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(EVEN THOUGH YOU ALREADY DID THIS ON THE COVER PAGE)
AND ALSO GIVE YOUR ASU OR POSTING ID NUMBER
WE NEED THIS NUMBER BECAUSE YOU WOULDN'T BELIEVE THE NUMBER OF
STUDENTS WHOSE NAMES WE CAN'T READ!**

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FIRST NAME _____ *PRINTED*
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Points by question

1 _____ / 12

2 _____ / 22

3 _____ / 36

4 _____ / 20

5 _____ / 20

6 _____ / 14

7 _____ / 18

8 _____ / 33

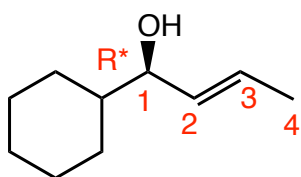
Points Removed for cover errors _____/2

Extra Credit _____/5

Total (incl Extra) _____/175+5

****YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE SPARE COPIES OF THIS EXAM FROM THE TESTING ROOM****

Question 1 (12 pts.) Give the IUPAC name for the following compound. Be sure to use cis/trans, E/Z or R/S where appropriate.



1-cyclohexylbut-(2E)-en-(1R)-ol

OR

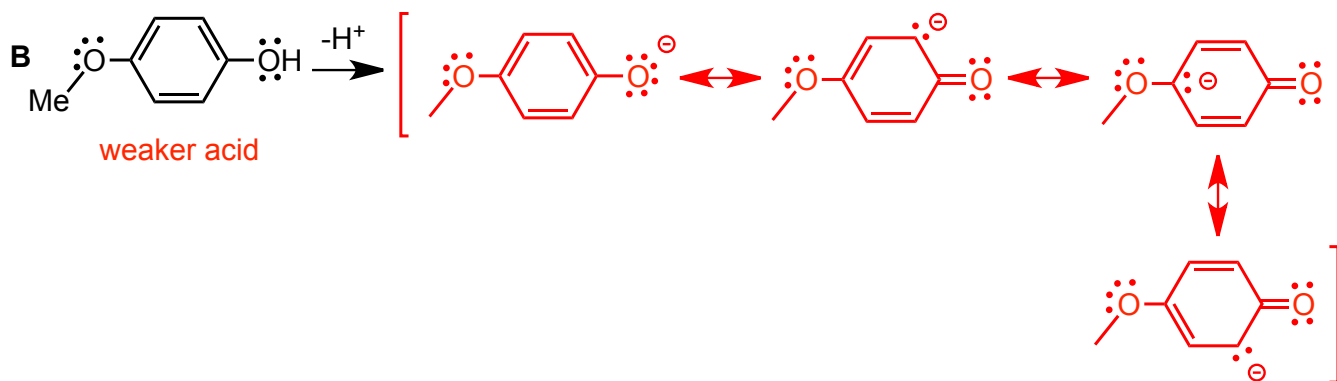
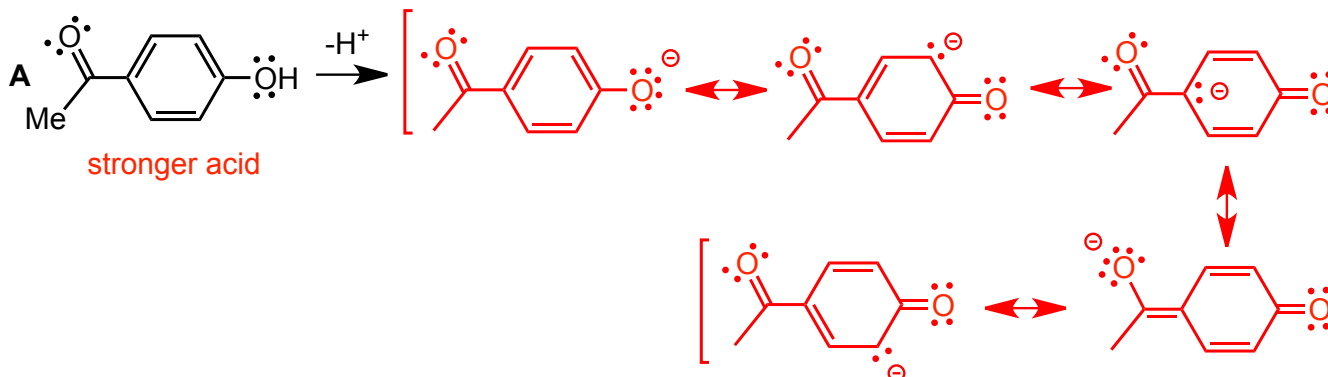
(R)-1-cyclohexylbut-(2E)-en-1-ol

OR

(1R)-cyclohexylbut-(2E)-en-1-ol etc.

grading- subtract 2
points each error, do
not propagate errors

Question 2 (22 pts.) Which is the stronger Brønsted acid, **A** or **B**? Give a BRIEF explanation that includes drawings of ALL IMPORTANT resonance contributors of the conjugate base anions. Your explanation MUST include the following terms: "electron donating", "electron withdrawing", "resonance" "inductive effect", and also mentions BASE STRENGTH.



the substituent in A is electron withdrawing, it lowers the energy of the electrons in the conjugate base anion, which results in a weaker base that is easier to form, A is the stronger acid

the substituent in B is electron donating, it raises the energy of the electrons in the conjugate base anion, which results in a stronger base that is harder to form, B is the weaker acid

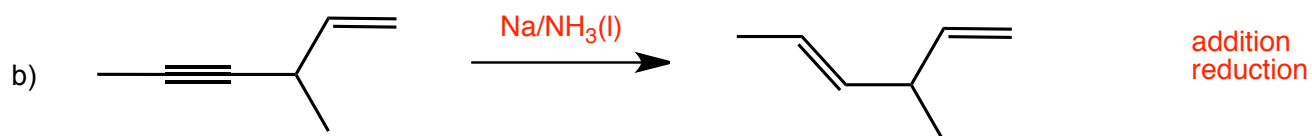
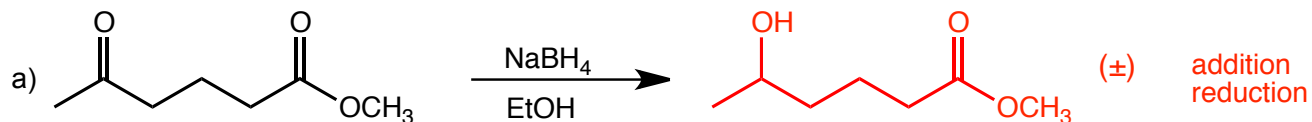
the resonance donation effect of the substituent in B is stronger than the inductive effect, which is why it is overall donating

Question 3 (part one, 18 pts.) For each reaction

1) Provide the missing **major organic product** or **reagents/conditions** as appropriate, be sure to indicate any racemic mixtures

2) **State** whether each reaction is an Addition, Elimination, Substitution or Rearrangement

3) **State** whether each reaction is Reduction, Oxidation or Neither

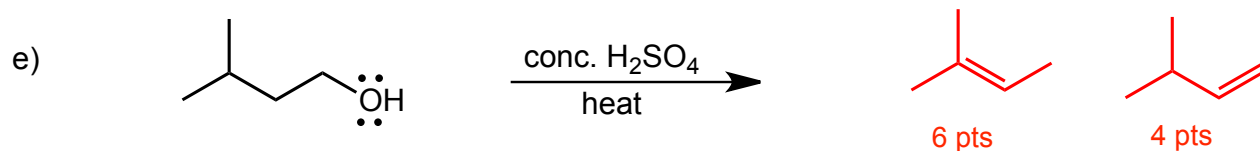
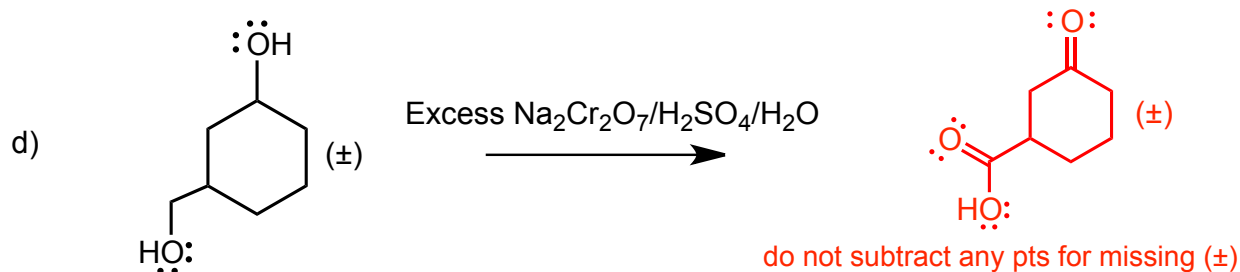
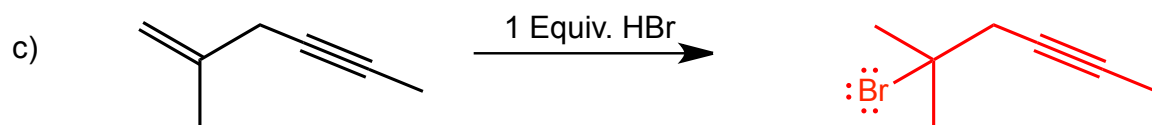


Question 3 (part two, 18 pts.) For each reaction:

Provide the missing **major organic product** or **reagents/conditions** as appropriate

DO NOT state whether each reaction is an Addition, Elimination, Substitution or Rearrangement

DO NOT state whether each reaction is Reduction, Oxidation or Neither



5 pts Extra Credit. Which functional group can be polymerized to form an organic metal?

alcohol

alkene

alkyne

epoxide

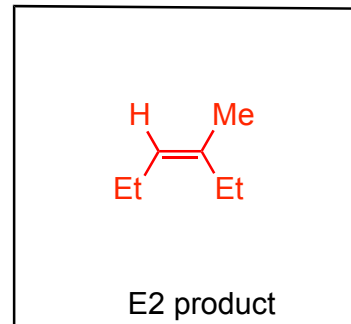
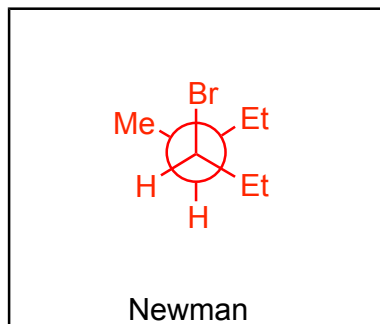
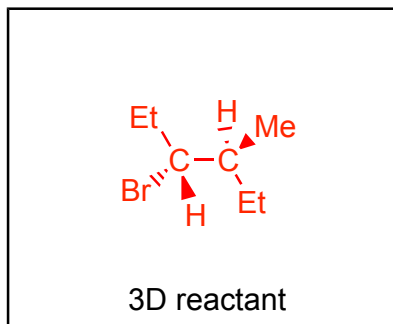
from "O-Chem in Real Life" page : organic metals, week #2

Question 4 (20 pts) For (3R)-bromo-(4S)-methylhexane:

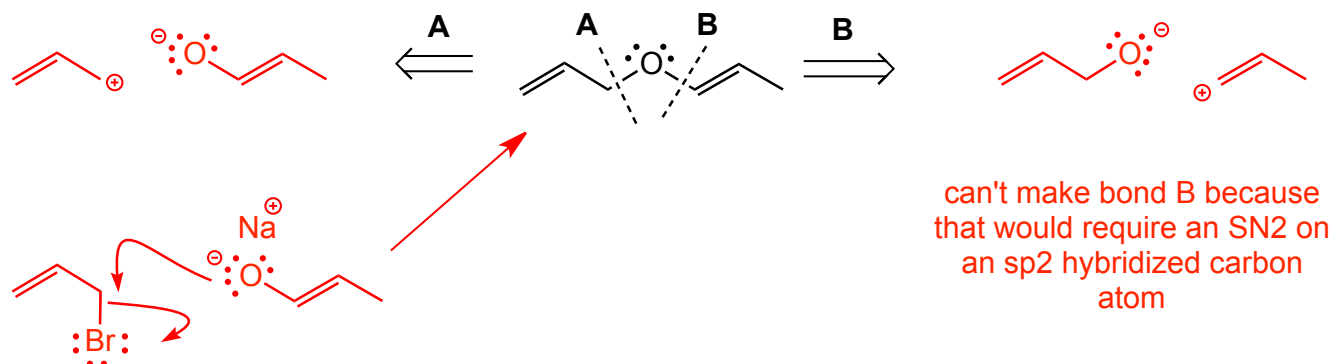
a) Draw a line-angle **OR** 3-D/sawhorse structure for this molecule

b) Draw a Newman projection for the conformation that can undergo E2 elimination, **looking FROM carbon 3 TO carbon 4.**

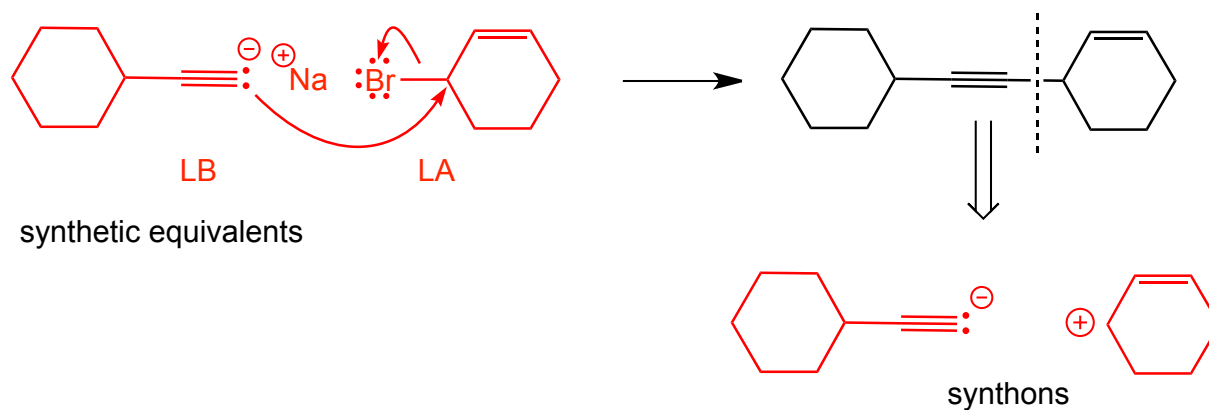
c) Give the E2 elimination product



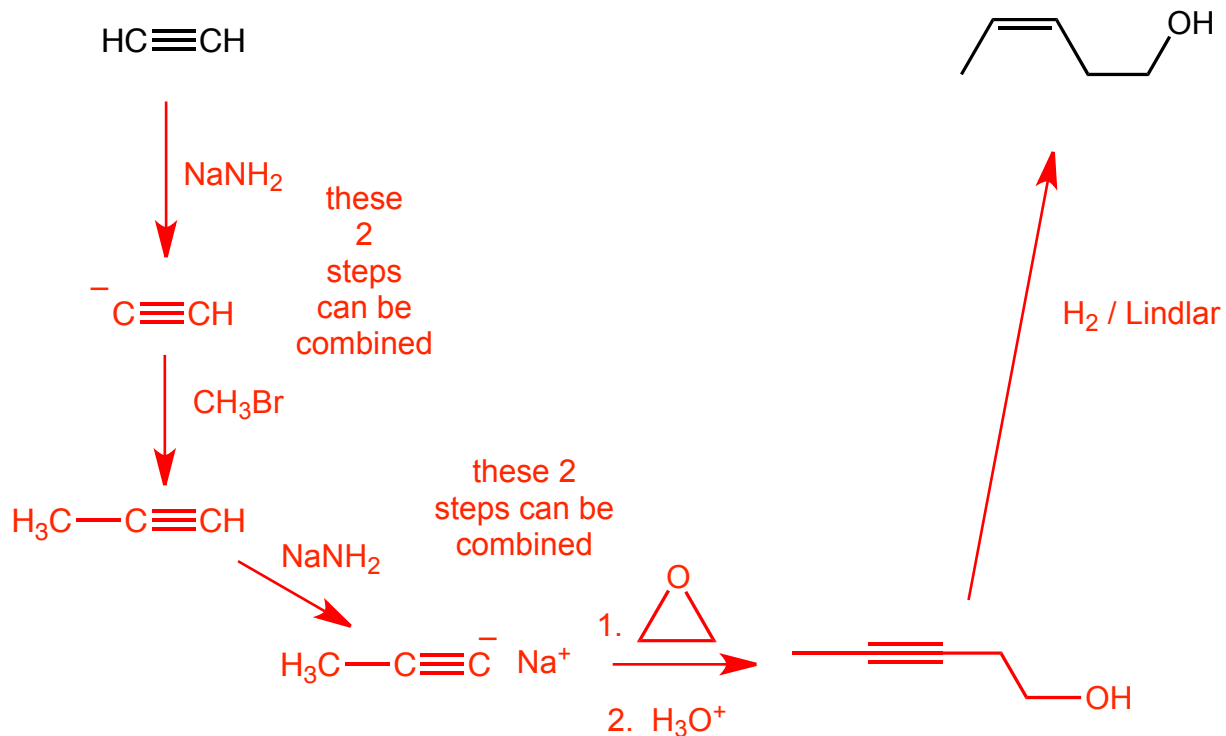
Question 5 (20 pts.) For EACH of the two indicated bonds **A** and **B**, perform retrosynthetic analysis and draw the best synthons. Only one of these bond can actually be made, indicate which one, give the actual reactants/synthetic equivalents you would use to make that bond, give the curved arrow pushing showing bond formation and BRIEFLY explain why the other bond can not be made



Question 6 (14 pts). Perform retrosynthetic analysis for the bond indicated by the dashed line in the target structure below, generate the best synthons and also the synthetic equivalents. Give the curved arrow pushing for the synthetic equivalents that give the target structure and label the synthetic equivalents as Lewis acid (LA) and Lewis base (LB) as appropriate.



Question 7 (18 pts.) Show how you would synthesize the target structure on the right from the starting structure on the left. Show reagents and conditions, and the structures of important intermediate compounds. Do not show any (arrow pushing) mechanisms.



Question 8 (33 pts). Give a curved arrow pushing mechanisms for the following two reactions.

1) Add non-bonding electrons and C-H bonds to the line-angle structures as required.

2) Indicate the Lewis acid/Lewis base (**LA**, **LB**) at each INTERMOLECULAR step as appropriate, and whether they are also Brønsted acids/bases (**LA/BA**, **LB/BB**)

3) Include ALL IMPORTANT **RESONANCE CONTRIBUTORS** for intermediates

4) GIVE THE **NUMBER OF STEPS** IN YOUR MECHANISMS

