

NAME (Print): _____

Chemistry 320M/328M
Dr. Brent Iverson
3rd Midterm
November 17, 2022

EID _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Please print the
first three letters
of your last name
in the three boxes

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Please Note: Please take your time. We are giving you three hours to take this exam. The idea is to give you enough time to show us what you know, not how fast you can draw structures. Please take all the time you need to draw the best possible structures that you can! Do not be surprised if you are comfortable leaving the exam before 9 PM.

FINALLY, DUE TO SOME UNFORTUNATE RECENT INCIDENTS YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO INTERACT WITH YOUR CELL PHONE IN ANY WAY. IF YOU TOUCH YOUR CELL PHONE DURING THE EXAM YOU WILL GET A "0" NO MATTER WHAT YOU ARE DOING WITH THE PHONE. PUT IT AWAY AND LEAVE IT THERE!!!

Student Honor Code

"As a student of The University of Texas at Austin, I shall abide by the core values of the University and uphold academic integrity."

(Your signature)

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

Elementary Subatomic Particles

	Electron	Proton	Neutron	Photon	Neutrino
Symbol	e	p	n	γ	ν
Rest mass (kg)	9.10938954 × 10 ⁻³¹	1.6726231(1) × 10 ⁻²⁷	1.674928(1) × 10 ⁻²⁷	0	0
Water mass (g/mole)	5.48579903(1) × 10 ⁻⁷	1.00727647(1) × 10 ⁻⁴	1.008664904(4) × 10 ⁻⁴	0	0
Particle-electron mass ratio	1	1836.152701(27)	1838.683601(24)	0	0
Particle-proton mass ratio	5.44617013(1) × 10 ⁻⁴	1	1.00137340(4)	0	0
Particle-neutron mass ratio	5.4287210 ⁻⁴	0.9990424	1	0	0
Specific charge (C/kg)	-1.7598196(2) × 10 ¹¹	0.57830924(9) × 10 ¹⁷	0	0	0
Radius (m)	<1 × 10 ⁻¹⁸	8 × 10 ⁻¹⁸	8 × 10 ⁻¹⁸	0	0
Spin quantum number	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2
Compton wavelength (m)	2.42631024(2) × 10 ⁻¹²	1.32140987(1) × 10 ⁻¹⁵	1.31959110(1) × 10 ⁻¹⁵	-	-
Magnetically moment (J/T)	9.2847479(1) × 10 ⁻²⁴	1.4106076(4) × 10 ⁻²⁶	0.9662374(4) × 10 ⁻²⁶	0	0
In Bohr magneton (μ _B)	1.001158652(18)	1.8361222(1) × 10 ⁻⁴	1.1821435(1) × 10 ⁻⁴	0	0
In nuclear magneton (μ _N)	1836.152701(27)	2.7952446(2)	2.7952446(2)	0	0

▼ Ionic Character of a Single Chemical Bond

Δχ (Pauling)	% Ionic Character
0.1	0.3
0.2	0.5
0.3	0.7
0.4	0.9
0.5	1.2
0.6	1.6
0.7	2.1
0.8	2.8
0.9	3.6
1.0	4.5
1.1	5.5
1.2	6.6
1.3	7.8
1.4	9.1
1.5	10.5
1.6	12.0
1.7	13.6
1.8	15.3
1.9	17.1
2.0	19.0
2.1	21.0
2.2	23.1
2.3	25.3
2.4	27.6
2.5	30.0
2.6	32.5
2.7	35.1
2.8	37.8
2.9	40.6
3.0	43.5
3.1	46.5
3.2	49.6
3.3	52.8
3.4	56.1
3.5	59.5
3.6	63.0
3.7	66.6
3.8	70.3
3.9	74.1
4.0	78.0
4.1	82.0
4.2	86.1
4.3	90.3
4.4	94.6
4.5	99.0

▼ Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
IA	IIA	IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	VIIIA	VIIIA	VIIIA	IB	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIA	VIIA	VIII
1 1.00794 H Hydrogen	2 4.002602 He Helium	3 6.941 Li Lithium	4 9.01224 Be Beryllium	5 10.811 B Boron	6 12.011 C Carbon	7 14.0074 N Nitrogen	8 15.9994 O Oxygen	9 18.9984032 F Fluorine	10 20.1797 Ne Neon	11 39.0983 Na Sodium	12 24.3050 Mg Magnesium	13 26.9815386 Al Aluminum	14 28.0855 Si Silicon	15 30.973762 P Phosphorus	16 35.453 S Sulfur	17 35.4527 Cl Chlorine	18 39.948 Ar Argon
19 39.0983 K Potassium	20 40.078 Ca Calcium	21 44.955912 Sc Scandium	22 47.88 Ti Titanium	23 50.9415 V Vanadium	24 51.9961 Cr Chromium	25 54.938044 Mn Manganese	26 55.9349364 Fe Iron	27 58.933200 Co Cobalt	28 58.933195 Ni Nickel	29 63.546 Cu Copper	30 65.38 Zn Zinc	31 69.723 Ga Gallium	32 72.64 Ge Germanium	33 74.9216 As Arsenic	34 78.9718 Se Selenium	35 79.904 Br Bromine	36 83.9048 Kr Krypton
37 85.4678 Rb Rubidium	38 87.62 Sr Strontium	39 88.90584 Y Yttrium	40 90.907303 Zr Zirconium	41 91.224 Nb Niobium	42 92.90638 Mo Molybdenum	43 95.94 Tc Technetium	44 100.90632 Ru Ruthenium	45 101.07 Rh Rhodium	46 102.90550 Pd Palladium	47 106.42 Ag Silver	48 107.8682 Cd Cadmium	49 112.411 In Indium	50 114.818 Sn Tin	51 117.904 Sb Antimony	52 127.60 Te Tellurium	53 127.603 I Iodine	54 131.29 Xe Xenon
55 132.90545 Cs Cesium	56 137.327 Ba Barium	57 138.90509 La Lanthanum	58 138.90509 Ce Cerium	59 140.90768 Pr Praseodymium	60 141.9046 Nd Neodymium	61 144.24 Pm Promethium	62 150.36 Sm Samarium	63 151.965 Eu Europium	64 157.25 Gd Gadolinium	65 158.92534 Tb Terbium	66 162.50 Dy Dysprosium	67 164.93032 Ho Holmium	68 167.26 Er Erbium	69 168.93421 Tm Thulium	70 173.04 Yb Ytterbium	71 174.967 Lu Lutetium	
87 223.0197 Fr Francium	88 226.0254 Ra Radium	89 227.02871 Ac Actinium	Unq Unquadium	Unp Unpentium	Unh Unhexium	Uns Unseptium	Uno Unoctium	Uue Unennium	Uun Unbinium	Uuu Untrium	Uuuu Unquadrium	Uuuuu Unquadium	Uuuuuu Unpentium	Uuuuuuu Unhexium	Uuuuuuuu Unseptium	Uuuuuuuuu Unoctium	Uuuuuuuuuu Unennium
90 232.03772 Th Thorium	91 232.03772 Pa Protactinium	92 238.02891 U Uranium	93 238.02891 Np Neptunium	94 237.048173 Pu Plutonium	95 244.06422 Am Americium	96 244.06422 Cm Curium	97 247.07030 Bk Berkelium	98 247.07030 Cf Californium	99 251.07958 Es Einsteinium	100 252.08322 Fm Fermium	101 257.10 Md Mendelevium	102 258.10 No Nobelium	103 261.10 Lr Lawrencium				

Atomic Weight (A_r)
Boiling Point (°C)
Melting Point (°C)
Density (g/cm³)
Electronegativity
First Ionization Potential (eV)

Group Classifications
Atomic Number (Z)
Oxidation States
Block
Symbol
Name
Electronic Configuration

PAAPERTECH
Editors: T. K. Varga, M.A.Sc. & C. Bello, M.A.Sc.
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Compound		pK _a
Hydrochloric acid	H-Cl	-7
Protonated alcohol	$\text{RCH}_2\text{OH}_2^{\oplus}$	-2
Hydronium ion	$\text{H}_3\text{O}^{\oplus}$	-1.7
Carboxylic acids	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{H}$	3-5
Thiols	RCH_2SH	8-9
Ammonium ion	$\text{H}_4\text{N}^{\oplus}$	9.2
β-Dicarbonyls	$\text{RC}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CR}'$	10
Primary ammonium	$\text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	10.5
β-Ketoesters	$\text{RC}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OR}'$	11
β-Diesters	$\text{ROC}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OR}'$	13
Water	HOH	15.7
Alcohols	RCH_2OH	15-19
Acid chlorides	$\text{RCH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{Cl}$	16
Aldehydes	$\text{RCH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{H}$	18-20
Ketones	$\text{RCH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CR}'$	18-20
Esters	$\text{RCH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OR}'$	23-25
Terminal alkynes	$\text{RC}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$	25
LDA	$\text{H}-\text{N}(\text{i-C}_3\text{H}_7)_2$	40
Terminal alkenes	$\text{R}_2\text{C}=\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}-\text{H}$	44
Alkanes	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{H}$	51

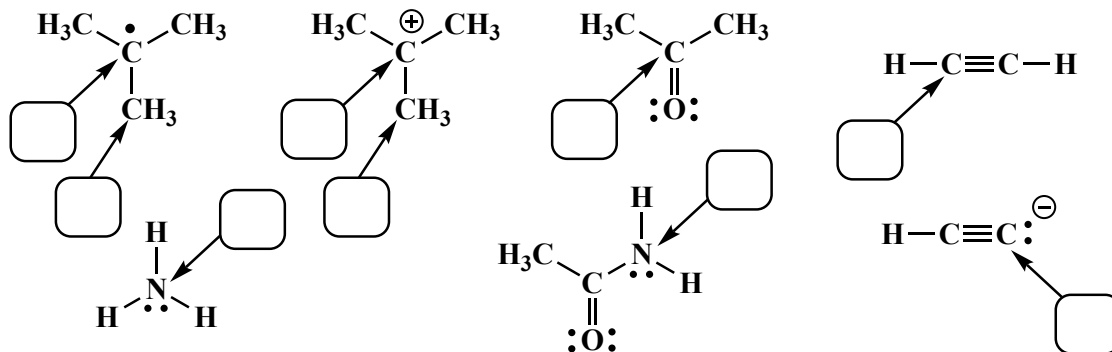
Here is a blank page to write down your roadmap if you wish.

1. (2 pts) What is the most important question in organic chemistry?

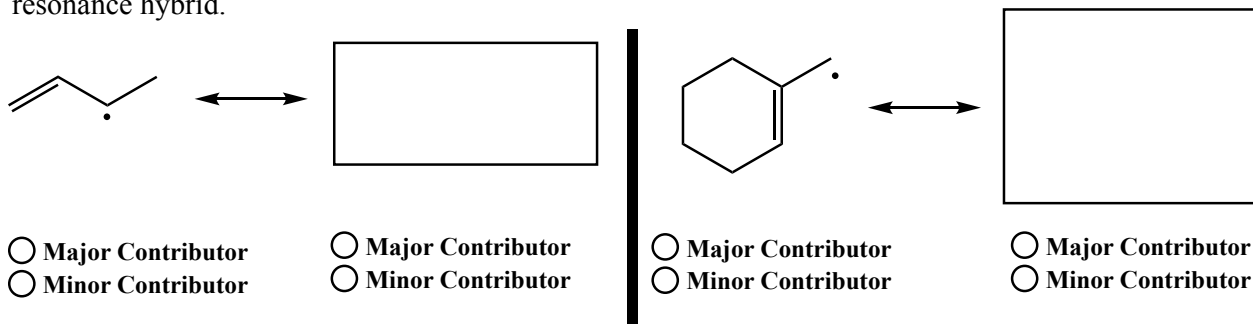
2. (6 pts) Amides are best represented as the hybrid of three contributing structures. Draw the second and third important contributing structures in the spaces provided, including all lone pairs and formal charges. For the two structures on the left in each problem, use arrows to indicate the movement of electrons to give the structures you drew. There is no need to draw any circles around any of these contributing structures. You might want to read these directions again to make sure you know what we want



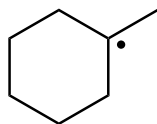
3. (9 pts.) For the following structures, write the hybridization state of each atom that is indicated with an arrow.



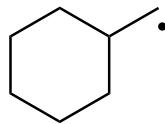
4. (16 pts total) Draw the other important contributing structure for the following two allylic radicals. Under each structure, fill in the appropriate circle to indicate major and minor contributors to the overall resonance hybrid.



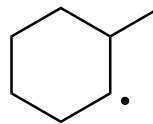
5. (4 pts each) For the following lists of structures, fill in the circles to indicate which structure is the most stable or most reactive/reactive and which is the least stable or least/not reactive. You do not have to fill in any circles for molecules of intermediate stability or intermediate reactivity.

Radical Stability

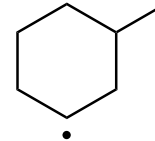
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



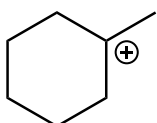
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



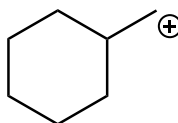
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



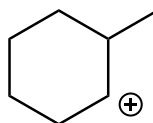
- Most Stable
 Least Stable

Carbocation Stability

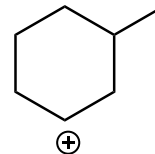
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



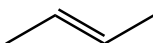
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



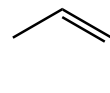
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



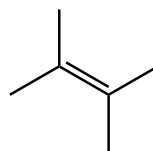
- Most Stable
 Least Stable

Alkene Stability

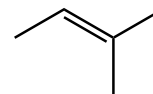
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



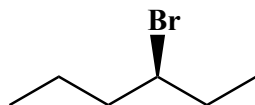
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



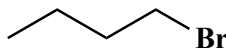
- Most Stable
 Least Stable



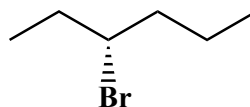
- Most Stable
 Least Stable

Reactivity in an S_N2 Reaction

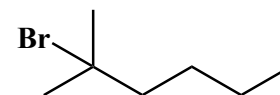
- Most Reactive
 Least Reactive



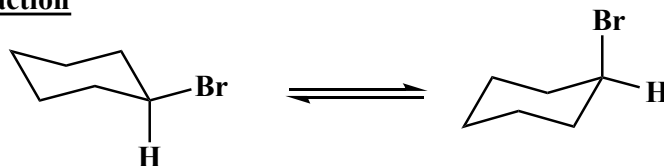
- Most Reactive
 Least Reactive



- Most Reactive
 Least Reactive



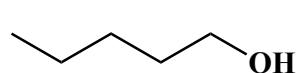
- Most Reactive
 Least Reactive

Reactivity in an E2 Reaction

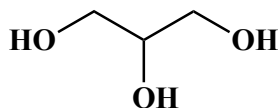
- Reactive
 Not Reactive

- Reactive
 Not Reactive

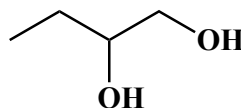
6. (4 pts) For the following list of structures, fill in the circles to indicate which structure has the highest boiling point, and which one has the lowest boiling point. You do not have to fill in any circles for molecules of intermediate boiling point.

Boiling Point

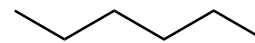
- Highest Boiling Point
 Lowest Boiling Point



- Highest Boiling Point
 Lowest Boiling Point

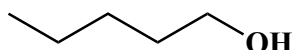


- Highest Boiling Point
 Lowest Boiling Point

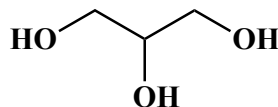


- Highest Boiling Point
 Lowest Boiling Point

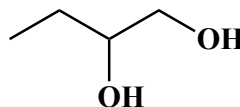
7. (4 pts) For the following list of structures, fill in the circles to indicate which structure has the highest solubility in water, and which one has the lowest solubility in water. You do not have to fill in any circles for molecules of intermediate solubility.

Water Solubility

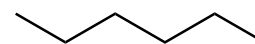
- Most Soluble in Water
 Least Soluble in Water



- Most Soluble in Water
 Least Soluble in Water

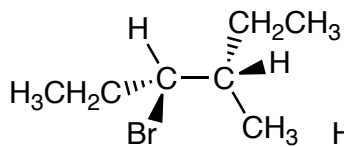


- Most Soluble in Water
 Least Soluble in Water

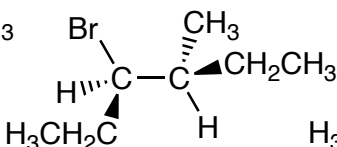


- Most Soluble in Water
 Least Soluble in Water

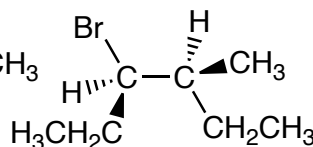
8. (8 pts) Drawn below are four conformations of the molecule (3*R*,4*S*)-3-bromo-4-methylhexane. Indicate any of the conformations that, **as drawn**, would be able to react through an E2 mechanism with a strong base.



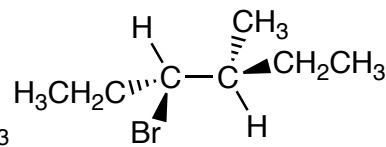
- Reacts by E2
 Cannot react by E2



- Reacts by E2
 Cannot react by E2



- Reacts by E2
 Cannot react by E2



- Reacts by E2
 Cannot react by E2

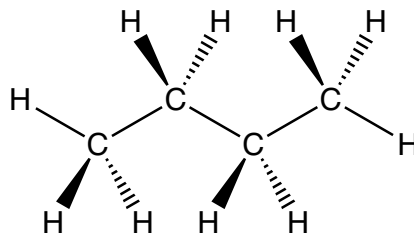
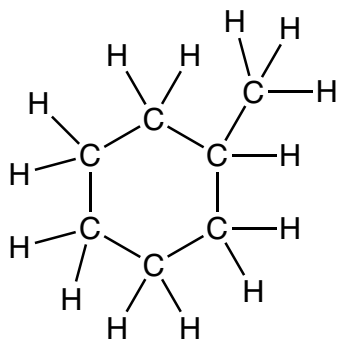
In the box, draw the product of the E2 reaction of (3*R*,4*S*)-3-bromo-4-methylhexane with strong base.



9. (20 pts) Consider the following statements that refer **S_N1**, **S_N2**, **E1**, **E2**, or a **radical chain reaction** mechanism. Fill in the circles to indicate to which mechanism(s) each statement applies.

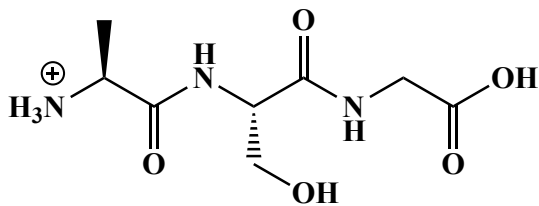
A. A reaction that involves “scrambling” of stereochemistry at the site of reaction.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
B. A reaction that involves initiation, propagation and termination steps.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
C. A reaction that involves an anti-periplanar transition state.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
D. A reaction observed when tertiary haloalkanes react with any nucleophile that is not a very weak base.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
E. A reaction in which the predominant product is predicted by Zaitsev’s rule.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
F. A reaction that will occur when Br ₂ and light are used with an alkane.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
G. A reaction observed when secondary haloalkanes react with a nucleophile that is a very weak base (as solvent).	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
H. A reaction observed when primary haloalkanes react with any nucleophile.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
I. A reaction that causes InVERSiON of stereochemistry at the site of reaction.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
J. A reaction that is favored for secondary haloalkanes when a nucleophile that is NOT a strong base and is also NOT a very weak base is used	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
K. A reaction mechanism that involves a carbocation intermediate.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
L. A reaction mechanism that involves a radical intermediate.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
M. A reaction mechanism that involves only a transition state, no intermediate.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
N. A reaction mechanism that is seen when 2° and 3° alcohols react with H-X.	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	
O. A reaction mechanism that is seen when 2° and 3° alcohols react with H ₂ SO ₄ (no added water).	<input type="radio"/> S _N 2	<input type="radio"/> E2	<input type="radio"/> Radical chain reaction
	<input type="radio"/> S _N 1	<input type="radio"/> E1	

10. (5 pts) For the following molecules, circle the H atom(s) that are most likely to react during a free radical halogenation reaction using Br_2 and light. If more than one H atom ties as the most reactive on the molecule, circle all of the most reactive ones.

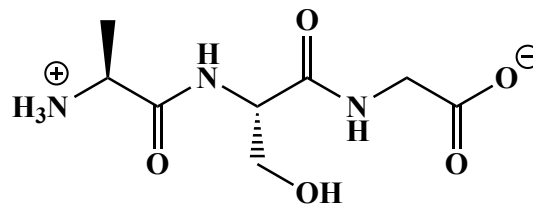


11. (8 pts.) Fill in the circle to indicate the pH at which the species shown will be the predominant one. Fill in the circle next to the "X" under a species that cannot be predominant at any pH.

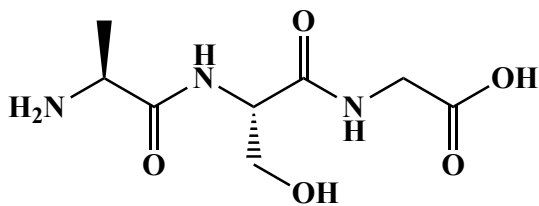
The pK_a of a carboxylic acid (RCO_2H) is generally in the 4-5 range. The pK_a of ammonium ions (RNH_3^+) is in the 9-10 range and that of -OH groups is in the 15-16 range.



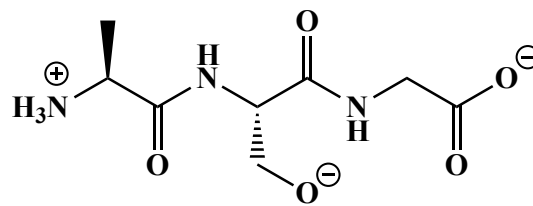
- pH 2.0 pH 12.0
 pH 7.0 X



- pH 2.0 pH 12.0
 pH 7.0 X

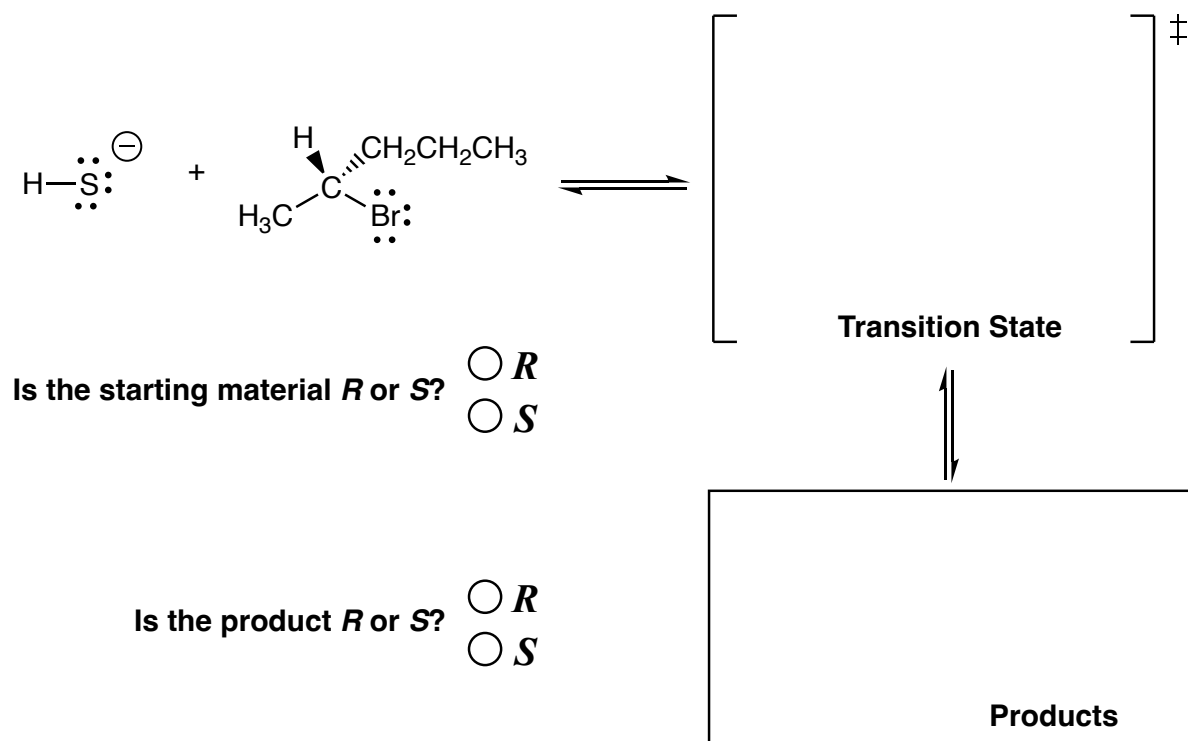


- pH 2.0 pH 12.0
 pH 7.0 X

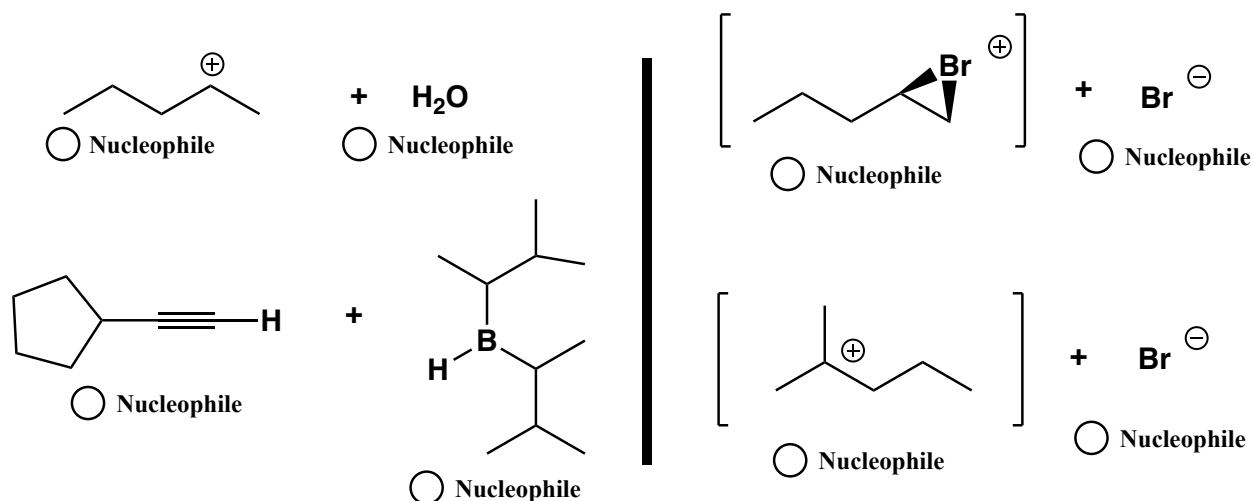


- pH 2.0 pH 12.0
 pH 7.0 X

12. (17 pts total) For the S_N2 reaction below, draw the key transition state that leads to the product. Also draw the product(s). In the transition state, use dotted/dashed lines to indicate bonds that are in the process of being broken or made. Write all lone pairs and all formal charges. On the starting structures, draw all appropriate arrows to indicate the flow of electrons. Use wedges and dashes to indicate stereochemistry as appropriate and write "racemic" if that term applies.

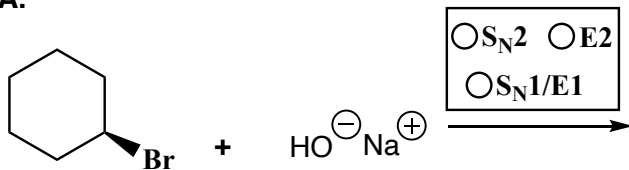


13. (8 pts) For the following four sets of reagents you have seen in various bond-making steps in mechanisms, fill in the circle to indicate which of the two species is the nucleophile. DO NOT WRITE THE PRODUCTS OF THESE STEPS, we only want to see circles filled-in here!!

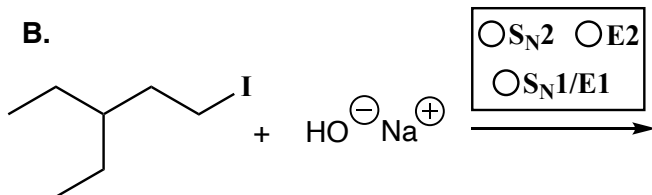


14. (5 or 6 pts each) The following reactions all involve chemistry of haloalkanes. **Fill in the circle above the arrow to indicate the mechanism that will be followed (S_N2 , E2, etc.). Then draw only the predominant product or products and please remember that you must draw the correct stereoisomers.** For $S_N1/E1$ reactions you must draw all significant products (including all stereoisomers).

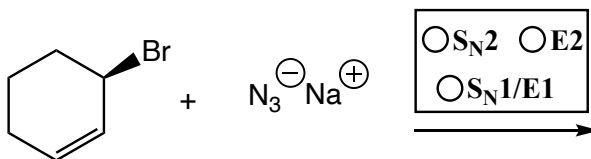
A.



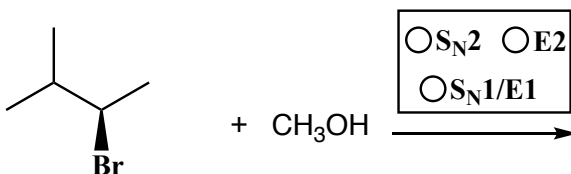
B.



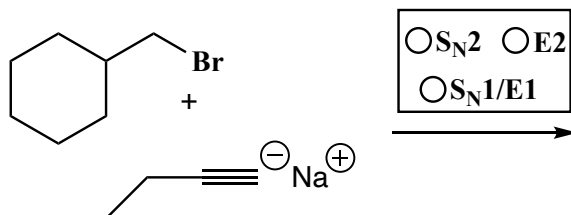
C.



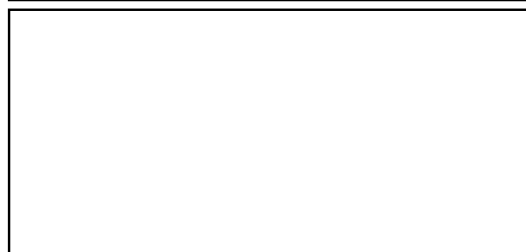
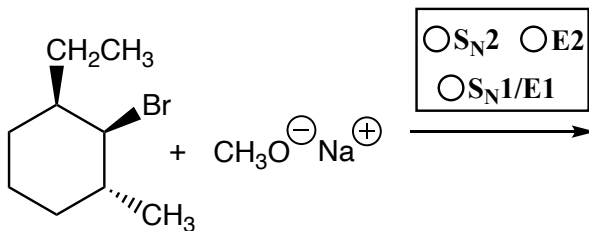
D.



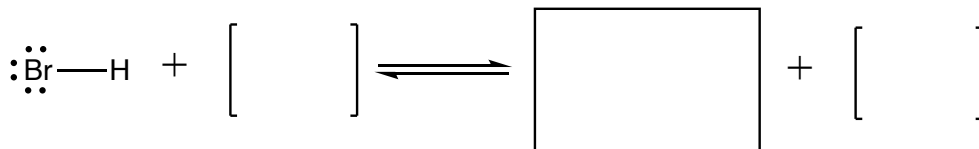
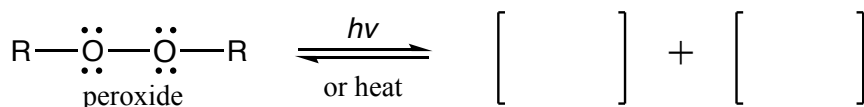
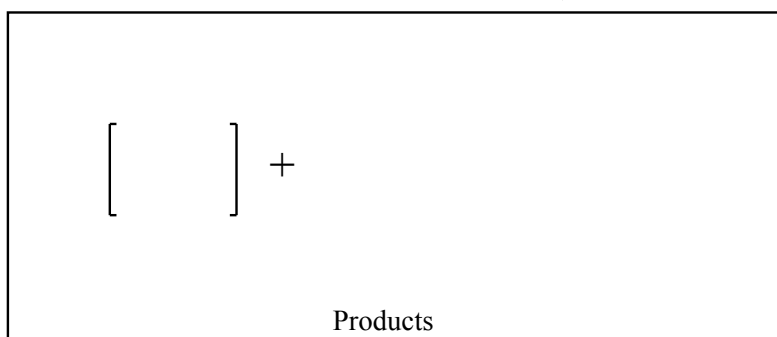
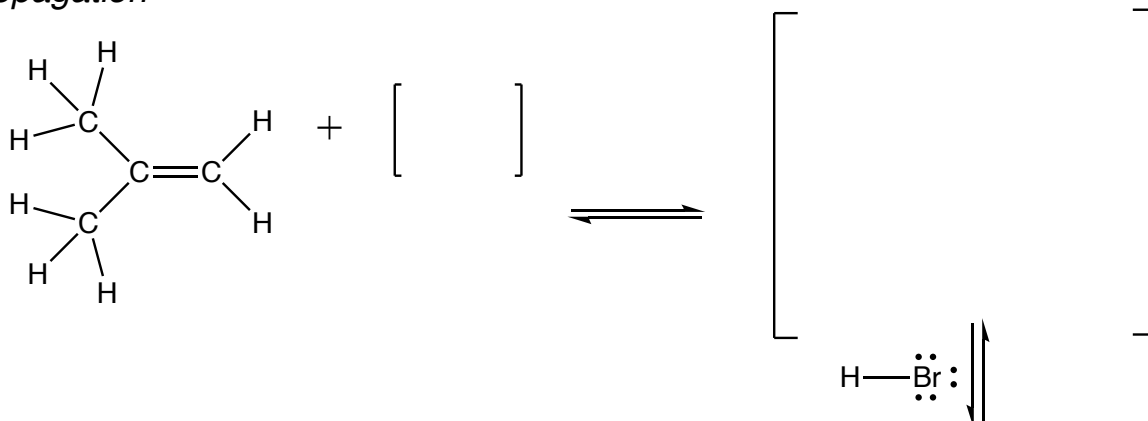
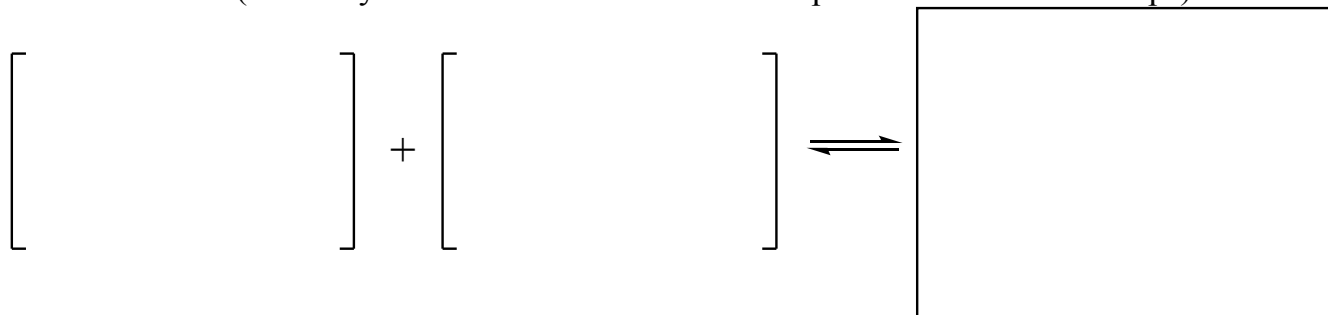
E.



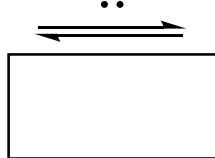
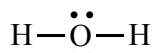
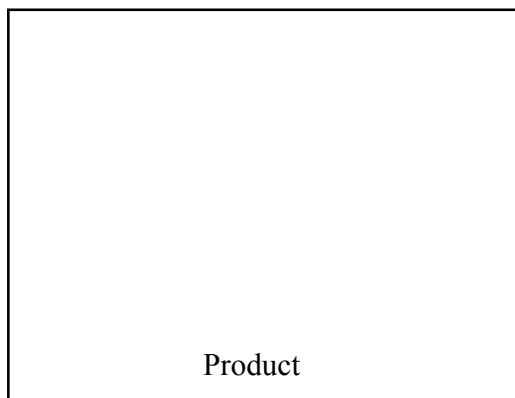
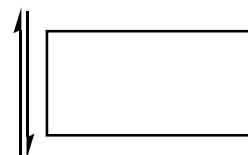
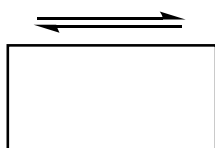
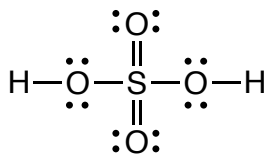
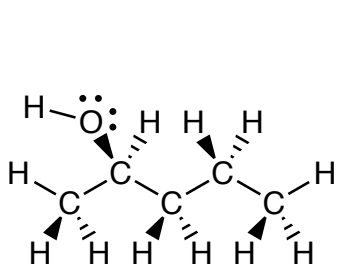
F.



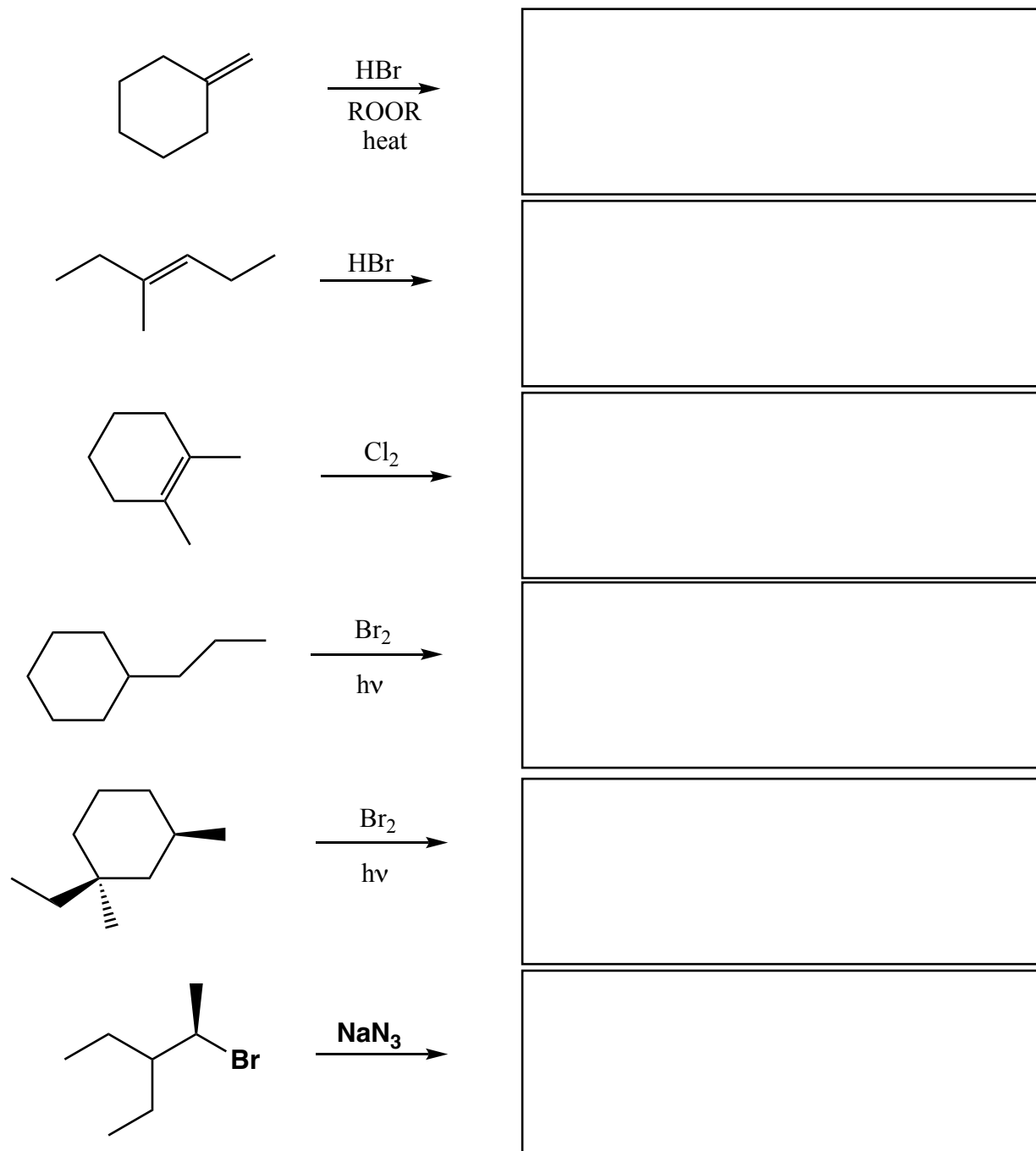
15. (34 pts total) Complete the following mechanism for the free radical addition of HBr to an alkene. Use appropriate arrows to show movement of electron density, and show all non-bonding electrons as dots and show any formal charges. **If any of the species are really a racemic mixtures of enantiomers, you only need to draw one stereoisomer and write "racemic". Note that for the termination step, you only need to draw one of the three possible examples of termination.**

Initiation*Propagation**Termination* (You only need to show one of the three possible termination steps)

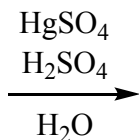
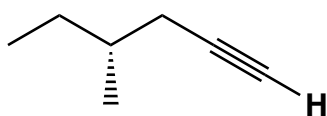
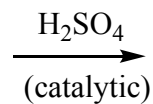
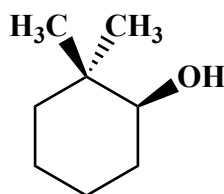
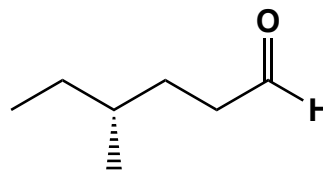
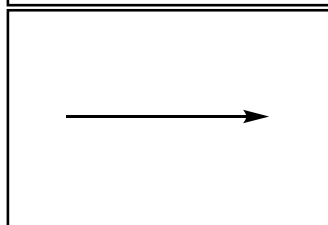
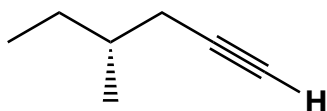
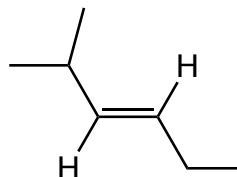
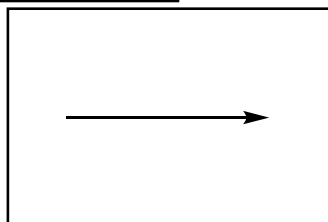
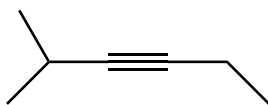
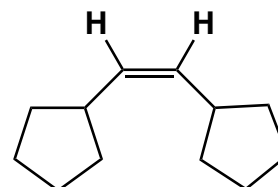
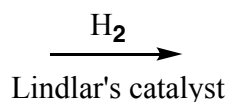
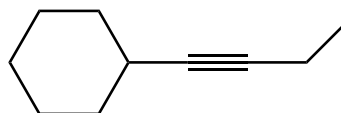
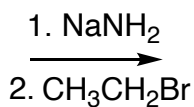
16. (20 pts) Complete the mechanism for the following acid-catalyzed alcohol dehydration reaction. Be sure to show arrows to indicate movement of all electrons, write all lone pairs, all formal charges, and all the products for each step. Remember, I said all the products for each step. YOU ONLY NEED TO DRAW ONE STEREOISOMER OF A CHIRAL INTERMEDIATE OR PRODUCT (using wedges and dashes as appropriate) IF A NEW CHIRAL CENTER IS CREATED IN AN INTERMEDIATE OR PRODUCT, MARK IT WITH AN ASTERISK AND LABEL THE MOLECULE AS "RACEMIC" IF APPROPRIATE. In the three boxes provided, write which of the 4 most common mechanistic elements describes each step (make a bond, break a bond, etc.).



17. (24 pts) Fill in the box with the product(s) that are missing from the chemical reaction equations. Draw only the predominant regioisomer product or products (i.e. Markovnikov or non-Markovnikov, etc.) and please remember that you must draw the structures of all the product stereoisomers using wedges and dashes to indicate stereochemistry. When a racemic mixture is formed, you must write "racemic" under both structures EVEN THOUGH YOU DREW BOTH STRUCTURES.



18. (18 pts) For the following reactions, fill in the box with the predominant starting materials, product(s) or reagent(s) necessary to complete the following syntheses. You must indicate stereochemistry with wedges and dashes. You must draw all stereoisomers produced as predominant products and write "racemic" under the structures when appropriate.

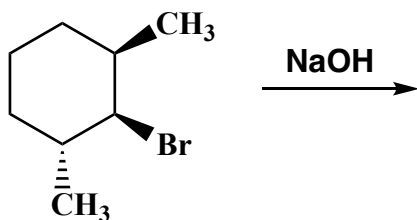
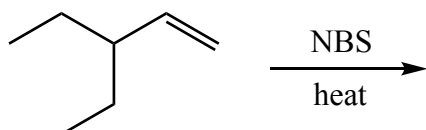


Signature _____

Pg 12 _____ (8)

19. (6 pts) The following two reactions take a little more thought. Fill in the box with **only the predominant regioisomer product or products** and please remember that **you must draw the structures of all the product stereoisomers using wedges and dashes to indicate stereochemistry**. When a racemic mixture is formed, **you must write "racemic"** under both structures **EVEN THOUGH YOU DREW BOTH STRUCTURES**.

I am giving you some extra room to work through these

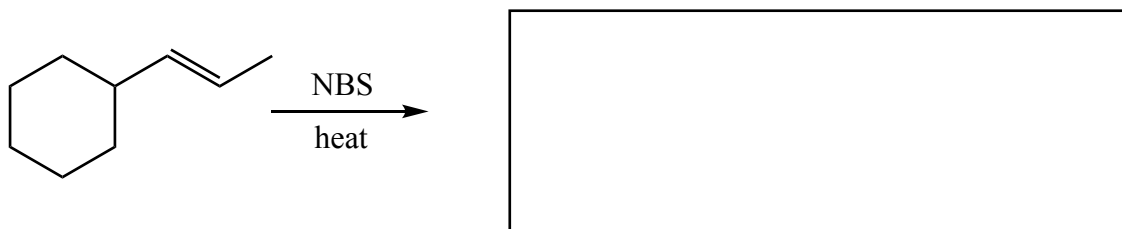


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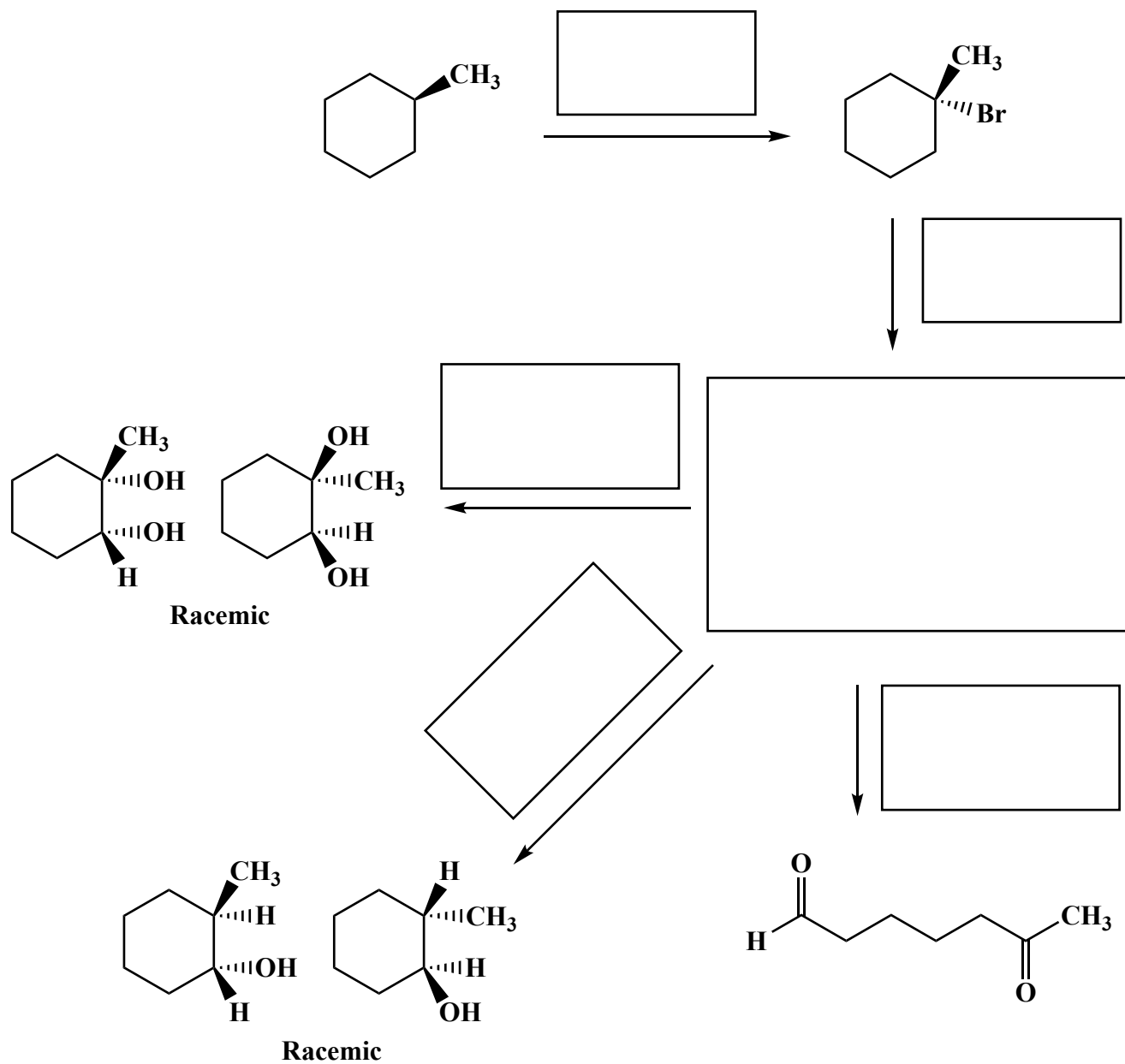
Pg 13 _____(6)

19. (6 pts) The following two reactions take a little more thought. Fill in the box with **only the predominant regioisomer product or products** and please remember that **you must draw the structures of all the product stereoisomers using wedges and dashes to indicate stereochemistry**. When a racemic mixture is formed, **you must write "racemic" under both structures EVEN THOUGH YOU DREW BOTH STRUCTURES**.

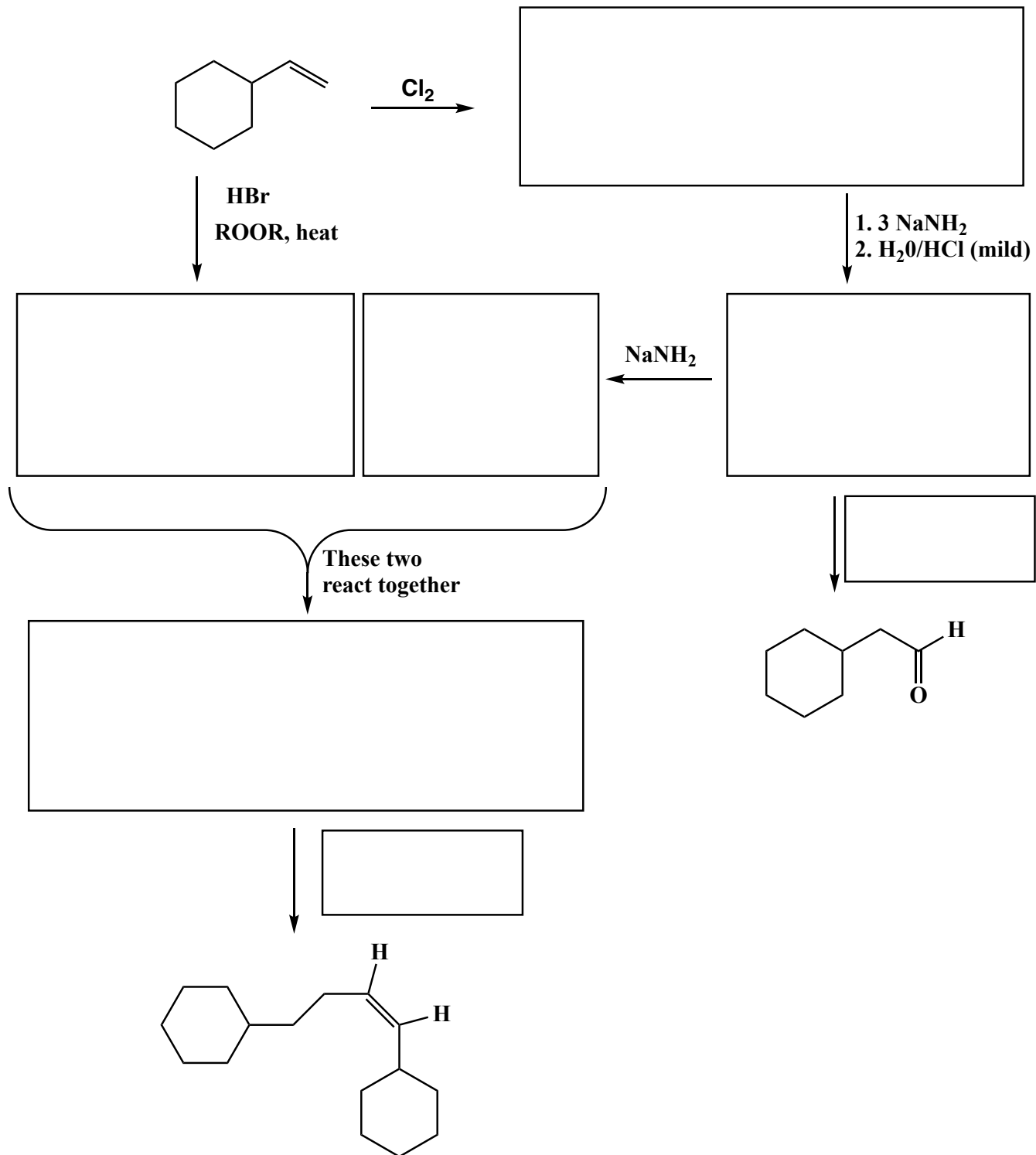
I am giving you some extra room to work through these



20. (13 pts) For the following reactions, fill in the box with the **predominant product(s)** or **reagent(s)** necessary to complete the following syntheses. You must indicate stereochemistry with wedges and dashes. You must draw all stereoisomers produced as predominant products and write "racemic" under the structures when appropriate.



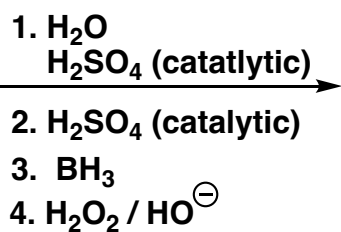
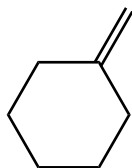
21. (21 pts) For the following reactions, fill in the box with the **predominant product(s)** or **reagent(s)** necessary to complete the following syntheses. You must indicate stereochemistry with wedges and dashes. You must draw all stereoisomers produced as predominant products and write "racemic" under the structures when appropriate.



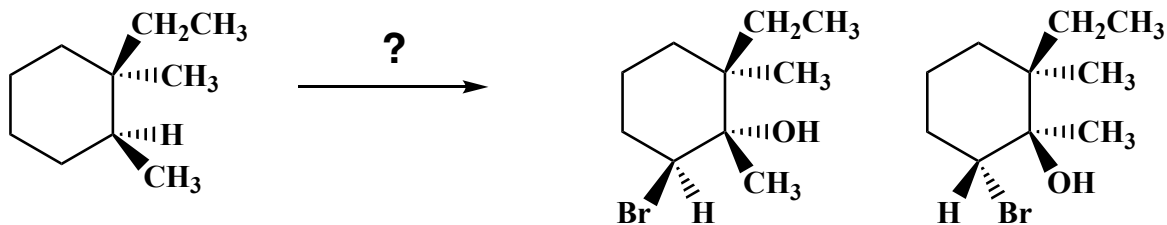
Signature _____

Pg 16 _____ (6)

22. (8 pts) For the following sequence of reactions, **draw the final product(s)**. You only need to draw **the very last product(s) in the box provided**, although feel free to draw any other structures in the empty space provided. We will only grade the structure(s) in the box. As always, if a racemic mixture is created you need to draw both enantiomers using wedges and dashes and write "racemic".



23. (7 pts) This is your first synthesis problem. You need to show how the starting material can be converted into the product(s) shown. You may use any reactions we have learned provided that the product(s) you draw for each step is/are the predominant one(s). Show all the reagents you need. Show each molecule synthesized along the way and be sure to pay attention to the regiochemistry and stereochemistry preferences for each reaction. You must draw all stereoisomers formed, and use wedges and dashes to indicate chirality at each chiral center. Write racemic when appropriate. **All the carbons of the product must come from carbons of the starting materials. Do not be intimidated by the complicated nature of these molecules. Recognize the product as something you have seen. You can do this! Seriously, I would not BS you!**



Not racemic, these are diastereomers

Here is a blank page to use as scratch paper. Have a fantastic Thanksgiving break, and remember to run every chance you get! Don't forget to watch the NMR lecture I recorded yesterday!