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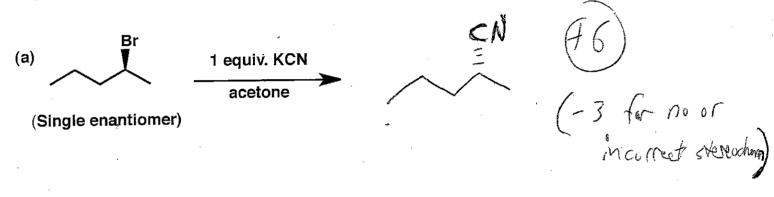
Last Name Answer

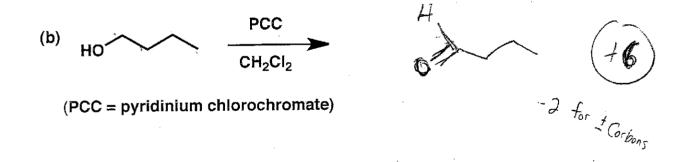
First Name

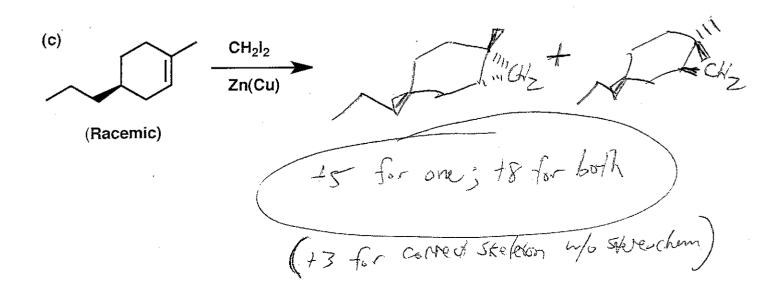
Key

General Instructions:

- (i) Use scratch paper at back of exam to work out answers; final answers must be recorded at the proper place on the exam itself for credit. Models are allowed.
- (ii) Print your name on each page.
- (iii) Please keep your paper covered and your eyes on your own work. Misconduct will lead to failure in the course.
- 1. (20 points) Show the major product(s) expected from the reactions below.

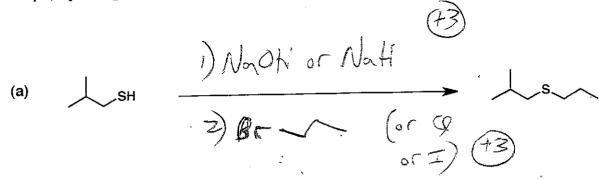






Name	

2. (23 points) Show the reagents required to convert the starting molecule to the indicated product. If necessary, be sure to differentiate clearly between distinct steps, by using "1)", "2)", etc. over the arrow.



(d)
$$OH$$
 OH
 OH

3. (20 points) Provide a mechanism (curved arrows) for each of the reactions shown below.

(a)

tBuO K

He io

+2 for each) -1 for no

(b) tBuO K

CHCI₃

H-CC3

O tBu

(+2 for each arrow)

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HOBY.

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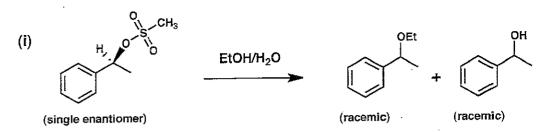
(2) C: 5,1 Cod

1 (+2 for each crow)

J. C.

1

4. (12 points) The following questions pertain to the two reactions shown below.



(a) What is the mechanism of these reactions? (Write the answer in the box.)

SN1

(b) The second reaction occurs approximately 5000 times more rapidly than the first. Provide a BRIEF explanation for this difference in rate (no more than two sentences).

Because of the Fatoms, the anionic leaving

grap of (ii) is more stable than the anionic

leaving grap of (i). These differences will be

Related in the rate-determining transition

state, that are catern for motion, in terms of

accommodation of on leaving grap

(Point # I = 16; paint # 2 = 12) +1, for saying 90-5-cf3 is better 16,

but no expire statem.

Name			

5. (25 points) Suggest a synthetic route (i.e., a specific sequence of reactions) that would be expected to produce each of the "target" molecules from the indicated starting material. You may use any other starting materials and reagents in each proposed route. Try to reach each target with the fewest possible reactions, and try to choose reactions that are as selective as possible for one product (rather than a mixture of products).

