

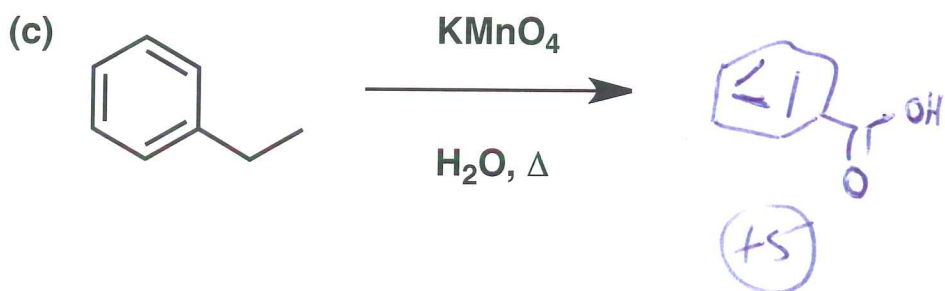
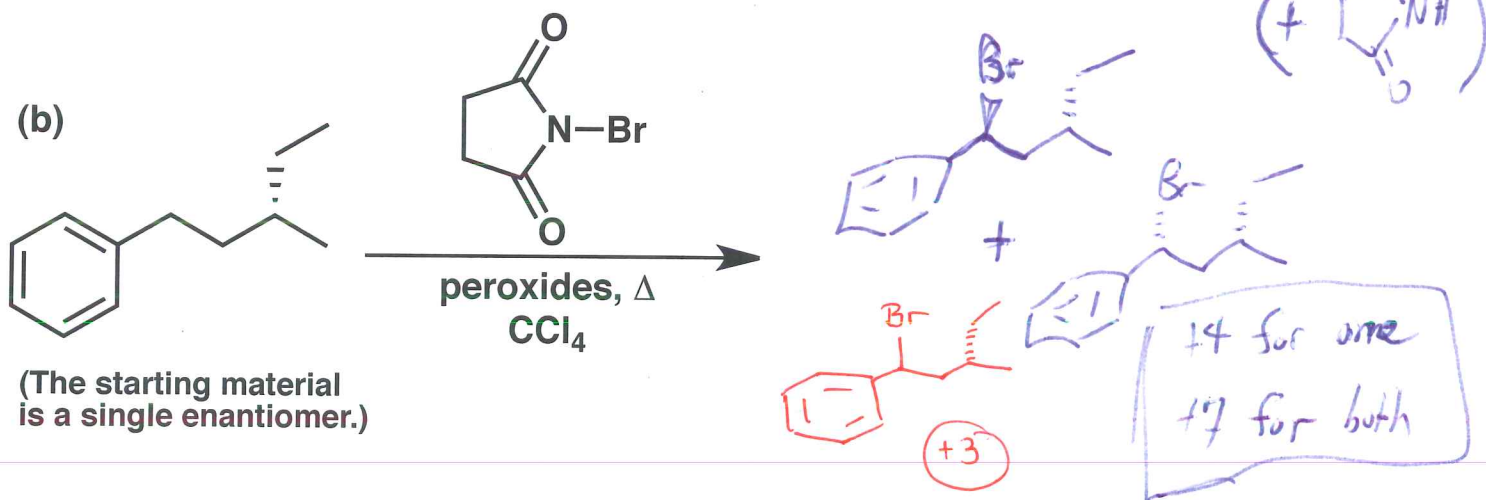
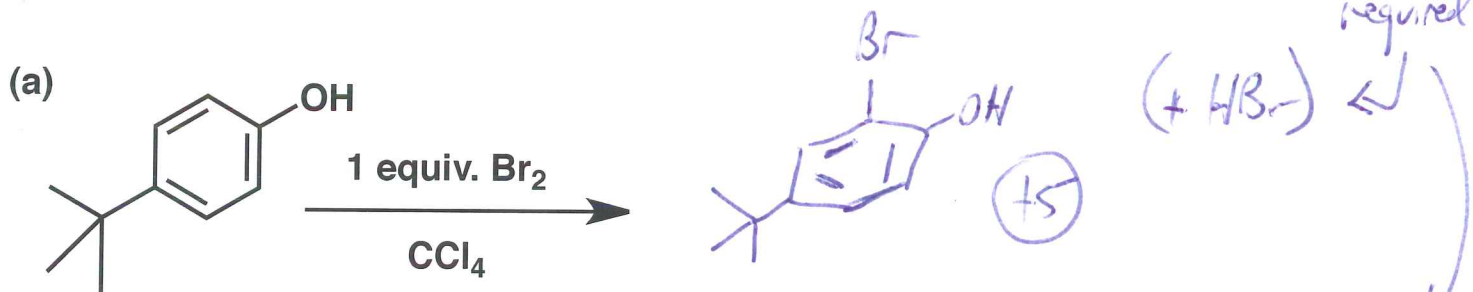
Last Name Answer

First Name Key

General Instructions:

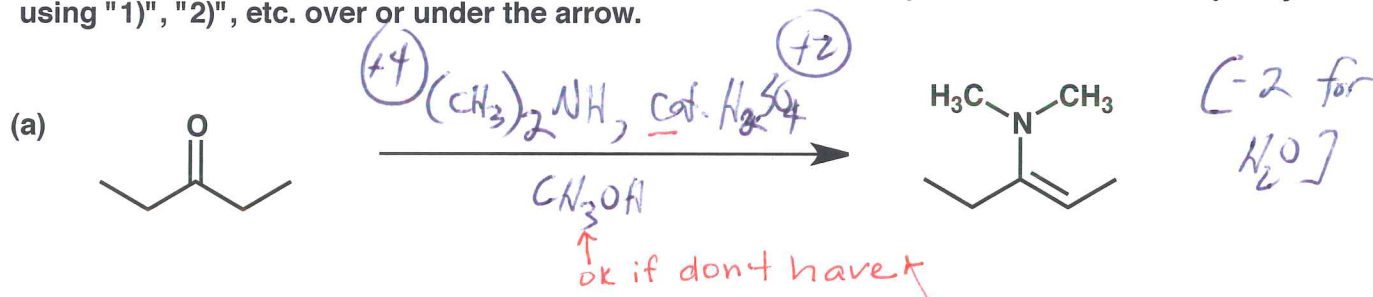
- (i) Use scratch paper at back of exam to work out answers; final answers must be recorded at the proper place on the exam itself for credit. Models are allowed.
- (ii) Print your name on each page.
- (iii) Please keep your paper covered and your eyes on your own work. No electronic devices may be used. Misconduct will lead to failure in the course.

1. (17 points) Show the product(s) expected from the reactions indicated below.

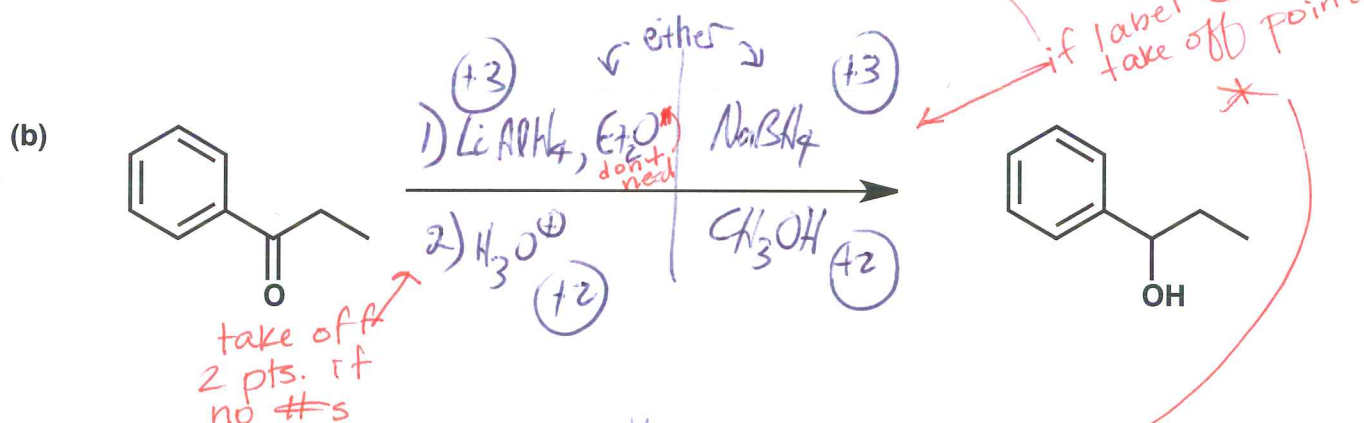


2. (23 points) Show the reagents and other organic molecules required to convert the starting material to the indicated product. Be sure to differentiate clearly between distinct steps, by using "1)", "2)", etc. over or under the arrow.

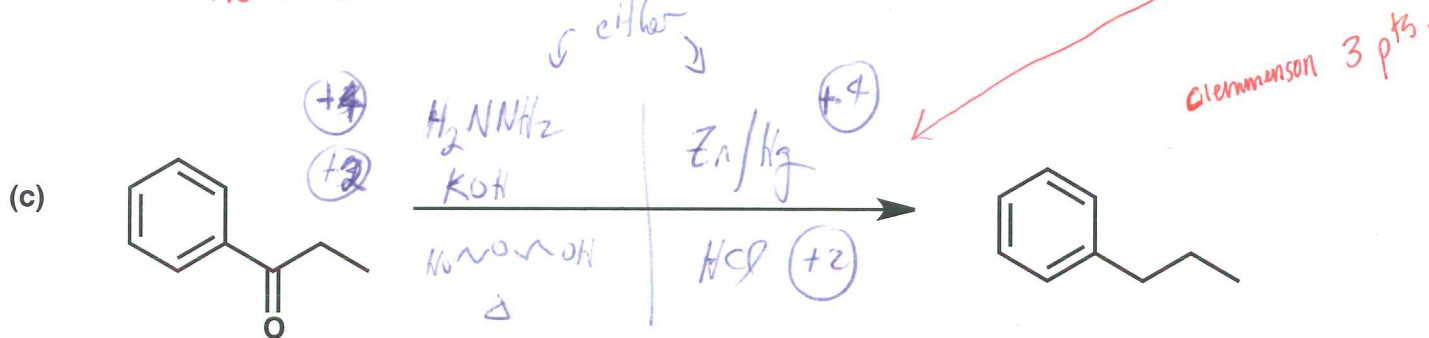
6 pts.



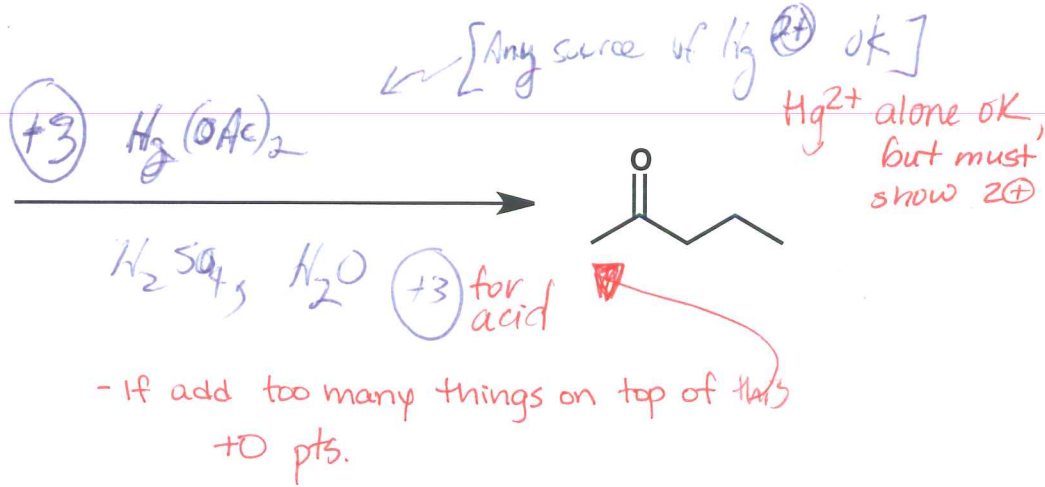
5 pts.



6 pts.

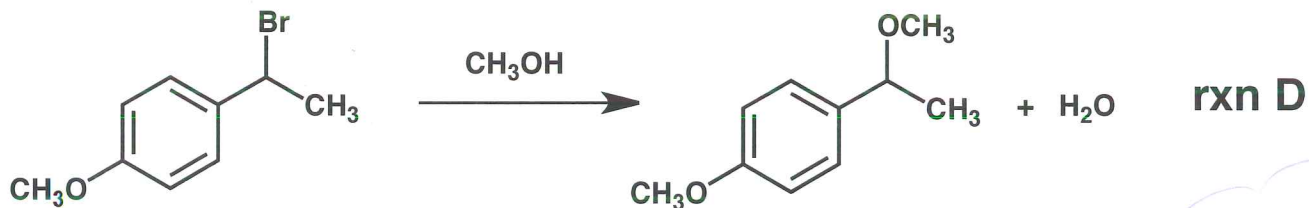
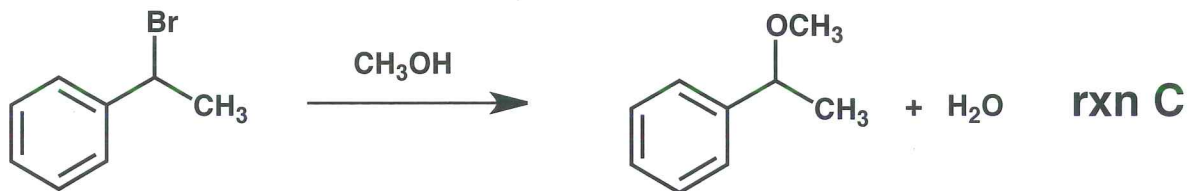
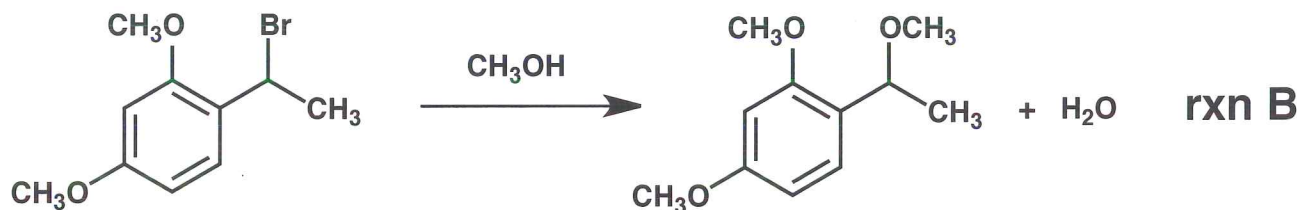
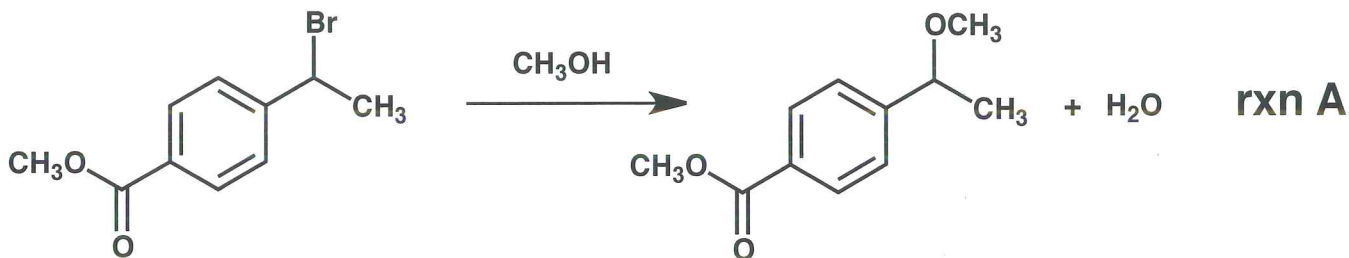


6 pts.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

3. (7 points) Rank the four reactions below (A, B, C and D) in terms of the expected relative rates, from SLOWEST (on the left) to FASTEST (on the right). All starting materials and products are racemic.



+7 total

Relative rate (slowest on the left, fastest on the right):

A < C < D < B

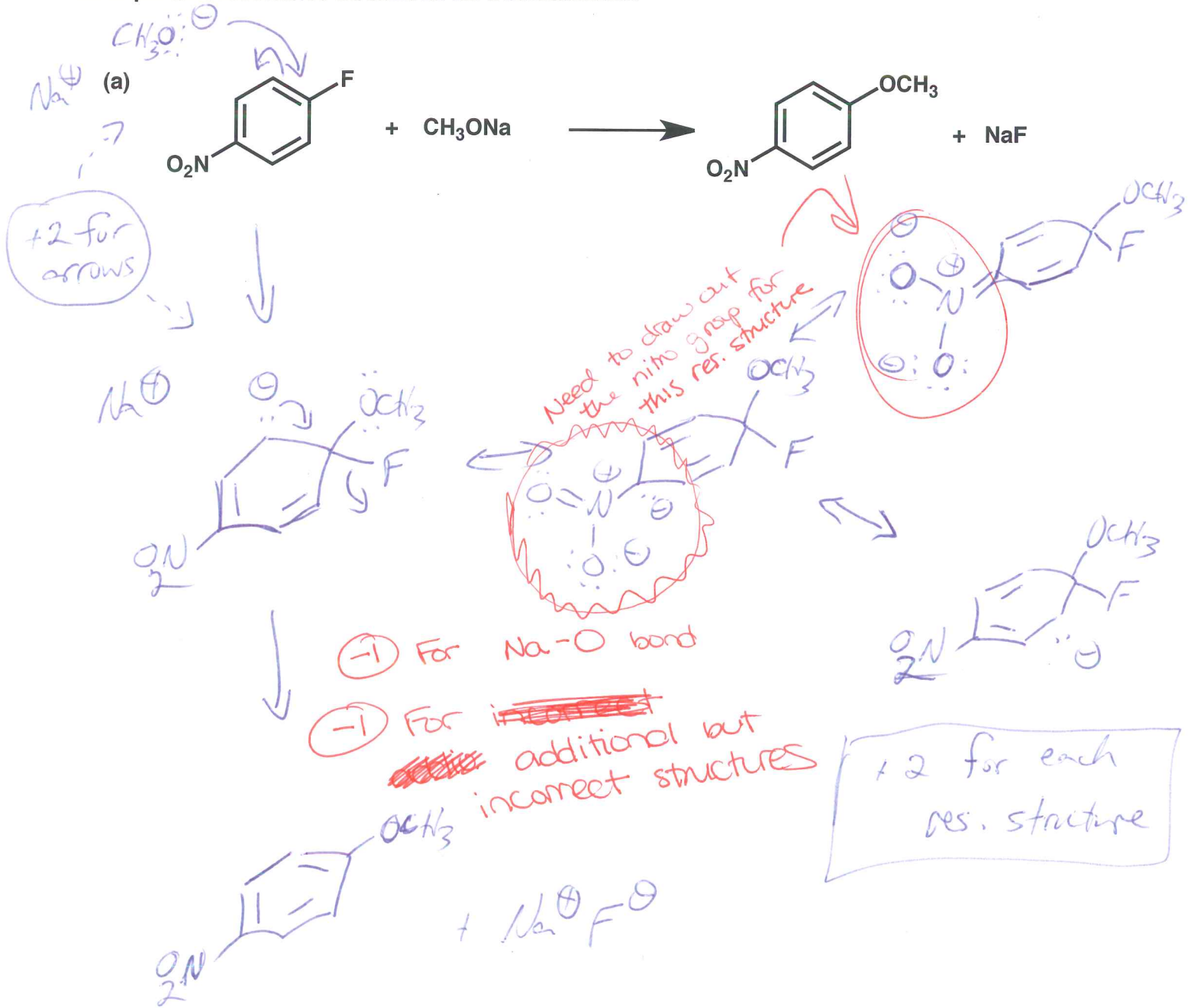
+2



+2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

4. (26 points) Provide a mechanism (curved arrows) for each reaction shown below. Draw all important resonance structures for intermediates.



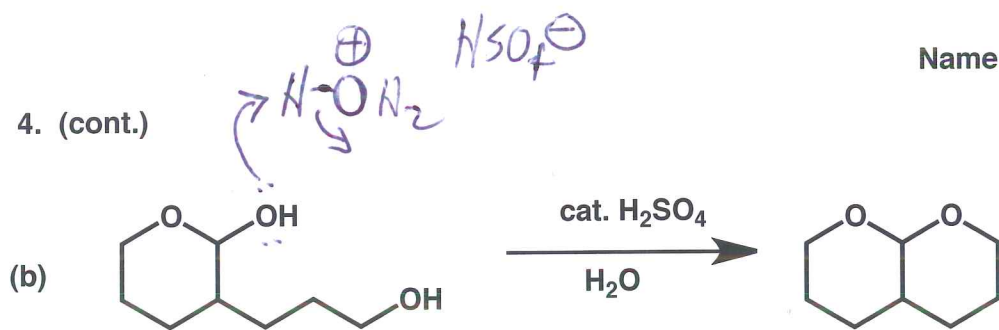
-1 Any formal charge error  
(max. of -1)

+12 total

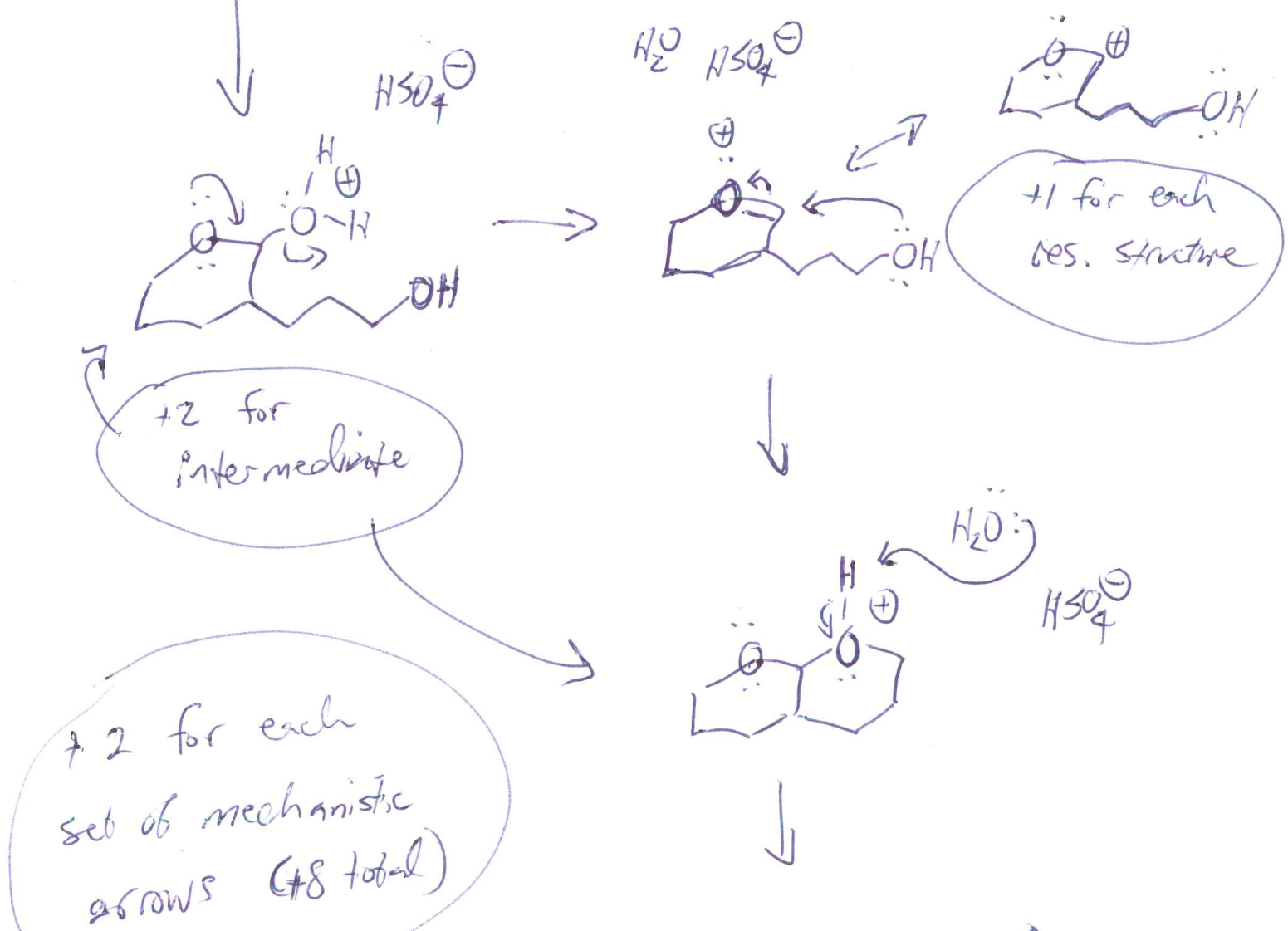
(cont. on next page)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

4. (cont.)



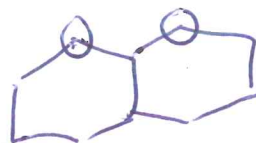
Note: Do not be concerned about stereochemistry of starting material or product.



•  $\text{H}^+$  as acid ok

• +1 pt for no  $+$  in intermediate

•  $\text{S}_\text{N}2$  attack of  $\text{Y-OH}_2^+$   
8 pts max



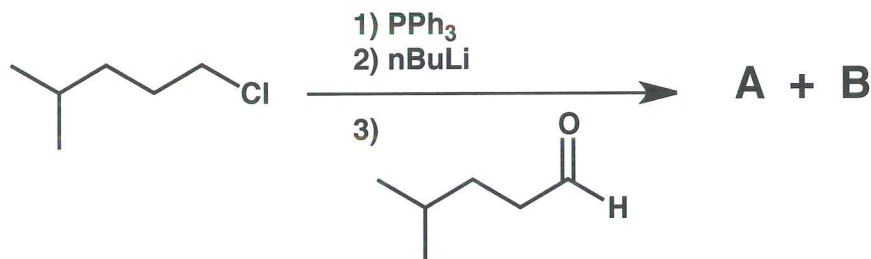
• protonate  $1^\circ$  alcohol  
↳ points for correct arrows

• deprotonate  $1^\circ$  alcohol before attack (+4 points max)

+14 total

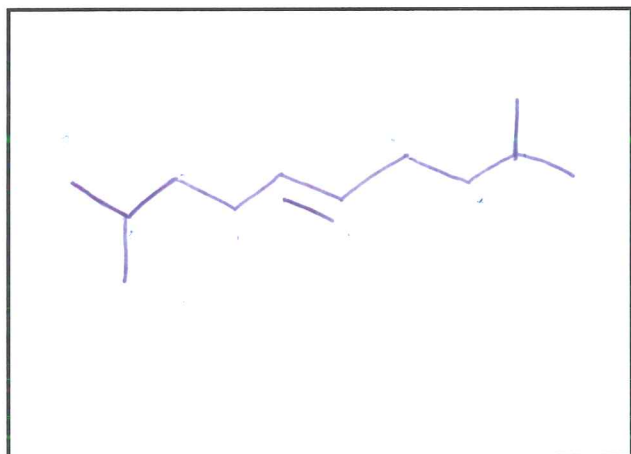
Name \_\_\_\_\_

5. (12 points) The reaction scheme below gives rise to two products, A and B. If either A or B is allowed to react with H<sub>2</sub> in the presence of Pd/C, both reactions yield the same product. Based on this information, and the <sup>13</sup>C NMR information below, provide structures for A and B in the indicated boxes.



<sup>13</sup>C NMR data:

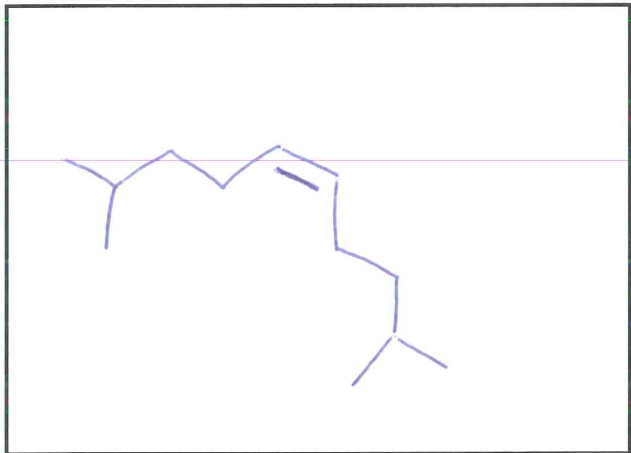
Compound A and compound B have different <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, but these two spectra are similar in that both have four <sup>13</sup>C resonances below 50 ppm, and one <sup>13</sup>C resonance in the range 130-135 ppm.



missing C  
3pts

(+6)

Draw structures for A & B  
(don't worry about which is which)



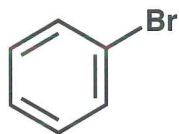
missing C  
3pts

(+6)

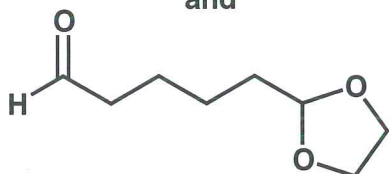
Name \_\_\_\_\_

7. (15 points) Propose an efficient synthetic route from the indicated starting material to the target. You may use any other starting materials and reagents.

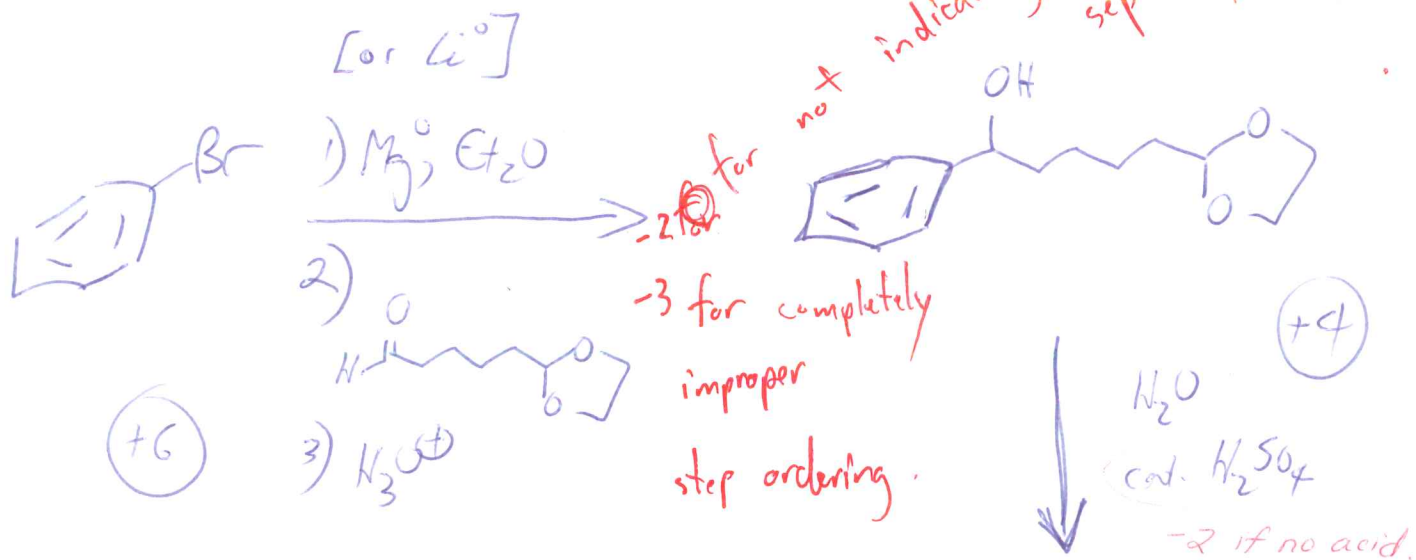
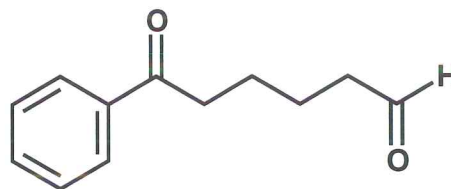
Starting materials =



and



Target =



8/15 for Grignard forming ketone, then deprotection.

Give points for correct individual steps.

12/15 for early deprotection.

[+2 for "H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>" etc.]

(+5)

