Chemistry 59-230/232
Time: 3 h

NAME
LAB SECTION (or TA name)
Note: Please answer on the test paper. There is an extra sheet for rough work at the back, but it will not be marked. In some questions, there is a choice of questions to answer. If all are answered, all will be marked. There are $\underline{150}$ marks on this exam.
I. Fill in the blanks with the structural formula or reagents required to complete the equation. Show any
required catalysts or additional reagents over the arrow. Make sure your drawings show stereochemistry if
I. Fill in the blanks with the structural formula or reagents required to complete the equation. Show any
required catalysts or additional reagents over the arrow. Make sure your drawings show stereochemistry if it is important. Note: Entry "i." is worth 2 entries. Do any ten (10), but including j. ( 40 marks total)
a.

b.

c.

d.

ID\# $\qquad$
$\qquad$



$\qquad$

1)

2) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$


$\longrightarrow$
e.


f.


h.

stereochemistry not needed on this one
i.


1 mole

Pd ${ }^{\circ}$ (Lindlar Catalyst)
$\mathrm{H}_{2}$ (1 mole)
j.

ICI

2a. (20 marks total) Draw the structure of cis I-(amino)-2-isopropylcyclohexane in its most stable chair conformation. Label the non hydrogen substituents on the cyclohexane as axial or equatorial. In terms of size, an isopropyl group is larger than an amino group. (6 marks)
b. i)Draw the Newman projection of the following compound in all of its staggered conformations, as viewed down the $\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 3$ bond. Rank them in terms of stability. With respect to size, $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}>\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}$ $>$ unbranched alkyl $\approx \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}>\mathrm{OH}>\mathrm{Br} \approx \mathrm{Cl} \approx \mathrm{F}>\mathrm{H}$. (9 marks)
ii) In the best of these what is the term for the relationship between the methyl groups and the F function (I'm looking for something more detailed than staggered/eclipsed)? (2 marks)
iii) What is the name of this compound, including its stereochemical descriptor (3 marks)


## 3. ( 14 marks total)

a. Draw the complete mechanism for the base catalyzed transesterification of ethyl benzoate. Take the reaction to completion. (7 marks)

b. In the conversion of an aldehyde (lets say (2R,4R)- 4-hydroxy-2-methylhexanal) to an acetal (let's say it's the dimethyl acetal) one never gets an amount of intended product under base ( $\mathrm{HO}^{-}$) catalyzed conditions. Why is this the case (show by reaction and written explanation) ( 7 marks)? The complete answer will include the structure of ( $2 R, 4 R$ )- 4-hydroxy-2-methylhexanal, but a complete mechanism of acetal formation is not needed.
4. (3I marks total) Describe the relationship that exists between the following sets of compounds (i.e., enantiomer, diastereomer, geometric isomer, structural/constitutional isomer, identical). Indicate any meso forms (II of the 31 marks).
a.


b.



Also, identify the chiral centres for the left compound in $b$ ) as $(R)$ - or (S)-. Show how you arrived at your conclusion. (6 of 31 marks)
c.


d. Draw (2R,4S,6S)-2-bromo-6-chloro-4-heptanol in any convincing structure showing three dimensions. (4 of the 31 marks).
e. In the following compound, label the hybridization of the carbons that are not $s p^{3}$. For the $s p^{3}$ hybridized C's label them as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary ( $I^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 4^{\circ}$ ) (4 marks of the 3 I ).

f. In the above compound (in e), assign the E- or Z- stereochemical descriptor to each alkene that requires it. Show your work (6 marks)
5. On the axes below, draw the energy/reaction coordinate profile for a three step reaction of $A, B$, and $C$ to give $D$. $A$ and $B$ are consumed in the $I^{\text {st }}$ step,, and $C$ is consumed in the final step, while the $2^{\text {nd }}$ step is the slowest one. Label the intermediate(s)/products.

Also, Give the rate equation for the reaction. (7 marks total)
rate $(\mathrm{v})=$
6. (I5 marks total) Rank the following (a-d) in terms of tendency to undergo $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{N}} 2$ substitution (as opposed to $S_{N} I$ ). Give reasons for your ordering and the expected products. (I2 of the 15 marks) Acetone is a moderate polarity solvent (dielectric constant = 23).
a)


b)


c)

$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

acetone (solvent)
d)


$$
\xrightarrow[\text { acetone (solvent) }]{\stackrel{?}{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}}}
$$

e. In each of the following pairs, pick the better of the two nucleophiles. (3 of the 15 marks)
$\mathrm{HS}^{-}$versus $\mathrm{HO}^{-}$
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}^{-}$versus $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{NH}^{-}$

## $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C}(=\mathrm{O}) \mathrm{O}^{-}$versus $\mathrm{HO}^{-}$

7. ( 12 marks) a and b Indicate all reasonable resonance forms of the following ions, using curved arrows to indicate electron movement. If there are unreasonable resonance forms, either do not draw them or label them as unreasonable. If there is a case for which there are no other resonance forms, state that fact.
a.

b.

8. (I I marks total) Show by equation how you carry out the following overall transformations. Show all reagents and the structures of each reaction product. Show any stereochemistry within your intermediates or reaction products. There is quite possibly more than one correct way to accomplish this overall transformation (8 marks). DO one of $a$ and $b$, but answer $c$ regardless.
a.

b.

c. What is the name of the final product compound in $\mathbf{8 b}$ ? (3 of the II marks)

Bonus: (up to +5 ) In an attempt to convert an ether into its corresponding alcohol, a beginning chemists accidentally isolated a significant amount of a cyclic alkene, shown below. By way of step-by-step mechanism, show how this unintended product was formed.


Another Bonus (up to +5 ): A budding chemist attempted to get access to $(\mathrm{S})$-valine by the base induced hydrolysis of its corresponding enantiomerically pure methyl ester. Unfortunately, once the valine itself was isolated, it showed no optical activity whatsoever. Show by mechanism what happened to cause this compound to become racemic.

enantiomerically pure

1) NaOH


racemic valine
