The reaction(s) leading to the formation of 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene is (are) (2018 Adv.)

(a) 
$$\frac{O}{\Delta}$$
  $\frac{Conc. H_2SO_4}{\Delta}$ 

(c) 
$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \text{ Br}_2, \text{ NaOH} \\ (2) \text{ H}_3\text{O}^+ \\ \hline (3) \text{ Sodalime, } \Delta \\ \end{array}$$

Reaction shown in option (a) is aldol condensation in the presence of conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at high temperature.

In summerised way the formation of mesitylene through this can be visualised as

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{H}_{2}\text{O} \\ \text{H}_{4}\text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{H}_{2}\text{O} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{H}_{2}\text{O} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{Mesitylene} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{4} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{4} \\ \text{CH}_{5} \\$$

Reaction given in option (b) is simple polymerisation (trimerisation) reaction of alkyne i.e.,

Mc- $\Longrightarrow$ -H or CH<sub>3</sub>--C $\Longrightarrow$ CH when passed through heated iron tube at 873K then mesitylene is formed as

This reaction is also called aromatisation.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{COCH}_3 \\ \text{H}_3 \text{COC} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{(1) Br}_2 \text{(NaOH)} \\ \text{(2) H}_3 \text{O}^+ \\ \\ \text{COONa}^+ \\ \end{array} \\ + 3 \text{CHB} \text{r}_3 \text{$\downarrow$} \\ \text{NaÕOC} \\ \end{array}$$

The above product of haloform reaction on decarboxylation gives benzene as

The reaction given in option (d) is Clemmensen reduction i.e.,

$$C = O \xrightarrow{Zn-Hg} CH_2 + H_2O$$

Hence, the final product of this reaction is also mesitylene which can be seen as