CH	EM	331	1
Dr.	Mir	nger	•

Exam #2 Name July 28, 2014

## Please read and sign the Honor Code statement below:

I pledge that on my honor, as a University of Colorado at Boulder student, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this exam.

Signature

General Instructions: There are 25 questions. Be sure you have them all. Read each question carefully so that you know exactly what is being asked.

Each multiple choice question (1-25) is worth 4 points and has only one correct answer. Bubble in your answers to these questions on the Scantron provided. Only the Scantron will be graded, not anything that you write on the exam.

At the end of the exam, turn in your Scantron and this signed cover sheet. You may keep the rest of the exam to check your answers against the key later.

## Good luck!

1A 2A	-	· .						••		3A 	<b>4A</b>	5A 	6A 	7 <b>A</b>	8A
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Lanthanide series

\* \* Actinide series

5	La 128 91	Ce 140.12	Pr 140-91	Nd	Pm	52 Sm	Eu	Gd 152.75	Tb	dynamical of 66 Dy	67 Ho	es Er	findium 69	Ytt et aura 70 Yb
	Ac pzan	7h	91 Pa 731,04	92 U 299.05	Np	Pu 94 Pu [744]	Am 1249	201/3 96 Cm	BK	Cf	164 93 emalemen 99 ES 125/1	167.26 fermaum 100 Fm	168 93 morestrossum 101 Md 17541	173.64 noodusm 102 No

How many pi molecular orbitals are there in β-carotene? 1.

β-carotene

- → 22 T MO'S 22 p orbitals a.
- Atomic orbitals used = Molecular orbitals created 11 b. 18
- 22
- None of these
- 2. How many pi electrons are there in furan?

- None

Furan is aromatic - It is able to

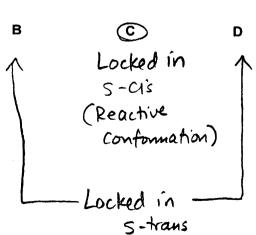
include one of the lone pairs on O (by hybridizing o as Sp2) in the TI System to give a nounds will react fastest as a diene in a Diels Alder total of

Which of these compounds will react fastest as a diene in a Diels Alder 6 TTe-

reaction?

Does not react!

3.



Can't react

Not a Conjugated diene -Will not react as a diene in DA

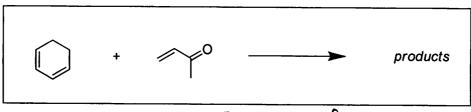


- 4. Which of these statements best describes cyclooctatetraene?
  - a. Planar and aromatic
  - b. Nonplanar and aromatic
  - c. Planar and antiaromatic
  - d. Nonplanar and antiaromatic
  - Nonplanar and nonaromatic

Has 8 TT e ...
adopts a "tub shaped"
Conformation to avoid

anti aromaticity

5. How many different stereoisomers will form in this Diels Alder reaction? (Include all possible stereoisomers; don't worry about "major" or "minor" product arguments.)



a. 2

E

- b. 3
- G 4 d. 6
- e. Too many to count



6. Which of these substituted benzenes will <u>not</u> undergo a Friedel-Crafts alkylation?

Deactivated

For questions 7 and 8, consider the following reactants:

and the following answer choices (again, these apply to both 7 and to 8):

- You combine the reactants and allow them to react for a short period of time at a low temperature. Which compound do you expect to be the major product? Kinghia conditions
- 8. You combine the reactants and allow them to react for a long period of time at a high temperature. Which compound do you expect to be the major product?

  Thermodynamic conditions

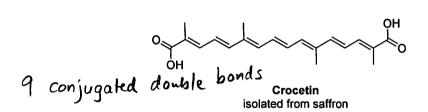
Note that the cation formed is more stable than protonating the other alkene:

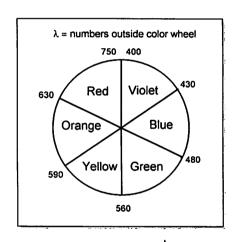
9. Beta-carotene, a molecule you saw in class, absorbs energy in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum and appears orange to us. Another molecule, crocetin (structure shown below) also absorbs in the visible region not far from beta-carotene, but is not orange. Which of the following statements about the color of crocetin is most likely to be true?

Potentially helpful information:  $E = hc/\lambda$ 

B

- a. Crocetin is red, because it has a larger HOMO-LUMO gap than beta-carotene.
- **b.** Crocetin is yellow, because it has a larger HOMO-LUMO gap than beta-carotene.
  - c. Crocetin is red, because it has a smaller HOMO-LUMO gap than beta-carotene.
  - d. Crocetin is yellow, because it has a smaller HOMO-LUMO gap than beta-carotene.





More conjugation = Smaller HOMO-LUMO gap, thus larger 2 max (SE)
Less conjugation = larger HOMO-LUMO gap, thus smaller 2 max

Crocetin has less conjugation, so a larger HOMO-LUMO gap and a smaller  $\lambda_{max}$  than  $\beta$ -carotene, so it is most likely to be yellow

For questions 10-14, select from the following answer choices. Answer choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Et<sub>2</sub>CuLi, followed by H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> workup EtLi, followed by H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> workup Α Either "D" or "E" F В G NaH Either "A" or "B" C NBS, AIBN, CCI<sub>4</sub>, heat Н D LAH, followed by H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> workup ı KMnO<sub>4</sub> Ε NaBH₄ J None of these.

The reagent needed is not

on this list.

- 10.

  OH need Me<sub>2</sub>CuLi
  then H<sub>3</sub>OD
- 11. B OH
- 12. A O
- 13. H

14.

need co, HCI
Cu CI
A1C13
(Gattermann Koch)

Questions 15 through 21 relate to the multi-step synthesis of racemic ibuprofen from benzene, shown in the following scheme:

15. Benzene is transformed in two steps to sec-butyl benzene in the synthesis:

Can this transformation be successfully accomplished instead in ONE step, using a Friedel Crafts alkylation?

- 16. Of these choices, what reagent should be used for the step labeled "16"?
  - a. Clemmensen reduction (HCl, H<sub>2</sub>O, Zn/Hg)
    b. Gattermann Koch formylation (CO, HCl, CuCl, AlCl<sub>3</sub>)
  - c. LAH reduces ketones to alcohols
    d. NaH doesn't reduce C=0
  - e. Either "a" or "b" would work

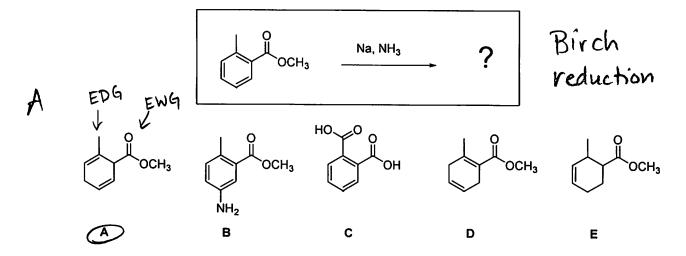
B

В		a. (b) c. d. e.	Alkylation Acylation Reduction Addition None of these
	18.	Of the	ese choices, what reagent should be used for the step labeled "18"?
(	<u> </u>	a. b. C. d. e.	Clemmensen reduction (HCI, H2O, Zn/Hg)  Wolff- Kishner reduction (H2NNH2, KOH, heat)  LAH  NaH - Does not reduce ketones  Either "a" or "b" would work
	19.	What	reagent should be used in the step labeled "19"?
D		a. b. c. e.	Br <sub>2</sub> , heat NBS, AIBN, CCI <sub>4</sub> , heat Br <sub>2</sub> , FeBr <sub>3</sub> PBr <sub>3</sub> None of these
	20.	In the	step labeled "20", which is the most appropriate solvent to use?
D		a. b. c. d. e.	Water Methanol Ethanol Diethyl ether Any of these solvents would be fine
	21.	The tr	ransformation labeled as "21" should be accomplished using what
B		a. (b) c. d.	Oxirane then H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> , then KMnO <sub>4</sub> positions that have H's CO <sub>2</sub> , then H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> (i.e. both of them)  Any of these would work fine  Would protonate Grignard reagent
			HO KM NO4

The step labeled "17" is referred to as

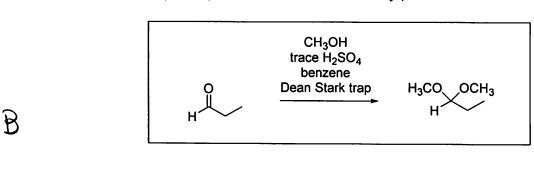
**17**.

22. Select the correct product of the reaction conditions.

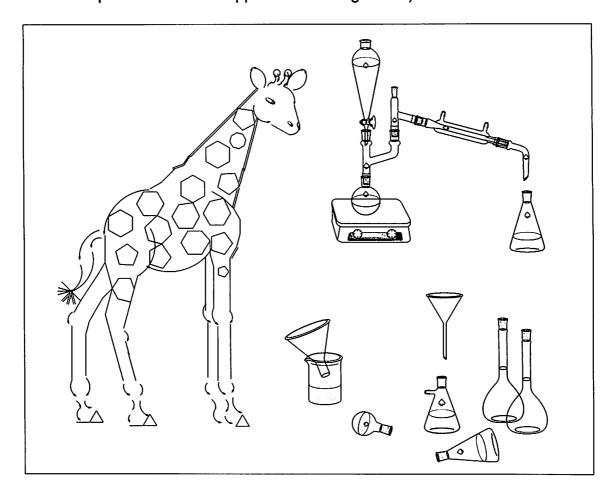


23. Select the compound that you expect to have the *largest* value of  $K_{hydration}$ .

24. Which of the following is a hemiacetal intermediate in this acetal formation reaction? (Lone pairs are omitted for clarity.)



25. The ChemDraw Giraffe is in the house! Here it is in its lab, working on some reactions. (Notice that the giraffe's technique is poor: It has not clamped its distillation apparatus to a ring stand.)



The giraffe is an accomplished organic chemist and claims that it has published many complicated scientific papers. However, it has a very narrow research focus: It insists on only performing multi-step syntheses that involve the use of the Diels Alder reaction. Which of these molecules would the giraffe be LEAST likely to make using a Diels Alder reaction as part of the synthetic plan?