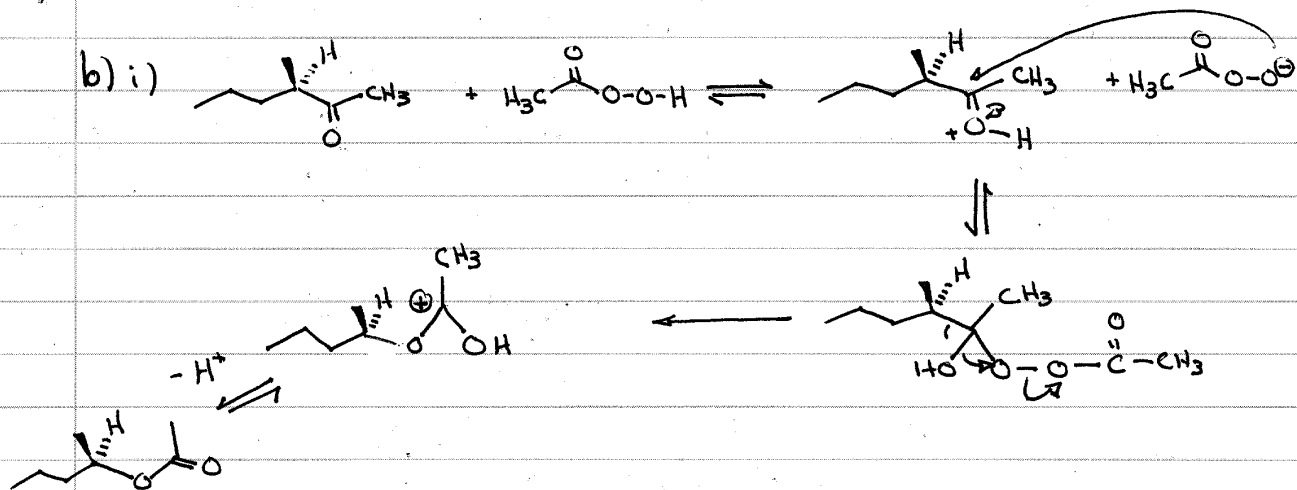
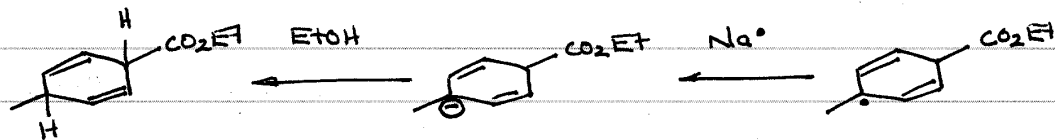
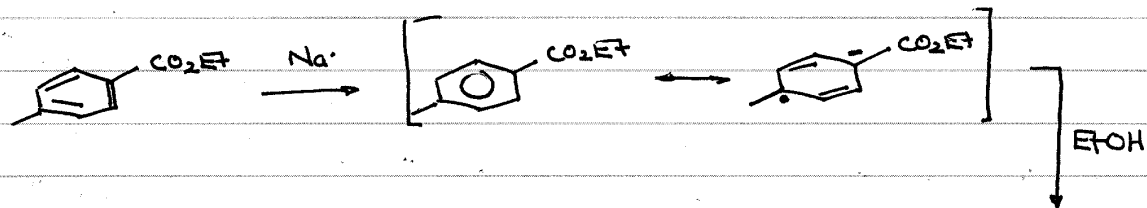
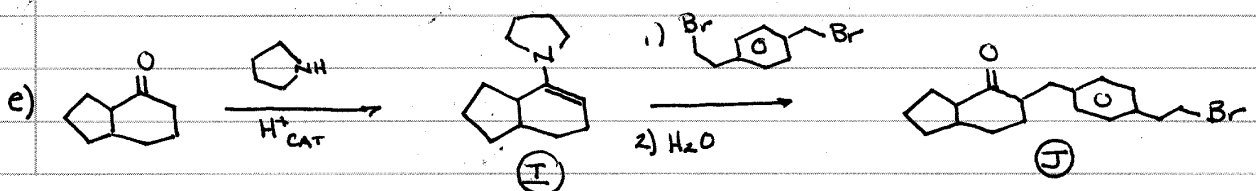
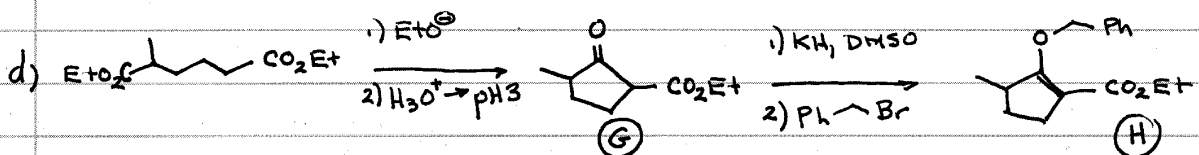
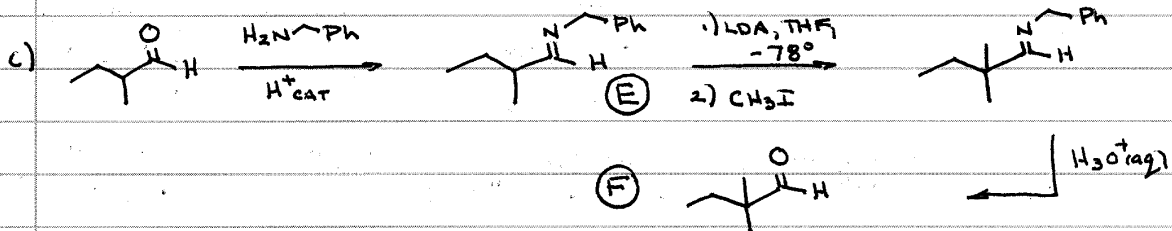
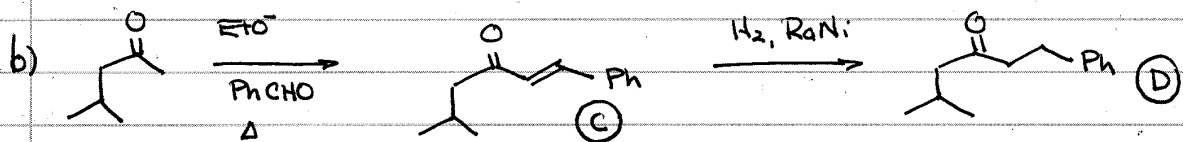
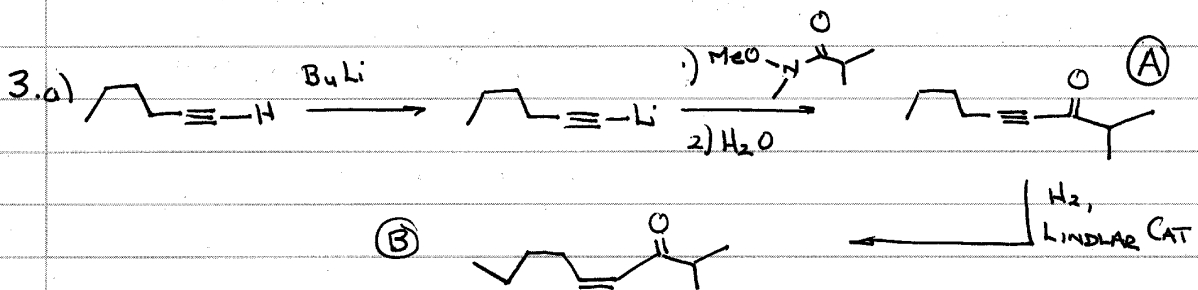
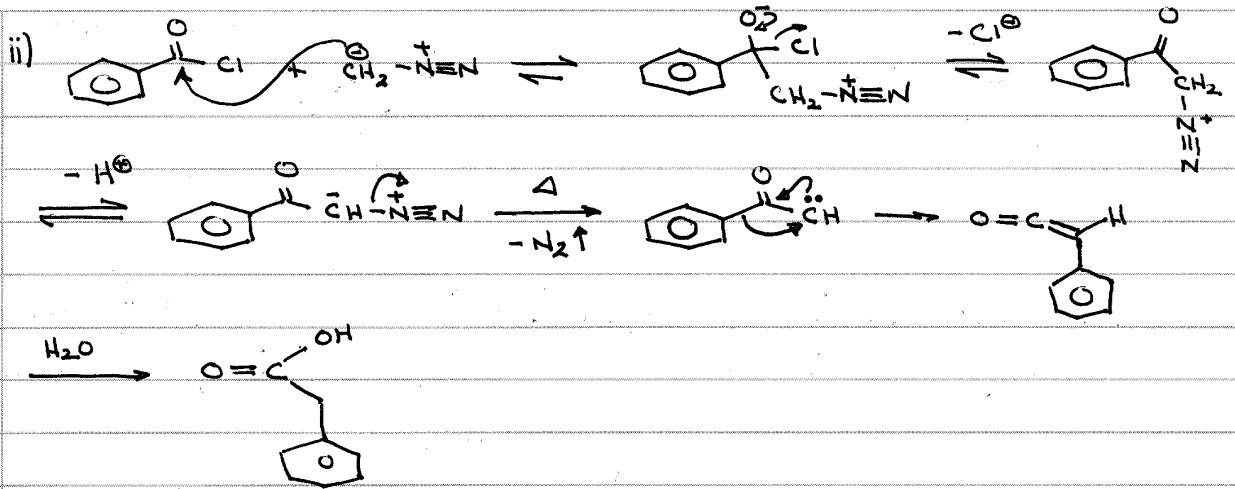
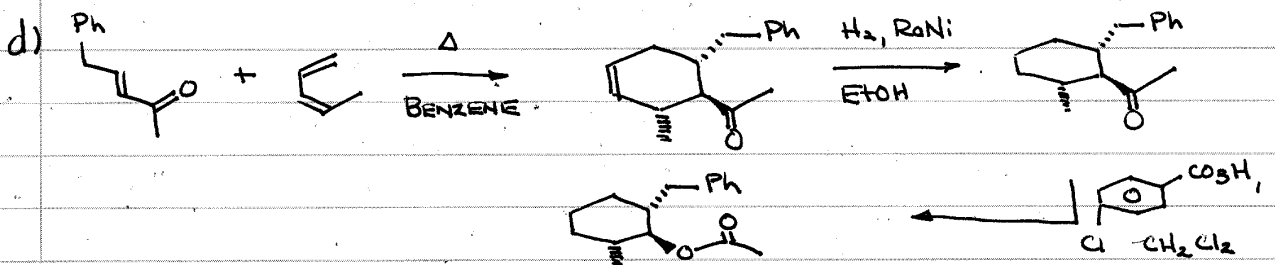
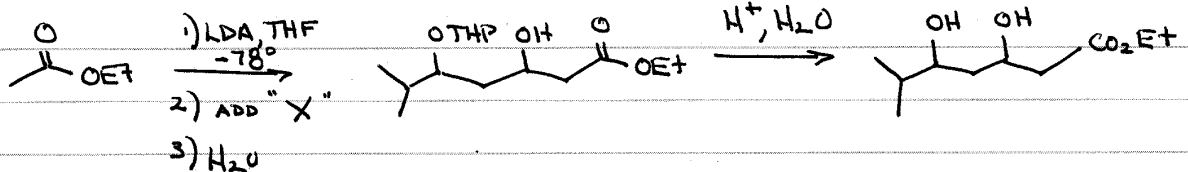
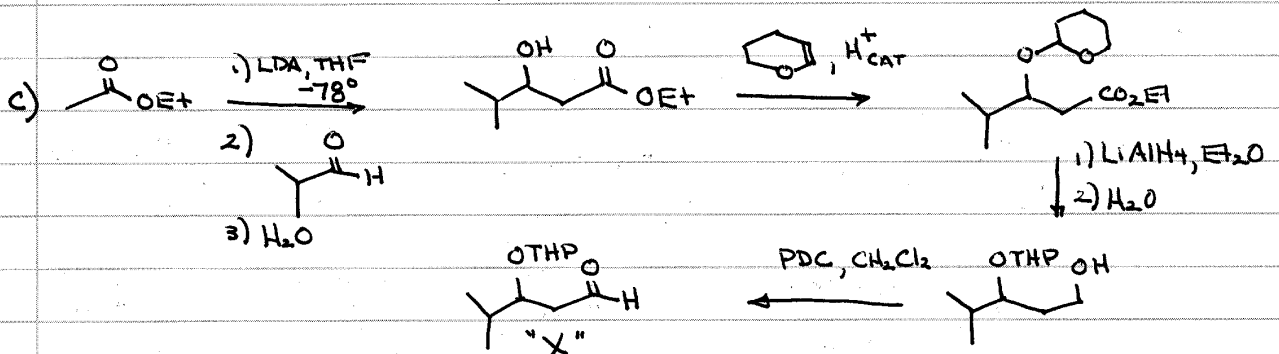
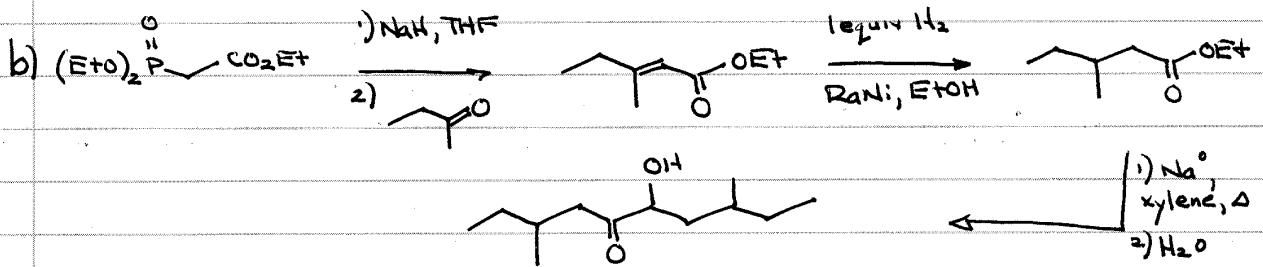
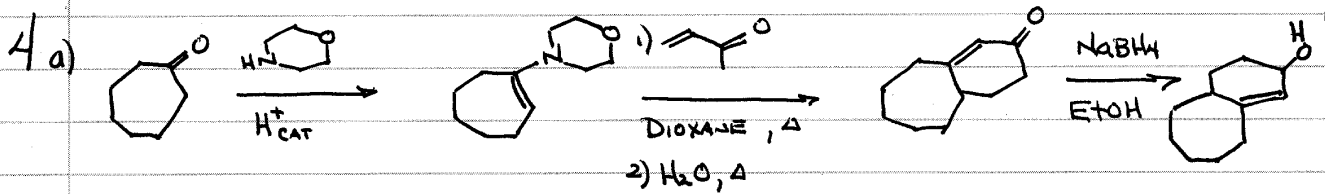
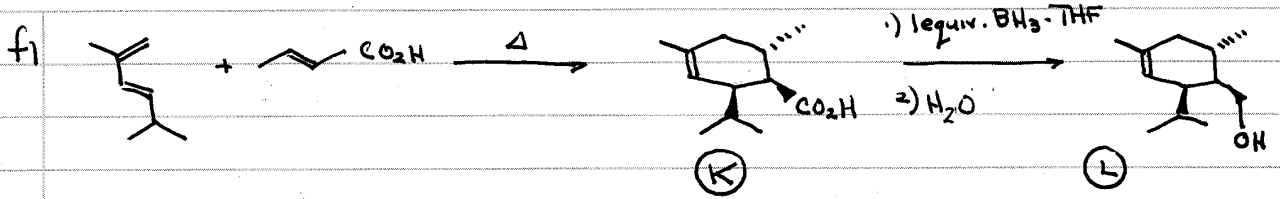
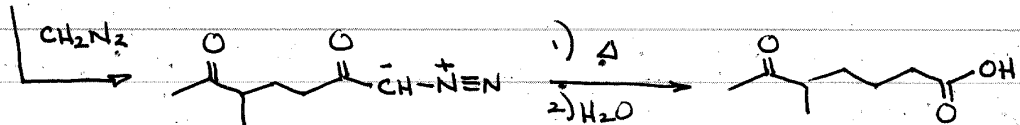
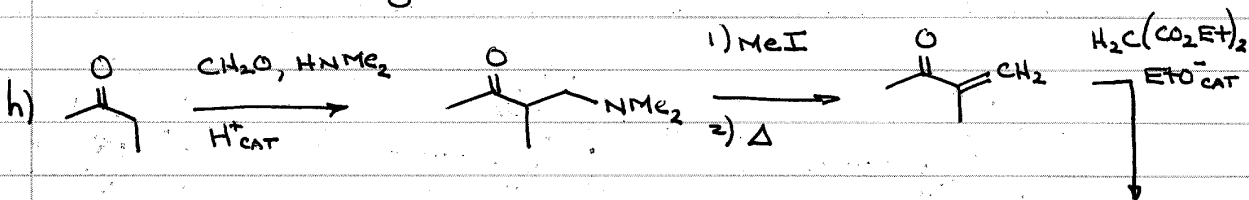
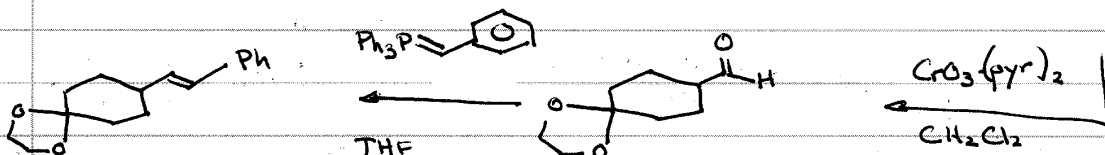
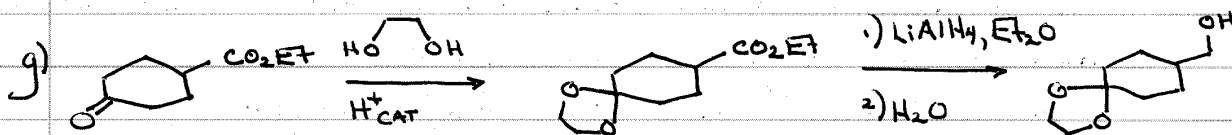
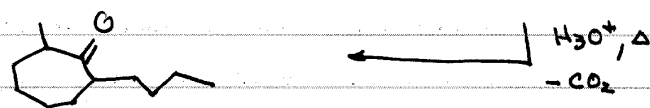
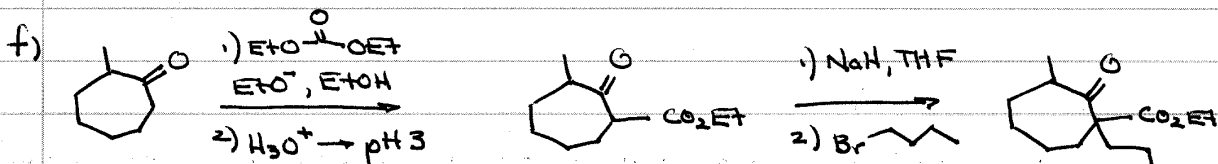
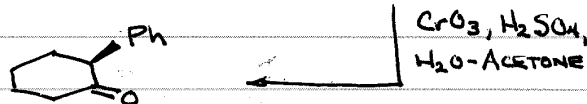
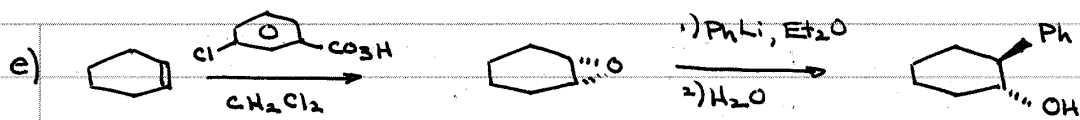


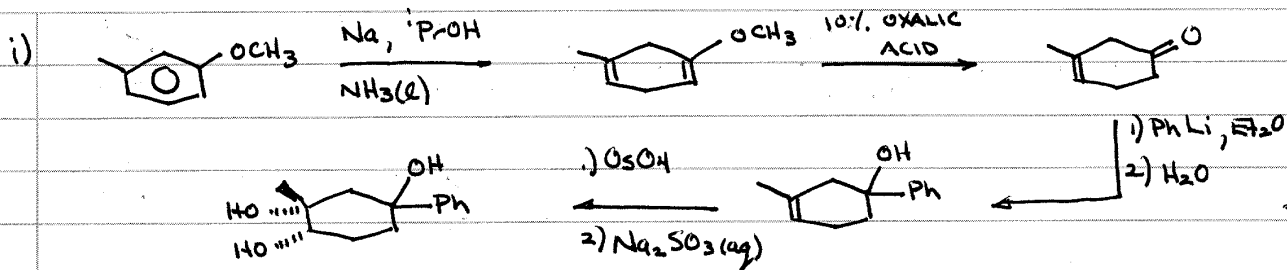
2. a)









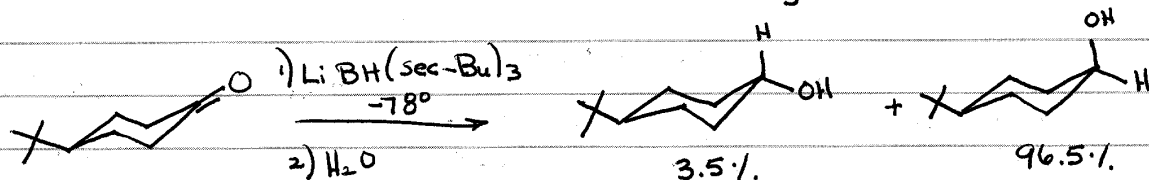


BONUS:

1) THE MOST LIKELY APPROACH IS BASED ON THE IDEA THAT SMALL REAGENTS PREFER AXIAL APPROACH, THEN HUGE REAGENTS PREFER TO ATTACK IN EQUATORIAL MANNER.

∴ THE BIGGEST HYDRIDE SOURCE YOU CAN THINK OF WILL GIVE MORE AXIAL ALCOHOL. MANY POSSIBILITIES EXIST

i.e. $\text{LiAlH}(\text{O}^+\text{Bu})_3$ OR $\text{Li}(\text{Sec-Bu})_2\text{BH}$



2) NOTE: ONE MATERIAL IS A GLORIFIED IMINE; THE OTHER A KETONE.

