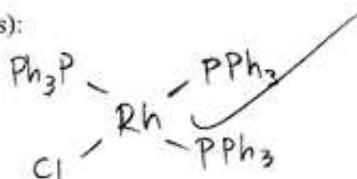


Name: Key

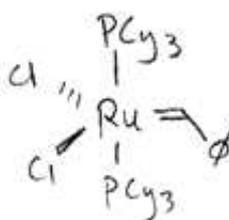
1a) Draw the structure of Wilkinson's catalyst (3 pts):



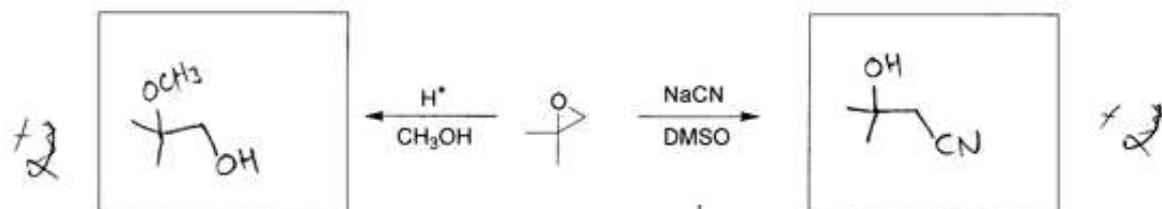
1b) What chemical reaction does Wilkinson's catalyst catalyze? (1 pt)

hydrogenation of alkenes/alkynes

1c) Draw the structure of Grubbs' catalyst (3 pts):



1d) Draw the products of each of the following reactions, and provide a brief explanation for the observed regiochemistry of epoxide opening for each case (8 pts).

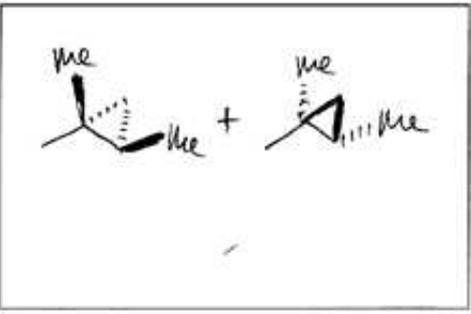
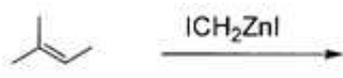
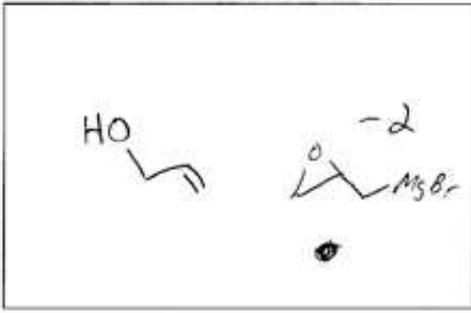
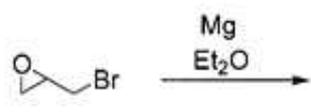
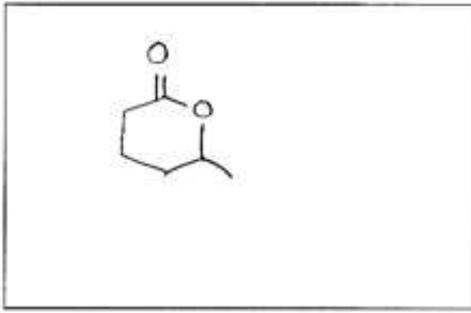
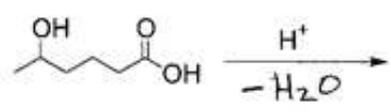
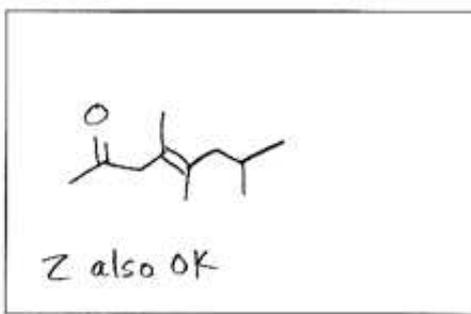
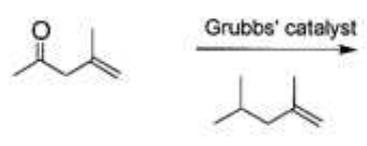


H^+ -catalyzed epoxide opening occurs at more substituted side of epoxide, as that C is better able to accommodate partial positive charge.

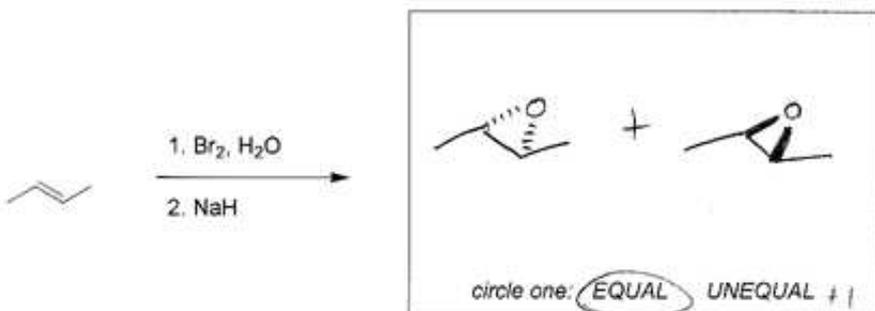
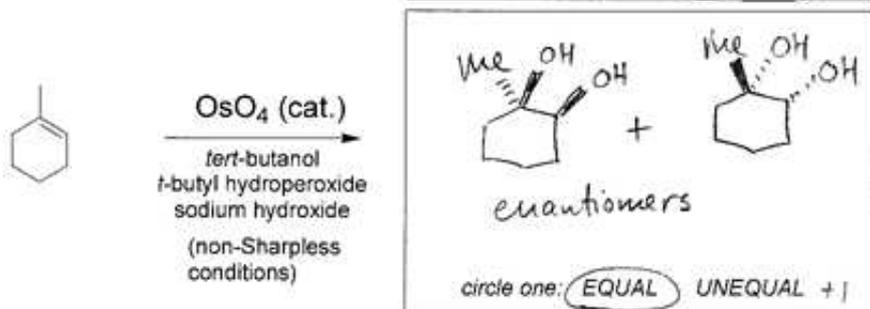
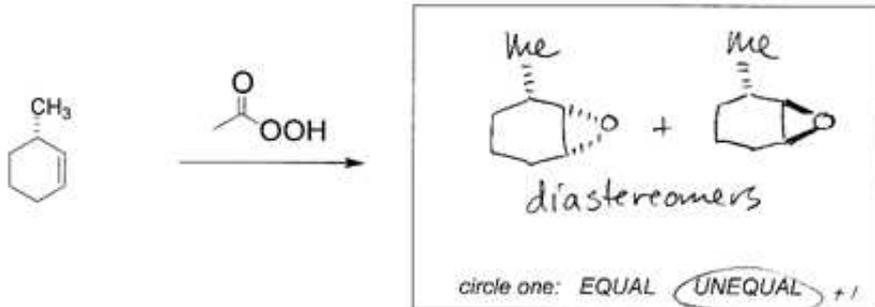
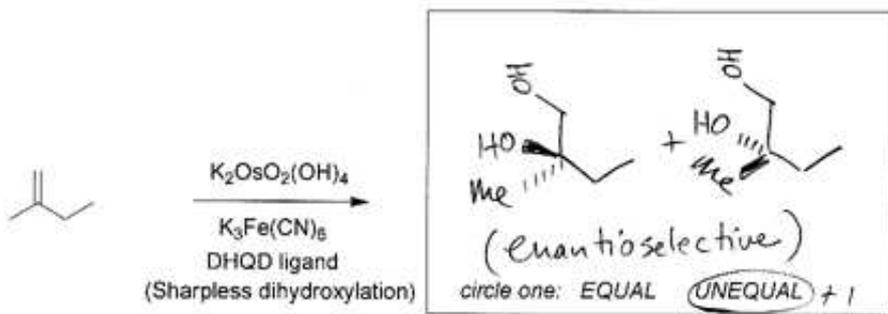
Nucleophilic ring opening occurs at least hindered side of epoxide - kinetically faster.

15

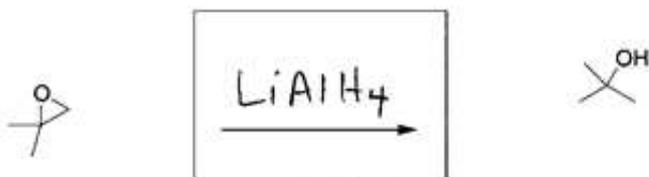
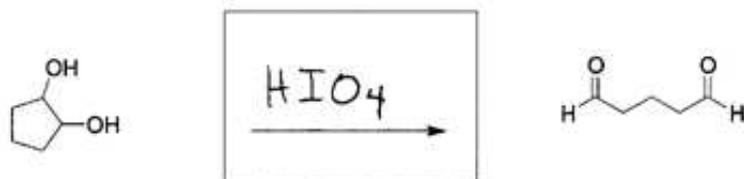
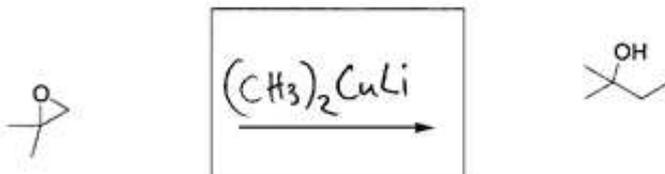
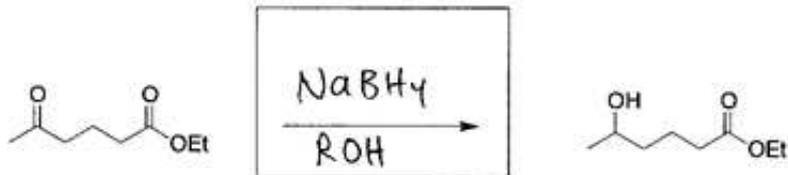
2a) Predict the products of the following reactions. Show stereochemistry where appropriate. (12 pts)



2b) Predict the products of the following reactions. Show all possible stereoisomers using bold and dashed lines for chirality centers and indicate whether the stereoisomers would be formed in equal or unequal amounts. (12 pts)

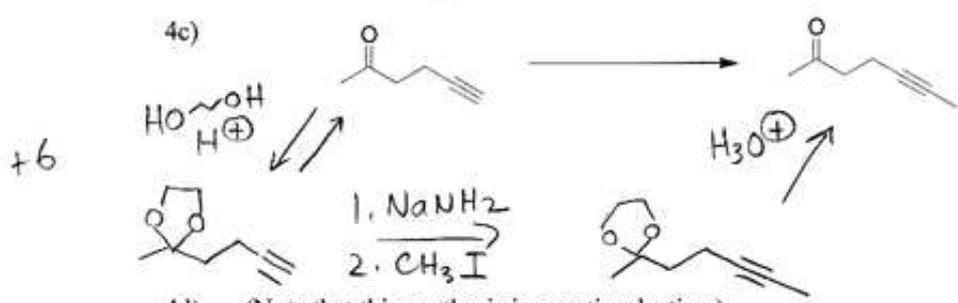
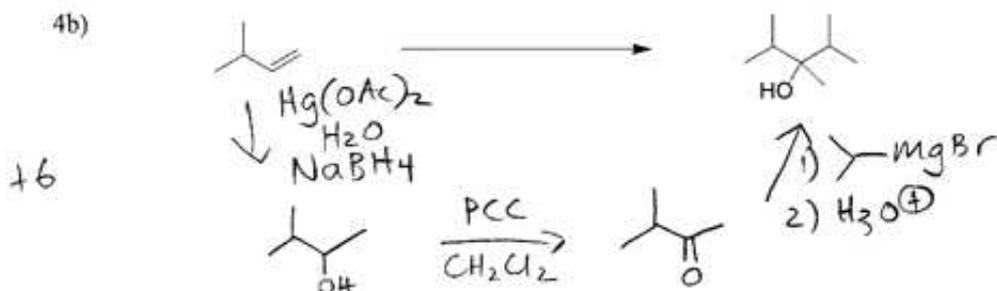
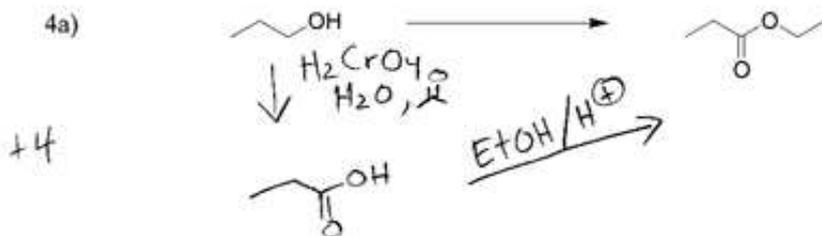


2c) Provide the missing reagents for the following transformations. (12 pts)

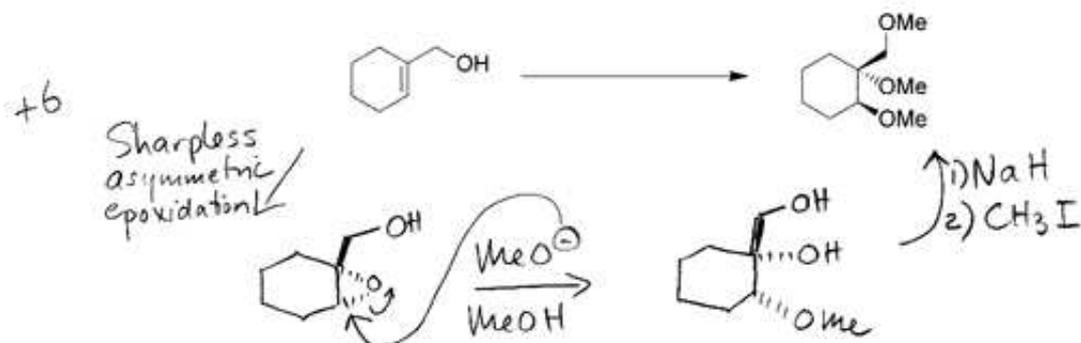


NaH = -2

4) For each of the following, outline a synthesis of the compound from the indicated starting material and reagents of four or fewer carbons and any needed inorganic reagents. Do not show mechanisms, just reagents needed and the product of each step. Remember to work backwards from the target! (24 pts)



4d) (Note that this synthesis is enantioselective.)



+2

5. Show a detailed mechanism for the following reaction. Include all arrows, lone pairs, formal charges and key intermediates to receive full credit (10 pts).

