## EXAM 1 Organic Chemistry

Chemistry 220a Friday, September 24, 1999

NAME (print):			
TA:	Day:	Section Time:	

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

Important points are in **bold**.

Do all **preliminary** drawing or computations on the **Work Sheets** at the end of the exam. **They will not be graded.** 

A Periodic Table is at the end of the exam should you need it.

The exam is 55 minutes.

**STOP** writing when you are told to do so.

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

1. (26 pts)

2. (24 pts)

3. (15 pts)

4. (20 pts)

5. (15 pts)



The Tetrahedral Carbon 1874-1999

Total (100 pts)

1) (26 pts) The terpene limonene (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>) **1**, a constituent of lemon grass, reacts with 2 equivalents of hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst to produce two compounds, **2** and **3**, both of which have the molecular formula  $C_{10}H_{20}$ .



a) (2 pts) In a **single** word, what is the relationship between cycloalkanes 2 and 3?

b) (12 pts) Draw a 3D view of each cycloalkane in its two chair conformations with the **more stable** and **less stable** conformations in their proper location. [Note the direction of the equilibrium arrows.]



Problem 1 is continued on the next page

c) (12 pts, equally weighted) One of the cycloalkanes has an energy difference ( G<sup>o</sup>) of 0.4 kcal/mol between its chair conformations. Which cycloalkane is it?

i) Structure number goes here ---> \_\_\_\_\_ Is it cis or trans? \_\_\_\_\_

Given  $G^{o}=1.7$  kcal/mol for the difference in energy between the axial and equatorial chair conformations of methylcyclohexane, what is the value of  $G^{o}$  for isopropylcyclohexane? **Show work**.

ii) Answer goes here ----> \_\_\_\_\_ kcal/mol

What is the difference in energy ( G<sup>o</sup>) between the chair conformations of the **other** cycloalkane (not the one in 1ci above)? **Show work**.

iii) Answer goes here ---> \_\_\_\_\_ kcal/mol

2) (24 pts) To analyze the barrier of rotation about the C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> bond of 2,3-dimethylbutane, there are three staggered conformations and three eclipsed conformations to consider. [Data: H/H eclipsed, 1.0 kcal/mol; CH<sub>3</sub>/H eclipsed, 1.3 kcal/mol; CH<sub>3</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>, eclipsed, 3.0 kcal/mol; CH<sub>3</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>, gauche, 0.9 kcal/mol]

a) (12 pts) Draw a **Newman projection** of the **most stable** conformation and **determine** its energy. **Label** interactions with their appropriate values.

b) (12 pts) Draw a **3D** (sawhorse) structure of the least stable conformation and determine its energy. Label interactions with their appropriate values. [You may use "CH<sub>3</sub>" as opposed to drawing the methyl groups. [You need only draw the bonds with their substituents emanating from  $C_2$  and  $C_3$ .]



- a) C-H bond length in an alkane
  - 1.54 Å 154° 1.1 cm 1.1 Å 109° 28'
- b) Compounds with a net dipole moment



- c) Number the following acids in order of **increasing pKa** value (lowest = 1, highest = 5).
  - HBr ammonia acetic acid cyclopentane methanol
- d) This year, 1999, is the 125th anniversary of the tetrahedral carbon concept proposed by

Kekule	van't Hoff	Liebig	Baeyer	Berzelius		
e) Which of the following term(s) applies to cyclopropane?						
CH bond eclipsi	ng flagpole i	nteraction	angle strain			
g	auche interactions	reson	ance			

4) (20 pts) Structure **1** is a poor rendering of ethylene (ethene).



a) (5 pts) What is wrong with structure **1** as it is drawn?

b) (15 pts) Use molecular orbitals to provide a proper representation of ethylene. **Include** and **label** orbitals, bond angles (approximate) and types of bonds.

5) (15 pts, equal weight) Complete the following:



e) Name the two functional groups in (d) other than the aromatic (benzene) ring.

## Work Sheets --- They will not be graded

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**Periodic Table**