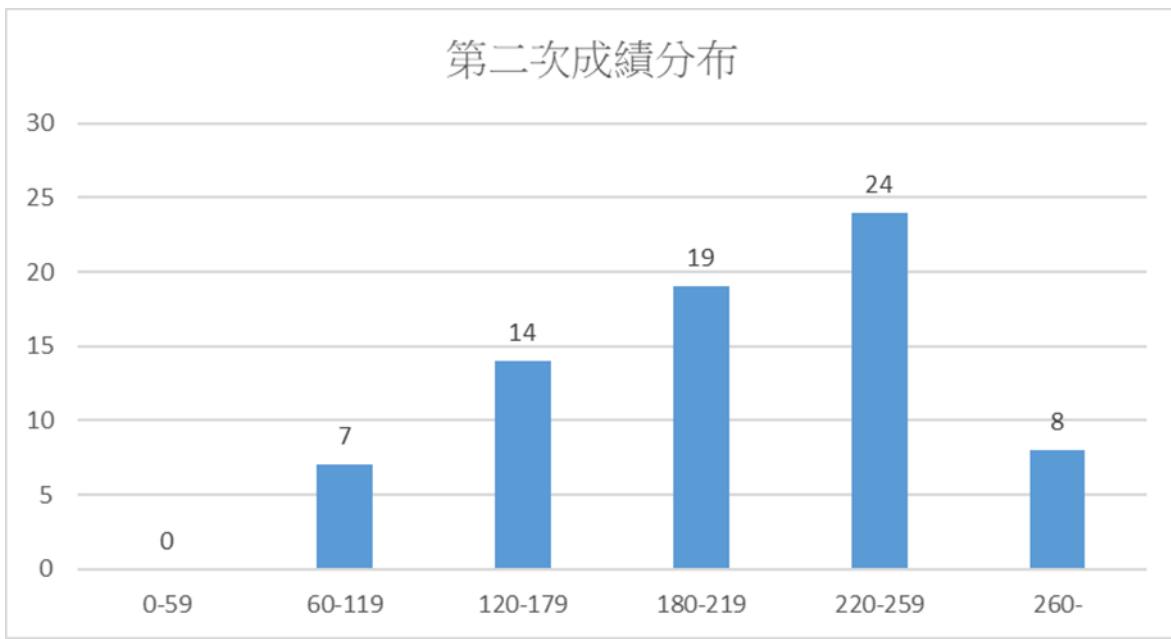


Second term examination answers



平均 : 203.6

B

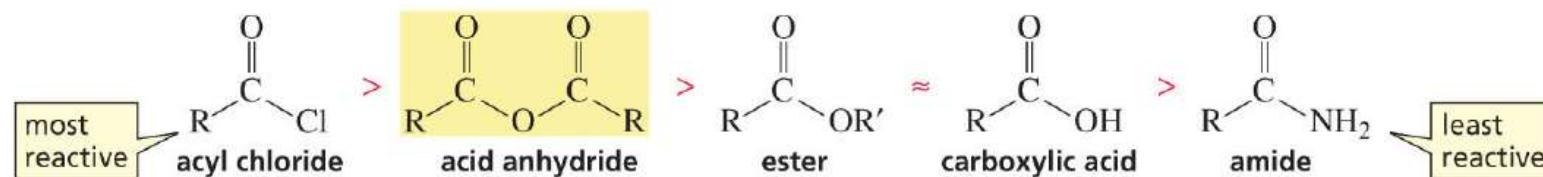
1. Rank the reactivity order of nucleophilic acyl substitution reaction for the following acid derivatives. (5 point)

(a) Ester (b) Acid anhydride (c) Amide (d) Acid chloride

(A) b > d > a > c (B) d > b > a > c (C) d > a > b > c (D) c > a > b > d

(E) b > c > a > d

relative reactivities of carboxylic acid derivatives

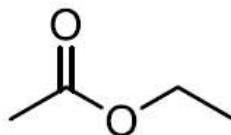


A 2. Rank the following compounds in order of increasing boiling point. (5 point)

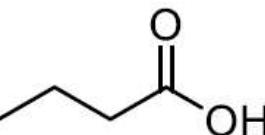
(a) 118



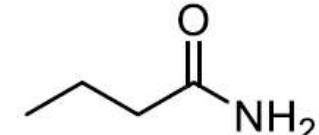
(b) 77



(c) 164



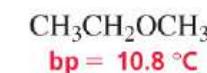
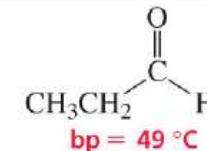
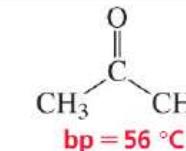
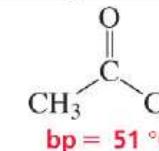
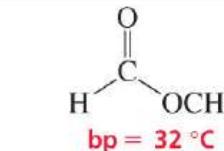
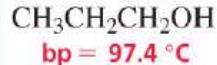
(d) 216



- (A) d > c > a > b (B) d > c > b > a (C) c > d > a > b (D) c > d > b > a
(E) b > a > d > c

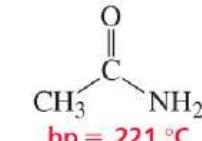
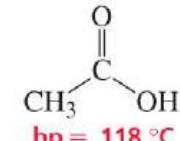
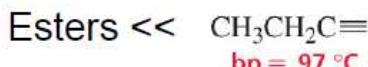
H-bonding interaction

> Dipole-dipole interaction



Similar strength

Esters <<

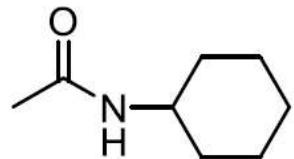


Dipole-dipole
& H-bonding
interaction

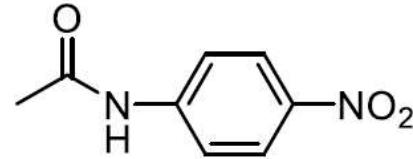
E

3. Rank the following amides from greatest reactivity to least reactivity toward acid-catalyzed hydrolysis. (5 point)

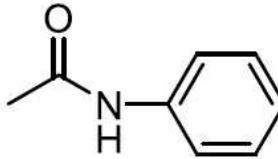
(a)



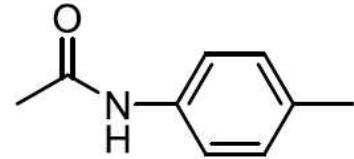
(b)



(c)



(d)

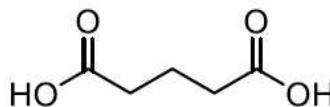


- (A) b > c > a > d (B) a > d > c > b (C) a > c > d > b (D) d > c > b > a
(E) b > c > d > a

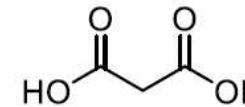
D

4. Which of the following dicarboxylic acids is the most acidic? (5 point)

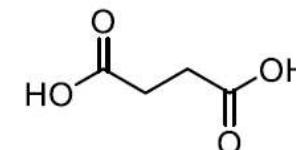
(A)



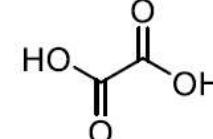
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

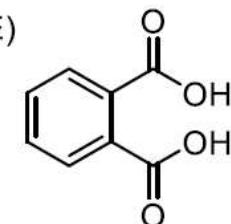


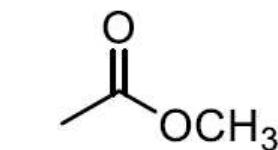
Table 15.2 Structures, Names, and pK_a Values of Some Simple Dicarboxylic Acids

Dicarboxylic acid	Common name	pK_{a1}	pK_{a2}
	Oxalic acid	1.27	4.27
	Malonic acid	2.86	5.70
	Succinic acid	4.21	5.64
	Glutaric acid	4.34	5.27
	Adipic acid	4.41	5.28
	Phthalic acid	2.95	5.41

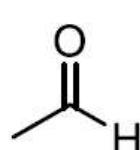
A

5. Rank the following compounds in order of decreasing frequency of the carbon-oxygen double-bond stretch. (5 point)

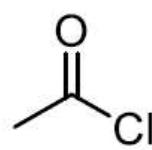
(a) ~1730



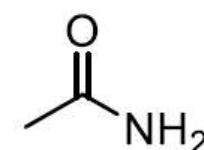
(b) ~1710



(c) ~1800



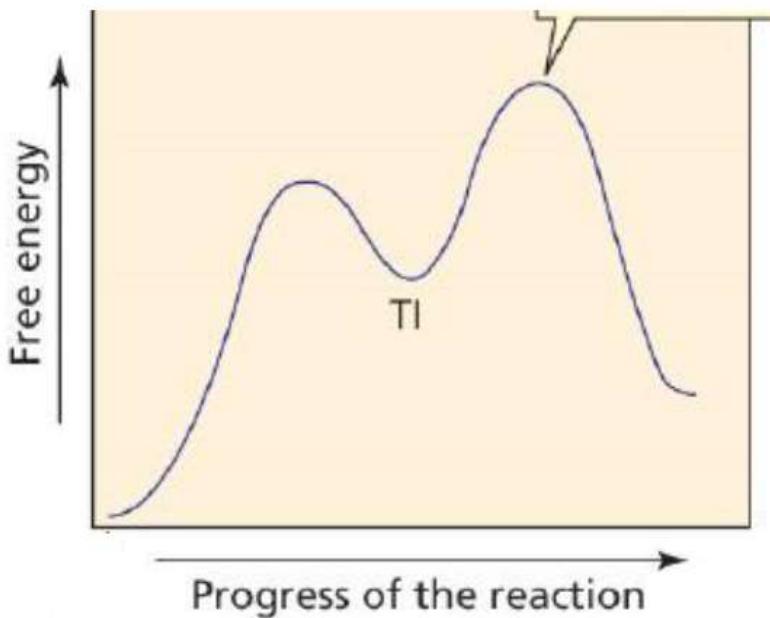
(d) ~1640



- (A) c > a > b > d (B) d > c > b > a (C) c > d > a > b (D) d > a > c > b
(E) b > c > a > d

B

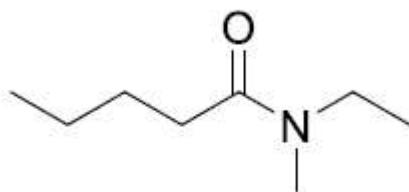
6. For this nucleophilic addition–elimination reaction coordinate diagram, which of the following statement is not correct?



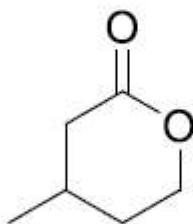
- (A) In this diagram, the carbonyl compound is less reactive.
- (B) A substitution product will form.
- (C) The nucleophile is a weaker base than the group attached to the acyl group in the reactant.
- (D) In this diagram, the leaving group is poor.

7. Name the following compounds in **systematic name**.

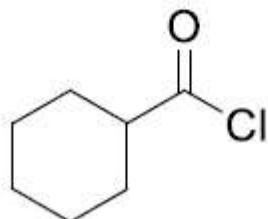
(a)



(b)



(c)



(a) *N*-ethyl-*N*-methylpentanamide

(b) 5-methyl-2-oxacyclohexanone

(c) cyclohexanecarbonyl chloride

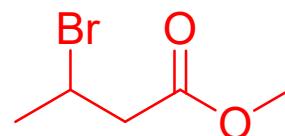
8. Draw a structure for each of the following

(a) methyl 3-bromobutanoate

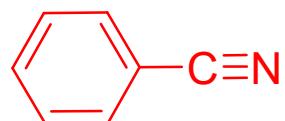
(b) benzenecarbonitrile

(c) 2-methoxybutanoic acid

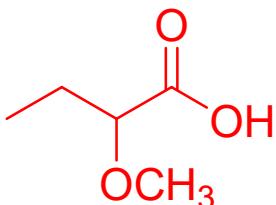
(a)



(b)

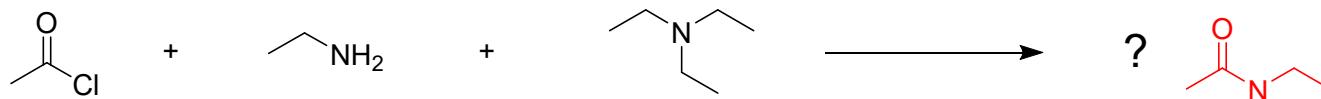


(c)



9. Complete each of following reactions by providing **major product** or reactant

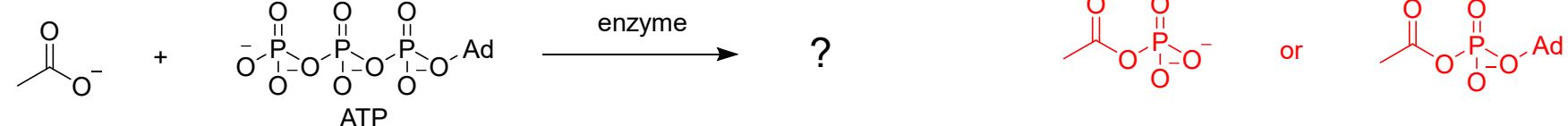
(a)



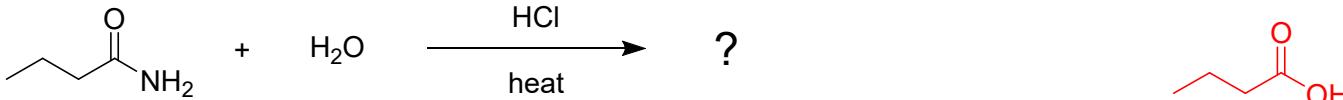
(b)



(c)



(d)



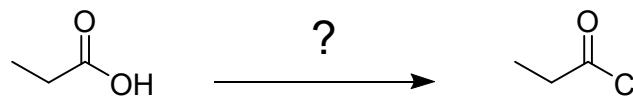
(e)



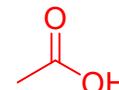
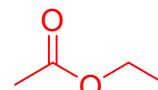
(f)



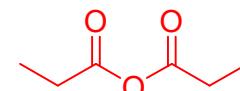
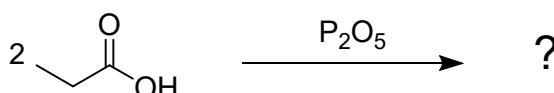
(g)



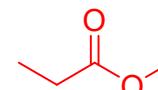
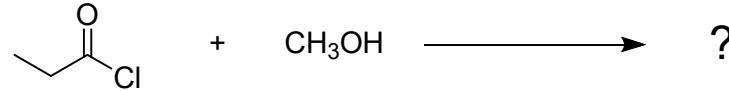
(h)



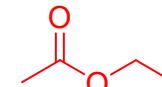
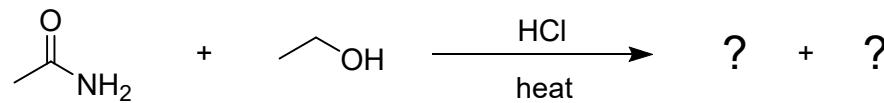
(i)



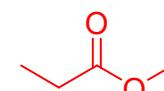
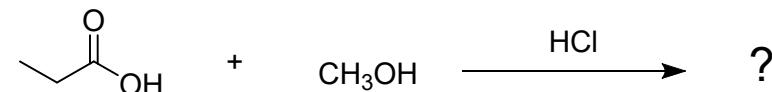
(j)



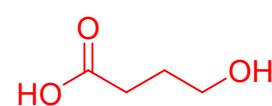
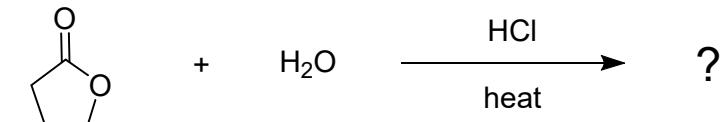
(k)



(l)

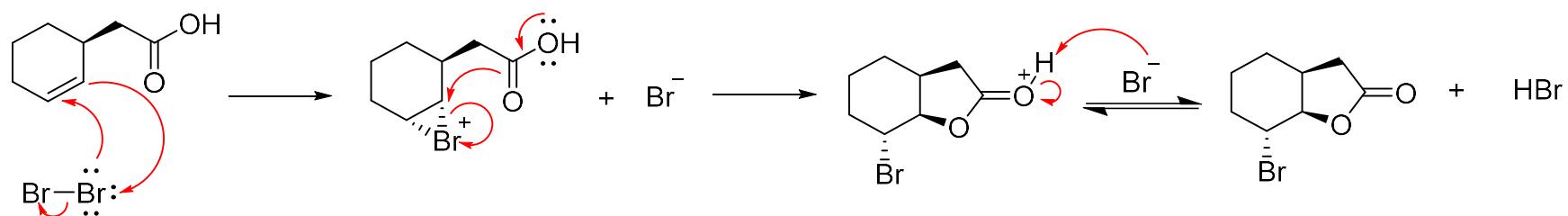
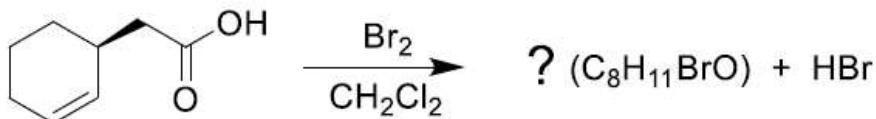


(m)

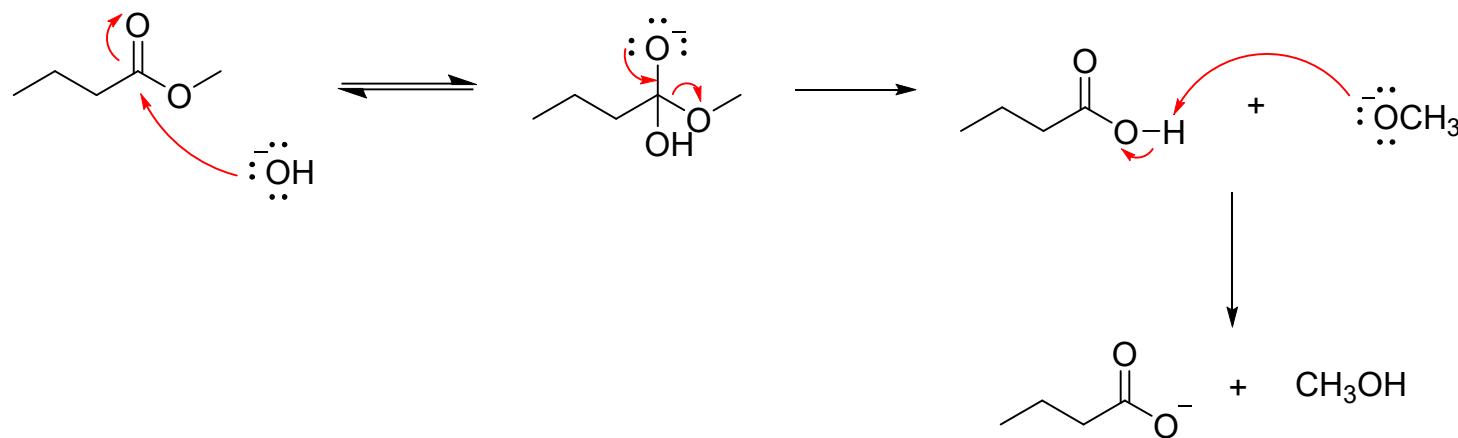
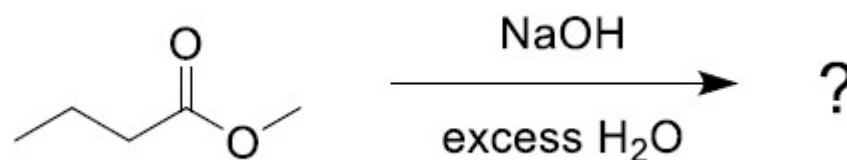


10. Propose and draw the intermediate and major product in the following reactions. Using curved arrow to **show the details of the mechanism** and indicate the flow of electrons. (15 point for each part, 90 point)

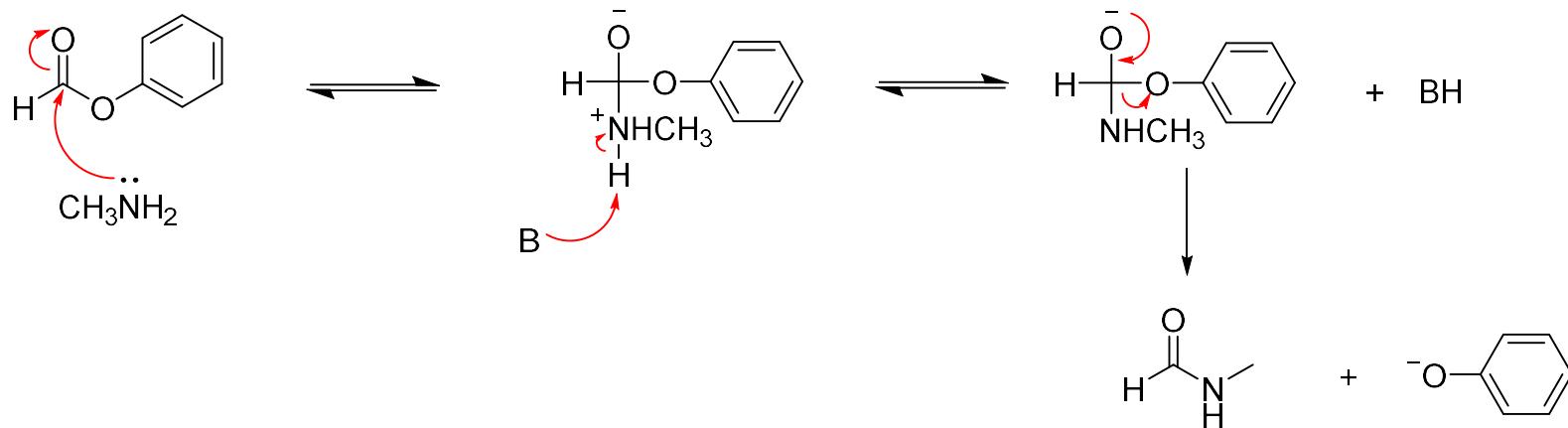
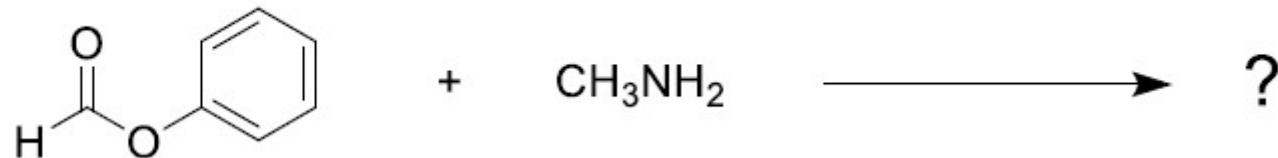
(a)



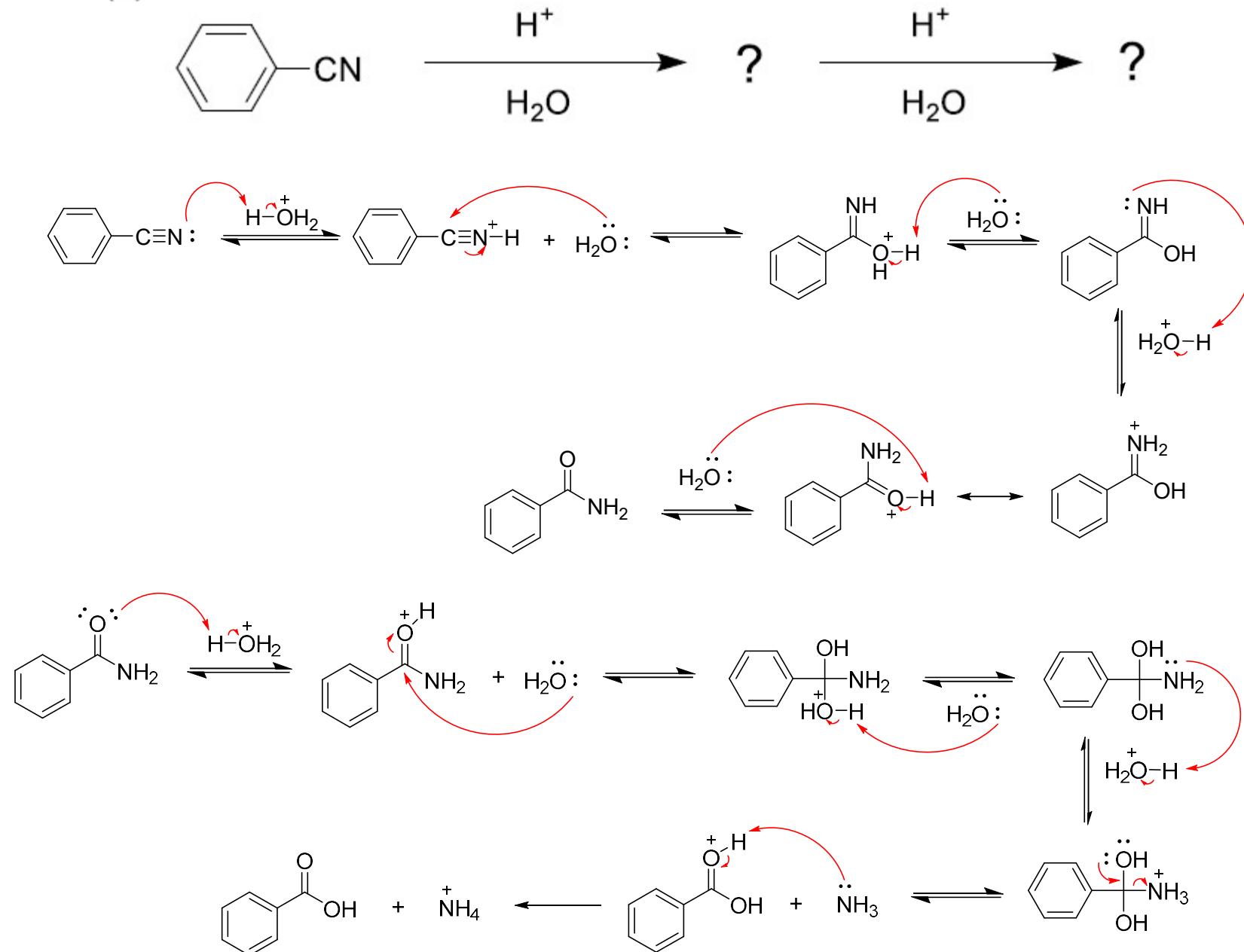
(b)

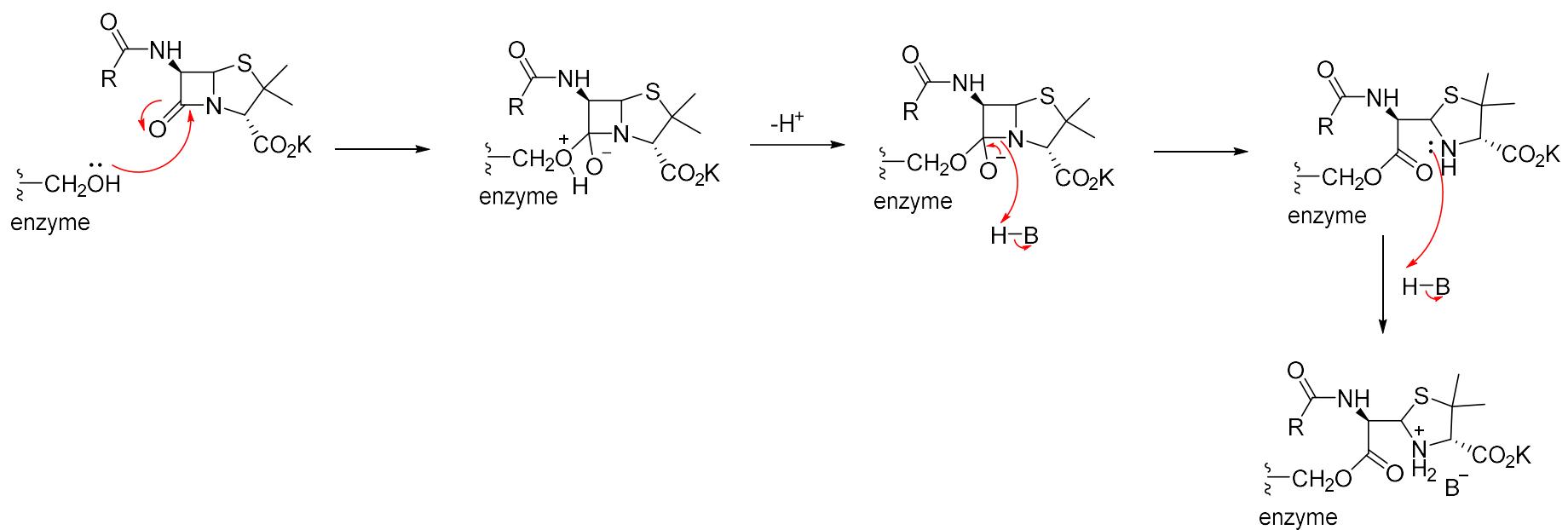
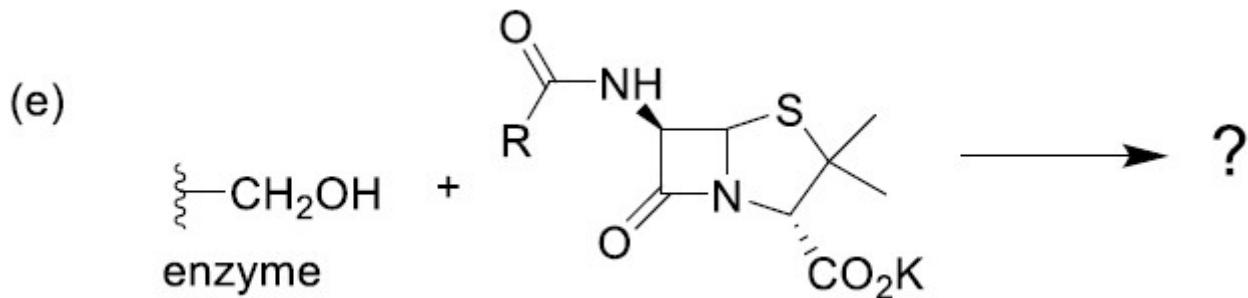


(c)

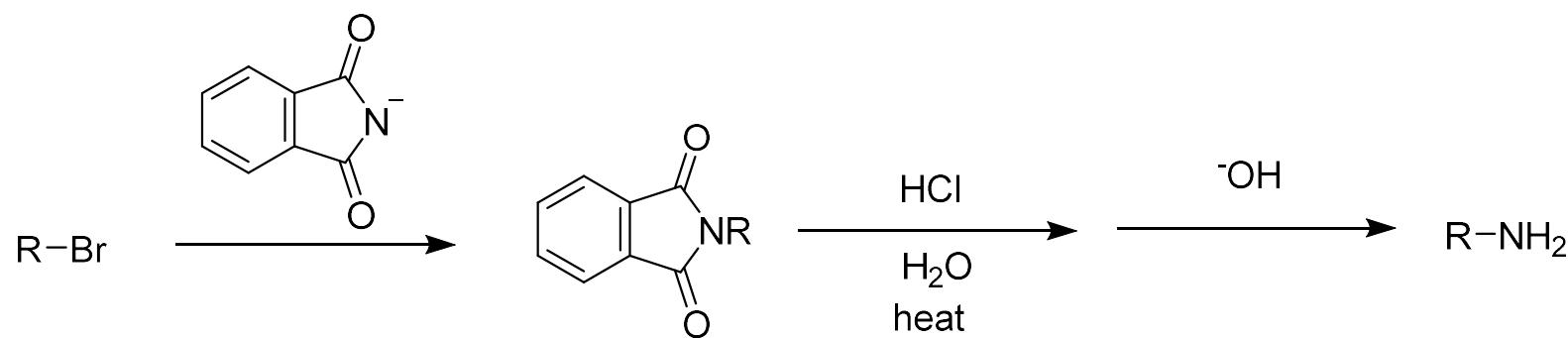


(d)



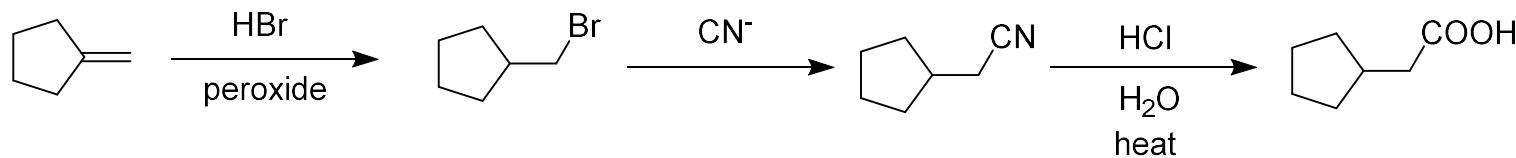


11. Show reagent(s) and intermediate for the Gabriel synthesis from alkyl halide to primary amine. (10 point)

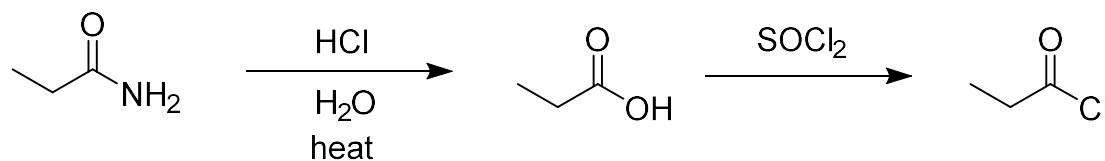


12. Design a multi-step synthesis to show how each compounds could be prepared from the given starting material. Show all **necessary reagent(s)** and also **intermediate**. (10 point for each, 30 point)

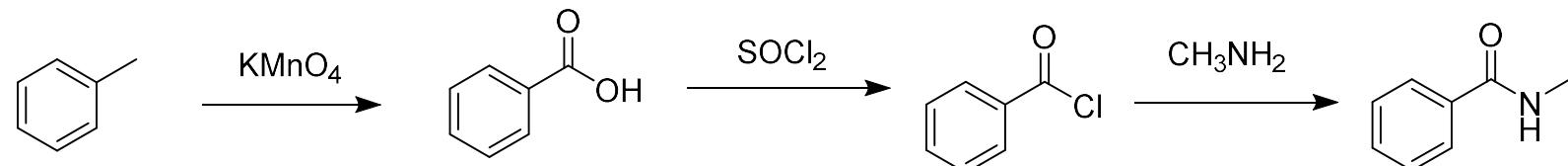
(a)



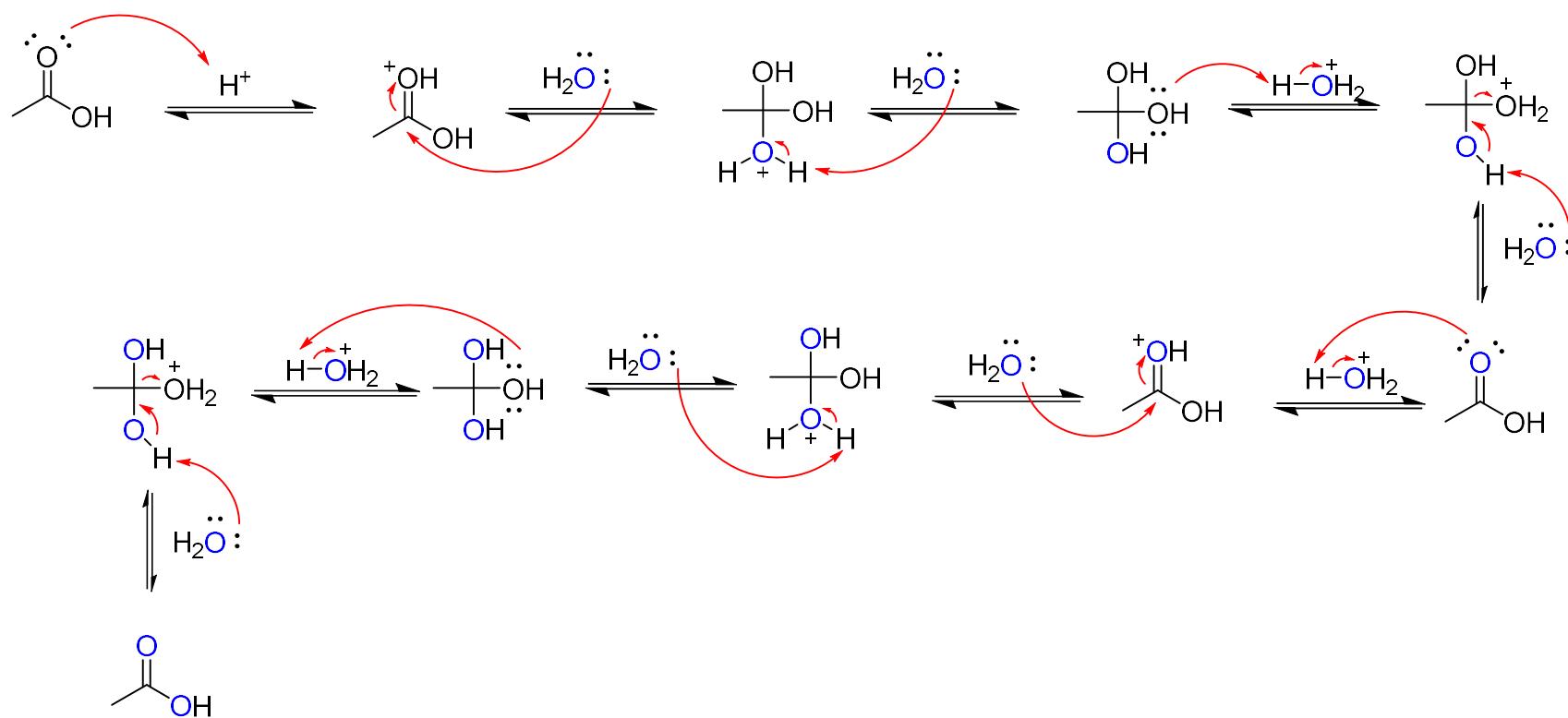
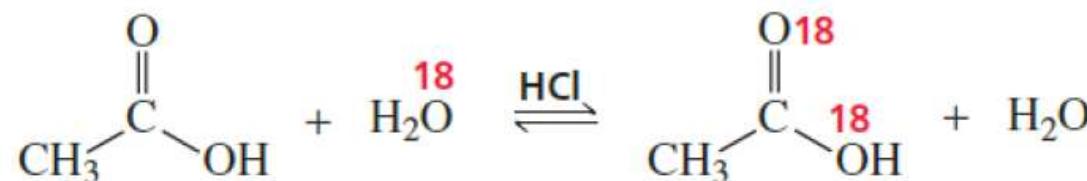
(b)



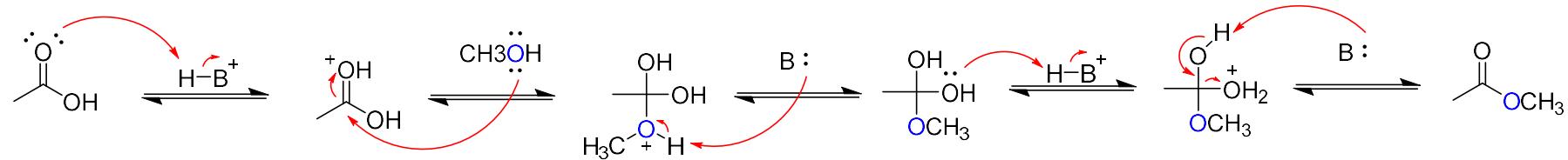
(c)



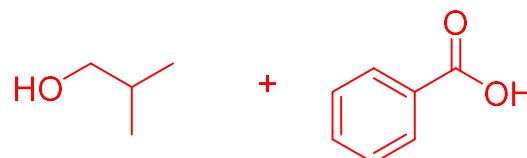
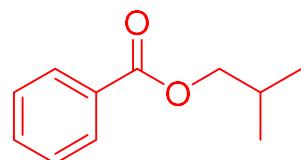
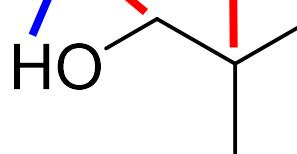
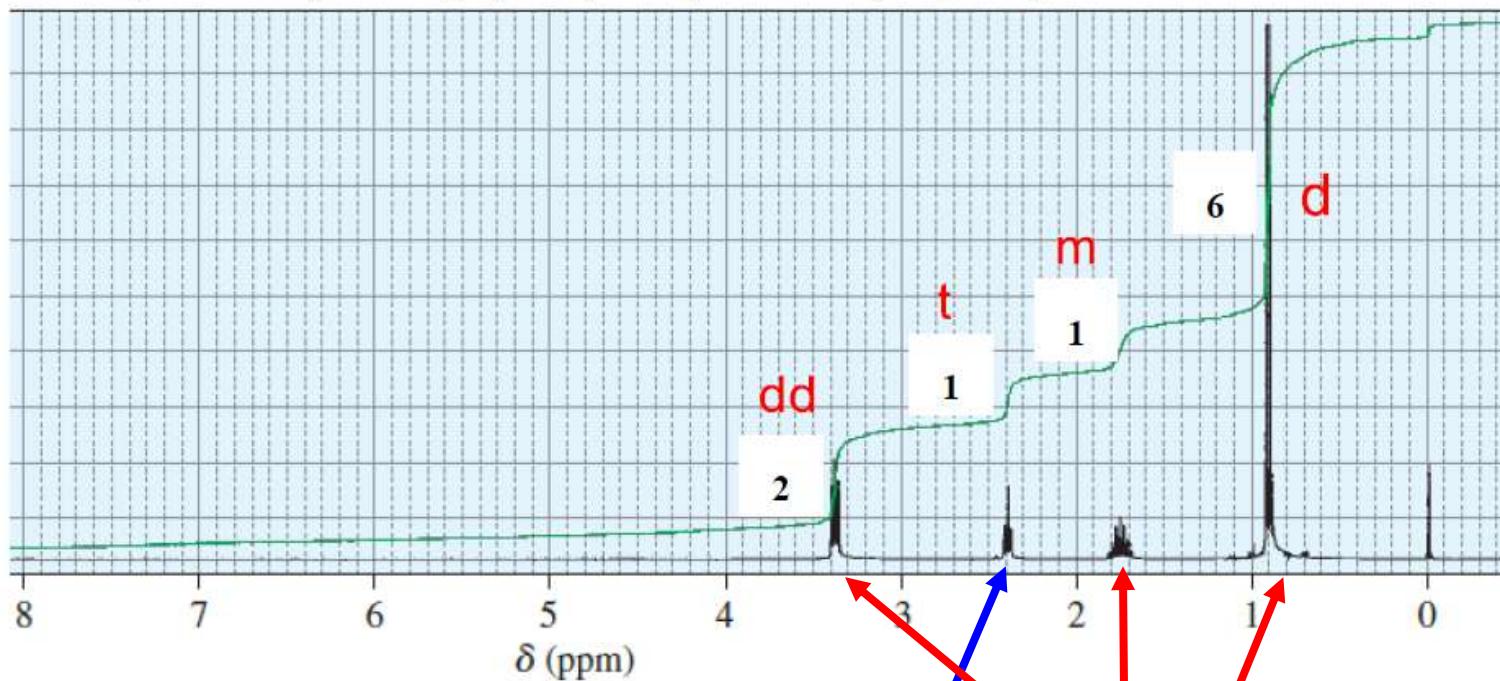
13. (a) When acetic acid is dissolved in isotopically labeled water (H_2^{18}O) and an acid catalyst is added, the label is incorporated into both oxygens of the acid. Propose a mechanism to account for this. (10 point)



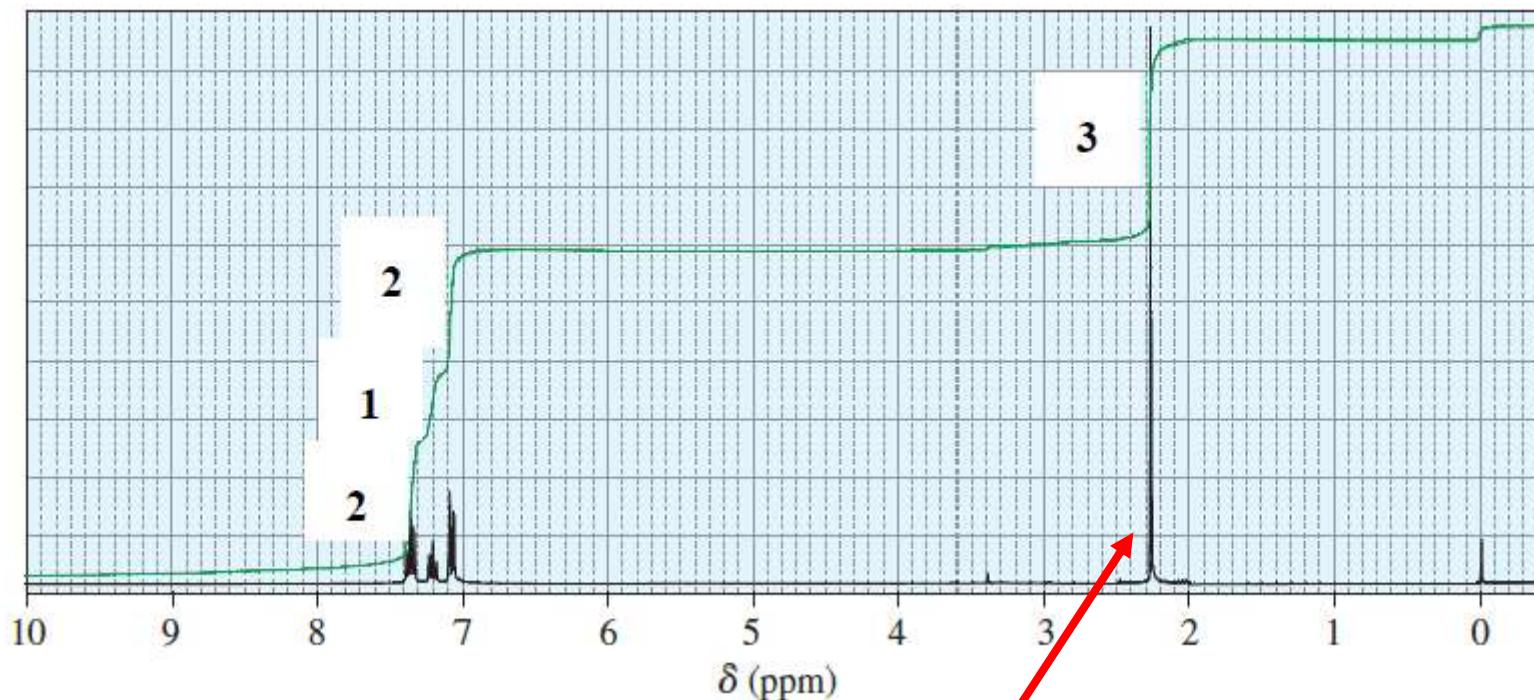
(b) If acetic acid is dissolved in isotopically labeled methanol ($\text{CH}_3^{18}\text{OH}$) and an acid catalyst is added, where will the label reside in the product? (5 point)



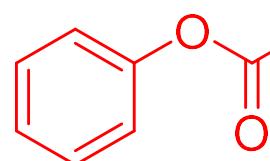
14. When a compound with molecular formula $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$ undergoes acid-catalyzed hydrolysis, one of the products that is isolated gives the following 1H NMR spectrum. Identify the **compound** (5 point) and **products** (10 point).

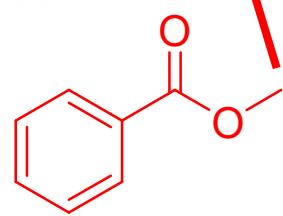
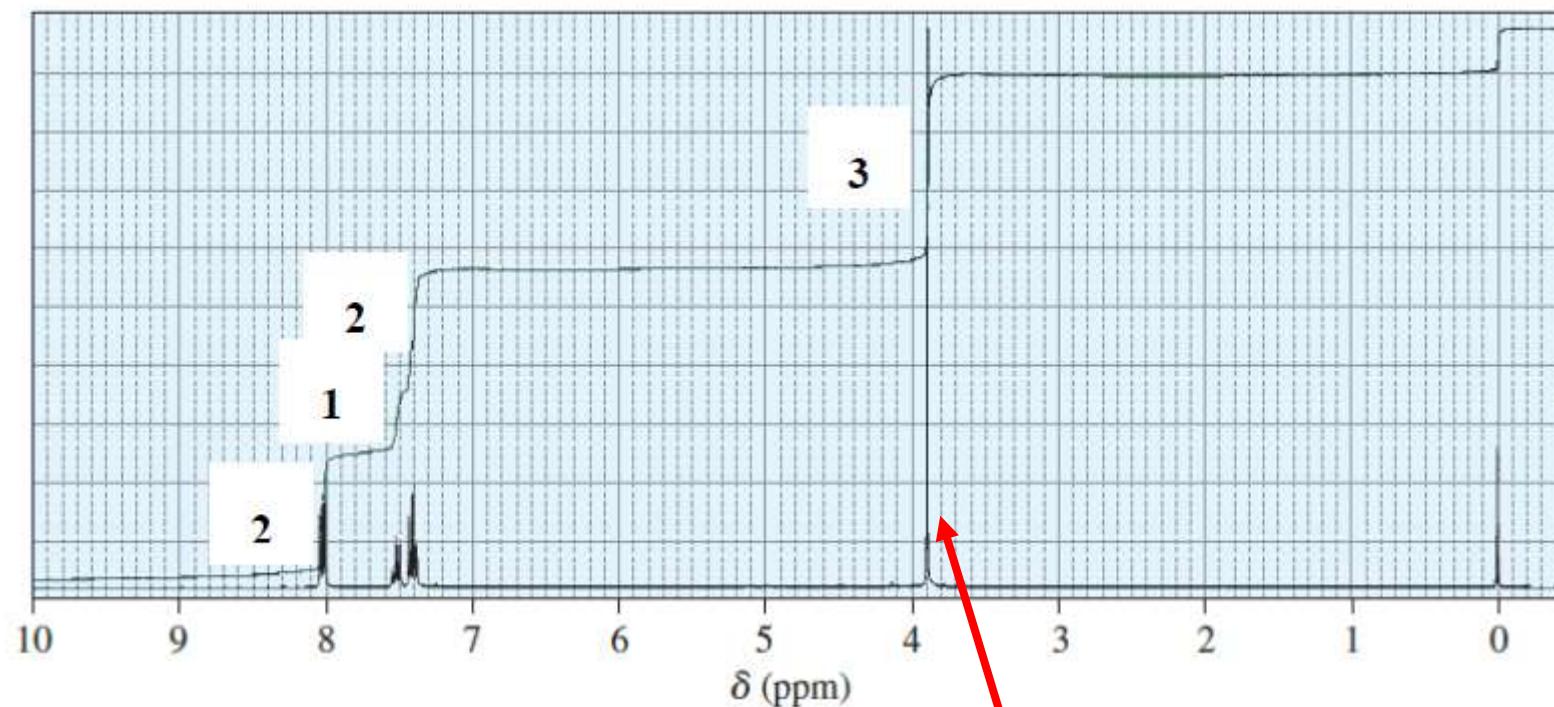


15. The ^1H NMR spectra for two esters with molecular formula $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ are shown below. (a) Determine their structures (5 point for each) (b) Which of the esters is hydrolyzed more rapidly in an aqueous solution with a pH of 10? (5 point)

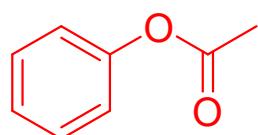


Degree of unsaturation = 5

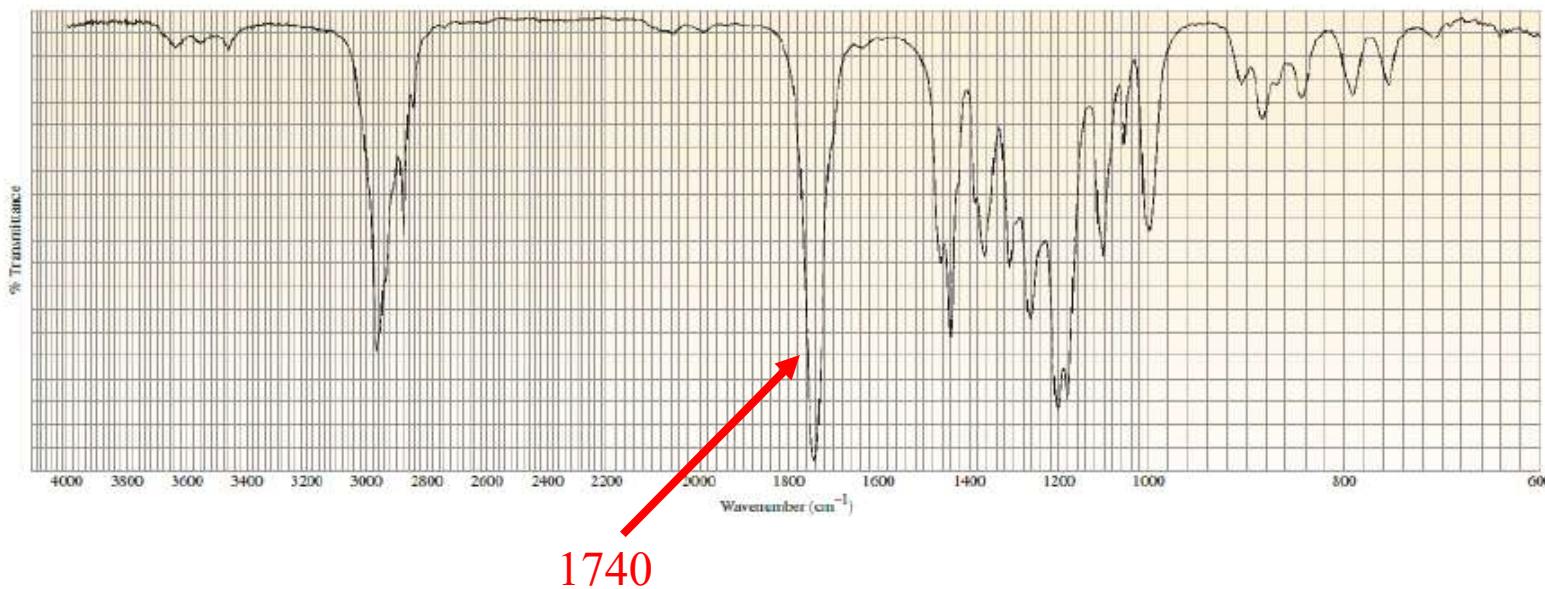




(b)



16. A compound with molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O_2$ gives the following IR spectrum. When it undergoes acid-catalyzed hydrolysis, the compound with the 1H NMR spectrum shown below is formed. **Identify the two compounds.** (5 point for each)



Degree of unsaturation = 1

