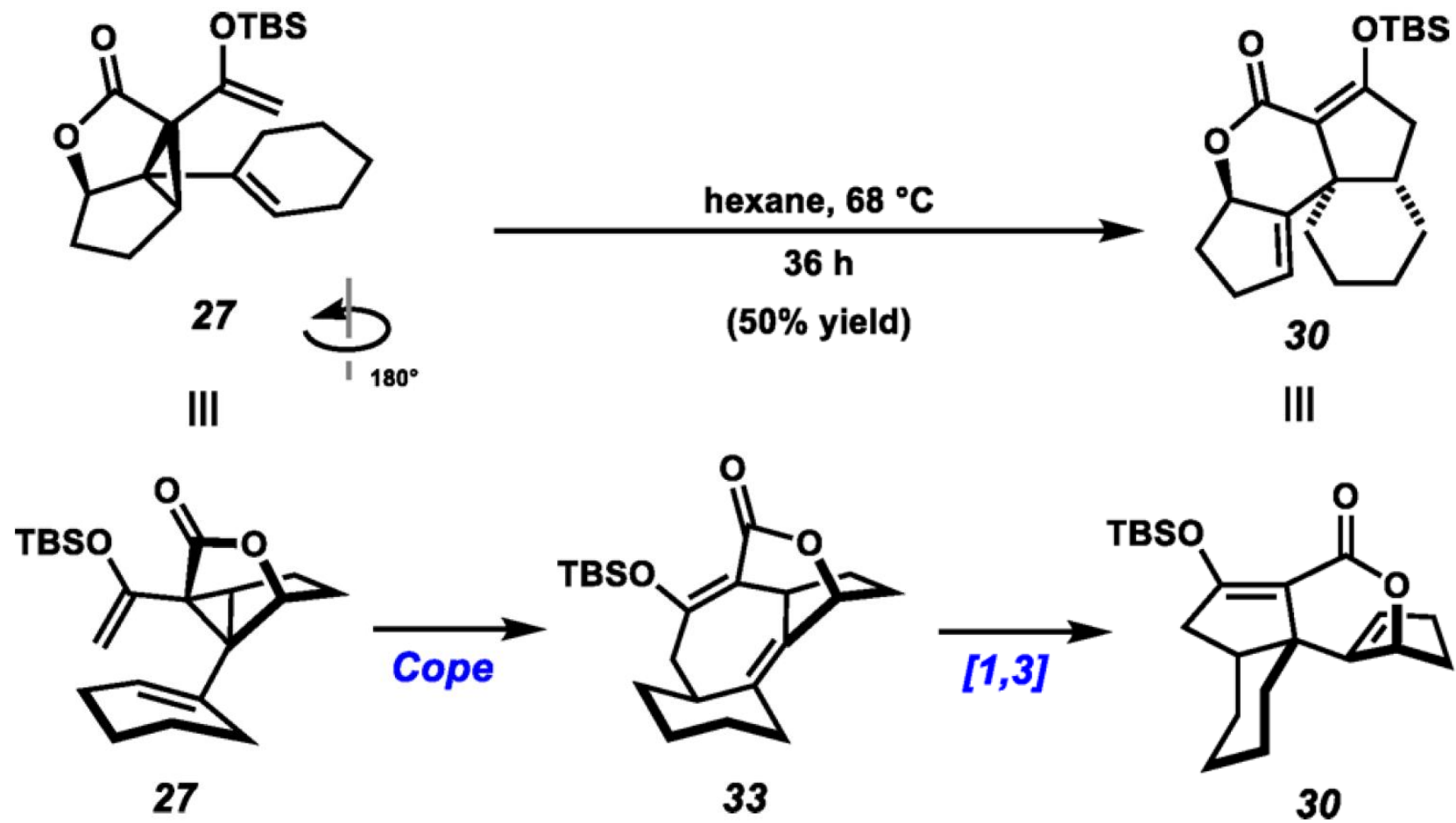
3.



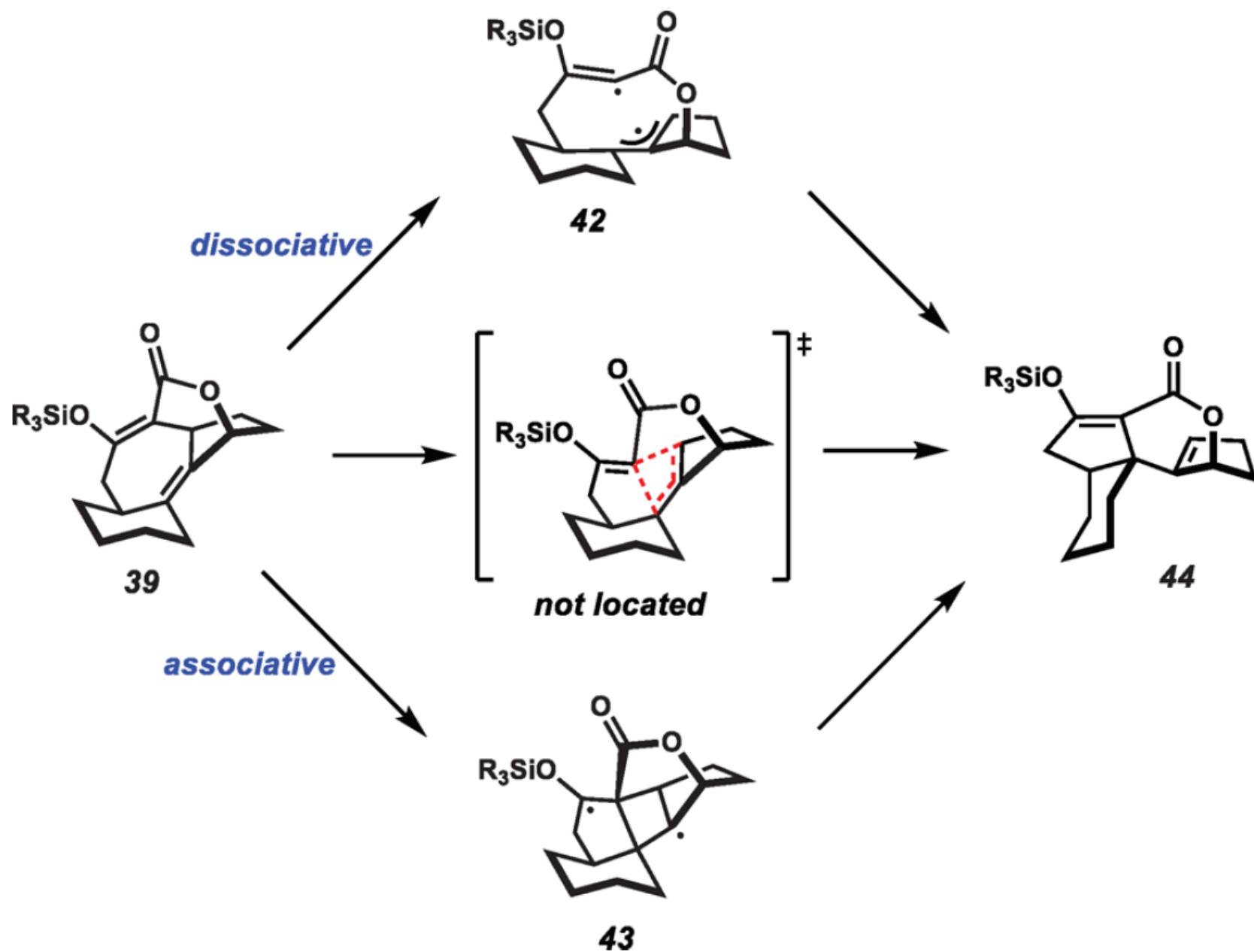
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Mechanistic Hypothesis



Scheme 9. Possible Mechanisms for Formal 1,3-Shift



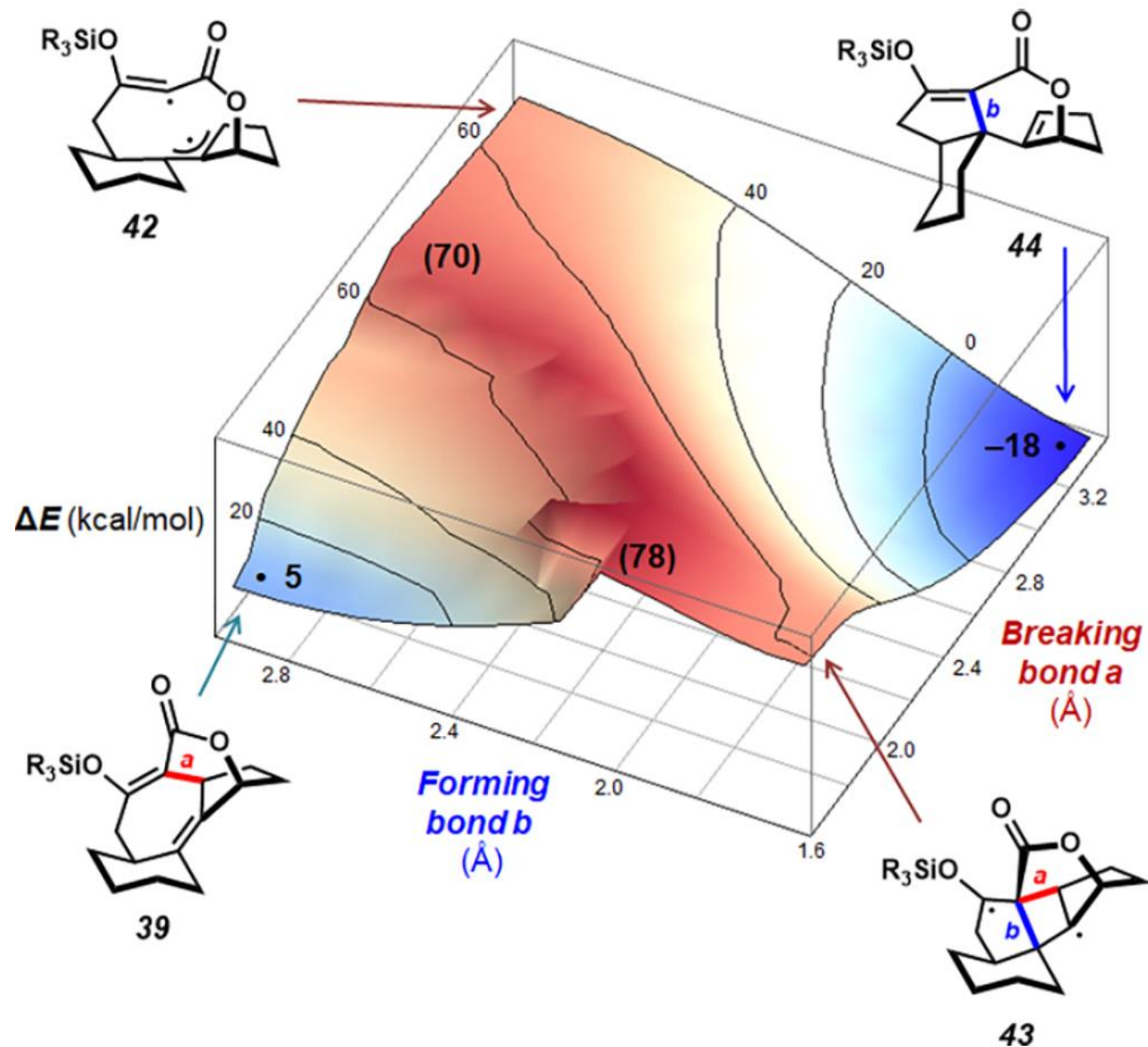
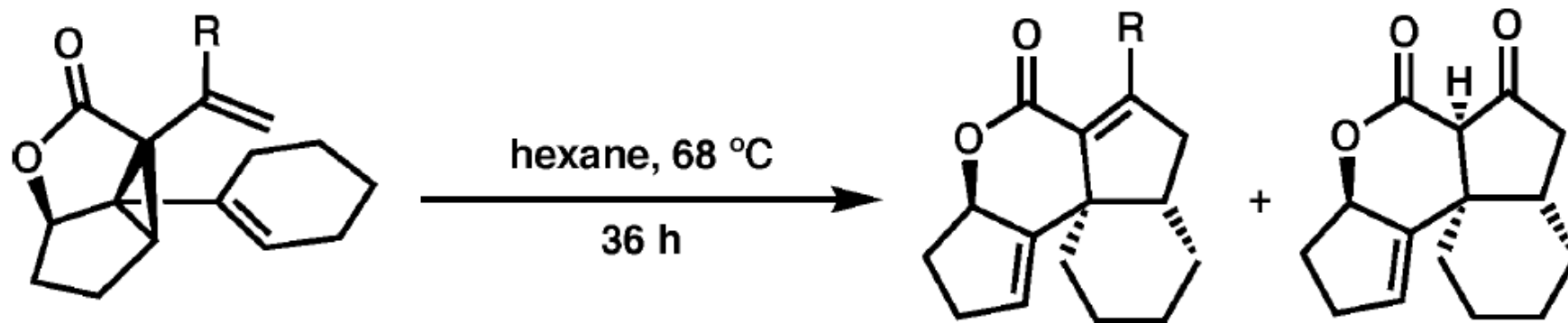


Figure 5. Potential energy surface directly connecting intermediates 39 and 44 calculated using UB3LYP/6-31G(d).

Table 1. Rearrangement of Enol Ethers



| entry | R | yield (%) |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | OTES | 57 |
| 2 | OTBS | 50 |
| 3 | OTIPS | 39 |
| 4 | Me | not observed |

Figure 7. Formation and ring-opening of alkylidene cyclobutane 48.

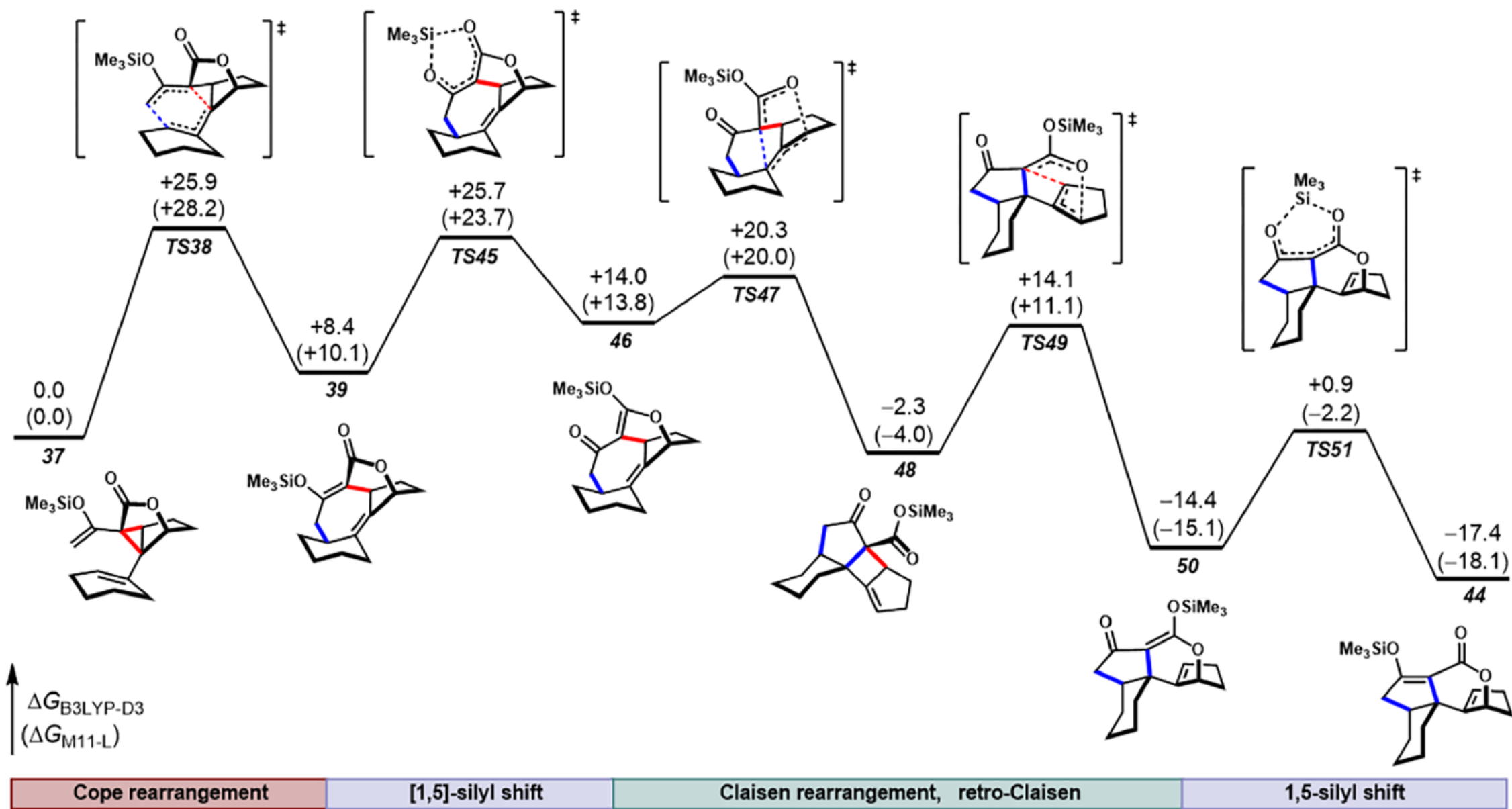
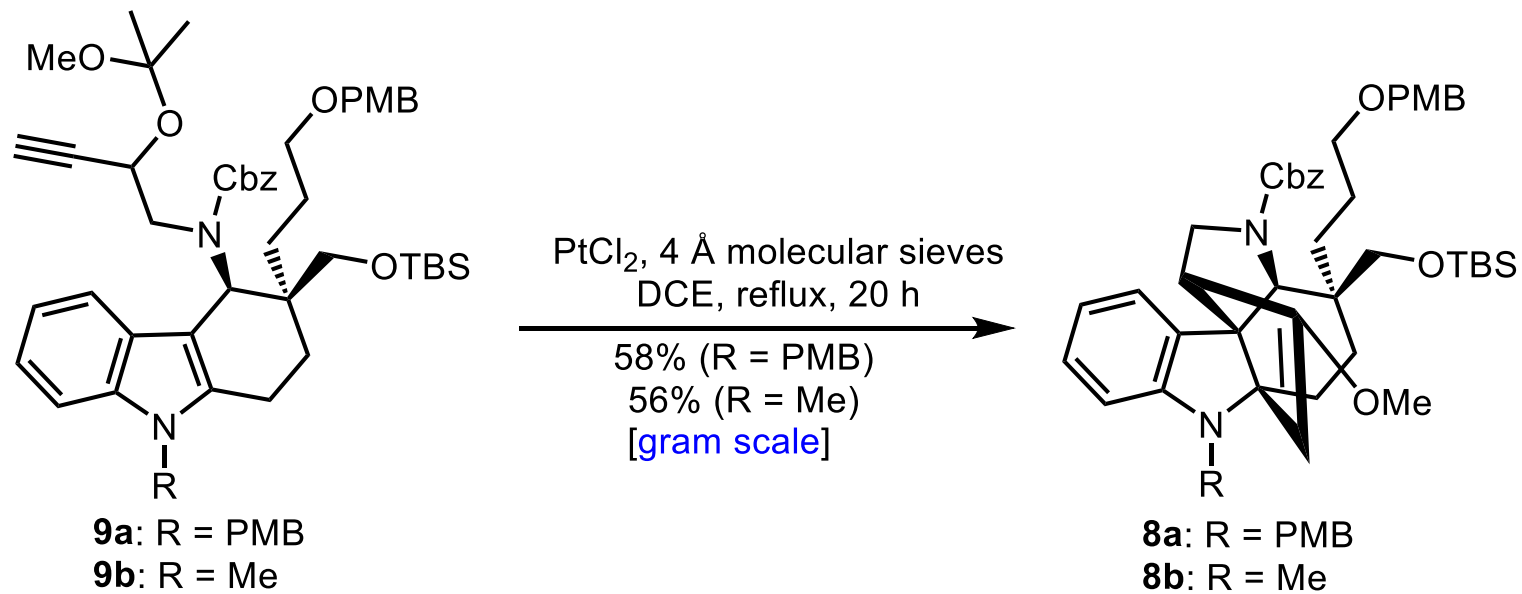


Figure 8. Free-energy profile for formation of 44 by a [1,5]-silyl shift/Claisen/retro-Claisen rearrangement cascade.

4.



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