

Midterm 2 Review

11/9/2025

MECHANISMS TO KNOW:

Alkene

- Hydrohalogenation, Hydration, Halogenation, Halohydrin formation, Hydroboration-oxidation, Hydrogenation, Ozonolysis, Epoxidation, Dihydroxylation (syn and anti*), ozonolysis


Alkynes

- All the applicable mechanisms from alkenes.
- Addition of hydrogen halides (via pi complex)
- Addition of halogens (same as alkenes via cyclic bromonium ion)
- Acid-catalyzed keto-enol interconversion
- Removal of a proton from a terminal alkyne, followed by alkylation

Other:

- SN1/SN2/E1/E2 (with alkanes / alkyl halides) - More problems on this week's PILOT Set.
- Isolated diene with excess HBr
- Conjugated diene with 1 equiv. of HBr (1,2 and 1,4-additions) - therm/kinetic products

Helpful Chart

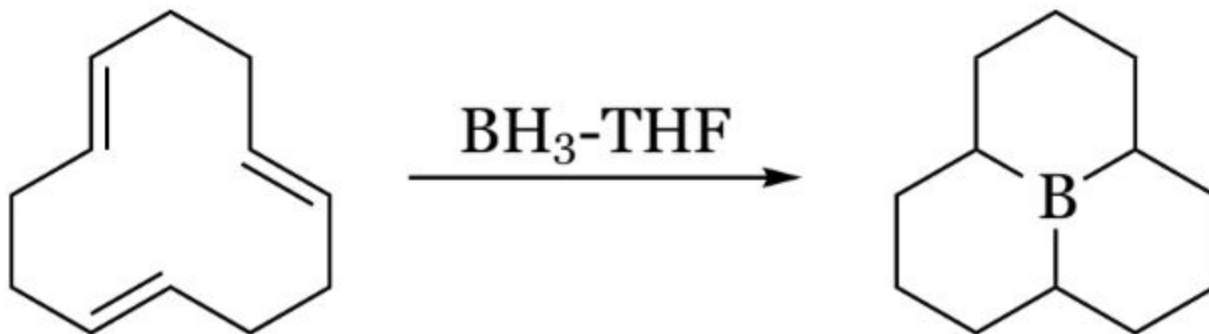
		Strong base Weak nucleophile	Strong base Strong nucleophile	Weak base Strong nucleophile	Weak base Weak nucleophile
		NaH DBN DBU	HO^- MeO^- EtO^-	I^- Br^- Cl^- RS^- HS^- RSH H_2S	H_2O MeOH EtOH
Substrate Type		Strong base Weak nucleophile	Strong base Strong nucleophile	Weak base Strong nucleophile	Weak base Weak nucleophile
	1°	E2	E2 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$	
	2°	E2	E2 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$	SN1 and E1
	3°	E2	E2	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ E1

Dependent on Heat

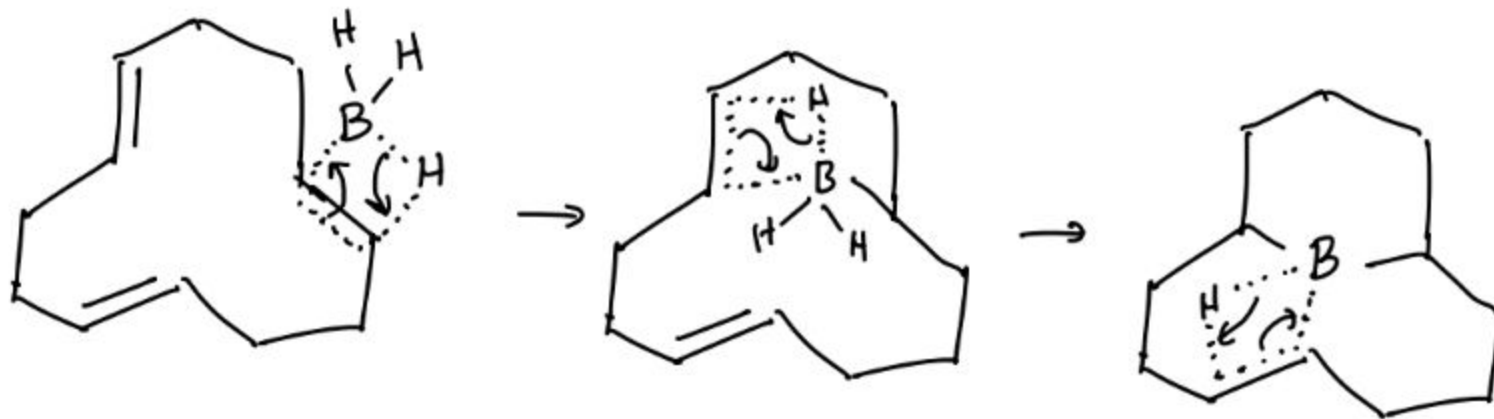
Trickier Alkene Mechanisms

Question 1

Draw the mechanism, based on the hydroboration-oxidation mechanism.

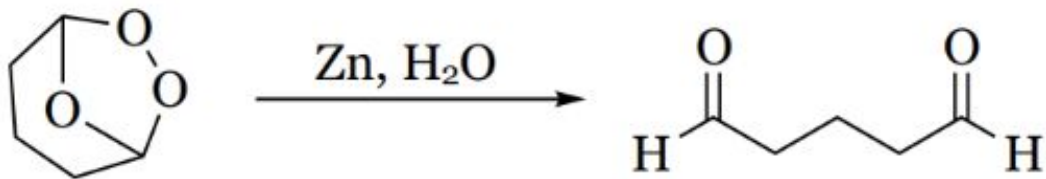


Question 1 - Answer

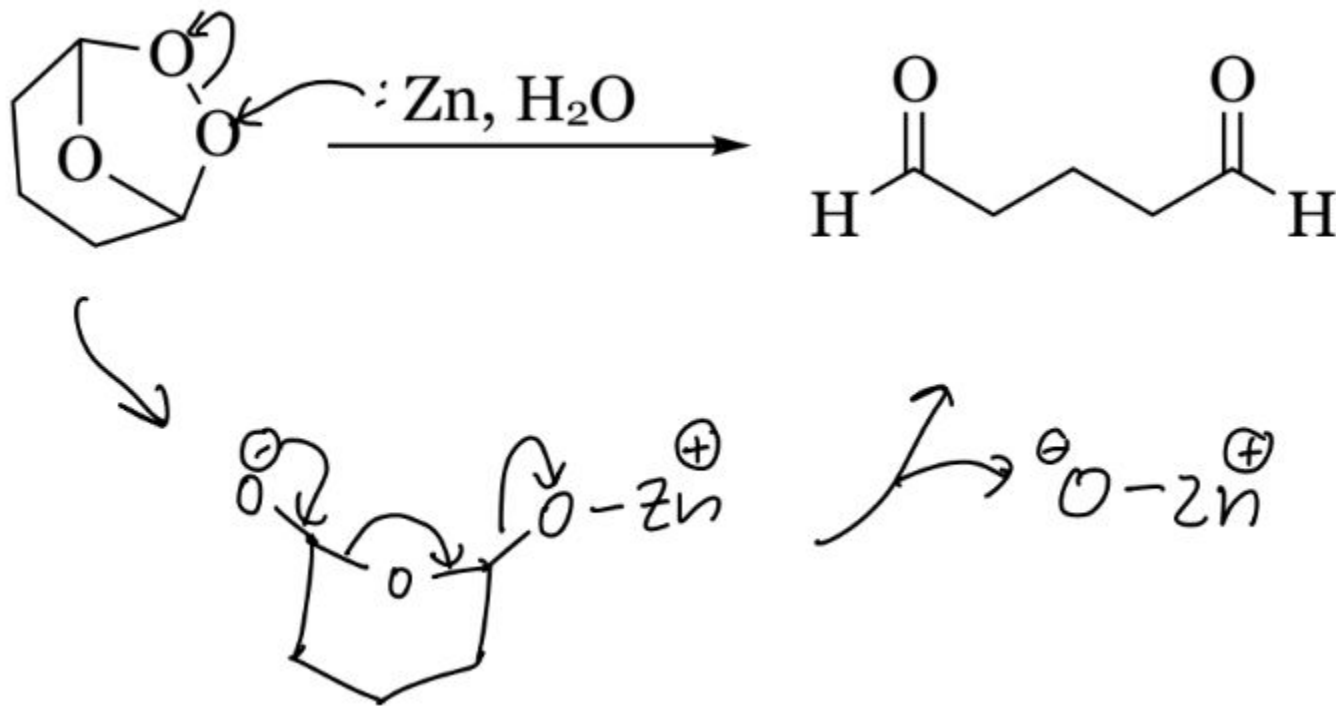


Question 2

Draw the mechanism, based on the ozonolysis mechanism (reductive workup step)



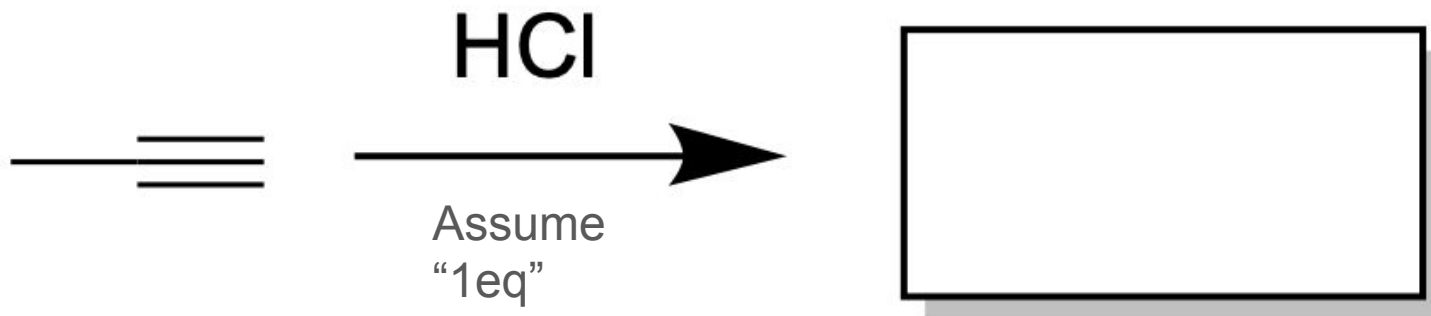
Question 2 - Answer



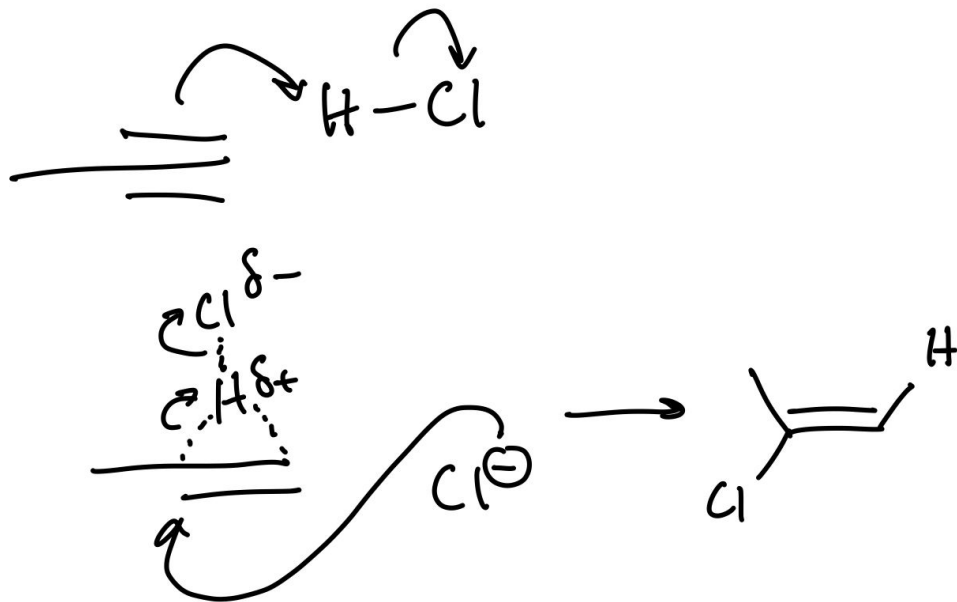
Alkynes

Question 1

Draw the product and mechanism

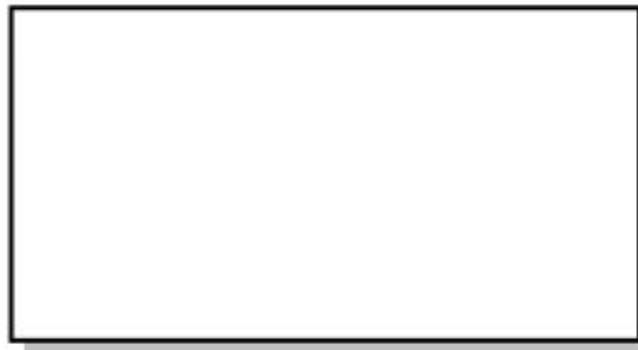
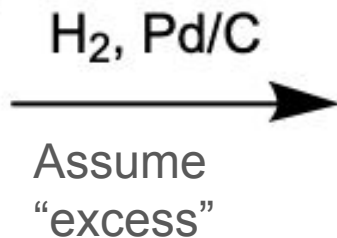
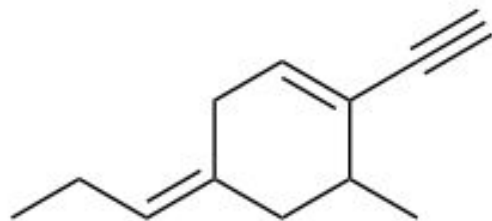


Question 1 - Answer

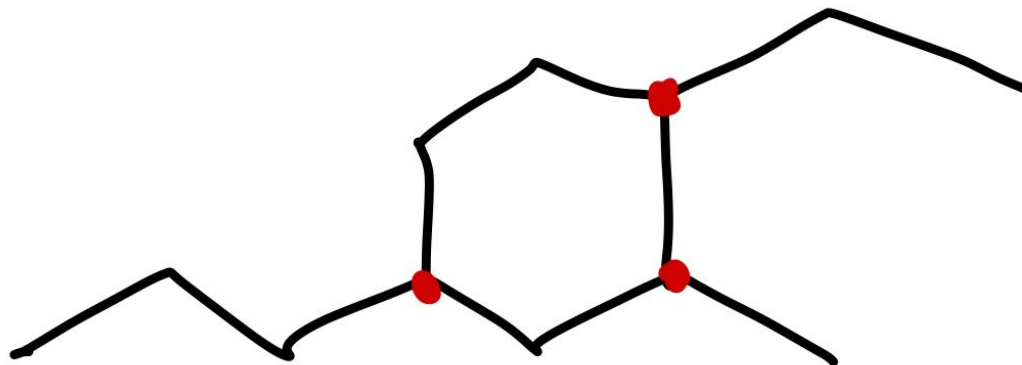


Question 2

Draw the product. Note any new chiral centers



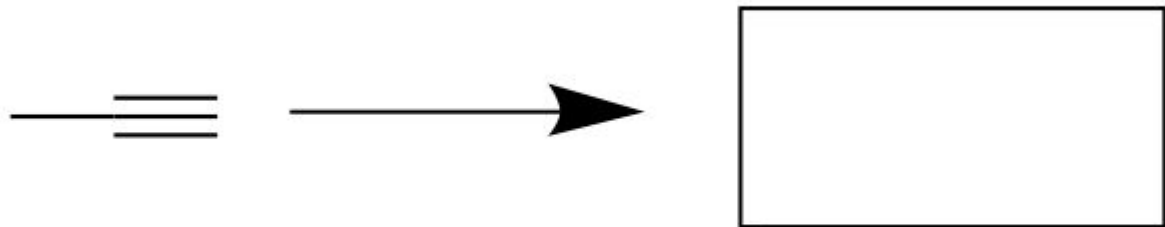
Question 2 - Answer



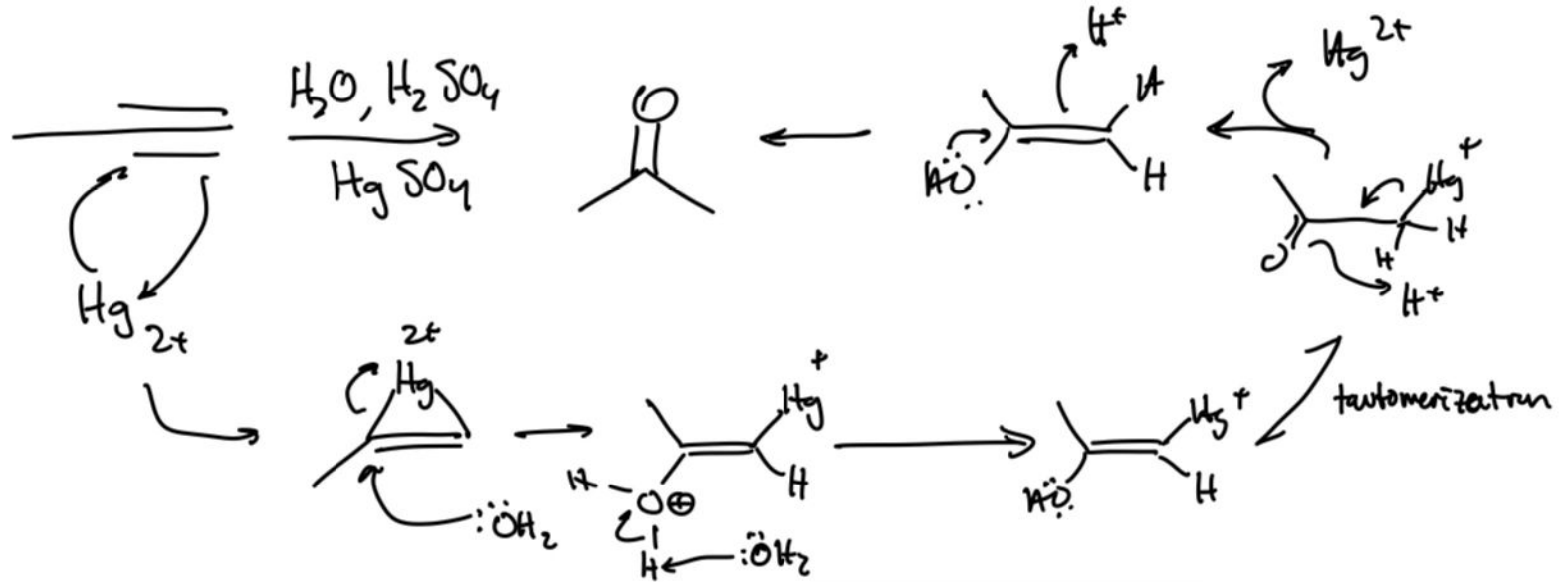
Note that the bottom right carbon
was already chiral!

Question 3

Fill in BOTH the reagents and the product if we wanted to produce a ketone AND draw the mechanism.

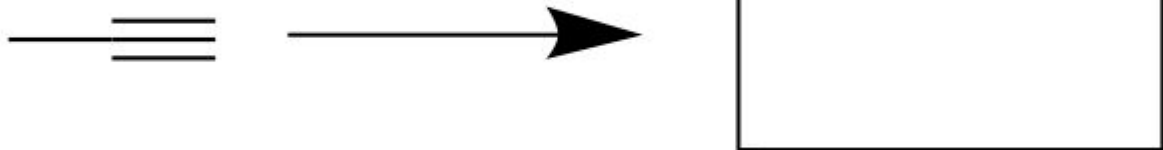


Question 3 - Answer

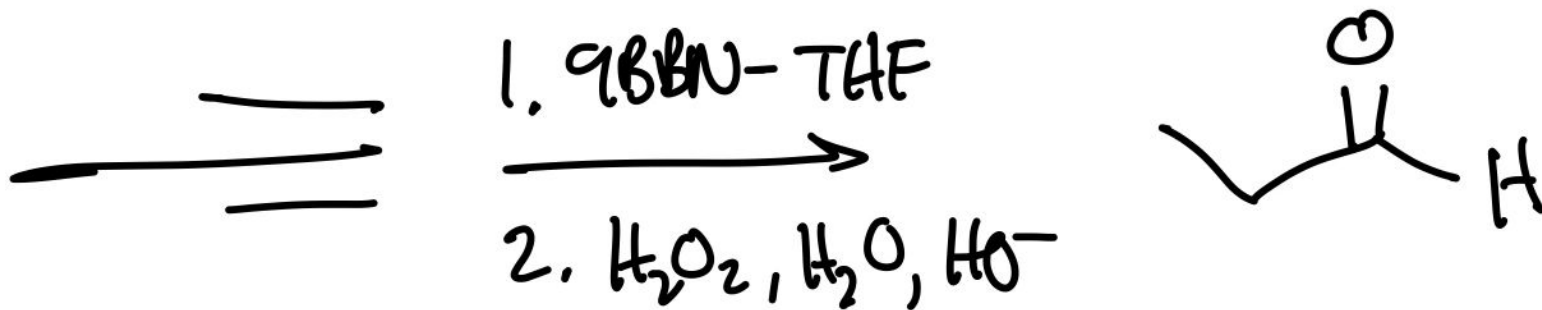


Question 4

Fill in the reagents if we wanted to produce an aldehyde.

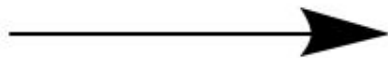
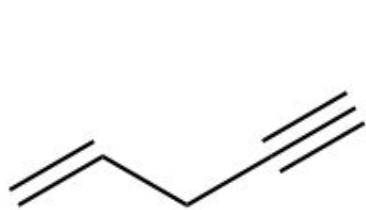


Question 4 - Answer

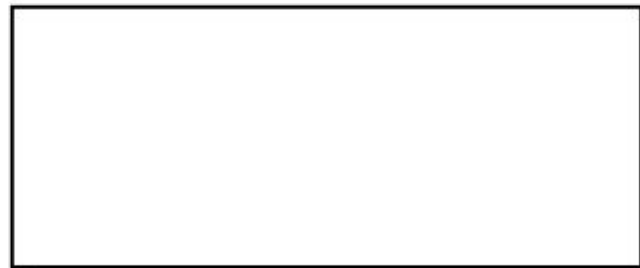


Question 5

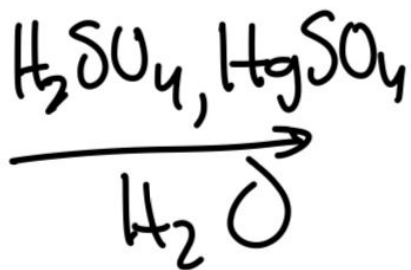
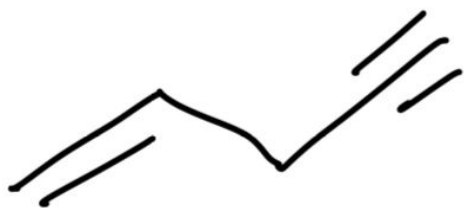
Please draw the product



Assume
"excess"



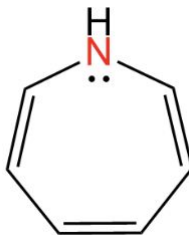
Question 5 - Answer



Other

Question 1

Assign aromatic/anti-aromatic/non-aromatic to the following molecules:
(assume all are planar)



Aromatic

*unusually
stable*

- Cyclic
- Conjugated
- $(4n+2)$ Pi electrons
- Flat

Anti-Aromatic

*unusually
unstable*

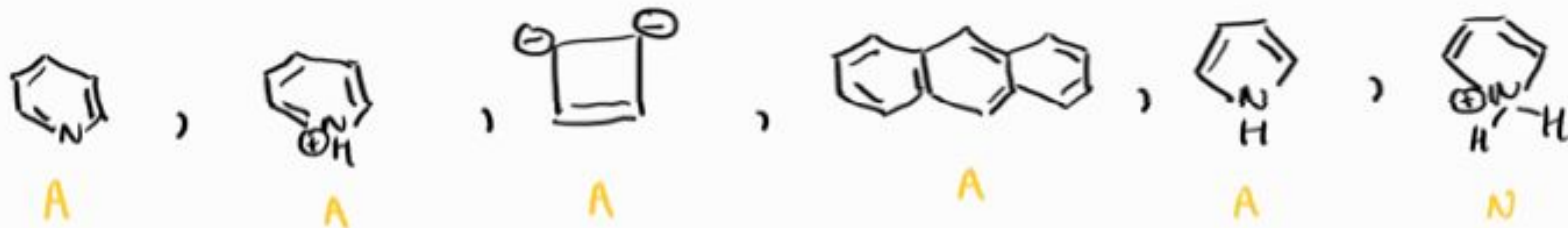
- Cyclic
- Conjugated
- $(4n)$ Pi electrons
- Flat

Non-Aromatic

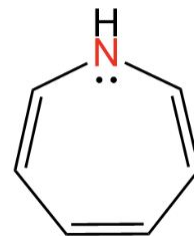
everything else

*Fails any one
of the 4 criteria
on the left*

Question 1 - Answer



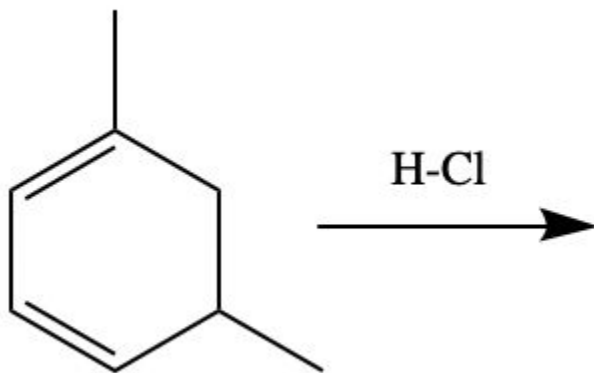
A = aromatic N = neither



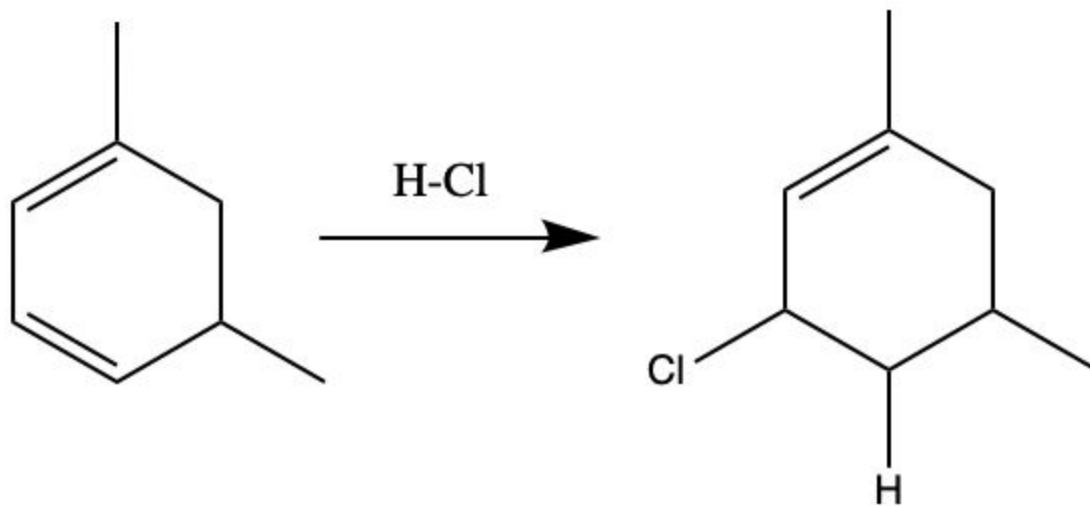
non-aromatic

Question 2

Write the major product and state whether it is kinetic or thermodynamic:



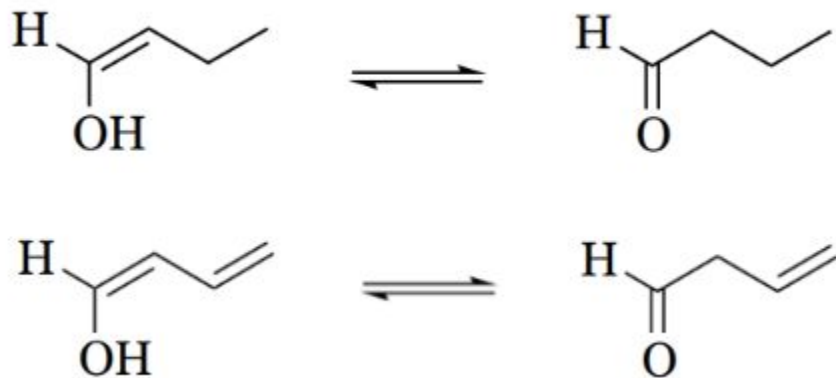
Question 2 - Answer



THIS 1,2 PRODUCT FOR
BOTH KINETIC/THERMO!

Question 3

Which of the following enol-keto tautomerizations occurs faster? Explain why



Question 3 - Answer

The top enol is less resonance-stabilized, so it will convert to the keto form faster.