Chemistry 112B: Midterm 1, Thursday February 24, 2011

Name:k	EY		
UCSID:		GSI:	15 T
Question 1	(35 points)		
Question 2	(15 points)		
Question 3	(15 points)		
Question 4	(10 points)		
Question 5	(15 points)		
Question 6	(10 points)		
Question 7	(20 points)		
Question 8	(25 points)		
Question 9	(30 points)		

(a) Propose reagents for the following transformation of **A** to **B** and a name for this type of reaction. (10 points; 5 points each)

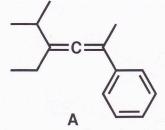
(b) Propose a mechanism for the transformation of **A** to **B** shown above (10 points)

(c) Propose a mechanism for the conversion of C to A. (10 points)

They may also propose an aid or base-catalyzed Mechanism: In those cases, avoid we changes in aid and positive changes in base unless we are referring to the conjugate base or aid respectively.

(d) On the basis of your mechanism above, how would you favor the formation of **A** from C (One sentence)? (5 points)

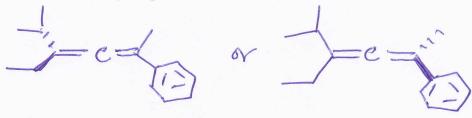
By removing water



(a) What general name is given to compounds of type A? (2 points)

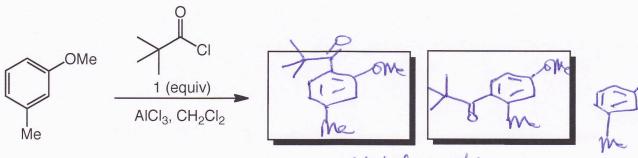
cumulene or allene

(b) Redraw structure **A** in the space below paying careful attention to stereochemistry. (5 points)



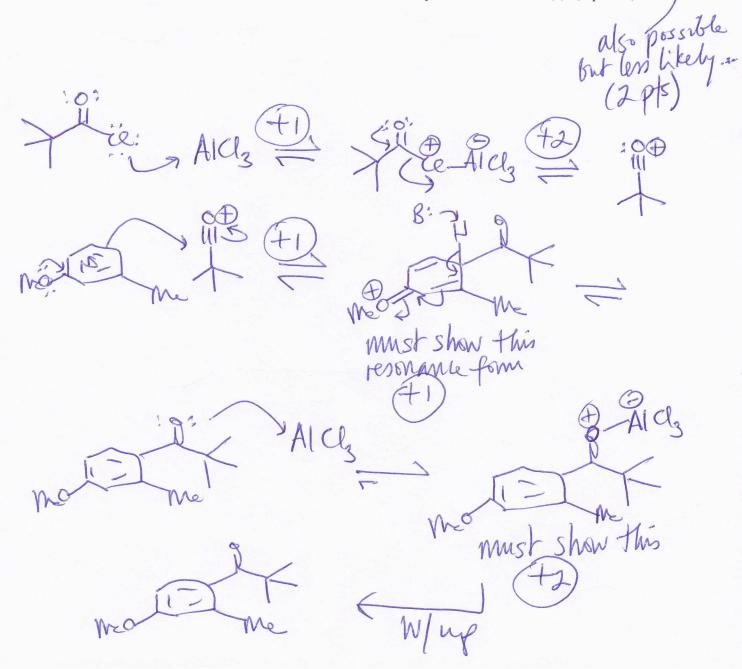
(c) Explain why the structure of \mathbb{C} is as shown by drawing the relevant orbital interactions. (8 points)

(a) Predict 2 possible products of the following reaction after workup. 1 equivalent of acid chloride is used. (6 points).

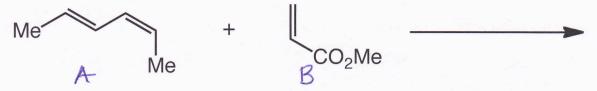


(b) Do you need catalytic or stoichiometric AlCl₃?:__Stoichiometric (2 points)

(c) Provide a mechanism for the formation of *one* of the products from Part (a). (7 points)



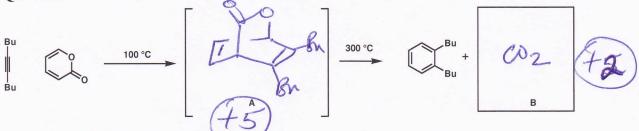
(a) Predict the expected **major** product (with stereochemistry) of the following Diels-Alder reaction between **A** and **B** (Show only one enantiomer). (5 points)



(b) Propose a transition state for the product you drew in Part (a). Be sure to include stereochemical detail in the transition state to rationalize the product. (5 points)

They must show the rationalization for the product in part (a) to get credit for it.





- (a) Indicate the identity of A above (5 points)
- (b) Indicate the identity of **B** above (2 points)
- (c) Using the relationship $\Delta G = \Delta H T\Delta S$, give *two* reasons why heating **A** leads to **B** and
- 1,2-dibutylbenzene (4 points each; 8 points total)

Reason 1: Form a benzene (anomati) ring DH is very-ve because of resonance Stabilization

Reason 22

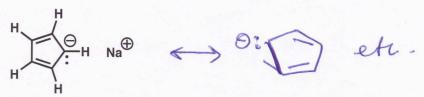
AS is positive because of intrease in entropy (gas is formed and two internses from)

-- TDS becomes more we server and DG becomes more negative

Propose a synthesis that gives \mathbf{B} as the major product starting from \mathbf{A} (Don't show mechanisms, just reagents). (10 points)

If Br is introduced before nitro (-1) because directing ability is opposed in that case.

(a) The NMR spectrum of the sodium salt of cyclopentadiene (A) consists of a singlet, why? Provide structures to illustrate your answer. (10 points)



Must show resonance forms and talk about all His being identical as a result.

(b) The methyl group in the following compound (B) has an unusual chemical shift of δ (-1.67), about 4 ppm lower than the chemical shift of a typical allylic methyl group, why? (10 points).

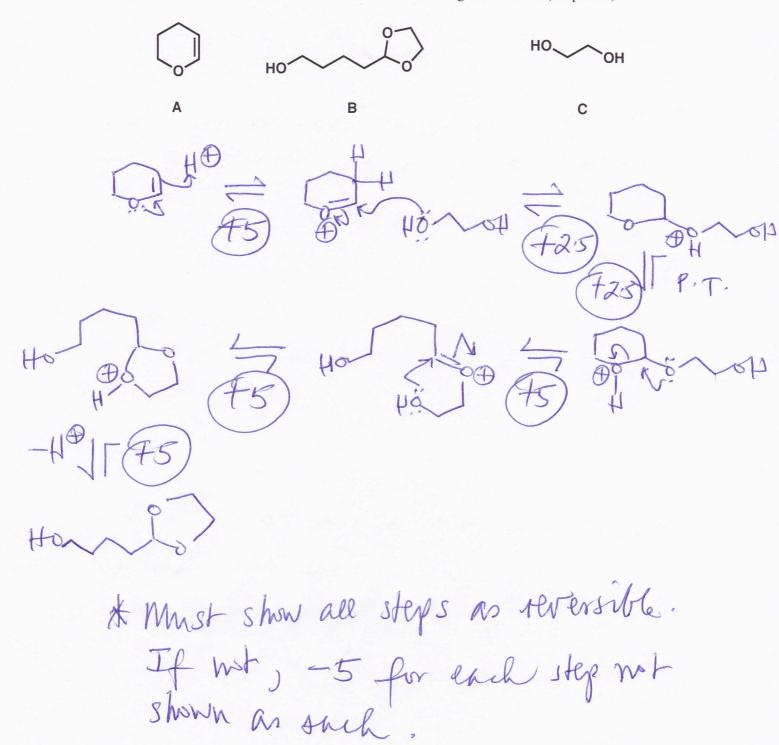


B

Me sits in the thielding zone of this aromatic system

() Shielder zone

Propose a mechanism for the conversion of $\bf A$ to $\bf B$ using $\bf C$ and acid. (25 points)



Propose a synthesis of **A** from the starting materials indicated in the box. (Hint: The following reactions will be important in your synthesis: Friedel-Crafts acylation, electrophilic aromatic substitution, Wolff-Kishner reaction, Wittig reaction, Diels-Alder reaction). Additional reagents may be used. There is no need to show mechanisms. Simply show reagents for each step. (30 points)