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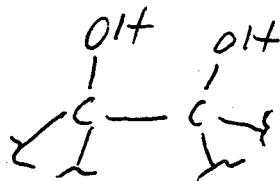
DO NOT STAPLE

Ex 3 on Dec 5th. Same room as previous exam. Ch 8, 9, 10, 11
 note: practice exam doesn't include Ch 11

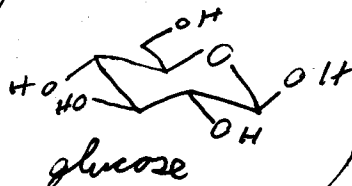
glycols

or

diols



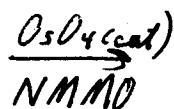
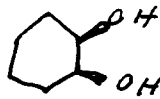
Carbohydrates:



Routes to 1,2 diols from alkenes

1) OsO_4 catalyzed dihydroxylation

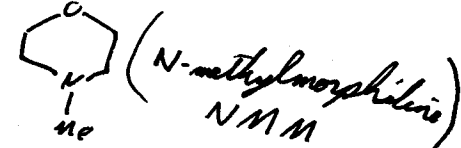
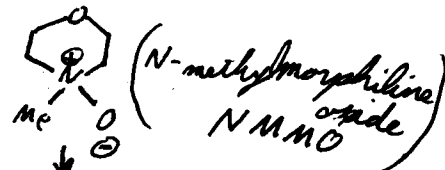
ex

acetone/ H_2O 

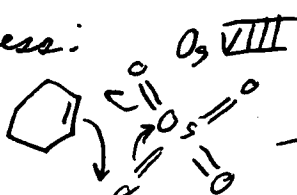
(syn addition)

comments:

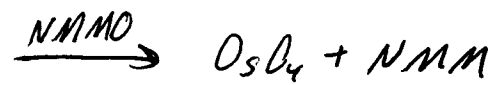
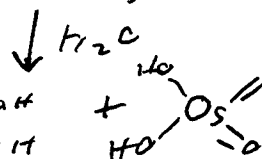
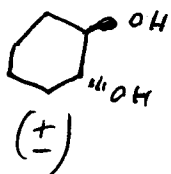
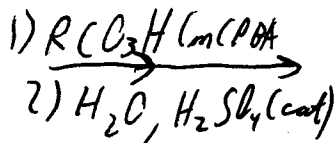
1) NMMO is the stoichiometric oxidant

2) OsO_4 is catalytic oxidant

Process:



(concerted formation of this intermediate requires syn addition)

2) Complementary epoxidation / ring opening w/ H_2O 

overall: anti addition

Note: Determine product stereochemistry via reagent choice

Read § 11.9 carefully: perspective on organic synthesis + rxn categorization
 END Ch 11

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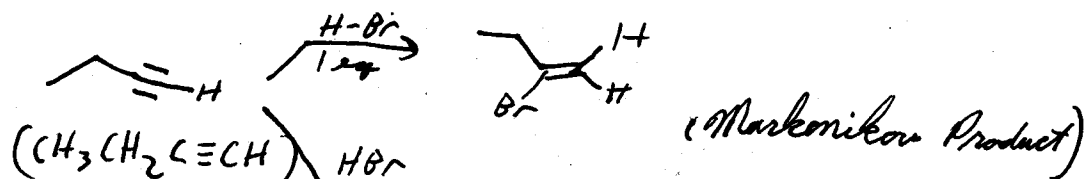
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Ch 14 - alkynes ($R-C\equiv C-R'$)

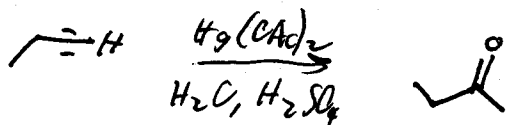
Rec Problems: 7-29, 31-34, 36-39, 42-45. Read §14.1-14.2

Reactivity of alkynes - many parallels to alkene chemistry!

① HX addition

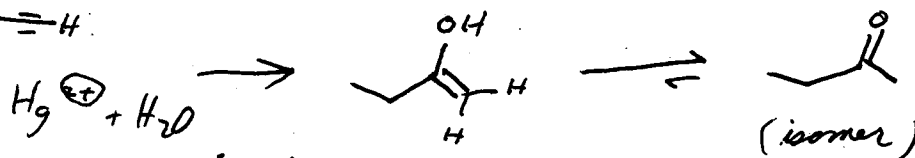


Note: anti-Markovnikov addition under radical conditions

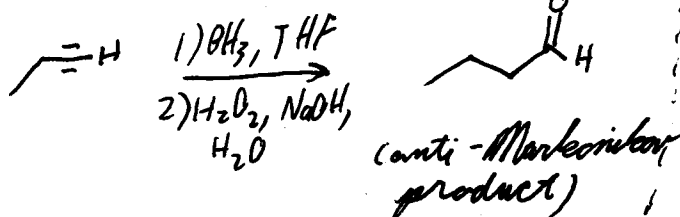
② Hydration produces ketones (facilitated by Hg^{2+} $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ || \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}\right)$)

Key points:

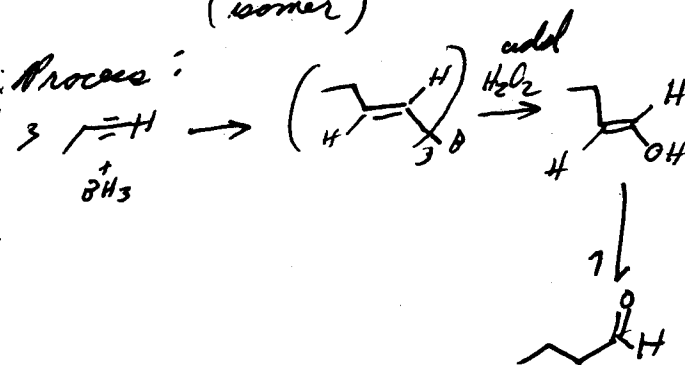
- i) Initial product is an "enol"
- ii) No, NaOH required (C-Hg bond is transient) (see text)

Thus, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 

③ Hydroboration / oxidation



Process:



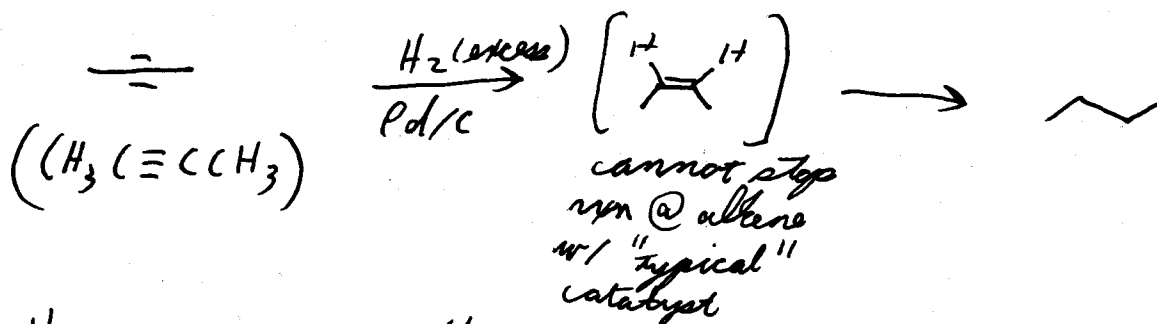
Course CHEM 343 Lecturer Gellman
Day Wed 1:20 PM Date 11/30/11
Notes Taken By Patrick Total # of Pages 3

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Note: Markonikov issue only applies to terminal alkynes
($R-C\equiv C-H$)
terminal

(contrary: "internal" alkynes $R-C\equiv C-R'$... no Markonikov selectivity possible)

Hydrogenation



"Poisoned catalyst"

