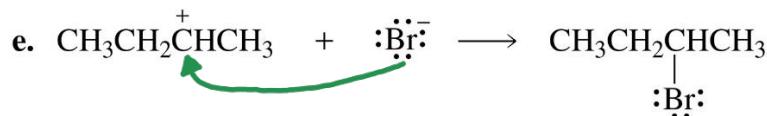
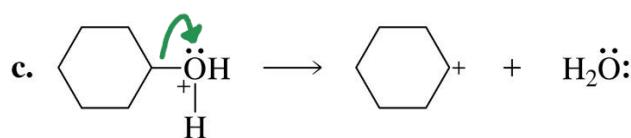
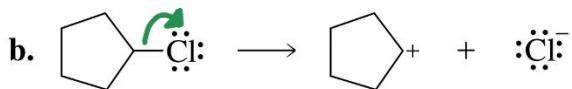
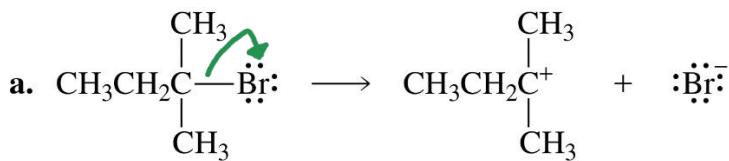
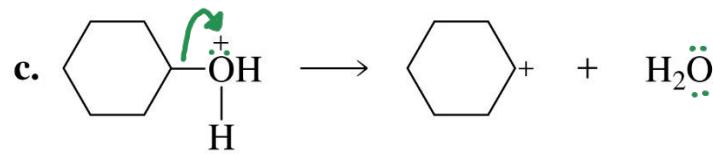
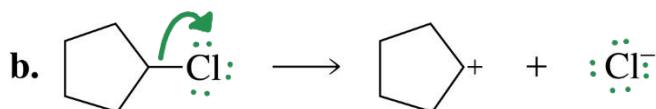
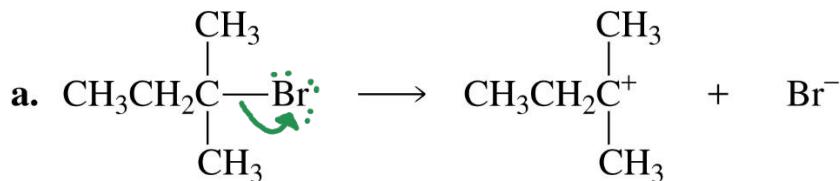


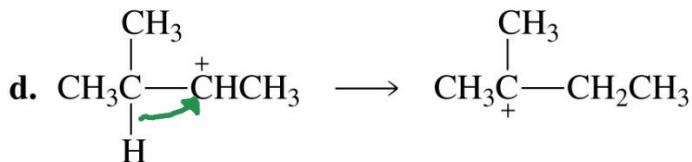
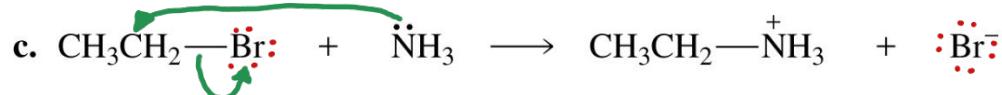
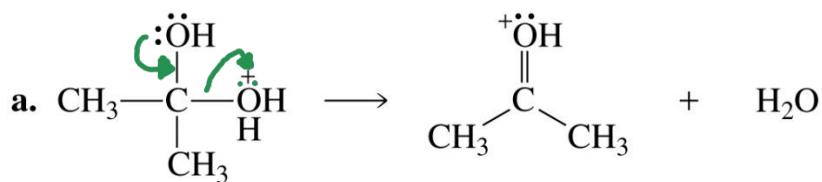
Problem 1

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Problem 2

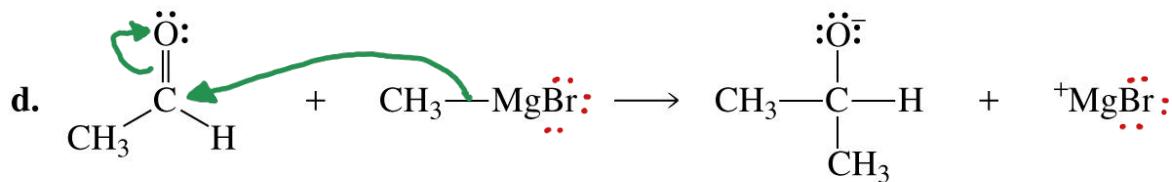
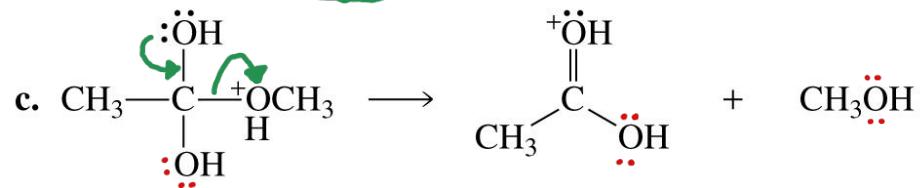
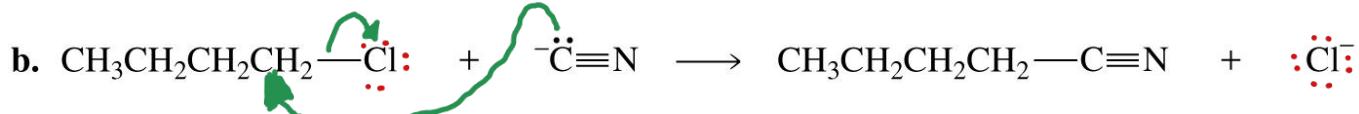
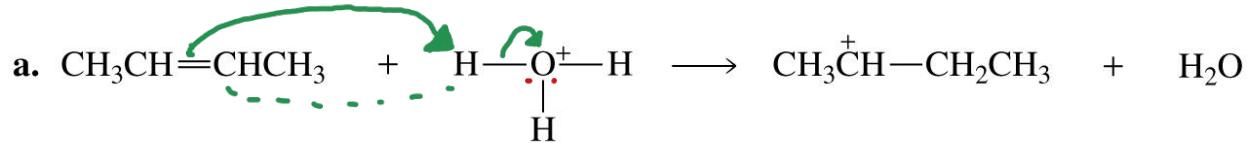
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Problem 3



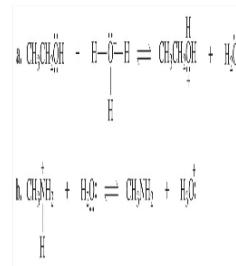
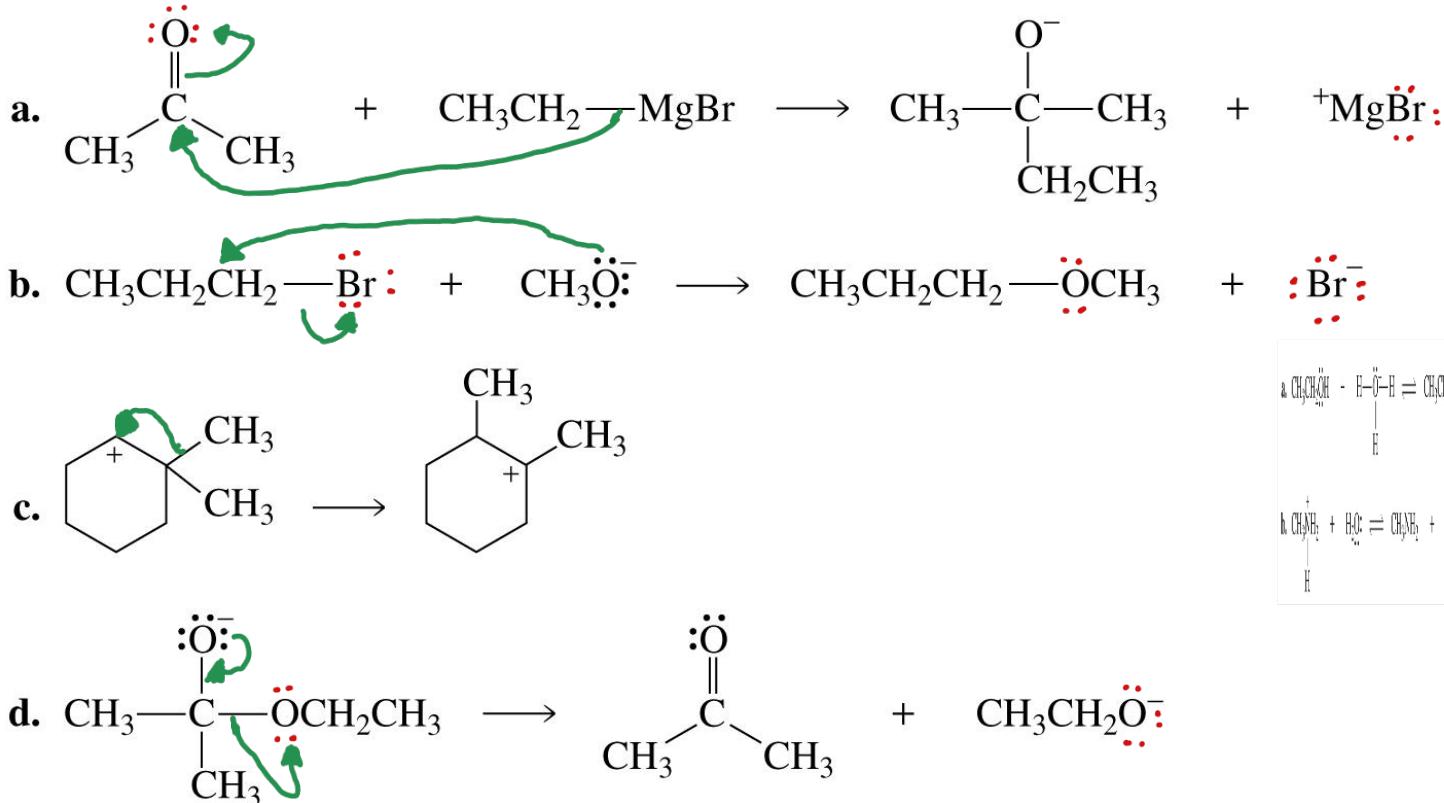
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Problem 4



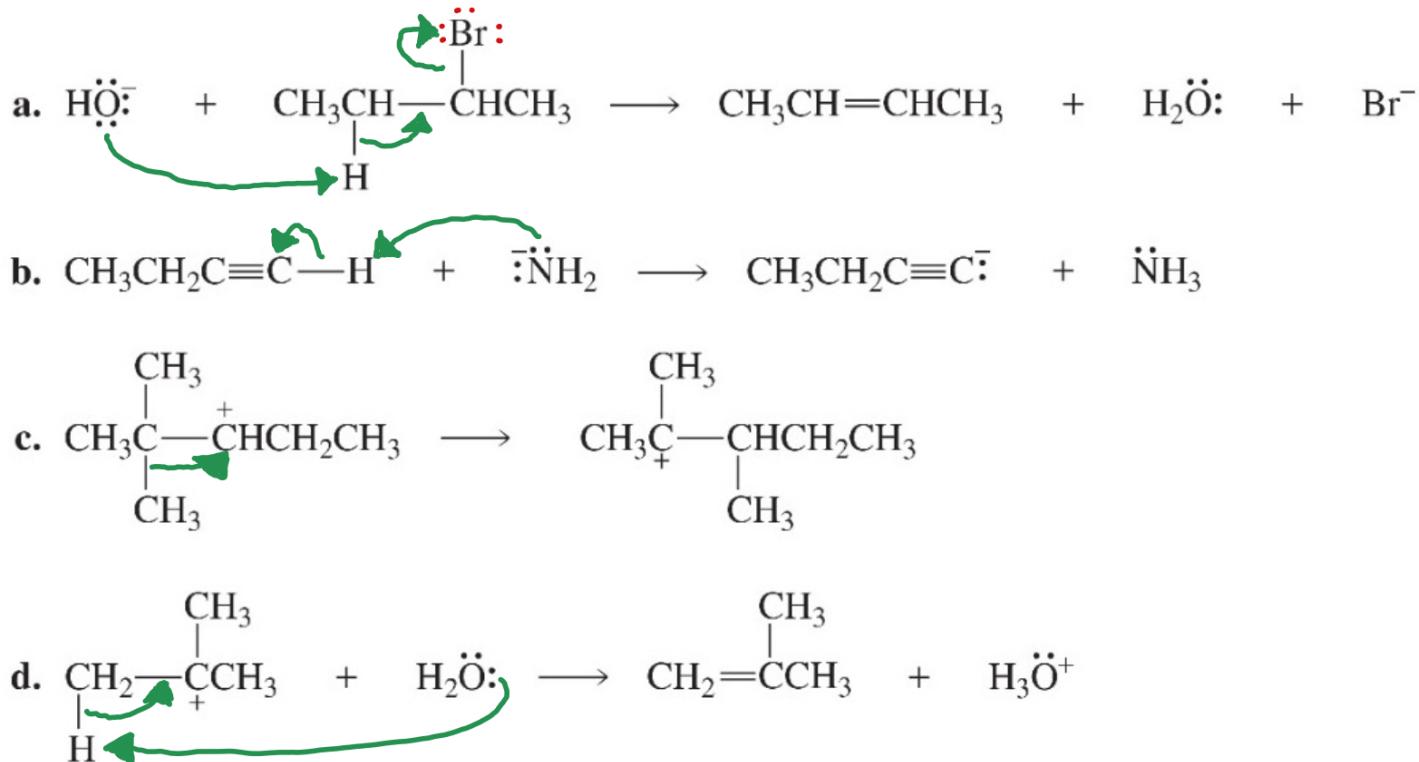
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Problem 5

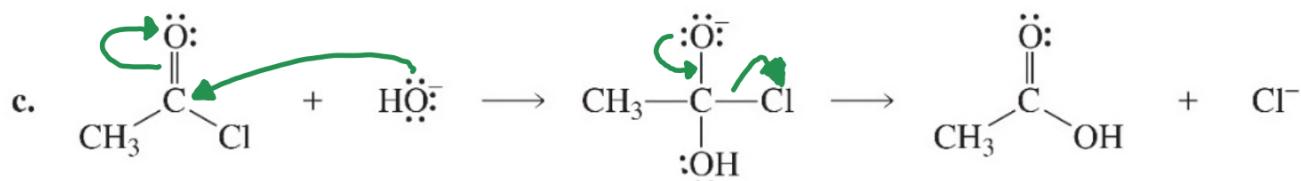
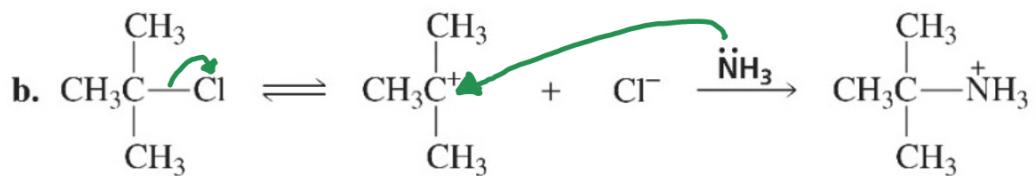
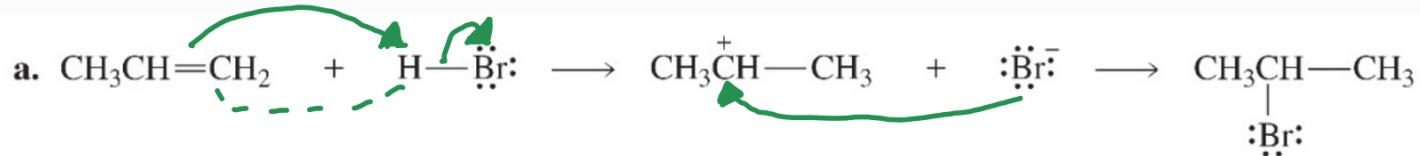


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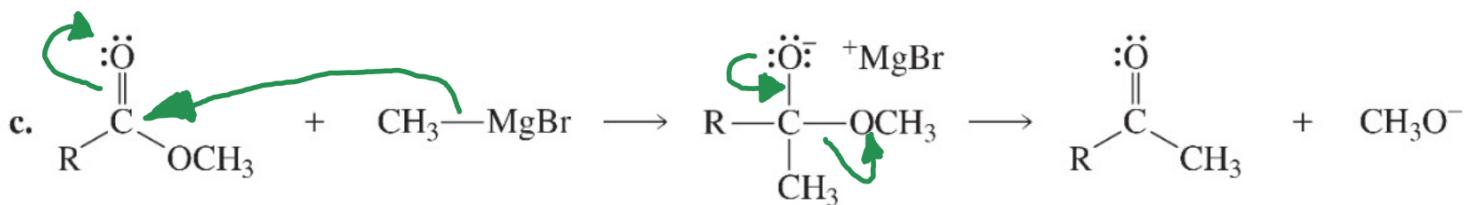
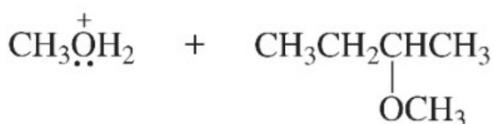
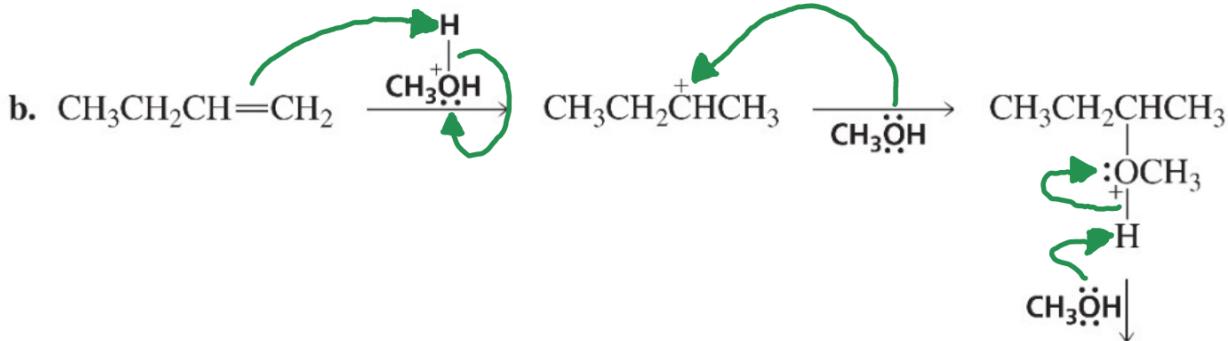
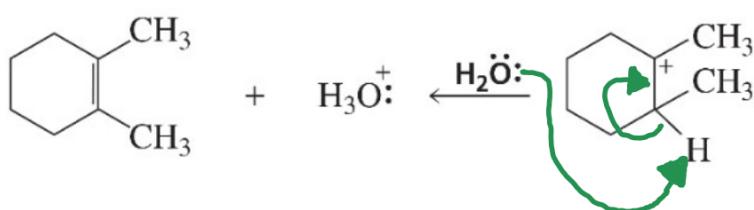
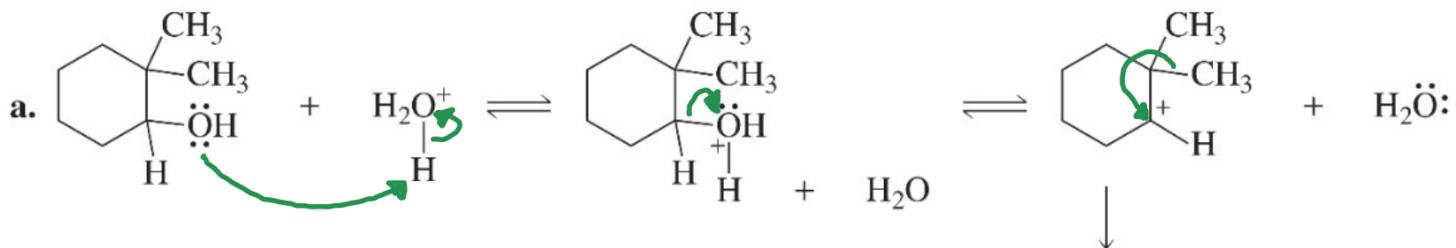
Problem 6



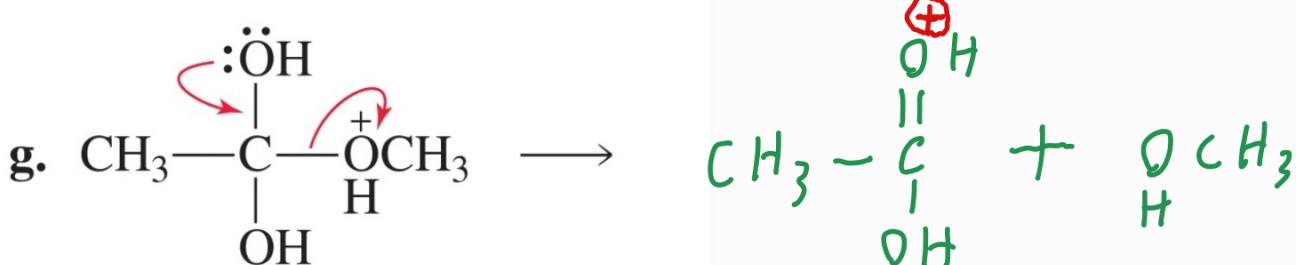
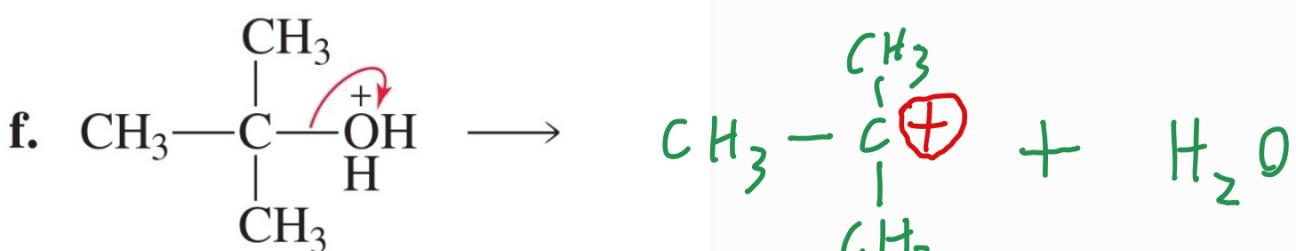
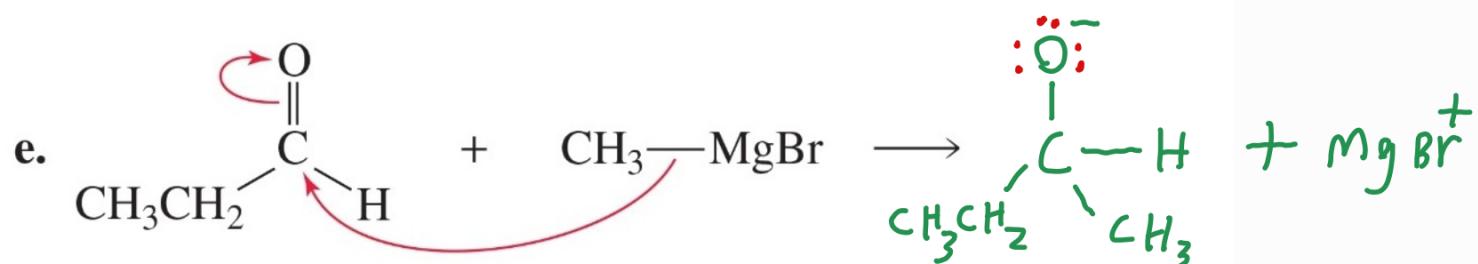
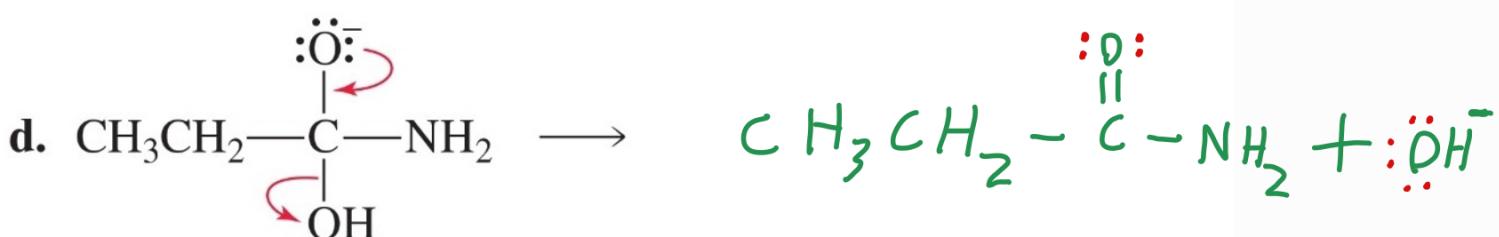
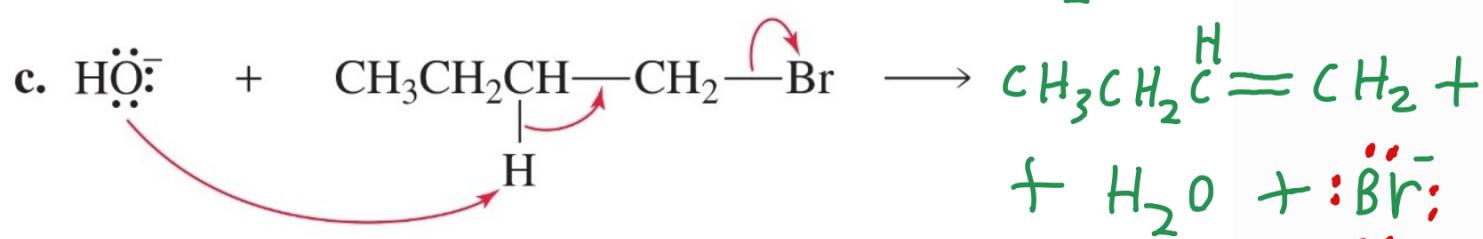
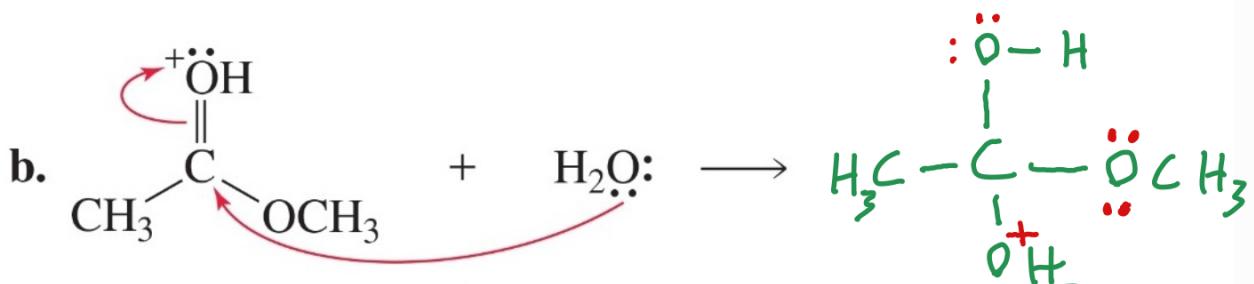
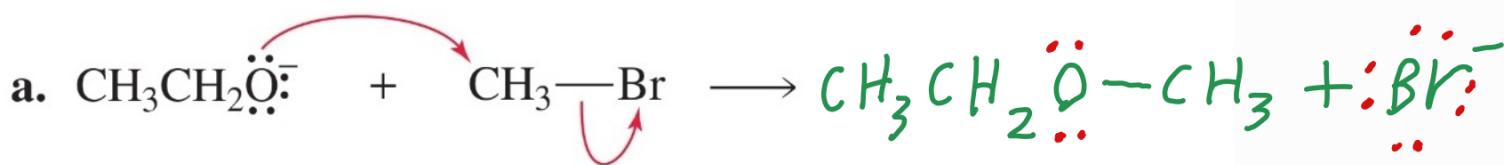
Problem 7



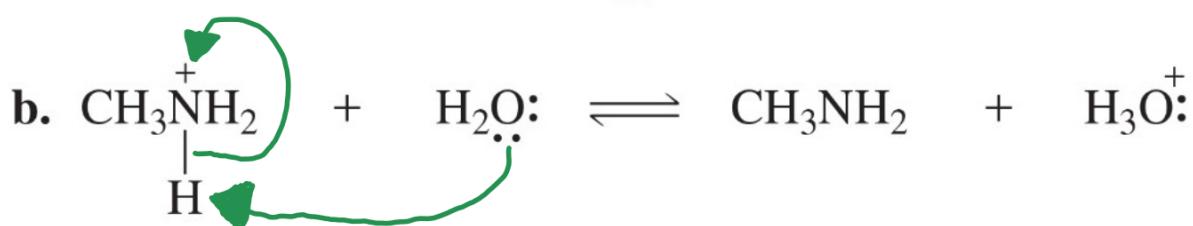
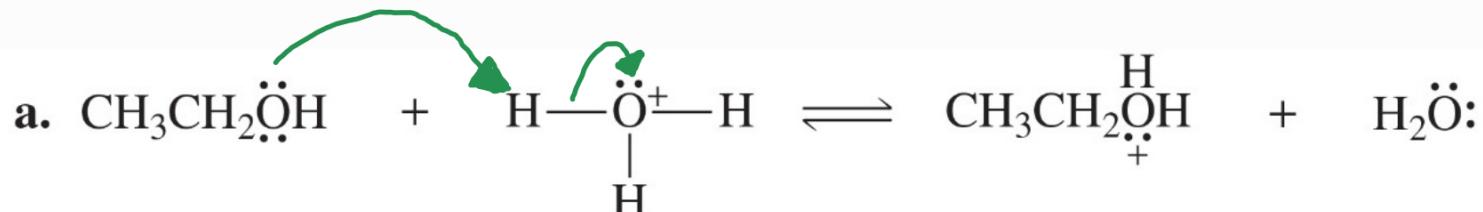
Problem 8



Problem 9



Problem 10



- Each arrow represents the simultaneous movement of two electrons (an electron pair) from a nucleophile (at the tail of the arrow) toward an electrophile (at the point of the arrow).
- The tail of the arrow is positioned where the electrons are in the reactant; the tail always starts at a lone pair or at a bond.
- The head of the arrow points to where these same electrons end up in the product; the arrow always points at an atom or at a bond.

Note: DO NOT worry about the reactions going on, just learn how to determine the products when given the flow of electrons and the how to draw the arrows when given the reactants and products. This will give you a great beginning into the reactions which will take up the majority of the course from now on.