MIDTERM 2 _ SPRING 2001 _ FRECHET Your full si Professor Jean Fréchet Print your April 10, 2002 Middle) Your SID Please check the section number and name of y 161 Margot Paulick 171 Danielle Dube 181 Matt Pratt 471 Alex Kollias 191 Laurie Schenkel 411 Andrew Chi 111 Cathleen Yung 421 Shahed Ghoghawala ___ 121 Priya Sonik 431 Mike Slater 131 Paul Furuta 561 Jean Han 141 Zach Fresco √ 571 Ognjen Miljanic 261 Aaron Stutz 511 Joe Kwon 271 Vanessa Sun 521 Catherine Chan ___ 211 Jamey Kain 221 Laura Anderson _ 531 Olga Fedin 541 Jason Serin 361 Reema Thalii 371 Warren Wood Do not write in this box. If you are making up an I-grade, indicate the semester you took 3A and the Professor This exam has 10 pages; make sure that you have them all. We will only grade answers that are in the designated spaces. Plea do your scratch work on the backs of the exam pages. Write only on answer to each problem; multiple answers will receive no credit, ev one of them is correct. Note: This examination runs for a total of 90 minutes. No questions be answered by proctors after the exam begins. Please write legibly ambiguous or messy answers will receive no credit.

Chemistry 3A - Chemistry 3A -

10 points) Name (using IUPAC nomenclature) or draw, as appropriate, the following molecules.

Do not forget stereochemistry (e.g.: cis, trans, R, S, meso) where appropriate.

(a)

(b) (3R,4R)-3-bromo-4-methylhexane

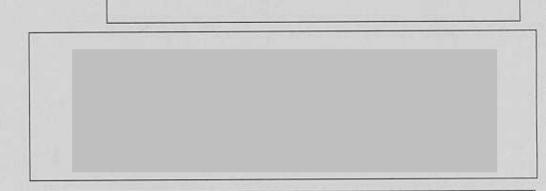
(Show as a Fischer Projection)

(c)

(Shown here as a sawhorse projection)

(d) (R)-6-fluoro-2-hexanol

(e)



Add the missing reagents (and solvents, if relevant), or products (show stereochemistry where appropriate)

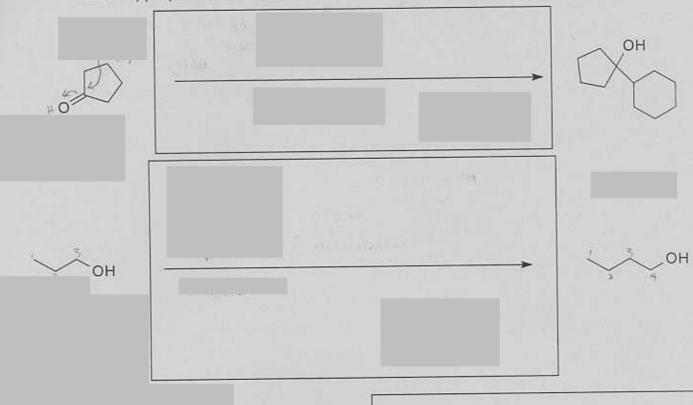


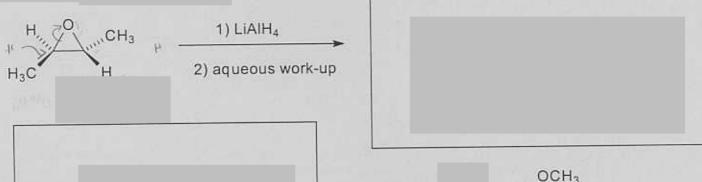
DMF

Hint: are there one or two products?

CH₃

(12Points). Add the missing starting material, reagents, or products (show stereochemistry where appropriate, note that several reaction steps may be required!)





4. (9 Points). The following reaction can proceed through both E1 and E2 mechanisms.

Data: the concentration of the haloalkane is 0.03M; the E1 rate constant is $k_1 = 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$;

the E2 rate constant is $k_2 = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. (i) Calculate the rate of each reaction and state which elimination mechanism is predominant with 1.5M NaOCH₂. Show detailed work and do not forget the units!

Rate of E1 reaction			
	11 18 30		
Rate of E2 reaction			
		wār nā!	

Predominant mechanism is:

(ii) At what concentration of base does exactly 50% of the starting material react by an E1 route and 50% by an E2 pathway? Show detailed work and do not forget units!

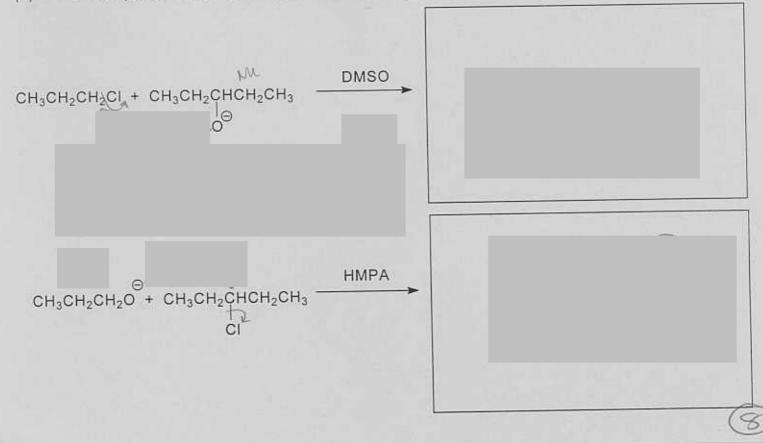
Answer:

 (11 Points). (a) Propose a synthesis of the (R) isomer of CH₃CHN₃CH₂CH₃ starting from (R)-2-chlorobutane.

(b) Show clear structures for all the products obtained in the following reaction and circle the major elimination product. (Note that there is no need to consider any "rearranged" product)

6. (11 Points). (a) Give the expected major product of each of the following reactions.

(b) Write the expected major product(s) of the following attempted ether syntheses



7. (14 points). Provide a viable synthetic route for the product below. You must start from the starting material indicated but you may use any other organic or inorganic compound in your synthetic scheme.

$$H_3C$$
 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3

(b) Propose a high yield synthesis of 3-octanol starting from an aldehyde and an alkane

8. (10 points). Write a step-by step mechanism (include arrows) for the reaction below. Show all intermediates, and explain (in the box) why the product is racemic.

Explanation: the product is racemic because...

9. (12 Points). (a) Show a detailed step by step mechanism (with curved arrows) explaining the the outcome of the following reaction:

$$Br \longrightarrow Br + NH_3 \xrightarrow{CH_3CH_2OH} \nearrow NH$$

(b) Show clear structures for products A and B in the reaction sequence below:

 $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CI$ $3) \longrightarrow Li \text{ in ether}$ $4) H^{\oplus} H_2O$ $1) CrO_3 H^{\oplus} H_2O$ $2) LiAID_4 \text{ in ether}$ $3) H^{\oplus} H_2O$