Chemistry 220b-01		
Exam 3 (100 pts)		
Tuesday, April 5, 2011		
Chanters 12 – 19		

Name	

Write and sign the VU Honor Pledge:	
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	signature

This exam is closed book and closed notes

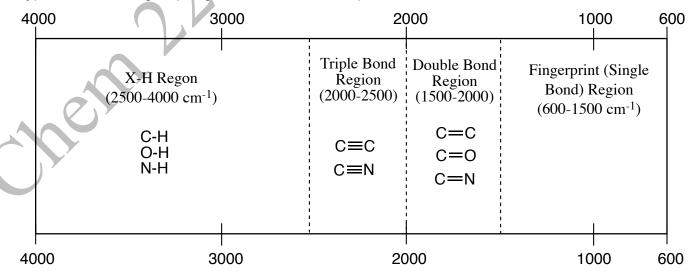
NOTE: It is difficult for me to give you partial credit if you do not show your work!

Neatness count

Stereochemistry counts are indicated

Good Luck!

Typical functional group regions of the infrared spectra:



1-14. Multiple choice. Choose the *best* answer for the following questions. (4 pts each, 56 pts)

1. Which is the correct order of carboxylic acid acidity, from most acidic to least acidic.

b) F OH > F OH > CI OH > OH

d) $CI \longrightarrow OH$ > $F \longrightarrow OH$ > OH > OH

2. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a viable way to make butanoic acid?

a) \longrightarrow Br \longrightarrow Mg⁽⁰⁾, THF \longrightarrow CO₂ \longrightarrow H₃O⁺ \longrightarrow

b) Br CN, DMSO H_3O^+, Δ

c) OH CrO₃, pyridine

d) OCH_2 $NaOH, H_2O$ H_3O^+

3. Which of the following reagents can be used for the preparation of an acid chloride from a carboxylic acid?

a) $SOCl_2$ b) HCl, Δ c) $Cl_2, FeCl_3$ d) a, b, and c can all be used

4. Which of the following reagents can be used to synthesize 2-bromopentanoic acid from pentanoic acid?

a) Br_2 , CH_3CO_2H b) $Ag_2(CO_3)$, Br_2 c) Br_2 , PBr_3 , the H_2O d) Br_2 , NaOH, H_2O

5. Which of the following reagents will reduce methyl butanoate to butanal?

a) NaBH₄ b) Al CrO₃, pyridine THF, -78°C; then H_3O^+ c) H_2 , Pd, BaSO₄, quinoline CrO₃, pyridine

6. Which of the following is *not* a viable way to prepare ethyl acetate?

a)
$$H_3CH_2COH + H^+ (catalyst)$$

b)
$$H_3C$$
 O CH_3 $+$ H_3CH_2COH

c)
$$H_3C$$
 OH + H_3CH_2COH + HO^- (catalyst)

- d) a, b, and c are all viable ways to prepare ethyl acetate
- 7. Infrared spectroscopy can potentially distinguish amides from other carbonyl compounds because . . .
 - a) there are two strong carbonyl absorption typically between ~1600-1700 cm⁻¹
 - b) there are two strong carbonyl absorption between ~1750-1850 cm⁻¹
 - c) the carbonyl absorption is accompanied by a very broad absorption from 2500-3300 cm⁻¹.
 - d) amides have a characteristic absorption at ~2250 cm⁻¹.
- 8. Which is the correct order of reactivity toward nucleophilic acyl substitution from most reactive to least reactive?
 - a) esters > acid chlorides > anhydrides > amides
 - b) anhydrides > acid chlorides > esters > amides
 - c) amides > esters > acid chlorides > anhydrides
 - d) acid chlorides > anhydrides > esters > amides
- 9. Which of the following is an ω -3 fatty acid?



- 10. The p K_a of nitromethane is 10.2. Which of the following bases will favor the formation of the nitromethane anion? The p K_a 's of the conjugate acids are given in parentheses.
 - a) (H₃C)₃CO⁻ (18)
- b) HO⁻ (15.7)
- c) H₂N (35)
- d) a, b, and c will all favor the formation of the nitromethane anion

11. Which reagent will reduce benzamide to benzylamine?

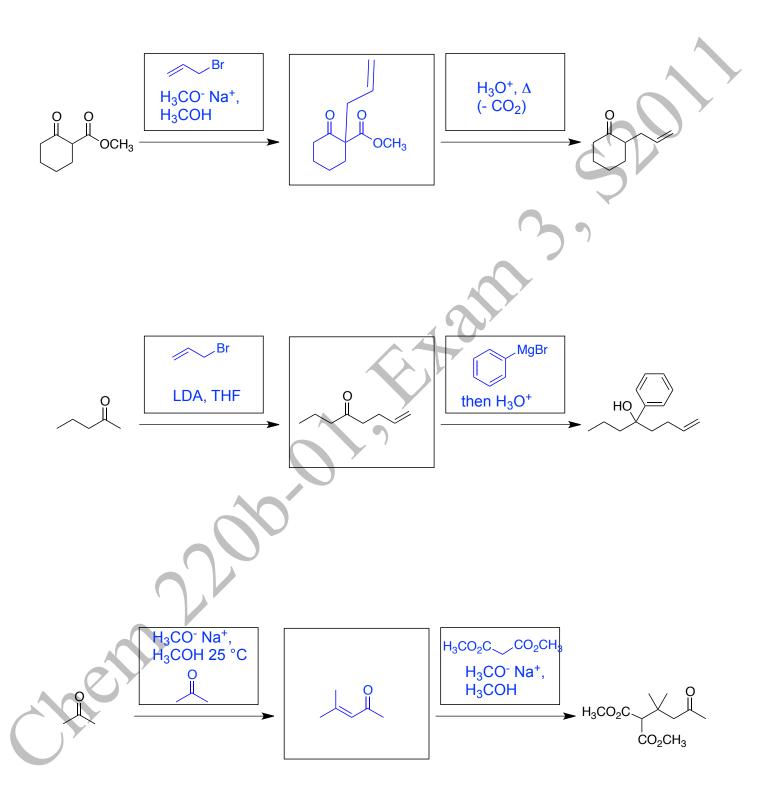
a) NaBH₄ b)
$$A_1$$
 A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 A_4 A_4 A_5 $A_$

12. Which of the following is a viable way to synthesize N-methyl 2-methylpropionamide?

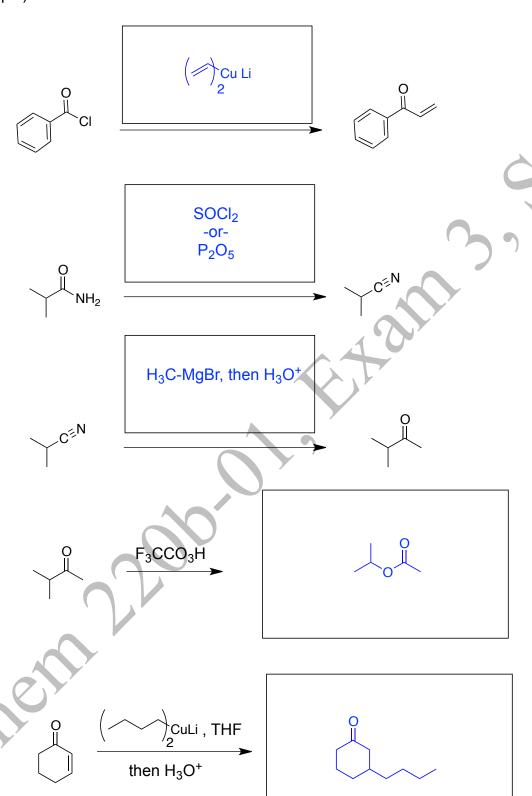
- d) a, b, and c are viable ways to synthesize N-methyl 2-methylpropionamide
- 13. Choose the major product from the following reaction sequence.

- 14. The formation of a 6-membered ring by a Robinson annulation can be described as . . .
 - a) an intramolecular Michael addition.
 - b) an intramolecular Claisen condensation
 - c) a sequential intermolecular Michael addition followed by an an intramolecular aldol condensation.
 - d) any sequence of reactions that form a 6-membered ring.

15. The following transformations cannot be done in one step. Provide all necessary reagents and show the intermediate of the reaction sequences. (18 pts)



16. Provide the missing reagent(s) or product for each of the following transformations. (15 pts)



17. Draw a complete mechanism for the acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of methyl acetate to acetic acid and methanol (11 pts).

Total out of 100: _____