CHEM 203

Midterm Exam 1 October 16, 2008

| Your name: | ANSWERS |
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This a closed-notes, closed-book exam

You may use your set of molecular models

This exam contains 7 pages

Time: 1h 30 min

- 1. _____/15
- 2. _____/ 15
- 3. _____/12
- 4. _____/ 18
- 5. _____/20
- 6. _____/ 20

TOTAL _____/ 100

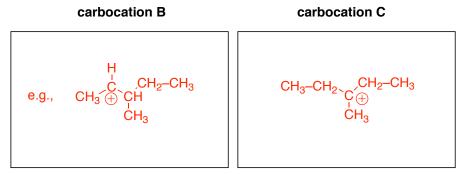
This exam counts for 15% of your CHEM 203 final grade

- 1. (15 pts.) Write accurate structures of:
 - a. A chiral alkene that produces an achiral alkane upon hydrogenation:

b. <u>Three</u> isomeric alkenes that produce alkyl bromide **A** as the major product of reaction with HBr (write your answers in the appropriate boxes):

Alkene 1 Alkene 2 Alkene 3

c. A carbocation, **B**, that is stabilized by 4 hyperconjugative interactions with C–H bonds and that is likely to rearrange to form a new carbocation, **C**, stabilized by 7 hyperconjugative interactions with C–H bonds (write your answers in the appropriate boxes):



d. An alkene that contains at least 5 C atoms, and that produces the same alcohol when treated either with BH $_3$ followed by H $_2$ O $_2$ and aq. NaOH, or with H $_2$ SO $_4$ / H $_2$ O:

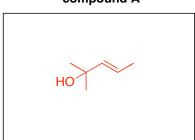
e. An alkene that contains at least 5 C atoms, and that produces one alcohol when treated with H₂SO₄ / H₂O, but an isomeric alcohol when reacted with BH₃ followed by H₂O₂ and aq. NaOH:

2. (15 pts.) Two isomeric compounds, \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} , possess formula $C_6H_{12}O$. The IR and ¹H NMR spectra of \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are very similar and display the following signals:

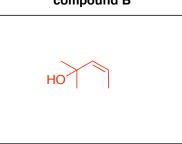
IR (cm⁻¹): 3400 (strong, broad), 3100, 2950, 1650, 1180 NMR (δ): 5.68 (m, 2H); 2.54 (broad s, 1H); 1.71 (d, 3H); 1.36 (s, 6H)

Reaction of **A** with H_2 in the presence of Pt metal yields a compound **C** of formula $C_6H_{14}O$ with release of 22.9 kcal/mol of energy. Reaction of **B** under the same conditions also provides compound **C**, but with release of 25.0 kcal/mol of energy. Deduce the structure of **A**, **B**, and **C**. Write these structures in the appropriate boxes below.

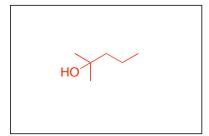
compound A



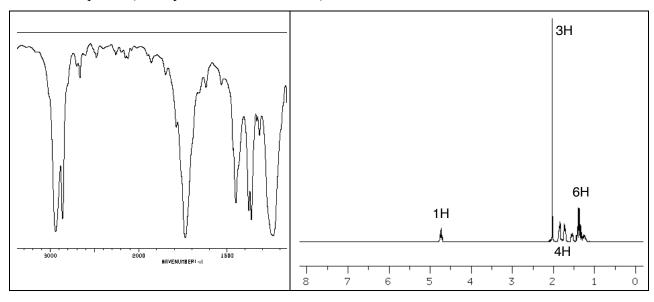
compound B



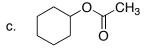
compound C



3. (12 pts.) Indicate which one among compounds a.-f. below produces the following IR and ¹H NMR spectra (write your answer in the box):



b. 0





C

$$d. \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$$

4. (18 pts.) Provide the structure of the major product expected from the following reactions. **Important**: compounds incorporating multiple stereogenic centers must be drawn with the correct relative configuration.

b.
$$\frac{H_2SO_4}{MeOH}$$

c.
$$\frac{Br_2}{H_2O}$$
 $\frac{HO_{1,1}}{H}$ or enantiomed

e.
$$\frac{Br_2}{Br}$$
 or either enantiomeric form

f.
$$Cl_2$$
 or enantiomer

5. (20 pts.) Write an accurate mechanism for the following known reactions:

a.
$$\frac{I_2}{\text{aq. NaHCO}_3}$$

HCO₂-O

Private this mechanism may also be OK

wariants of this mechanism may also be OK

b.
$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array}$$

6. (20 pts.) Propose a method for the preparation of compounds a. – e. below starting from appropriate alkenes. Draw a clear structure of your proposed starting olefin on the left side of the reaction arrow. Above/below the reaction arrow, list all reagents / catalysts, in the correct order, that are required to induce the desired transformation. **Important**: the desired compound must be the major product of your reaction(s). If a product does not appear to be available by any reaction known to you, write "INACCESSIBLE" on the reaction arrow.

Note: it is understood that chiral compounds will be obtained as racemic mixtures.

2. H₂O₂, aq. NaOH