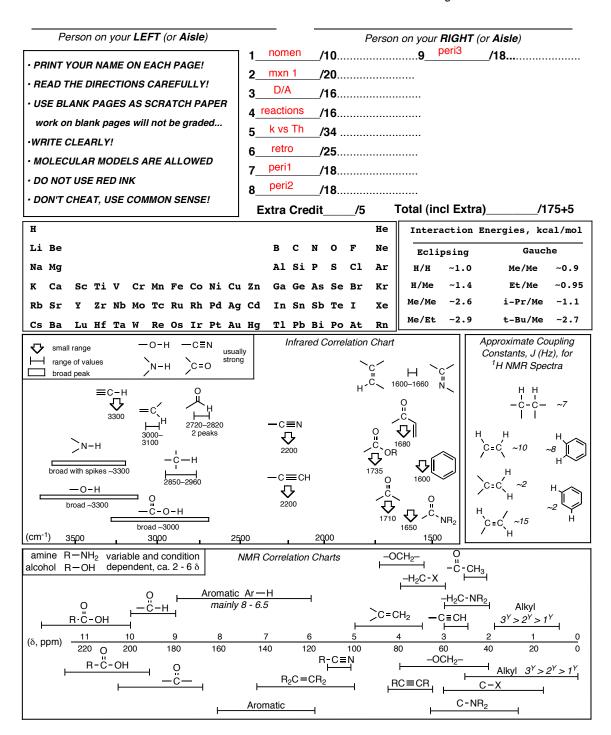
PRINTED FIRST NAME

ANSWER

PRINTED LAST NAME

KEY

ASU ID or Posting ID



Question 1 (10 pts.) Give the IUPAC name for the following compound. Be sure to use cis/trans, E/Z or R/S where appropriate.

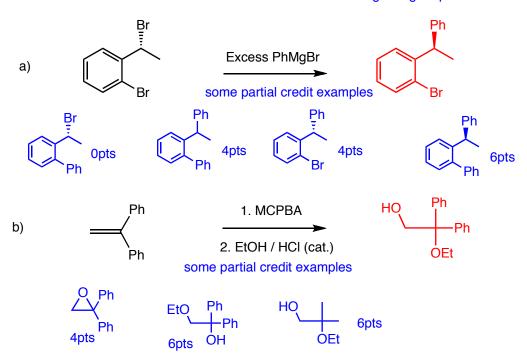
Question 2 (20 pts) GIve a curved-arrow pushing mechanism for the following reaction. Be sure to indicate the Lewis acids/bases (LA/LB) and Bronsted acids/bases (BA/BB) as appropriate

grading: mainly half right = half points etc 1 pts if SN1 first then SN2 second 18 pts if SN2 in second step 18 pts if SN1 in first step no LA/BA and LB/BB then -5 pts only LA/BA and LB/BB 4 pts Question 3 (16 pts) Give the missing products or reactants in the following Diels-Alder reactions. In the missing product, indicate both the **relative** and the **absolute** stereochemistry.

b)
$$CF_3$$
 heat CF_3 CF_3 CF_3

Question 4 (16 pts.) For the following reactions, provide the missing **MAJOR REACTION PRODUCT**. **Indicate stereochemistry where appropriate**.

grading = 8pts each

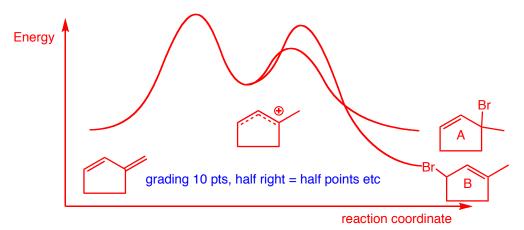


Question 5 (34 pts.) For the following reaction, give a full curved-arrow pushing mechanism for formation of BOTH products and indicate the Lewis acid and base at each step (LA or LB) and whether they are also Bronsted acids and bases (BA or BB). Include all reasonable resonance contributors for any intermediates AND INDICATE THE MAJOR RESONANCE CONTRIBUTOR IF APPROPRIATE!!

- 4 -

b) Indicate which product, A or B, would be formed under thermodynamically controlled conditions and which would be formed under kinetically controlled conditions and give a BRIEF explanation of the role of temperature in determining kinetic and thermodynamic control kinetic = A, thermodynamic = B, B is more likely to be formed at HIGH temperature since higher temperature enables **REVERSIBLE** reactions and allows the reaction to explore the entire reaction energy surface and find the lowest energy product, at low temperatures the reactions are irreversible and the fastest formed product is the major product grading 10 pts, key words highlighted in blue

c) Draw an energy diagram for formation of both A and B ON THE SAME DIAGRAM, clearly indicate which curve refers to formation of A and which to formation of B



Extra Credit Question (5 pts.) Which kind of structures were discussed as being carconogenic poly-aromatics

THF

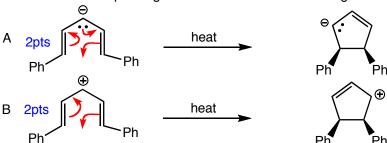
Ethers

Dienes

Question 6 (25 pts.) Show how you would make the target compond on the right from the starting compound on the left. Show reagents and conditions where appropriate, and the structures of important intermediate compounds. Do not show any (arrow pushing) mechanisms.

Question 7 (18 pts)

The product of ONE of the following two reactions A or B is allowed and the other is forbidden a) draw the curved arrow-pushing that describes the bond making/breaking for both reactions



b) draw a picture of the F.M.O. relevant to these reactions on top of each structure below



c) Using F.M.O. theory, briefly explain which reaction has the allowed product, A or B, include the terms disrotatory and/or conrotatory as appropriate

both reactions are disrotatory ring closure reactions, disrotatory ring closure in A leads to a bonding situation for the new sigma-bond, disrotatory ring closing in B results in an anti-bonding situation for the new sigma-bond, reaction A is allowed

Question 8 (18 pts) Shown below is the product of a cycloaddition reaction between two reactants A and B. In this question you are eventually going to determine whether THIS product is allowed or forbidden.

FIRST, some questions about the product that is provided.... Me

Et Me CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3

- a) Do the curved arrow-pushing that describes bond making and breaking
 b) Give the number of electrons that are involved in this reaction

 6
- c) For the product SHOWN (which may or may not be allowed, remember), was the reaction suprafacial or antarafacial as far as the reactant **A** was concerned? suprafacial 2pts
- d) For the product SHOWN (which may or may not be allowed, remember), was the reaction suprafacial or antarafacial as far as the reactant **B** was concerned? suprafacial 2pts

NOW, some questions about the ALLOWED reaction for these reactants

e) Would an ALLOWED reaction between reactants A and B proceed via a Huckel or a Mobius transition state. Give a BRIEF explanation

this is a 6-electron reaction, the lowest energy transition state is a cyclic Huckel loop since this is aromatic and relatively stable

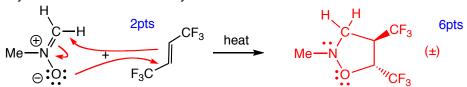
6pts, key words highlighted in blue

2pts

f) Is the product shown above allowed or forbidden?

Question 9 (18 pts)

a) Give the curved arrow-pushing and the allowed product for the following cycloaddition reaction. Pay attention to stereochemistry



b) ON TOP of the structures as indicated, draw the requested F.M.O.s and give the total number of π -molecular orbitals and electrons associated with the π -system for each structure.

