AVERAGE: 67 LOW SCORE: 23 HIGH SCORE: 93,

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Student Name (first, last):			
Student Number:			

CHEMISTRY 3311 FIRST MIDTERM EXAMINATION

Josef Michl February 10, 2009

- 1. (20 points) Check the correct statements only: () In the ground electronic state, the π orbitals of ethylene contain six electrons. () An orbital is a region of space where an electron is likely to be found. (\not) The H-Br molecule contains a polar σ bond. (1) Fluorine is a more electronegative atom than iodine. () An electrostatic potential map (EPM) is a picture of the total electron density in a molecule, color coded to show areas of negative charge in red and areas of positive charge in blue. () Fluoroacetic acid, CH₂FCOOH, has a higher pK_a than acetic acid, CH₃COOH. (1) An electrostatic potential map (EPM) is a picture of the ease with which a positive point charge can be brought from infinity to various locations in a molecule (red, easier, and blue, harder). () CO₂ has a larger dipole moment than H₂O. () The molecule of ammonia, NH₃, is planar. (V) The molecule of boron trifluoride, BF₃, is planar. (*) A molecule of an alkene contains a C=C bond with approximately sp² hybridized carbon atoms. () Isobutane is a different name for 2-methylbutane. () The methyl cation, CH3+, has an octet of valence electrons on the carbon atom. (1) 1-Hexene and cyclohexane have the same unsaturation number. (1) 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene has a more negative heat of formation than 2-ethyl-1-butene. () In general, secondary carbocations are more stable than tertiary carbocations.
- irreversibly in the reaction.

 (**) According to the Hammond postulate, energies of transition states for reactions involving unstable intermediates resemble the energies of the intermediates themselves.

() A catalyst is a compound whose presence speeds up a reaction and which is consumed

(*) When the free energy of activation of a reaction is lowered, the reaction proceeds faster.

(The slowest step in a multistep reaction sequence is called the rate determining step.

2. (25 pts) Write a plausible mechanism for the acid-catalyzed hydration of propene (include all steps and intermediates and use curved arrows to indicate electron movement in each step).

3. (20 pts) Propose a reaction sequence for the synthesis of 1-bromo-1-methylcyclopentane (A) from hydroxymethylcyclopentane (B) and inorganic reagents. Show all steps and all reagents (no mechanisms, no curved arrows, no solvents).

A

B

CH

$$\frac{13c^{1}}{2}$$
 $\frac{13c^{1}}{2}$
 $\frac{13c^{1}}{2}$
 $\frac{13c^{1}}{2}$
 $\frac{13c^{1}}{2}$
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 $\frac{13c^{1}}{2}$

4. (10 pts) Draw the Newman projection of the most stable conformer of n-butane (view along the C(2)-C(3) axis) and write down the name of this conformation.

5. (10 pts) Draw the structural formula of (Z)-1-cyclopropyl-3-ethyl-4-isopropyl-3-decene.

6. (15 pts) Write the structures of the principal organic product in the following reactions. You do not need to show solvents, mechanisms, or curved arrows.

(a)
$$(CH_3)_2CH-CH=CH_2+HBr \rightarrow (CH_3)_2CR_1-CH_2CH_3$$