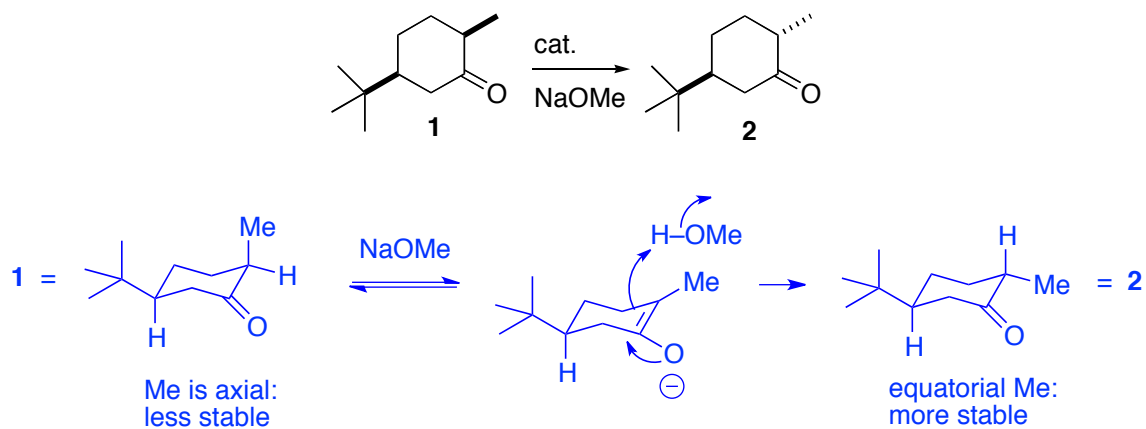


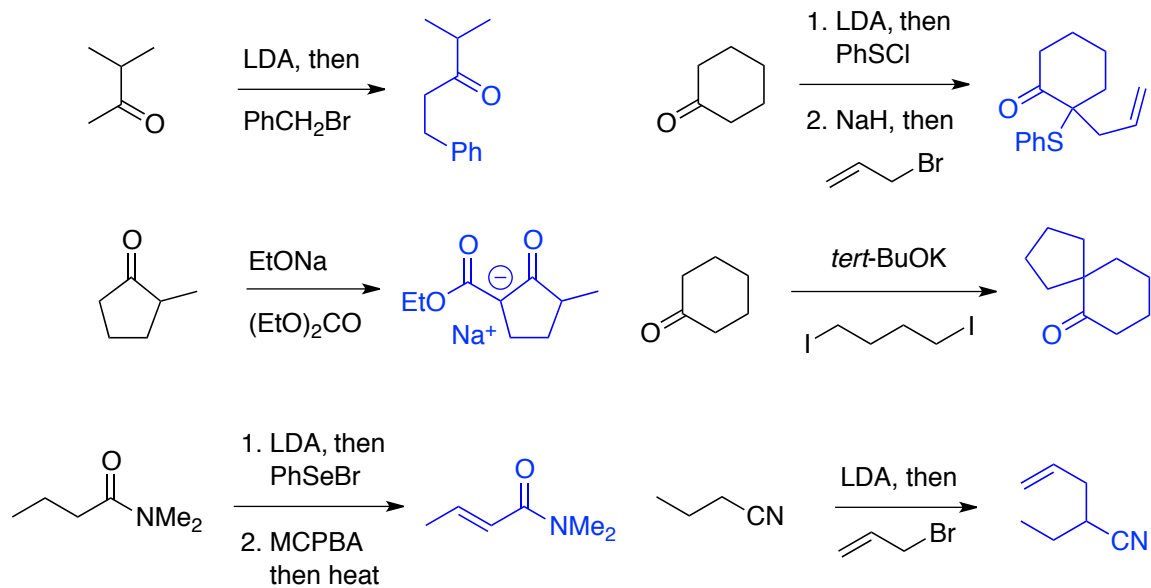
# CHEM 330

## Problem set 3

- Provide an explanation for the fact that exposure of **1** to a catalytic amount of NaOMe causes isomerization to **2**.

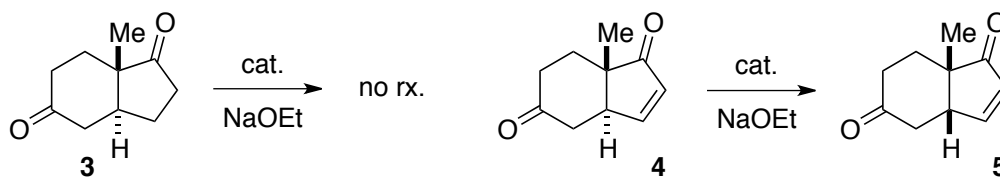


- Predict the structure of the major product expected from the following reactions:



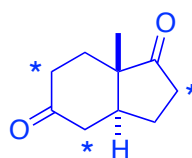
3. Provide an explanation for the following experimental observations and write accurate reaction mechanisms for each transformation:

(a) exposure of **3** to a catalytic amount of NaOEt results in no reaction, but treatment of **4** under the same conditions causes isomerization to **5**.



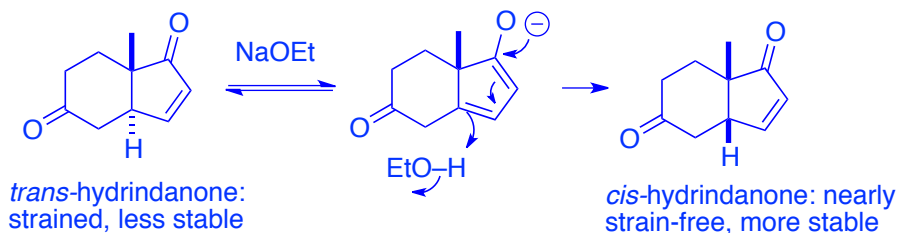
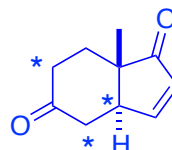
under the stated conditions, compound **3** can undergo reversible deprotonation at any of the three starred positions:

However, reversible deprotonation at any position is inconsequential

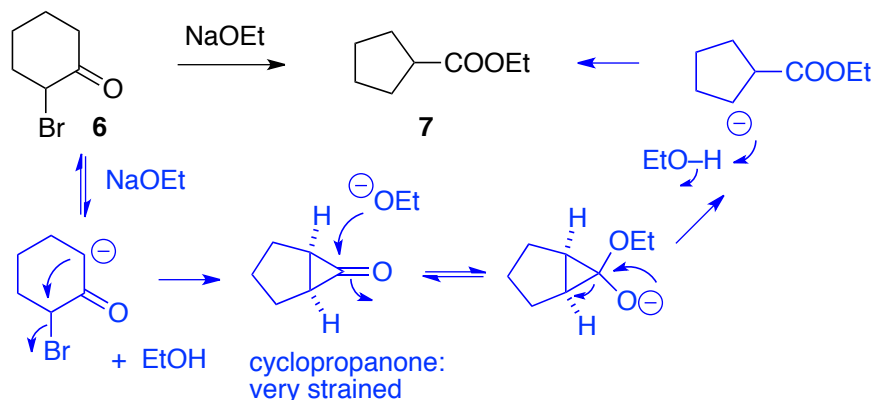


under the stated conditions, compound **4** can undergo reversible deprotonation at any of the three starred positions:

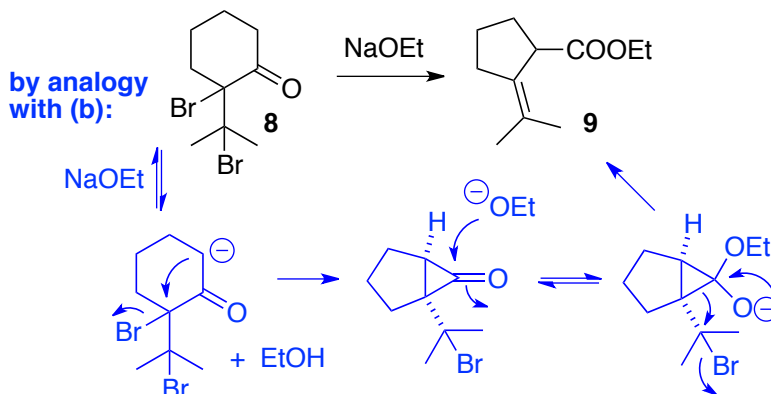
Whereas reversible deprotonation of either side of the cyclohexanone segment is inconsequential, reversible deprotonation at the ring junction can cause isomerization to a more stable (less strained) *cis*-hydrindanone:



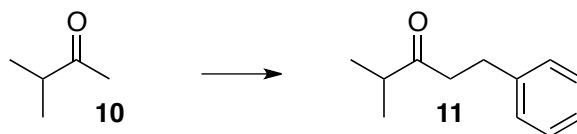
- (b) treatment of compound **6** with NaOEt results in formation of **7** (an example of Favorskii reaction)



(c) treatment of compound **8** with NaOEt results in formation of **9**

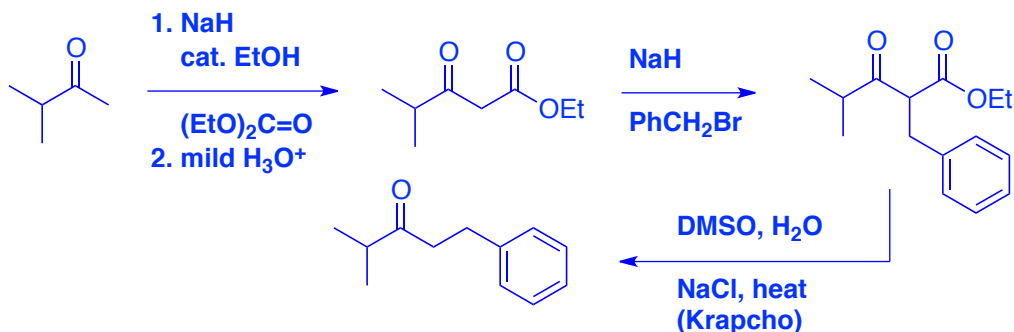


4. In the past, the regioselective alkylation of an unsymmetrical ketone was often achieved through a sequence involving a Claisen-type condensation as a key step. Show how this could be done by proposing an avenue to compound **11** from ketone **10** using any permutation of the solvents/reagents listed below:



Permissible solvents and reagents:

H <sub>2</sub> O	NaH	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> COOEt	MeI
EtOH	KOH	HNO <sub>3</sub>	PhCOOEt	PhCH <sub>2</sub> Br
DMSO	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	HCl	(EtO) <sub>2</sub> CO	PhI
Et <sub>2</sub> O	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	TsOH	CH <sub>3</sub> COOPh	Ph(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> I
MeOH	NaBr	H <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	PhCOPh	BrCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Br



5. Propose a method to achieve the following transformations:

