Second Exam

Chemistry 3332

March 24, 2006
Name (PRINT) $\qquad$ Last, First

Signature

ID\#

Please circle class time.

Dr. Bean's 10:00 AM

Dr. Bean's 1:00 PM

| Page \# | Score |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. 12 pts. |  |
| 2. 15 pts . |  |
| 3. 18 pts. |  |
| 4. 18 pts . |  |
| 5. 13 pts. |  |
| 6. 12 pts . |  |
| 7. 12 pts . |  |

TOTAL $\qquad$

Note: Present your student ID when you return the exam booklet
A. Nomenclature: (12 points)

Give an acceptable IUPAC name for each of the following compounds. Be sure to indicate the stereochemistry where appropriate.
1.


2.

3.


B. Facts: (15 points total)

1. Place the compounds in increasing order of $\lambda_{\max }$ (wavelength) for the $\pi$ to $\pi^{*}$ transition observed in the UV spectrum. (shortest wavelength $=1$, longest wavelength $=3)(3$ pts. $)$

$\square$



$\square$
2. Place the compounds in order of increasing reaction rate with bromine in an electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction. ( $1=$ slowest rate, $3=$ fastest rate $)(3$ pts. $)$






3. Place the compounds in order of increasing reactivity in a nucleophilic addition reaction. ( 1 = least reactive, $3=$ most reactive) (3 pts.)




4. Label the compounds as aromatic (AR), antiaromatic (AA), or nonaromatic (NA). (You may assume all are planar.) (6 pts.)





$\square$
C. Reactions: Total $=36$ points, 6 points each

Please provide the major product or the reagents in the answer box. Be sure your drawing indicates stereochemistry if applicable. Partial credit is awarded only when intermediate products in a multi-step reaction are shown below the reaction.
1.


2.


$\square$
3.



4,

5.

6.




Provide a clear mechanism to explain the formation of the product. Use curved arrows to indicate "electron flow". Remember to show only one step at a time. Show all intermediates and all formal charges. When more than one resonance contributor may be drawn, be sure to draw the most stable contributor.


## E. Synthesis: 12 Points

Synthesize the molecule below using any of the following reagents: benzene, any stable, one carbon molecule, any inorganic reagents, any oxidizing or reducing agents, and any peroxyacids.


## F. Spectroscopy: 12 Points

A compound with the formula $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}$ exhibits the IR, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR and proton decoupled ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra shown below. Please identify this compound and draw the structure in the box provided below.





