## **CHEM 330**

## **Exam 2**November 16, 2011

Your name:		

## This document has 7 pages

This a closed-notes, closed-book exam

The use of molecular models is allowed

Time: 1.5 h

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_/10
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_/15
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_/15
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_/20
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_/20
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_/20

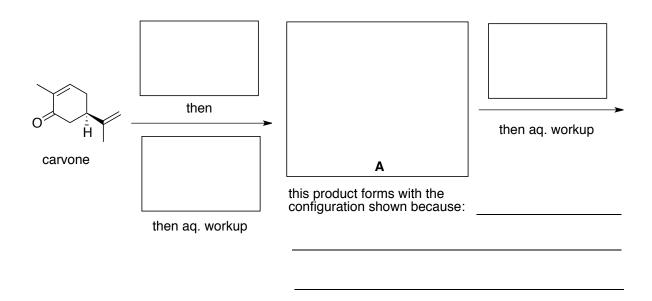
**TOTAL** \_\_\_\_\_/100

This exam counts for 25% of your CHEM 330 final grade

1. (10 pts.) Provide a rationale for the observation that the Mukaiyama aldol reaction of the silyl enol ether of acetone with aldehyde **A** selectively furnishes compound **B** when BF<sub>3</sub>OEt<sub>2</sub> is used as the catalyst, but compound **C** when TiCl<sub>4</sub> is employed instead. Include a sketch of approximate transition state structures to account for such a diastereoselectivity.

2.	(15 pts.) Write a chemical equation to show an example of the following reactions ( <b>do not</b> write mechanisms – just the reactions).
a. ]	Knoevenagel reaction:
b. 1	Baylis-Hillman reaction:
c. (	Cannizzaro reaction:

3. (15 pts.) A synthesis of the natural product, β-agarofuran, started with another readily available natural substance, carvone, and proceeded according to the diagram outlined below (cf. Büchi, G., et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1967, 89, 5665). Complete this scheme by writing the structures of products A and B (with the correct relative configuration) and all missing reagents and the in the corresponding boxes, and by briefly accounting for the stereochemical outcome of the first sequence of reactions. It is not necessary to write mechanisms.



4. (20 pts.) Predict the structure of the major product expected from the following reactions. Configurations must be clearly shown for products incorporating multiple stereogenic centers. **It is not necessary to draw mechanisms**. Also, aqueous workups are understood

a. 
$$\begin{array}{c} & \underset{\text{Me}_2\text{CuLi,}}{\text{Me}_2\text{CuLi,}} \\ & \underset{\text{then}}{\text{then}} \\ & \underset{\text{Et}_3\text{N}}{\text{Me}_3\text{SiCl,}} \\ \end{array}$$

b. 
$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ NMe_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} LDA, -78 \, ^{\circ}C \\ THF \\ \hline then \\ Ph-CHO \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ \bullet \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ \bullet \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Cy_2BCI \\ \\ Et_3N, \ then \\ \\ \hline \\ OMe \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OMe \\ \hline \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OMe \\ \hline \\ \\ \end{array}$$

5. (20 pts.) Complete the following equations by indicating all the reagents that are necessary to effect the transformations shown. Provide your answers as a numbered list of reagents, in the correct order, written over/under the reaction arrows.

Note: aqueous workups are understood and are not to be included in your answers.

6. (20 pts.) Propose a method to accomplish the transformations shown below. In each case, a multistep sequence (= not just one reaction, but several) may be necessary. Assume the availability of all required reagents (e.g, bases, alkyl halides, etc.). Present your answer as a flowchart that clearly shows all intermediate products.

Note: It is not necessary to draw mechanisms.

b. 
$$NO_2$$
EtOOC COOEt