4.5 ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

4.5 Exercise 1

1.

a) propanoic acid

b) propan-1-ol

c) no reaction

d) propan-2-ol e) 2-hydroxymethylpropanenitrile

$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 CH_3

f) butanoic acid

g) methylpropanoic acid

h) no reaction

i) 2-hydroxy,2-methylbutanenitrile QH

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - C - C = N$$

$$CH_3 - CH_3$$

2. $CH_3CH_2COCH_3 + 2[H] \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$

$$CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} - CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} - C$$

 $CH_3CH_2COCH_3 + HCN \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CN$ b)

$$\delta^{+} CN \longrightarrow CH_{3}CH_{2} CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3}CH_{2} CH_{3} CH_$$

4.5 Exercise 2

- a) $CH_3CH_2COOH + NaOH \rightarrow CH_3CH_2COO^-Na^+ + H_2O$ 1.
 - b) $2CH_3CH_2COOH + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow 2CH_3CH_2COO^-Na^+ + CO_2 + H_2O$
 - c) HCOO⁻Na⁺ + HCl → HCOOH + NaCl
 - d) $2CH_3COO^-Na^+ + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2CH_3COOH + Na_2SO_4$
 - e) $2CH_3CH(CH_3)COOH + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow 2CH_3CH(CH_3)COO^-Na^+ + CO_2 + H_2O$
- 2. a) $CH_3CH_2COOH + CH_3OH == CH_3CH_2COOCH_3 + H_2O$ organic product = methyl propanoate
 - $CH_3COOH + CH_3CH(OH)CH_3 == CH_3COOCH(CH_3)CH_3 + H_2O$ b) organic product = methylethyl ethanoate
 - $HCOOH + CH_3CH_2CH_2OH == HCOOCH_2CH_2CH_3 + H_2O$ c) organic product = propyl methanoate
 - d) $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH + CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH == CH_3CH_2CH_2COOCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3 + H_2O$ organic product = butyl butanoate
- 3. a)

c)

$$H-c$$
 $O-CH_2-CH_3$
 $O-CH_3-CH_3$
 $O-CH_3-CH_3$
 $O-CH_3-CH_3$
 $O-CH_3-CH_3$

d)
$$_{H-c}$$
 $_{O-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{3}}^{O}$ + NaOH $_{O-Na^{+}}^{H-c}$ + $_{CH_{3}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-OH}^{O}$

4.

b)

Reaction (a) takes place in the stomach

The fatty acids are used in cell membranes

The glycerol is used as an energy source

Reaction (b) is carried out industrially

The glycerol is used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations

The carboxylate salts are used as soaps

4.5 Exercise 3

- 1. a) $CH_3CH_2COCl + 2NH_3 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CONH_2 + NH_4Cl$ organic product: propanamide
 - b) (CH₃CH₂CO)₂O + CH₃CH(OH)CH₃ → CH₃CH₂COOCH(CH₃)CH₃ + CH₃CH₂COOH organic products: methylethyl butanoate and butanoic acid
 - c) HCOCl + 2CH₃CH₂NH₂ → HCONHCH₂CH₃ + CH₃CH₂NH₃⁺Cl⁻ organic product: N-ethyl methanamide
 - d) $(CH_3CO)_2O + CH_3CH(NH_2)CH_3 \rightarrow CH_3CONHCH(CH_3)CH_3 + CH_3COOH$ organic products: N-methylethylethanamide and ethanoic acid
 - e) CH₃CH(CH₃)COCl + H₂O → CH₃CH(CH₃)COOH + HCl organic products: methylpropanoic acid

2. a)
$$H = -\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{C} + CH_3 - CH_2 - OH_3$$

c)
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - C - CH_3 -$$

d)
$$H \longrightarrow C \qquad \begin{array}{c} O \\ CI \end{array} \qquad CH_3 \longrightarrow CH_2 \longrightarrow NH_2$$

3. a)

- b) nucleophilic addition-elimination
- c) acid anhydride is cheaper than acyl chloride the acid anhydride reaction is less violent the acid anhydride reaction does not produce toxic fumes of HCl