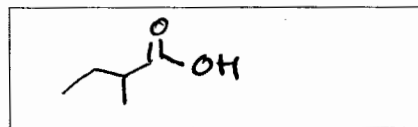
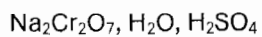
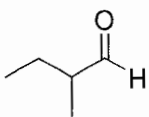


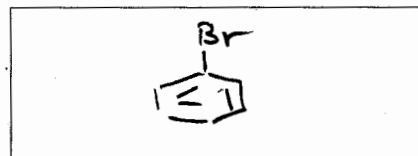
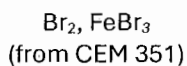
Show the reaction products or starting material in the large rectangles.
(10 pts)

1)



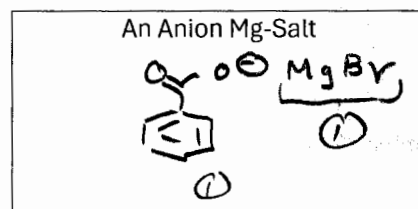
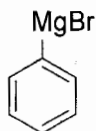
2

2)



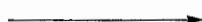
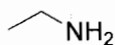
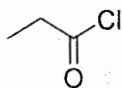
2

3)

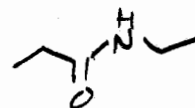


2

4)



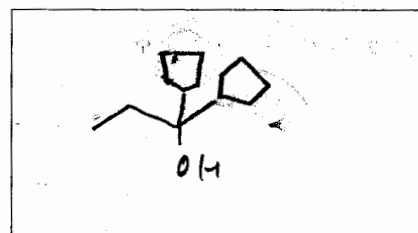
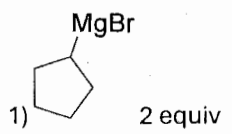
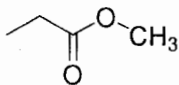
A neutral organic molecule



+ ammonium salt (do not draw)

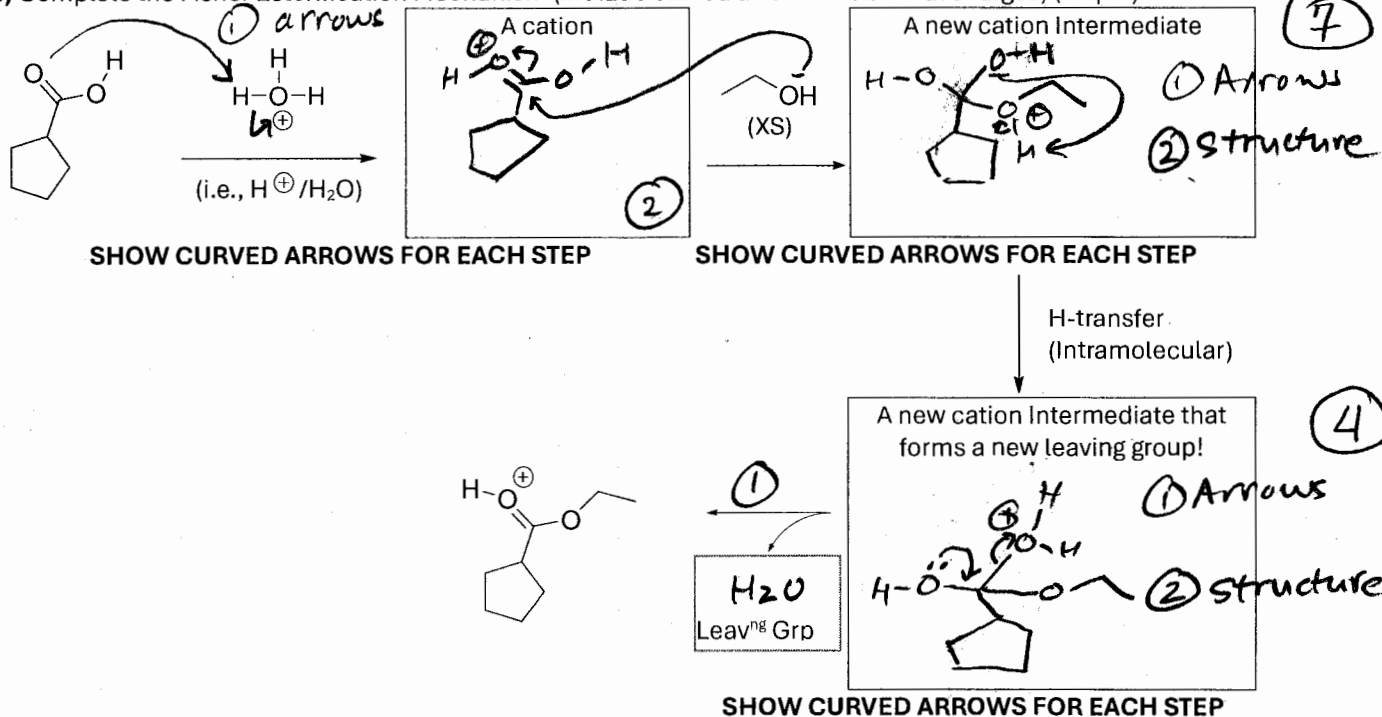
2

5)

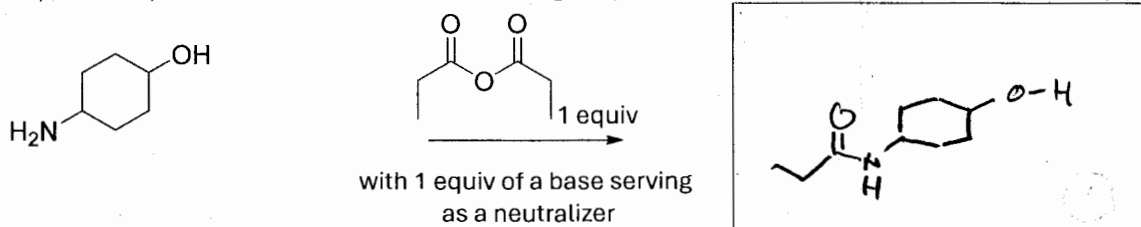


2

6) Complete the Fisher Esterification Mechanism (Include curved arrows and formal charges) (10 pts)



7) Draw the preferred product formed in the reaction using 1 equiv of the reactant. HINT: Relative Reactivity (2 pts)

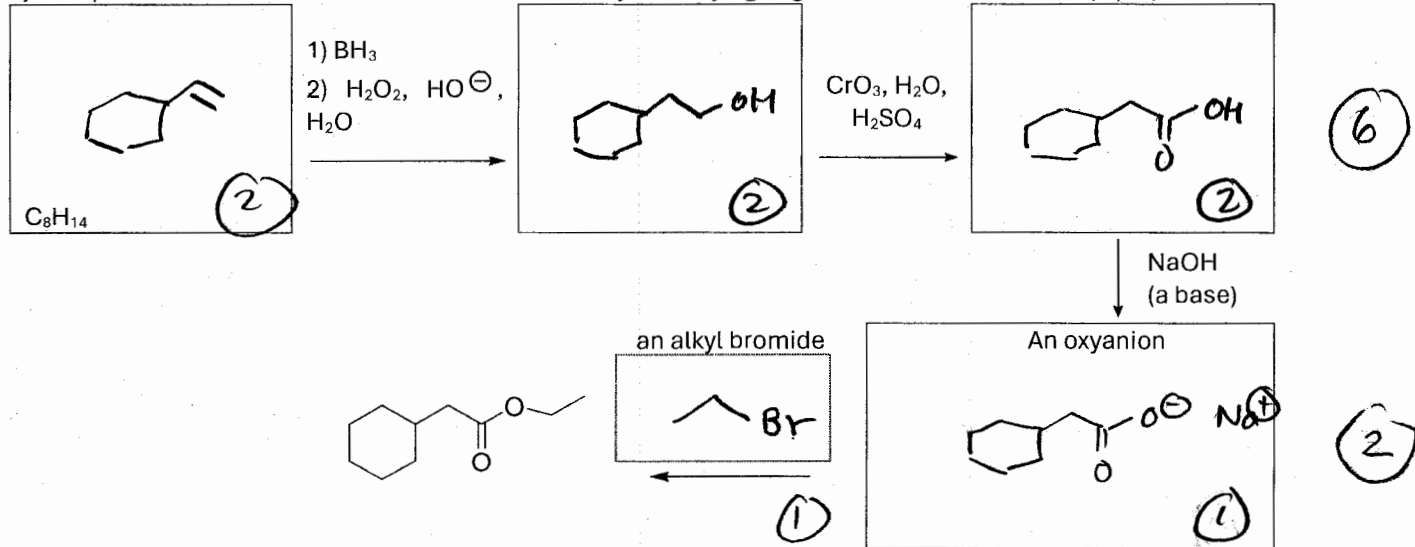


In one or two sentences, explain why the product you drew was preferred. (2 pts)

N is more nucleophilic than O because it is < electronegative. e^- are \therefore more reactive

①

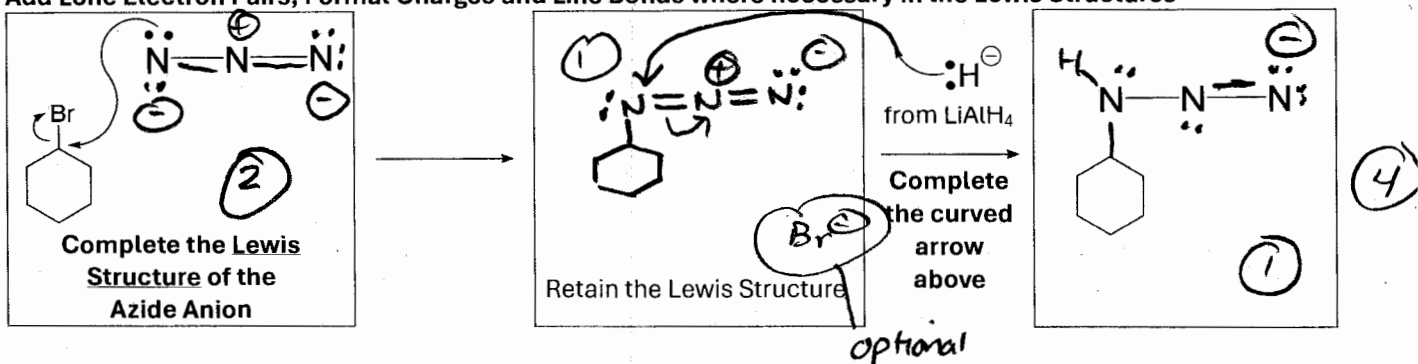
8) Complete the reaction scheme. HINT: look at what you're trying to get to and think in reverse (8 pts)



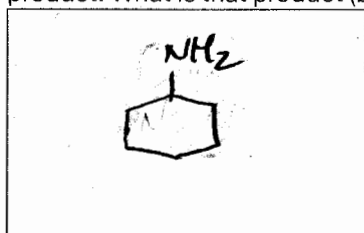
RELATED PROBLEMS MOST UNDERSTOOD
 THANKS TO THOSE WHO ASKED FOR CLARIFICATION
 DURING QUIZ!

9) Complete the reaction scheme.

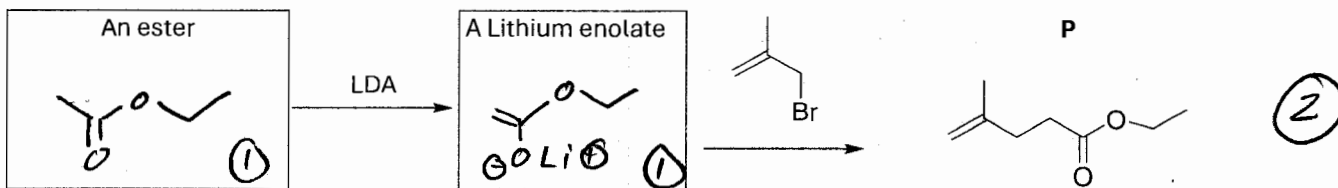
Add Lone Electron Pairs, Formal Charges and Line Bonds where necessary in the Lewis Structures



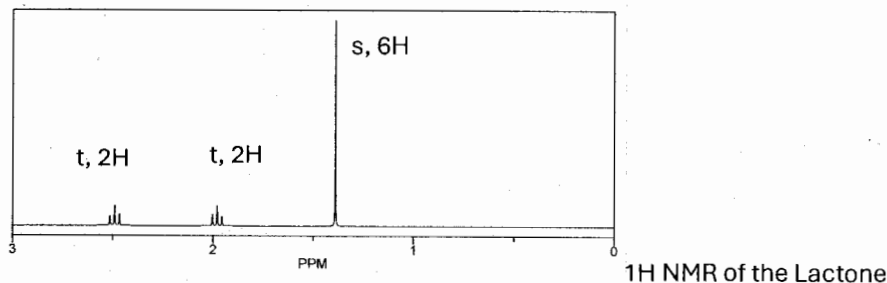
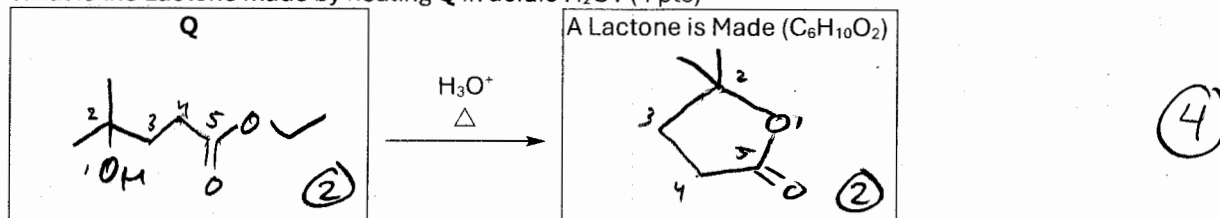
10) After a stable gas is lost, H_3O^+ is added to decompose the LiAl complex, a mild base is added to yield a neutral product. What is that product (2 pts)



11) Complete the following reaction. HINT: Look "downstream" and infer earlier structures from those provided. LDA (Lithium diisopropyl amide) function as a base (2 pts)

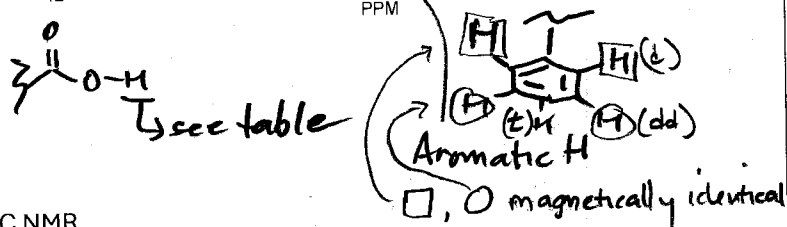
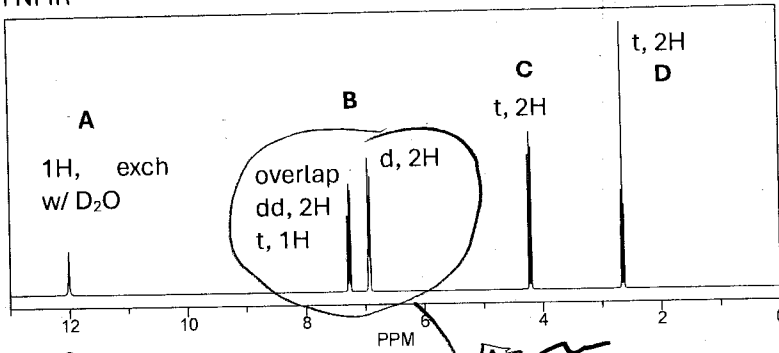


12) Product P above is treated with 1) $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$, H_2O , then 2) NaBH_4 . These steps convert P to Q. What is Q? What is the Lactone made by heating Q in acidic H_2O ? (4 pts)



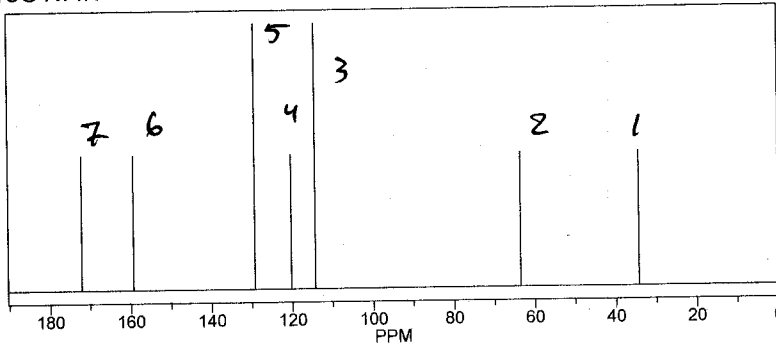
5 DOUS

C₉H₁₀O₃
1H NMR



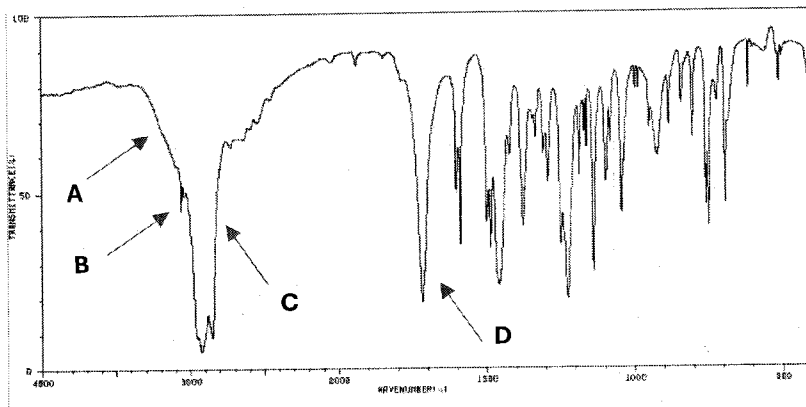
Draw the fragments/connectivities implied by the spectral data	5 pt
A <chem>CO(H)CO(H)</chem>	1
B (detail these H's by showing which is(are) the dd, t, and d.)	2
C <chem>CC(C)C</chem>	1
D <chem>CC(C)C</chem>	1

13C NMR



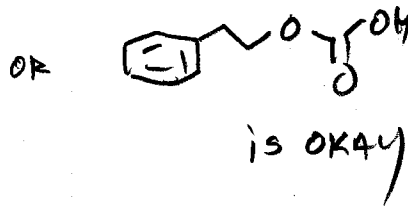
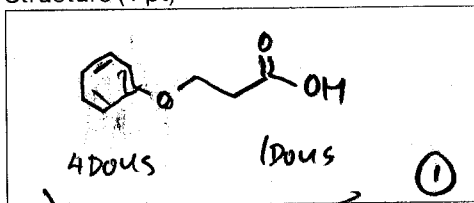
Interpret what is implied by the 13C NMR data (1 pt).

2 C are related to 2 others by symmetry
branchpoint c1ccc(cc1)C



Identify the functional groups inferred by the absorbances	4 pts
A <chem>O-H</chem> stretch	1
B <chem>Csp2-H</chem> stretch	1
C <chem>Csp3-H</chem> stretch	1
D <chem>C=O</chem>	1

Structure (1 pt)



5 DOUS

11

