Answer:

 Esters are normally reduced by reaction with lithium aluminum hydride to alcohols. For example

2) Also was founded abstract where a novel one-pot procedure for a directly reductive conversion of esters to the corresponding ethers by Et₃SiH in the presence of a catalytic amount of InBr₃ is described. This simple catalytic system appeared to be remarkably tolerant to several functional groups.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{5 mol-}\% \, \text{InBr}_3 \\ \text{O} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{CHCl}_3, 60^{\circ}\text{C}, 1-6 \text{ h} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{7} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{CHCl}_3, 60^{\circ}\text{C}, 1-6 \text{ h} \\ \end{array}$$

 Esters can be reduced to aldehydes with diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL), a bulky source of hydride ion

Example 1: Reduction of esters to aldehydes

Low temperature is important to prevent further reduction

4) In the Fukuyama reduction, a carboxylic acid is first converted to a thioester through addition of a thiol (with a mechanism similar to esterification). The thioester is then reduced to an aldehyde by a silyl hydride with a palladium catalyst.

5) In the Weinreb reaction, an acyl chloride is first converted to the Weinreb amide, then treated with an organometallic reagent to form a ketone, or lithium aluminum hydride to form an aldehyde