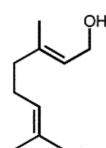
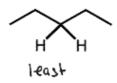
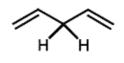
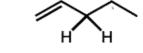
a. (5 pts) What is the IUPAC name for the molecule drawn below?



b. (3 pts) Which of the following is **most acidic**? Which is **the least acidic**? The acidic hydrogens that you should consider are shown for each molecule. (NO PARTIAL CREDIT.)







c. (3 pts) Which of the following is most acidic? Which is the least acidic? (NO PARTIAL CREDIT.)

most

CFH₂CH₂OH

CH₃CH₂OH

least

CF3CH2OH

d. (8 pts) What are the pKa's for the following acids?

Acetic acid	4.8
Ethane	50
Water	16,7
Phenol	10

Give the complete structure of the major organic product for the following reactions. Put your answer in the box provided. Be sure to indicate stereochemistry where appropriate.

a. (3 pts)

b. (3 pts)

c. (3 pts)

Give the complete structure of the major organic product for the following reactions. Put your answer in the box provided. Be sure to indicate stereochemistry where appropriate.

a. (4 pts)

b. (3 pts)

c. (3 pts)

d. (5 pts)

Provide the missing reagents and products for the following transformation.. The reagents should be listed in order of use if more than one synthetic step is necessary. You may neglect stereochemistry on this page.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & &$$

a. Label the following pairs of structures as one of the following: identical, structural isomers, enantiomers, or diastereomers.

i. (3 pts)

identical

ii. (3 pts)

diasterco mers

iii.(3 pts)

enantioners

 b. (6 pts) Circle all the stereogenic centers in the anti-inflammatory agent Cortisone, which is drawn below.

The reaction $(A \rightarrow B)$ shown below is **exothermic**. The rate is found to depend only on the concentration of the starting chloride A.

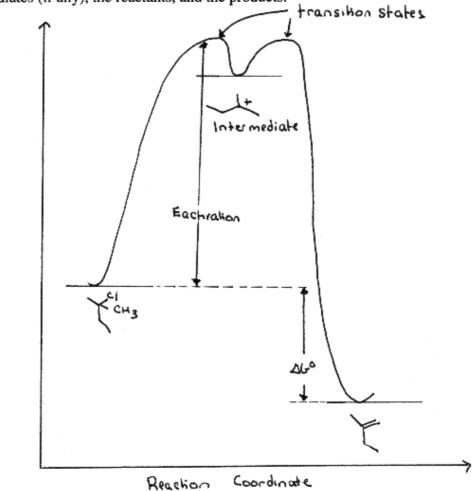
a. (2 pts) Write the rate equation for the reaction.

b. (2 pt) What is the kinetic order of the reaction?

c. (3 pts) What is the name of the mechanism for the reaction?

E

d. (7 pts) Draw a reaction coordinate diagram, labeling ΔG^o , $E_{activation}$, the transition state(s), the intermediates (if any), the reactants, and the products.



e. (2 pts) What mechanism is the microscopic reverse of the mechanism described in part c?

addition of HCI to an alkene

Acid-catalyzed hydration of 3,3,6,6-tetramethylcyclohexene yields three products, which are shown below. Using the correct curved arrow formalism, show the correct mechanism, which accounts for the formation for 1-(1-hydroxy,1-methylethyl),3,3-dimethylcyclopentane, **product** C. Be sure to draw complete structures for all intermediates.

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$$

Note: this alkyl shift is the same shift that occurred In problem 5.42 in Carey

a. (2 pts) The allyl group is derived from the botanical name for what plant?

b. (2 pts) What alkene is used to make Teflon?

c. (2 pts) What alkene is used to make Saranwrap?

d. (2 pts) What is the structure of MCPBA?

e. (2 pts) Name the person(s) who won the 1999 Nobel Prize in chemistry.