CHEM 3331 Dr. Minger Exam #1 July 11, 2016 Key

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General Instructions: There are 5 pages of questions. Be sure you have them all. Read each question carefully so that you know exactly what is being asked. Good luck!																		
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Circle the <u>single best answer</u> to each of the multiple choice questions 1-5. (25 pts)

- 1. Which of the following shows the correct order of reactivity toward Grignard reagents (least reactive to most reactive)?
 - a. Aldehyde < Ketone < Ester
 - b. Ketone < Aldehyde < Ester
 - © Ester < Ketone < Aldehyde
 - d. Ester < Aldehyde < Ketone
 - e. Ketone < Ester < Aldehyde
- 2. When the following reaction occurs, the product(s) will be:

- a. a single achiral molecule
- b. a racemic mixture

E

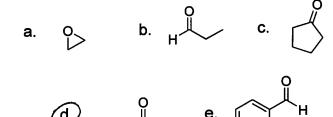
B

- c. an unequal mixture of enantiomers
- d. an equal mixture of diastereomers
- (e) an unequal mixture of diastereomers
- 3. When the following reaction occurs, the product(s) will be:

$$\frac{1. (CH_3CH_2)_2CuLi, Et_2O}{2. H_3O^+} \quad product(s)$$

- a. a single achiral molecule
- b. a single chiral molecule
 - c. a racemic mixture
 - d. an equal mixture of diastereomers
 - e. an unequal mixture of diastereomers

Which of these compounds requires two equivalents of a Grignard or 4. organolithium reagent for complete reaction?



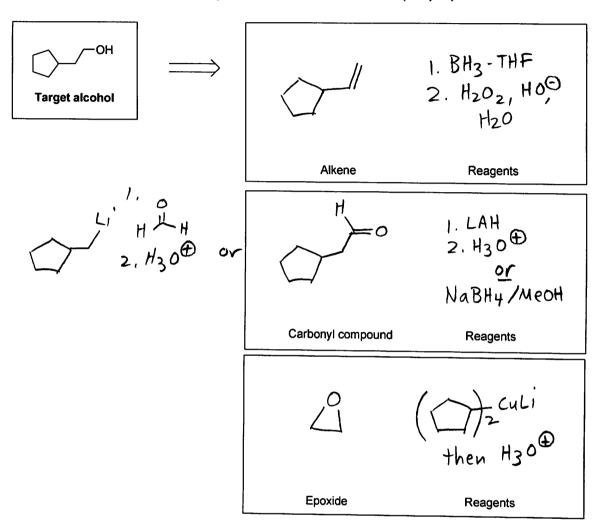
- 5. Using reactions you have seen in lecture, which of the following types of reagents cannot be used to synthesize a carboxylic acid from an appropriate organic starting material in one synthetic step (plus any necessary aqueous workup)?
 - Grignard reagents with CO2, then \$1300 √a.
 - Хb. **Organocuprates**

B

- VC. Ozone, followed by hydrogen peroxide workup
- √d.
- Jones reagent using a 10 RoH or an aldehylle.
 All of these reagents can be used to produce carboxylic acids from appropriate starting materials in one step

- 6. Oxidation and reduction. For each of the following transformations, choose the correct reagent or reagents from the list. Assume that you can use as much of each reagent as necessary (i.e. 1 equivalent, 2 equivalents, etc) and that every reaction has an appropriate aqueous workup. You can use a reagent more than once, or not at all. Put the letter that corresponds to your choice in the box above each arrow. (30 pts)
- Α Jones reagent (H₂CrO₄, acetone, water)
- В PCC or PDC
- C NaBH₄
- D LAH, then H₃O⁺
- A or B (either will work) (Joues or PCC) C or D (either will work) (NaBHy or LAH) E
- F
- Cannot be accomplished using any of these choices. G

7. Alcohol retrosynthesis. This target alcohol can be made from various combinations of organic substrate and reagents. Provide the structures of an alkene, a carbonyl compound, and an epoxide from which this alcohol can be made in one synthetic step, along with the necessary reagents to convert each of these precursors to the alcohol. (15 pts)



8. **Multistep synthesis.** (30 pts) For each of the following transformations, propose a synthesis of the target molecule from the starting material shown.

For full credit:

- Show reagents needed for each step and the product of each step. This means don't just write a list of reagents over the arrow and *you will lose many points if you do it that way*. The format should be A → B → C, with the reagents written over the arrow for each transformation.
- If you use an organometallic reagent, you do not need to show how you made it.

OH

1. BH3. THF

2. H202, H0, H20

PCC

OH

Ph OH

Ph OH

$$2 \cdot H_30^{\oplus}$$

Ph OH

Ph OH

Ph OH

Ph OH

Ph OH

2. H30 \oplus

Ph OH

Ph OH

Ph OH

Ph OH

2. H30 \oplus