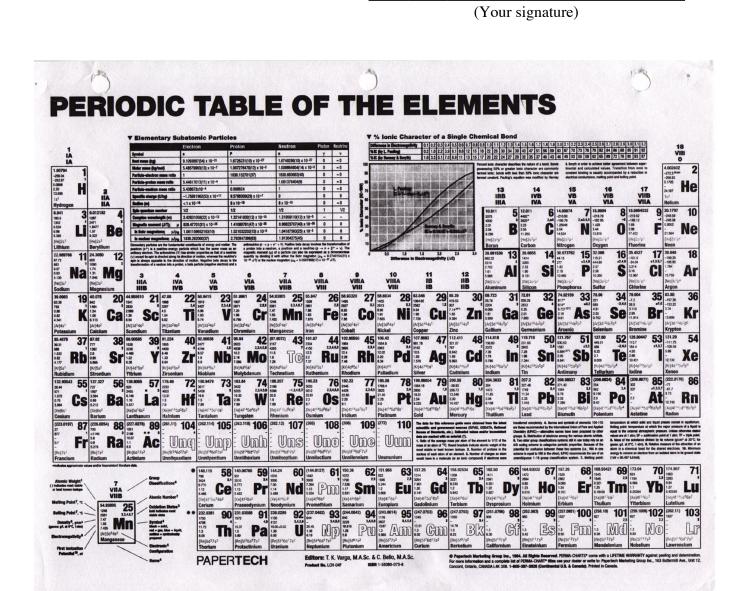
## **Student Honor Code**

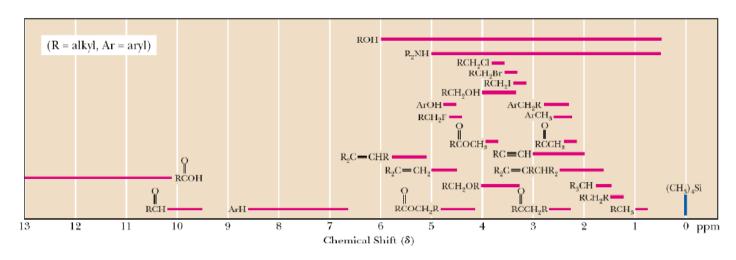
"As a student of The University of Texas at Austin, I shall abide by the core values of the University and uphold academic integrity."



Compound		pK <sub>a</sub>
Hydrochloric acid	<u>H</u> -Cl	-7
Protonated alcohol	⊕ RCH <sub>2</sub> O <u>H</u> 2	-2
Hydronium ion	<u>H</u> ₃O <sup>⊕</sup> O	-1.7
Carboxylic acids	∥ R−CO- <u>H</u>	3-5
Thiols	RCH₂S <mark>H</mark>	8-9
Ammonium ion	<u>H</u> ₄N <sup>⊕</sup>	9.2
β-Dicarbonyls	O O       RC-C <mark>H</mark> 2·CR'	10
Primary ammonium	H <sub>3</sub> NCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	10.5
β-Ketoesters	O O       RC-C <mark>H<sub>2</sub>-</mark> COR'	11
β <b>-Diesters</b> F	O O       ROC-C <mark>H<sub>2</sub>-</mark> COR'	13
Water	HO <mark>H</mark>	15.7
Alcohols	RCH <sub>2</sub> O <u>H</u>	15-19
Acid chlorides	RCH <sub>2</sub> -CCI	16
Aldehydes	RC <mark>H<sub>2</sub>-CH</mark>	18-20
Ketones	∏ RC <mark>H₂</mark> -CR'	18-20
Esters	O    RC <u>H<sub>2</sub></u> -COR'	23-25
Terminal alkynes	RC≡C— <u>H</u>	25
LDA !	<u>-</u> I-N( <i>i-</i> C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	40
Terminal alkenes	R <sub>2</sub> C=C- <u>H</u> H	44
Alkanes	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -H	51

Type of Hydrogen (R = alkyl, Ar = aryl)	Chemical Shift (δ)*	Type of Hydrogen (R = alkyl, Ar = aryl)	Chemical Shift (δ)*
		RCH <sub>2</sub> OH	3.4-4.0
R <sub>2</sub> N <b>H</b>	0.5-5.0	RCH <sub>2</sub> Br	3.4-3.6
ROH	0.5-6.0	RCH <sub>2</sub> CI	3.6-3.8
RCH <sub>3</sub>	0.8-1.0	o -	
RCH <sub>2</sub> R	1.2-1.4	RCOCH3	3.7-3.9
R <sub>3</sub> CH	1.4-1.7	0	
$R_2$ C=CRC <b>H</b> $R_2$	1.6-2.6	RCOCH2R	4.1-4.7
RC≡CH	2.0-3.0	RCH₂F	4.4-4.5
0		ArOH	4.5-4.7
RCCH3	2.1-2.3	$R_2C=CH_2$	4.6-5.0
0		R <sub>2</sub> C=CHR	5.0-5.7
RCCH2R	2.2-2.6	Ņ	
ArC <b>H</b> 3	2.2-2.5	H <sub>2</sub> G—CH <sub>2</sub>	3.3-4.0
RCH <sub>2</sub> NR <sub>2</sub>	2.3-2.8	J	0.7.10.1
RCH <sub>2</sub> I	3.1-3.3	R <b>CH</b> O	9.5-10.1
RCH <sub>2</sub> OR	3.3-4.0	RCOH	10-13

<sup>\*</sup>Values are relative to tetramethylsilane. Other atoms within the molecule may cause the signal to appear outside these ranges.



Use this page for scratch if you would like. For your reference, here are the Golden Rules of Chemistry:

- A. **Predicting Structure and Bonding** 1. In most stable molecules, all the atoms will have filled valence shells. 2. Five- and six-membered rings are the most stable. 3. There are two possible arrangements of four different groups around a tetrahedral atom. B. **Predicting Stability and Properties** 4. The most important question in organic chemistry is "Where are the electrons?" 5. Delocalization of charge over a larger area is stabilizing. 6. Delocalization of unpaired electron density over a larger area is stabilizing. 7. Delocalization of pi electron density over a larger area is stabilizing.
- C. **Predicting Reactions** 8. Reactions will occur if the products are more stable than the reactants and the energy barrier is low enough. 9. Functional groups react the same in different molecules. 10. A reaction mechanism describes the sequence of steps occurring during a reaction. 11. Most bond-making steps in reaction mechanisms involve nucleophiles reacting with electrophiles.