

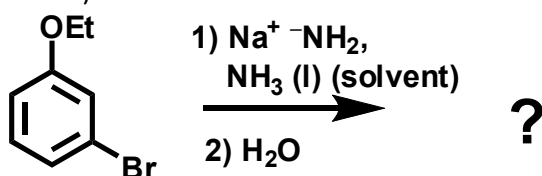
University of Windsor
Chemistry and Biochemistry

Chemistry 59-235
Midterm #2

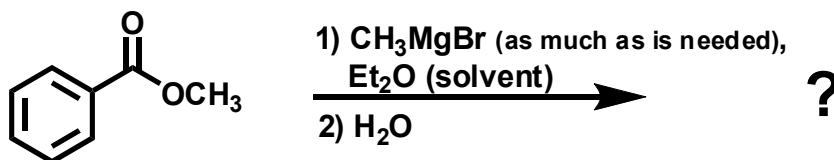
Mar. 17, 2016
Time: 60 minutes

Answer all questions in the test booklets. Exams in pen are greatly preferred; ones written in pencil will be marked, but cannot be returned for remarking. As in previous midterms, if there is a functional with 'complex' bonding (i.e., nitro, sulfonic acid, diazonium, or azide), a proper valence bond structure **once** (anywhere) is required for full marks.

- 1a. Give the complete mechanism of the following reaction, to give a product different from the starting material. The complete answer will include all steps of the reaction (and intermediates), the product formed, and any small molecules given off. The reasoning behind the site of reaction that you show in the product should be apparent. (10 marks).

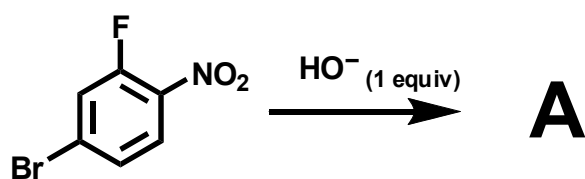


- 1b. Show the complete mechanism for the following transformation, including any small molecules being incorporated or given off. (10 marks)

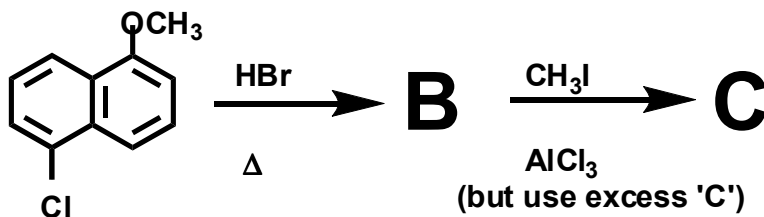


2. Predict the major product(s) of the following reactions. Mechanisms are not necessary, but showing your work is likely to be a help (5 each, 40 marks total).

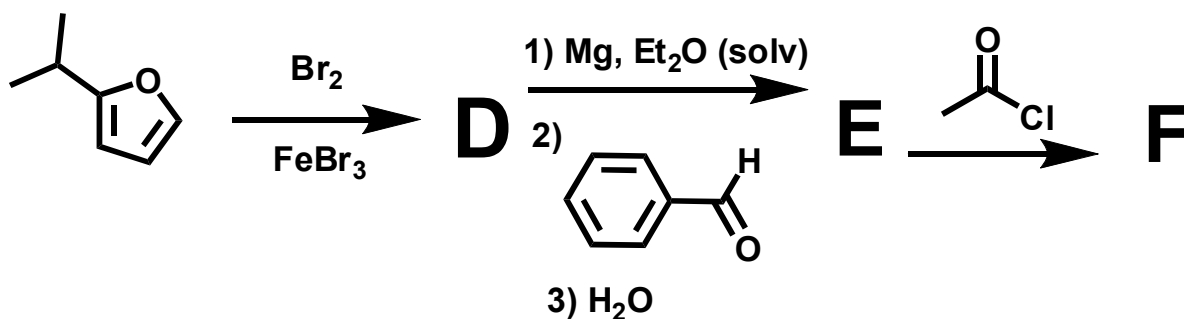
a.



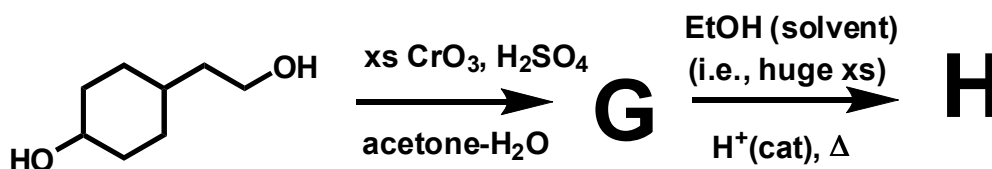
b.



c.

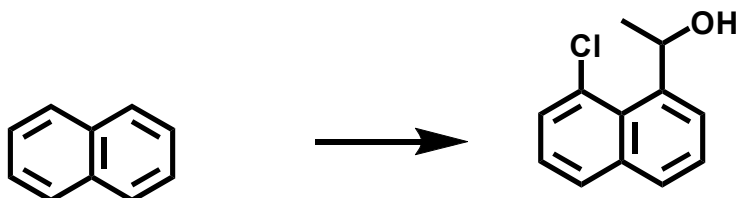


d.

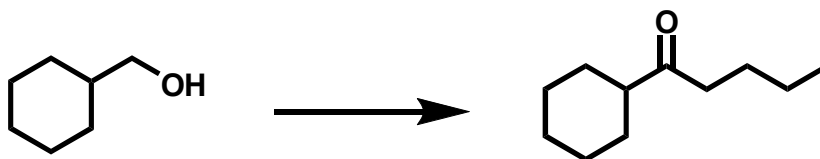


3. **DO ANY TWO (2) OF THE THREE.** Show by equations how you would prepare each of the shown products from the indicated starting materials. You may use any other reagents you deem fit, as long as they are stable and make sense. Show all intermediates that could be isolated. Mechanisms are not necessary (**10 each, 20 marks total**).

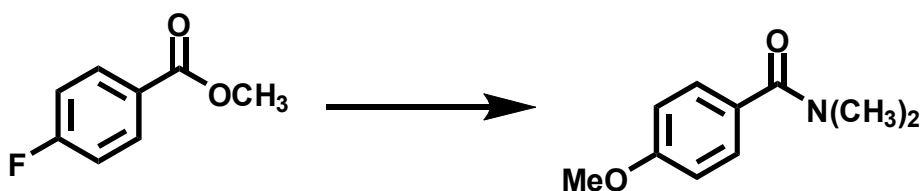
a. Do only two (2) of a, b, and c.



b. Do only two (2) of a, b, and c.



c. Do only two (2) of a, b, and c.



<http://www.webelements.com/>

[illegible]

lanthanum 57 La 138.9055(2)	cerium 58 Ce 140.116(1)	praseodymium 59 Pr 140.90785(2)	neodymium 60 Nd 144.24(3)	promethium 61 Pm [145]	samarium 62 Sm 150.36(3)	europium 63 Eu 151.964(1)	gadolinium 64 Gd 157.25(3)	terbium 65 Tb 158.92534(2)	dysprosium 66 Dy 162.500(1)	holmium 67 Ho 164.93032(2)	erbium 68 Er 167.259(3)	thulium 69 Tm 168.93421(2)	ytterbium 70 Yb 173.04(3)
actinium 89 Ac [227]	thorium 90 Th 232.0381(1)	protactinium 91 Pa 231.03588(2)	uranium 92 U 238.02891(3)	neptunium 93 Np [237]	plutonium 94 Pu [244]	americium 95 Am [243]	curium 96 Cm [247]	berkelium 97 Bk [247]	californium 98 Cf [251]	einsteinium 99 Es [252]	fermium 100 Fm [257]	mendelevium 101 Md [258]	nobelium 102 No [259]

*lanthanoids

****actinoids**

Element symbols and names: symbols, names, and spellings are those recommended by IUPAC (<http://www.iupac.org>). After controversy, the names of elements 101-109 are now confirmed (Pure & Appl. Chem., 1997, 69, 2471-2473). Names have yet to be proposed for the elements 110-112, and 114 - those used here are IUPAC's temporary systematic names (Pure & Appl. Chem., 1978, 51, 381-384). In the USA and some other countries, the spellings **aluminum** and **cesium** are normal while in the UK and elsewhere the usual spelling is **sulphur**. Atomic weights [mean relative masses]: Apart from the heaviest elements, these are IUPAC 2001 values (Pure & Appl. Chem., 2001, 73, 667-683). Elements with values given in brackets have no stable nuclides and are represented by 5-figure values for the longest-lived isotope. The elements thorium, protactinium, and uranium have characteristic terrestrial abundances and these are the values quoted. The last significant figure of each value is considered reliable to ± 1 except where a larger uncertainty is given in parentheses. Periodic table organization: for a justification of the positions of the elements La, Ac, Lu, and Lr in the WebElements periodic table see W.B. Jensen. The positions of lanthanum (lactinium) and lutetium (lawrencium) in the periodic table: J. Chem. Ed., 1982, 59, 634-636. Group labels: the numeric system (1-18) used here is the current IUPAC convention. For a discussion of this and other common systems see: J.C. Fernelius and W.H. Powell. Confusion in the periodic table of the elements. J. Chem. Ed., 1982, 59, 504-508.