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You may use model kits but no other material with chemical information without instructor approval.

Please do not use ipods or other music players.

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079																	helium 2 He 4.0026	
lithium 3 Li 6.941	beryllium 4 Be 9.0122											boron 5 B 10.811	carbon 6 C 12.011	nitrogen 7 N 14.007	oxygen 8 O 15.999	fluorine 9 F 18.998	neon 10 Ne 20.180	
sodium 11 Na 22.990	magnesium 12 Mg 24.305											aluminum 13 Al 26.982	silicon 14 Si 28.086	phosphorus 15 P 30.974	sulfur 16 S 32.065	chlorine 17 Cl 35.453	argon 18 Ar 39.948	
potassium 19 K 39.098	calcium 20 Ca 40.078	scandium 21 Sc 44.956	titanium 22 Ti 47.867	vanadium 23 V 50.942	chromium 24 Cr 51.996	manganese 25 Mn 54.938	iron 26 Fe 55.845	cobalt 27 Co 58.933	nickel 28 Ni 58.693	copper 29 Cu 63.546	zinc 30 Zn 65.39	gallium 31 Ga 69.723	germanium 32 Ge 72.61	arsenic 33 As 74.922	selenium 34 Se 78.96	bromine 35 Br 79.904	krypton 36 Kr 83.80	
rubidium 37 Rb 85.468	strontium 38 Sr 87.62	yttrium 39 Y 88.906	zirconium 40 Zr 91.224	niobium 41 Nb 92.906	molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94	technetium 43 Tc [98]	ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07	rhodium 45 Rh 102.91	palladium 46 Pd 106.42	silver 47 Ag 107.87	cadmium 48 Cd 112.41	indium 49 In 114.82	tin 50 Sn 118.71	antimony 51 Sb 121.76	tellurium 52 Te 127.60	iodine 53 I 126.90	xenon 54 Xe 131.29	
cesium 55 Cs 132.91	barium 56 Ba 137.33	57-70 *	lutetium 71 Lu 174.97	hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	tantalum 73 Ta 180.95	tungsten 74 W 183.84	rhenium 75 Re 186.21	osmium 76 Os 190.23	iridium 77 Ir 192.22	platinum 78 Pt 195.08	gold 79 Au 196.97	mercury 80 Hg 200.59	thallium 81 Tl 204.38	lead 82 Pb 207.2	bismuth 83 Bi 208.98	polonium 84 Po [209]	astatine 85 At [210]	radon 86 Rn [222]
francium 87 Fr [223]	radium 88 Ra [226]	89-102 **	lawrencium 103 Lr [262]	rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]	dubnium 105 Db [262]	seaborgium 106 Sg [269]	bohrium 107 Bh [264]	hassium 108 Hs [269]	meitnerium 109 Mt [269]	ununilium 110 Uun [271]	unununium 111 Uuu [272]	unubium 112 Uub [277]	ununquadium 114 Uuq [289]					

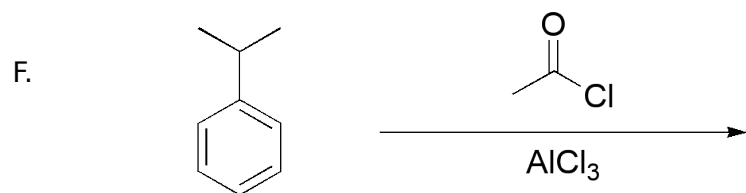
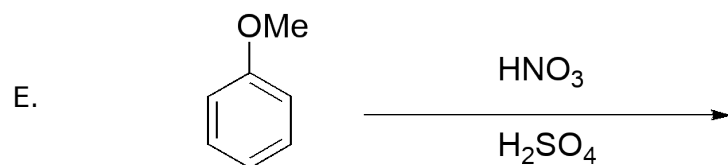
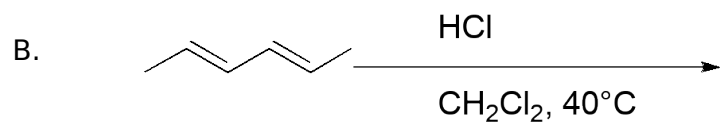
* Lanthanide series

lanthanum 57 La 138.91	cerium 58 Ce 140.12	praseodymium 59 Pr 140.91	neodymium 60 Nd 144.24	promethium 61 Pm [145]	samarium 62 Sm 150.36	europium 63 Eu 151.96	gadolinium 64 Gd 157.25	terbium 65 Tb 158.93	dysprosium 66 Dy 162.50	holmium 67 Ho 164.93	erbium 68 Er 167.26	thulium 69 Tm 168.93	ytterbium 70 Yb 173.04
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** Actinide series

actinium 89 Ac [227]	thorium 90 Th 232.04	protactinium 91 Pa 231.04	uranium 92 U 238.03	neptunium 93 Np [237]	plutonium 94 Pu [244]	americium 95 Am [243]	curium 96 Cm [247]	berkelium 97 Bk [247]	californium 98 Cf [251]	einsteinium 99 Es [252]	fermium 100 Fm [257]	mendelevium 101 Md [258]	nobelium 102 No [259]
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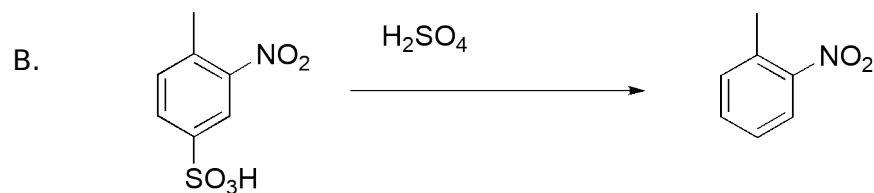
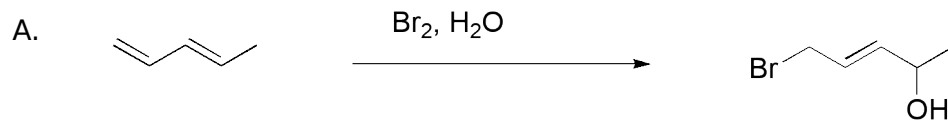
1. (30 points) Write the expected product(s) for each of the following reactions. Specify stereochemistry where appropriate, and include all expected organic products.



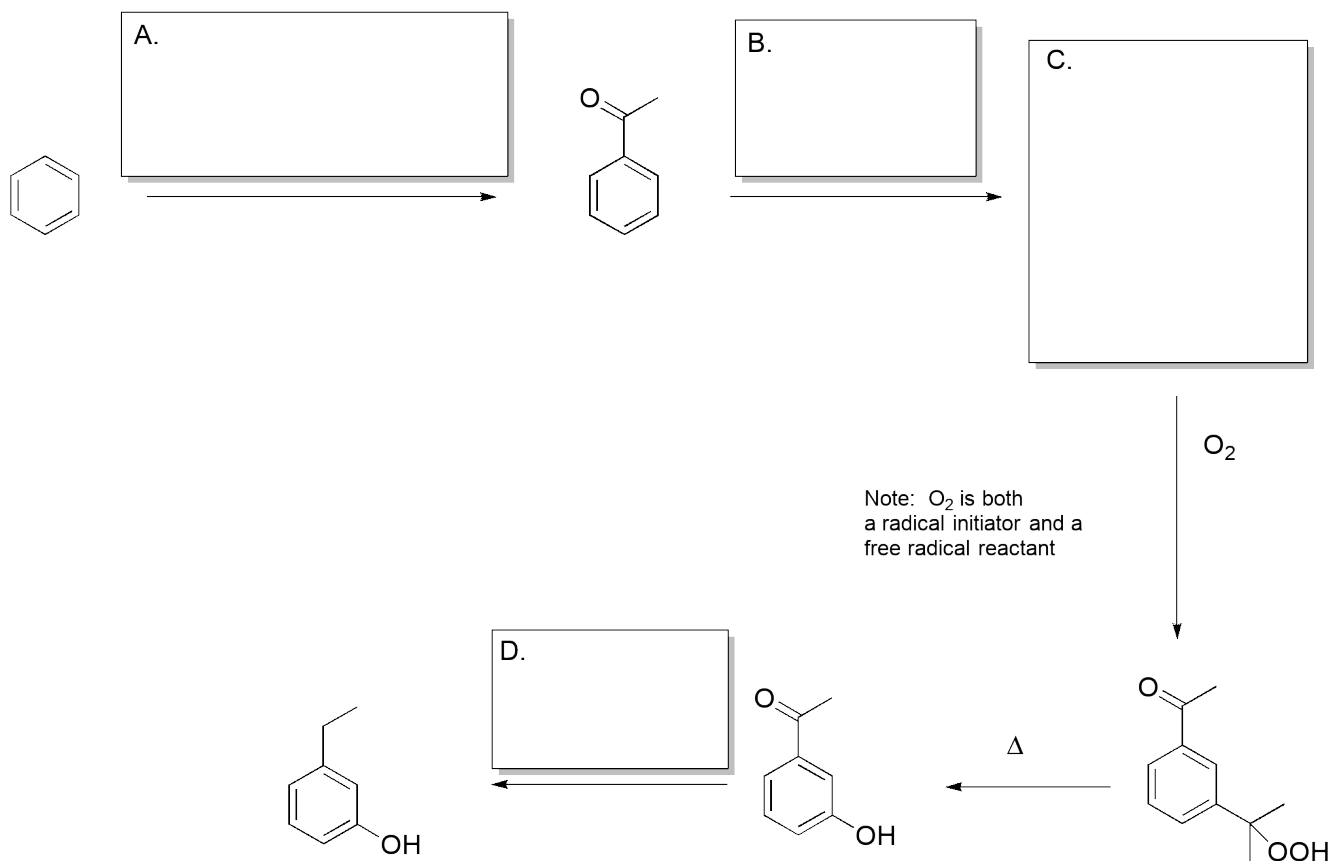
2. (25 points) Write (over the arrow) the reagents and/or conditions needed to accomplish the following transformations.



3. (20 points) Write multistep mechanisms (using the correct electron-pushing formalism, and as many steps as needed) for each of the following transformations. Be sure to draw resonance structures for any intermediate so stabilized.

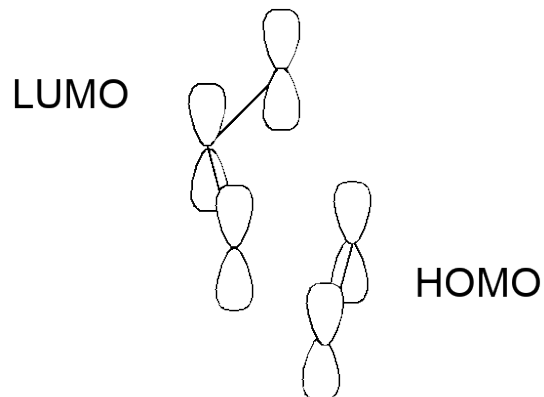
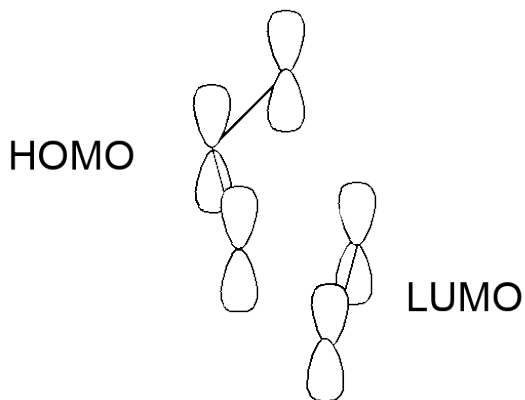


4. (16 points) Using multistep synthesis, show how to make 3-ethylphenol, a compound with two o/p-directors arranged meta to each other.

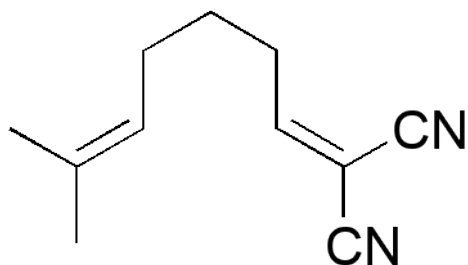


5. (9 points) The reaction of ozone with an alkene is thought to be a concerted pericyclic reaction like the Diels-Alder reaction.

A. Sketch the two HOMO-LUMO interactions between ozone and an alkene. Fill in the correct wavefunction phases by shading the appropriate parts of the p orbitals. (If the particular p orbital is on a node, leave it completely blank.)



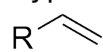

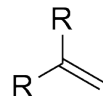

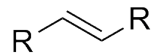
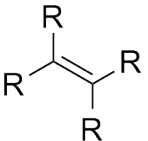
B. Given that thermodynamically, ozone is an oxidant and thus electron poor, explain which alkene in the following molecule would react faster (or if they are expected to react at the same rate) in an ozonolysis and why.



Bond strengths (kcal/mol):

F-F	38
Cl-Cl	58
Br-Br	46
I-I	36
H-F	136
H-Cl	103
H-Br	87
H-I	71
CH ₃ -H	105
CH ₃ CH ₂ -H	101
(CH ₃) ₂ CH-H	98.5
(CH ₃) ₃ C-H	96.5
CH ₃ -F	110
CH ₃ -Cl	85
CH ₃ -Br	70
CH ₃ -I	57
CH ₃ CH ₂ -F	111
CH ₃ CH ₂ -Cl	84
CH ₃ CH ₂ -Br	70
CH ₃ CH ₂ -I	56
(CH ₃) ₂ CH-F	111
(CH ₃) ₂ CH-Cl	84
(CH ₃) ₂ CH-Br	71
(CH ₃) ₂ CH-I	56
(CH ₃) ₃ C-F	110
(CH ₃) ₃ C-Cl	85
(CH ₃) ₃ C-Br	71
(CH ₃) ₃ C-I	55

Typical Heats of Hydrogenation

	-30 kcal/mol		-28.2 kcal/mol
	-27.9 kcal/mol		-26.5 kcal/mol
	-27.4 kcal/mol		-26.3 kcal/mol