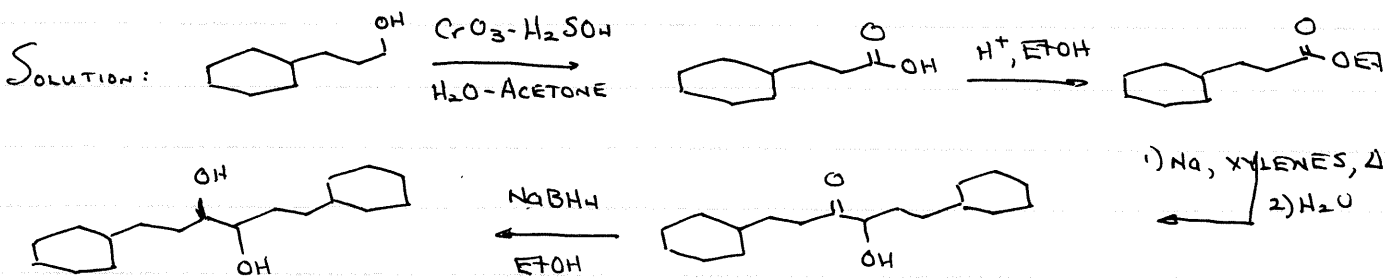
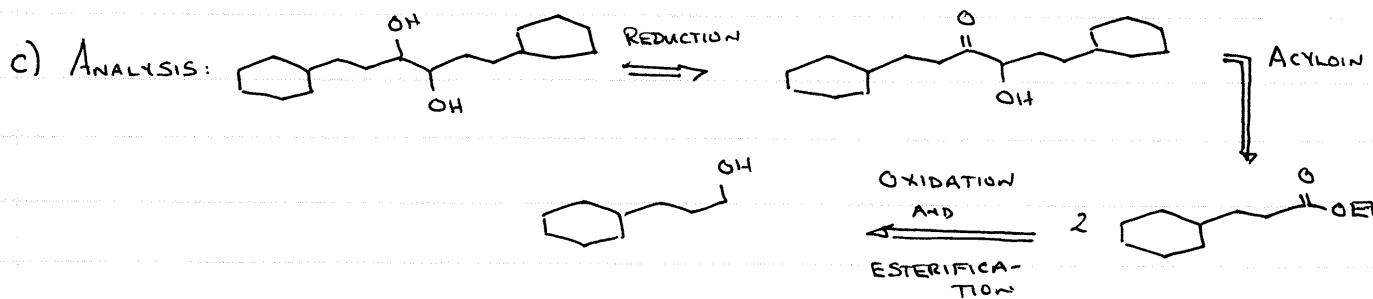
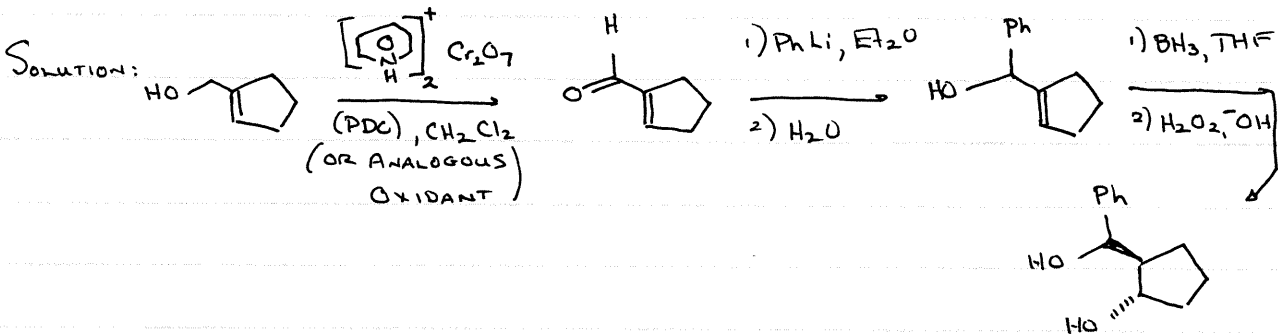
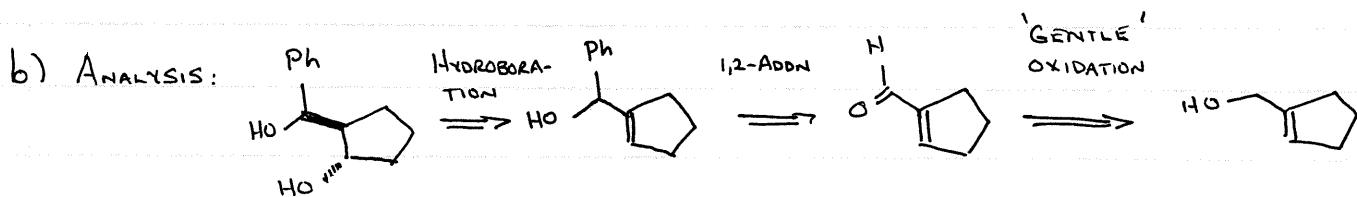
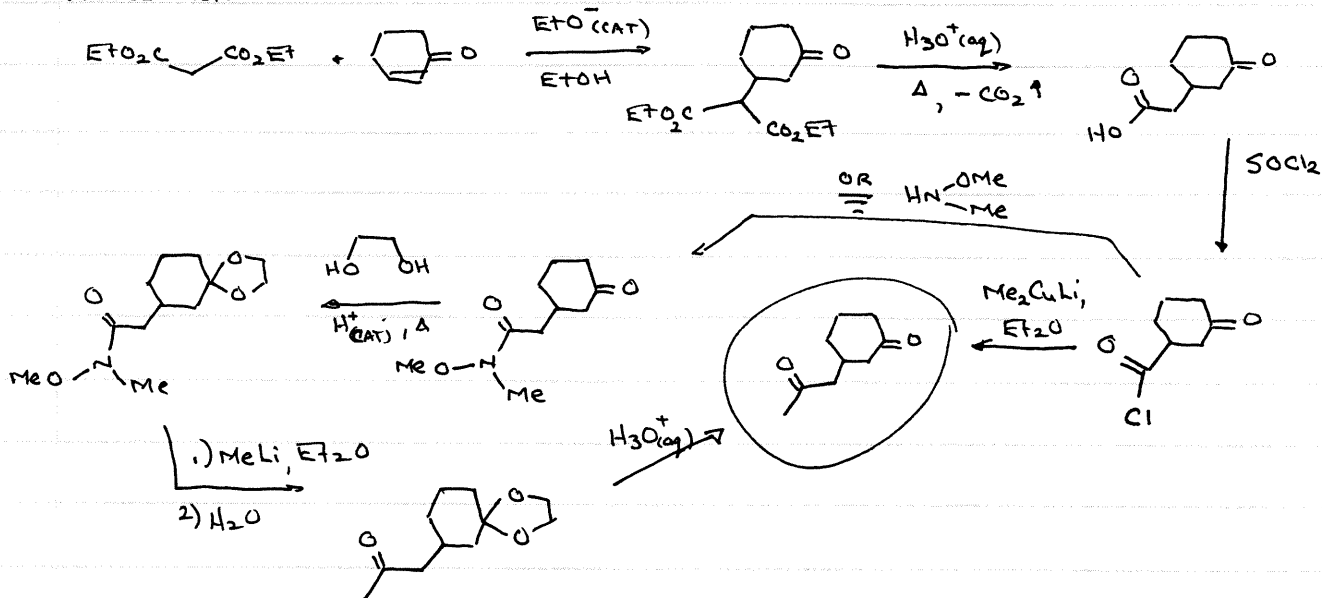


3 a) ANALYSIS: 1,5-DICARBONYL: ALMOST CERTAINLY A MICHAEL RYN.

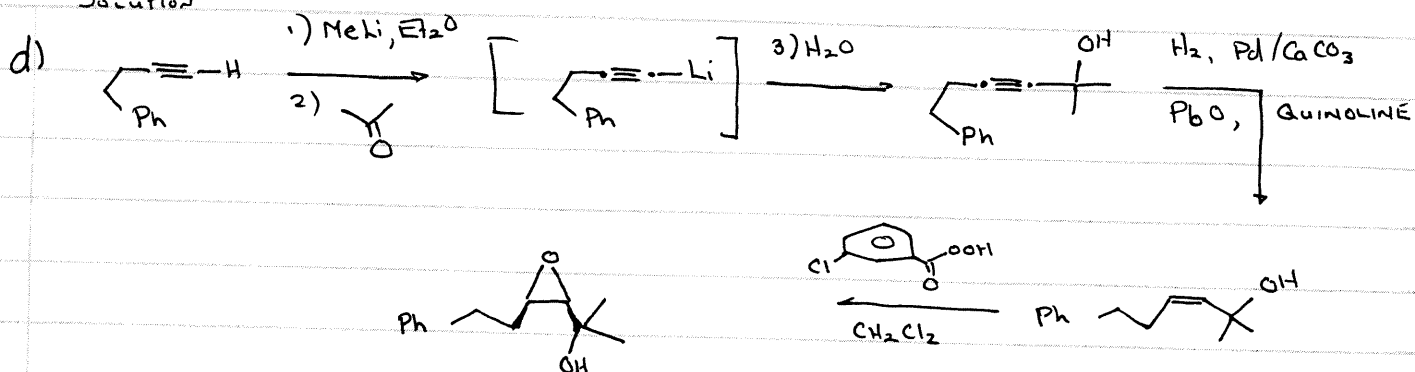
BUT, DIESTER BECOMING METHYL KETONE IS PROBLEM VIA ACID CHLORIDE

OR WEINREB AMIDE

∴ SOLUTION:

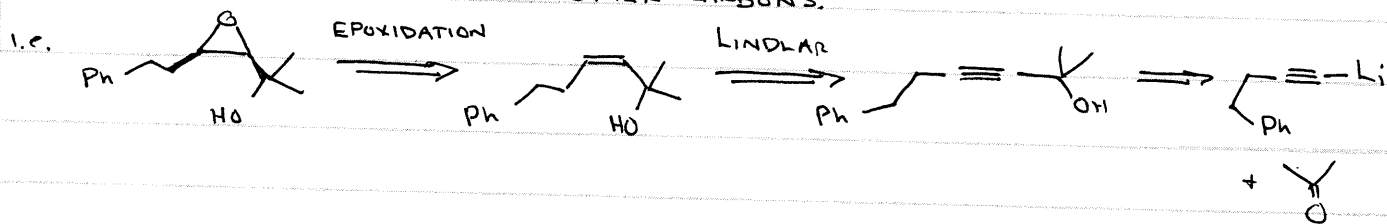


Solution



oops, forgot

ANALYSIS: THE KEY HERE IS THAT THERE IS AN EPOXIDE OBVIOUSLY (WELL, I HOPE) DERIVED FROM A CIS ALKENE, WHICH MUST HAVE COME FROM THE ALKYNE. THEREFORE, A LINDLAR REDUCTION IS CRITICAL, BUT ONLY AFTER YOU USE THE ACIDITY OF THE ALKYNYL-H TO INCORPORATE THE OTHER CARBONS.



BONUS: BASED ON SOME OF THE NOTES, BUT WHICH WAS BYPASSED ON THE BOARD, CATIONS β - TO SILICON ARE QUITE EASY TO GET TO ($\oplus \text{SiR}_3$). SO TO GET TO THEM HERE:

