

**EXAM 1**  
**CHEMISTRY 220**  
Friday, September 24, 2010

NAME (print): \_\_\_\_\_

TA: \_\_\_\_\_ Sect. Day: \_\_\_\_\_ Sect. Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Take a few moments to look over the exam. Answer each question on the exam paper.

No calculators or electronic devices. You may use molecular models. Important clues and structures are in **bold**. There is a **Periodic Table** on page 7.

Do all **preliminary** drawing or computations on the work sheets at the end of the exam. The work sheets will not be graded. You may detach the work sheets from the exam.

The exam is 55 minutes.

**STOP** writing and hand in your exam when you are asked to do so.

**REMEMBER:** Neatness is to your advantage.

1. (20 pts) Conformation I \_\_\_\_\_

2. (20 pts) Conformation II \_\_\_\_\_

3. (25 pts.) Potpourri \_\_\_\_\_

4. (20 pts) Thermochemistry \_\_\_\_\_

5. (15 pts) Bonding/Orbitals \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Total (100 pts)

1. **Conformation I:** (20 pts) For the eclipsed and staggered conformations of 2,2-dimethylbutane viewed along the  $C_2-C_3$  sigma bond, **draw a Newman projection** of the **most** stable eclipsed and staggered conformations. Place the energies for each interaction in the Newman projections below. [Use the **circles** as templates for the Newman projections.] Calculate the total energy (kcal/mol) of both conformations. Place your answer in the appropriate **box**. [H/H, eclipsed, 1.0 kcal/mol;  $CH_3/H$  eclipsed, 1.3 kcal/mol;  $CH_3/CH_3$ , eclipsed, 3.0 kcal/mol;  $CH_3/CH_3$ , gauche, 0.9 kcal/mol.] **Show your work!**



Staggered

Eclipsed

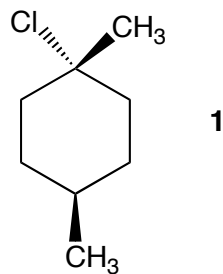
Energy



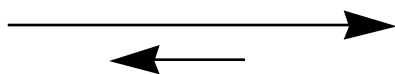
Energy



2. **Conformation II:** (20 pts) Consider the stereoisomer of 1-chloro-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane (**1**) shown here.



a) (10 pts) **Draw** the chair conformations below so that the equilibrium arrows are correct. Be sure all groups are **clearly** labeled axial or equatorial.



chair A

chair B

b) (10 pts) What is the value of  $\Delta(\Delta G^\circ)$  for the above equilibrium given the following A-values for the monosubstituted (X) cyclohexane: X = Cl = 0.5 kcal/mol; X = CH<sub>3</sub> = 1.8 kcal/mol; X = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> = 1.9 kcal/mol? **Show calculations.**

Chair A energy = \_\_\_\_\_

Chair B energy = \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Potpourri:** (25 pts.; equal weight) **Circle** the best answer(s) where applicable in each of the following:

a) **Estimate** the difference in the heat of combustion and heat of formation in kcal/mol for *cis*- and *trans*-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane. **Explain briefly.**

b) **Circle** the “acids” that are readily deprotonated by n-butyllithium (n-CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Li).

ethanol

CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>HNH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>

acetylene

c) **Circle** the species with sp<sup>2</sup> hybrid **atoms**.

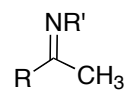
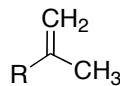
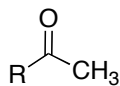
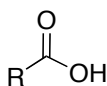
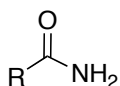
HCN

ethylene

CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>=C=CH<sub>2</sub>[BeCl<sub>3</sub>]<sup>-1</sup>

d) **Briefly** explain and illustrate why ClCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl has a net dipole while *trans*-ClCH=CHCl does not. [Newman projections of the most stable conformations of 1,2-dichloroethane might be helpful.]

e) The following “acids” all have resonance stabilized conjugate bases. Rank these acids (low pK<sub>a</sub> to high pK<sub>a</sub>) with the numbers 1 – 5, respectively. [Most acidic gets number 1.]



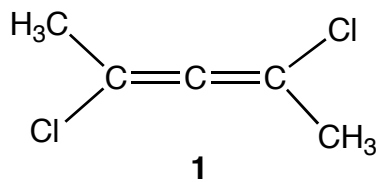
4. **Thermochemistry:** (20 pts.) n-Heptane ( $\Delta H_f^\circ = -44.8$  kcal/mol) and 2-methylhexane ( $\Delta H_f^\circ = -46.6$  kcal/mol) both have the formula  $C_7H_{16}$ .

a) (5 pts.) What type of isomers are they?

b) (5 pts.) What is the difference in their heats of combustion?

c) (10 pts.) Prove part b) with a “Standard State” illustration of the combustion of the two isomers. [Your diagram should show the products of combustion and the number of moles of each.] Write an equation for the heat of combustion of n-heptane using its heat of formation.

5. **Bonding/Orbitals:** (15 pts) The “planar” compound **1** has a dipole moment. **Explain** and **illustrate** with an orbital diagram how this is possible.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Periodic Table**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

8

Work Sheet



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

9

## Work Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

10

Work Sheet