Summer 2019 Org II Exam #3 Ch 20-21 (50 points)

Name: _____

1-10) are True or False (10pts)

1) Carboxylic acid derivatives are compounds that can be hydrolyzed to produce carboxylic acids.

2) CH_3CN is correctly IUPAC named as ETHANENITRILE.

3) Exothermic reactions have early transition states (according to the Hammond Postulate).

4) Diazomethane (CH_2N_2) converts carboxylic acids into methyl esters.

5) Esters are more reactive than anhydrides in nucleophilic acyl substitution reactions.

6) Carboxylic acids can be reduced all the way to primary amides by using an excess of $LiAlH_4$ followed by H_3O^+.

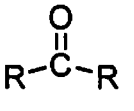
7) Nucleophilic acyl substitution reactions proceed through a one-step (*concerted*) mechanism.

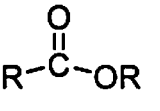
8) Oxidative cleavage of (*Z*)-Hex-3-ene produces ethanoic acid.

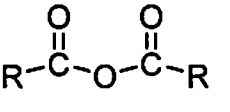
9) Lactones are cyclic amides.

10) Acetals have the same number of oxygen atoms as carboxylic acids.

11-13) Name the general classes (*functional groups*) of these organic compounds. (3pts)

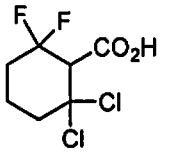


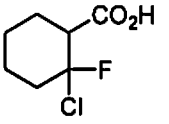


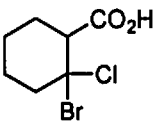


14) Circle the *strongest* acid in the following threesomes. (3pts)

(a)

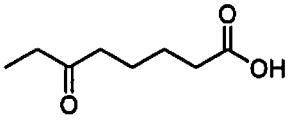


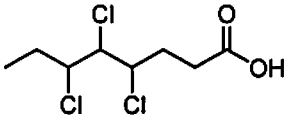


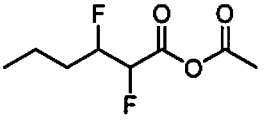


(b) CH_3-CO_2H CH_3CH_2-O-H CH_3CH_2-O-O-H

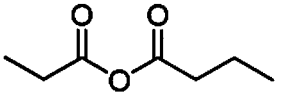
(c)

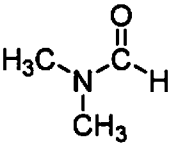




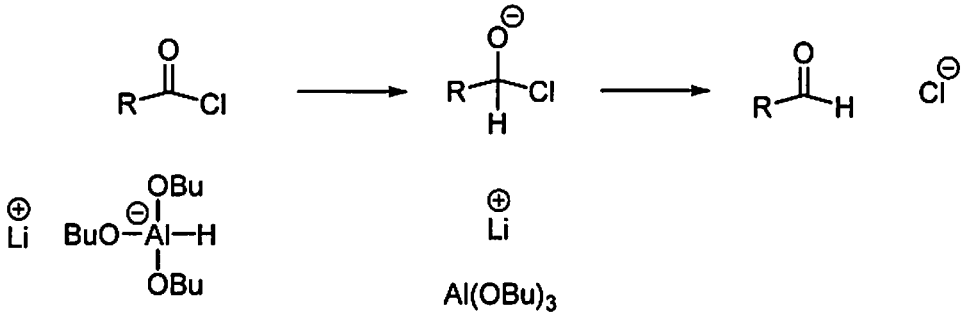


15) Name the following molecules in IUPAC acceptable terms. (3+3=6pts)





16) Acid chlorides react with lithium aluminum tri(ᵗbutoxy)hydride, $LiAl(OBu)_3H$, as shown below:



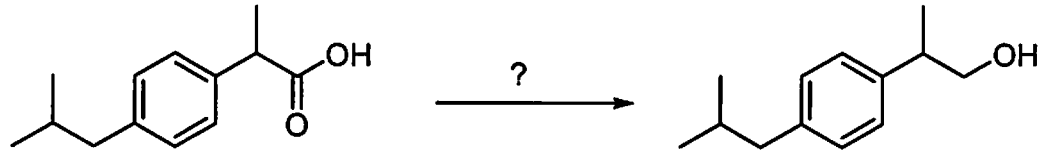
i) Draw in the curly arrows to complete this mechanism. (3pts)

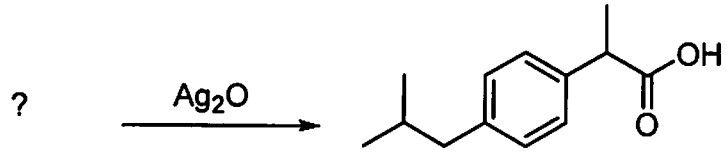
ii) What (organic) functional group is produced in this reaction? (1pt)

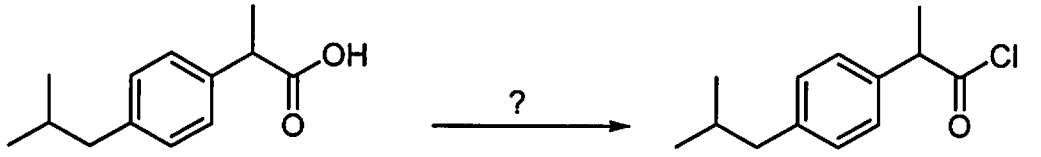
17) Draw the following molecules in line angle (*stick figure*) form. (3+3=6pts)

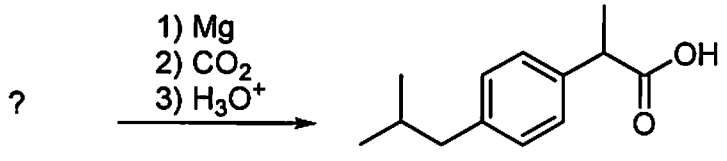
Butylethanoate *2-Chloropropanoyl bromide*

18) Fill in the missing starting materials, and reagents, for these four transformations involving the famous carboxylic acid known as Ibuprofen. (2+2+2+2=8pts)





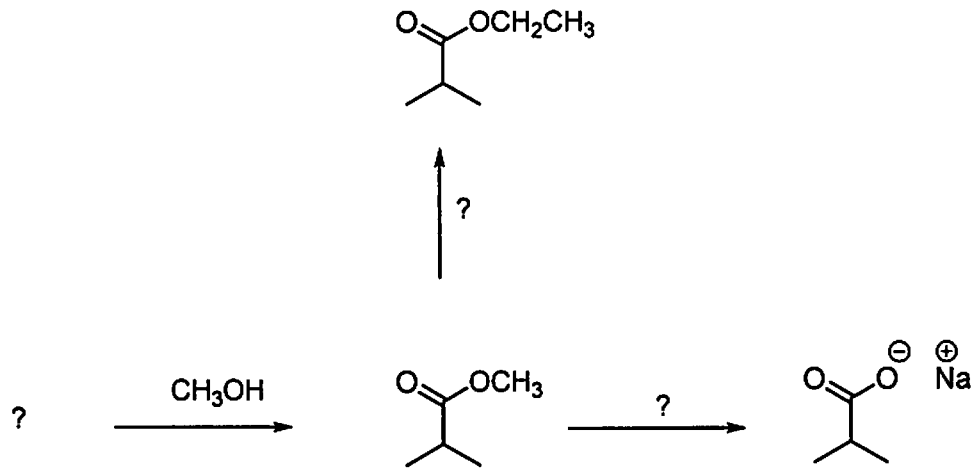




19) (2+2=4pts) Write the mechanism (*i.e. curly arrows*) for the reaction of:

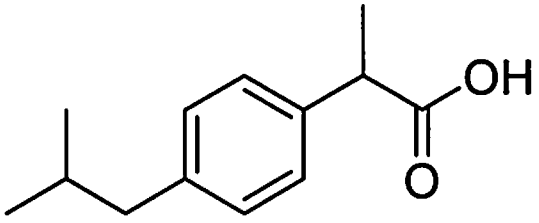
AMINE + CARBOXYLIC ACID → AMMONIUM CARBOXYLATE

20) Fill in the missing starting material, and reagents, for these three transformations. (2+2+2=6pts)



******BONUS QUESTION (up to 3 points)******

Below is **Ibuprofen**, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used for treating pain, fever, and inflammation. It is available under trade names, including Advil and Motrin. It is the #1 selling OTC pain reliever in the USA.

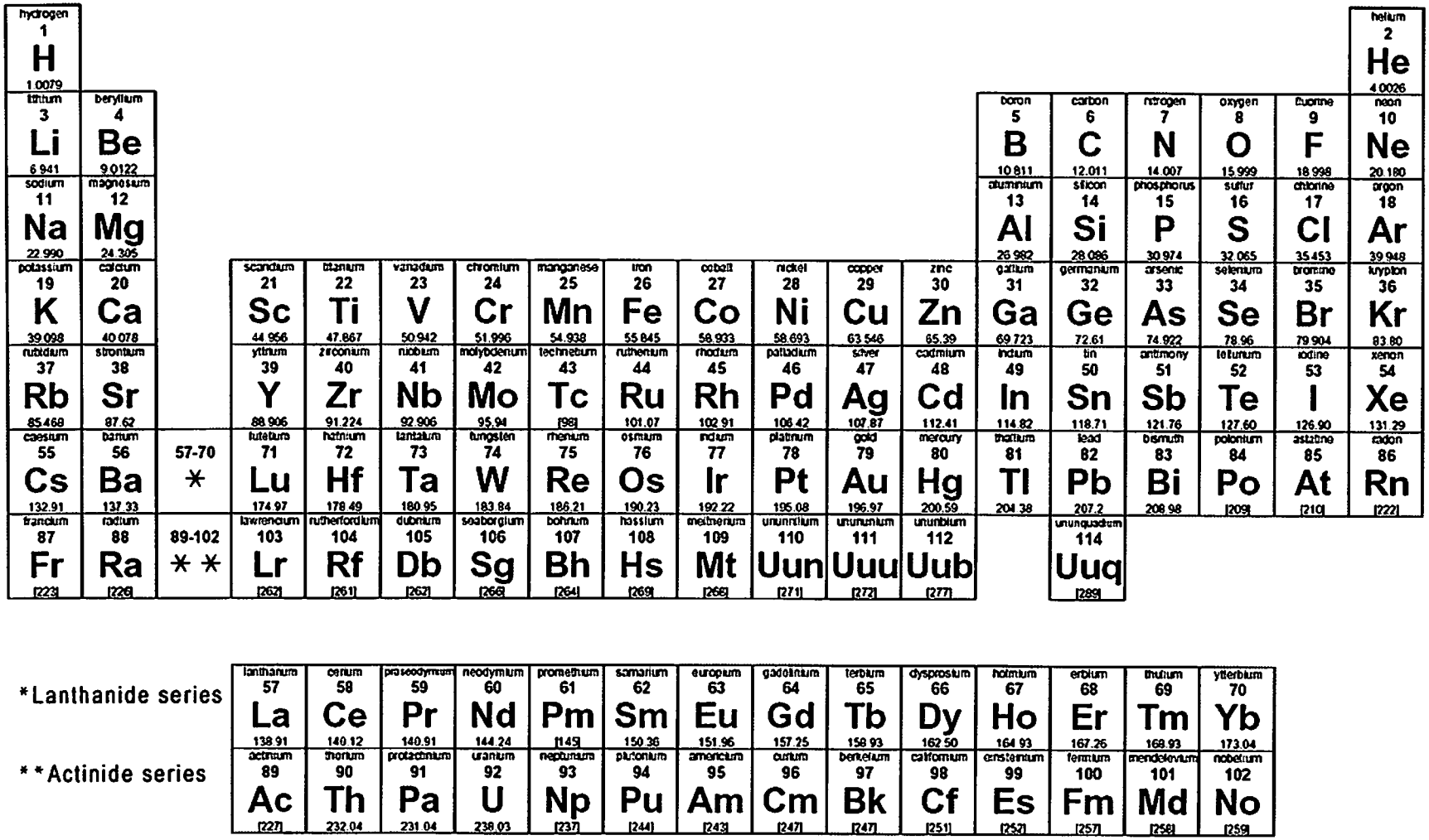


The name IBUPROFEN comes from corruptions or contractions of its structural name.

What is the connection or relationship between "IBU" and the left hand side substituent?

What is the connection or relationship between "PRO" and the right hand side substituent?

What is the connection or relationship between "FEN" and the aromatic ring?


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
aluminium 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
caesium 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
89-102 * *
lawrencium 103 Lr [262]
rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]
dubnium 105 Db [262]
seaborgium 106 Sg [266]
bohrium 107 Bh [264]
hassium 108 Hs [269]
meitnerium 109 Mt [268]
ununnilium 110 Uun [271]
unununium 111 Uuu [272]
ununbium 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
**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]

Summer 2019 Org II Exam #3 Ch 20-21 (50 points)

Name: $LiAlH_4$ + Errors → Good score (reducing your errors!)

1-10) are True or False (10pts)

1) Carboxylic acid derivatives are compounds that can be hydrolyzed to produce carboxylic acids. T

2) CH_3CN is correctly IUPAC named as ETHANENITRILE. T

3) Exothermic reactions have early transition states (according to the Hammond Postulate). T

4) Diazomethane (CH_2N_2) converts carboxylic acids into methyl esters. T

5) Esters are more reactive than anhydrides in nucleophilic acyl substitution reactions. false

6) Carboxylic acids can be reduced all the way to primary amides by using an excess of $LiAlH_4$ followed by H_3O^+. false

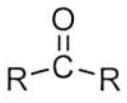
7) Nucleophilic acyl substitution reactions proceed through a one-step (*concerted*) mechanism. false

8) Oxidative cleavage of (*Z*)-Hex-3-ene produces ethanoic acid. false

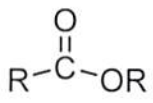
9) Lactones are cyclic amides. False

10) Acetals have the same number of oxygen atoms as carboxylic acids. T

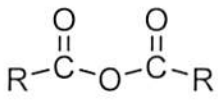
11-13) Name the general classes (*functional groups*) of these organic compounds. (3pts)



Ketone



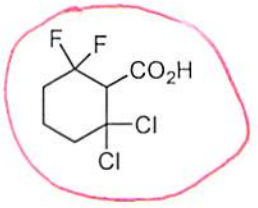
Ester

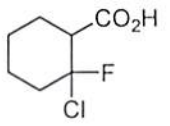


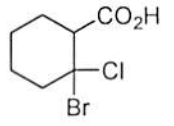
Anhydride

14) Circle the *strongest* acid in the following threesomes. (3pts)

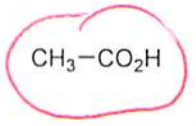
(a)

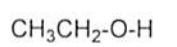


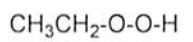




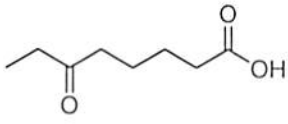
(b)

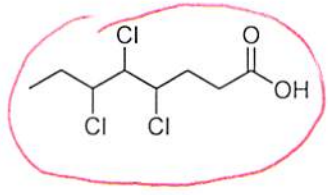


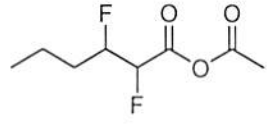




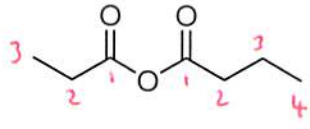
(c)



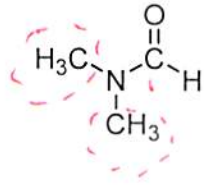




15) Name the following molecules in IUPAC acceptable terms. (3+3=6pts)

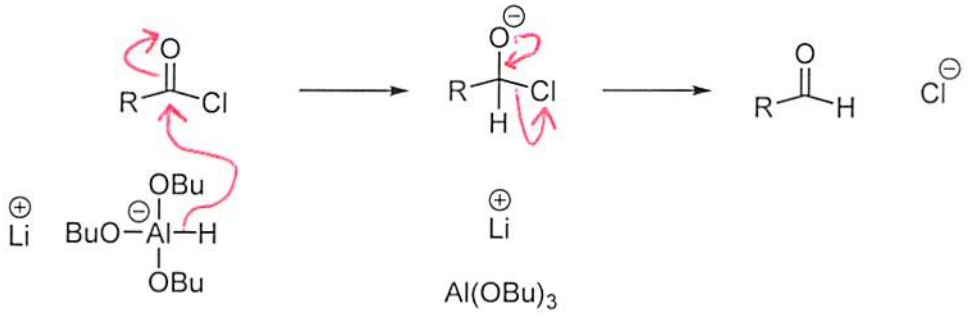


Butanoic Propanoic Anhydride



N,N-dimethylmethanamide

16) Acid chlorides react with lithium aluminum tri(ᵗbutoxy)hydride, $LiAl(OBu)_3H$, as shown below:

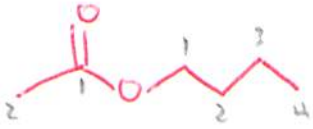


i) Draw in the curly arrows to complete this mechanism. (3pts) ✓

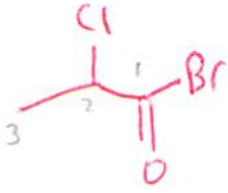
ii) What (organic) functional group is produced in this reaction? (1pt) Aldehyde

17) Draw the following molecules in line angle (*stick figure*) form. (3+3=6pts)

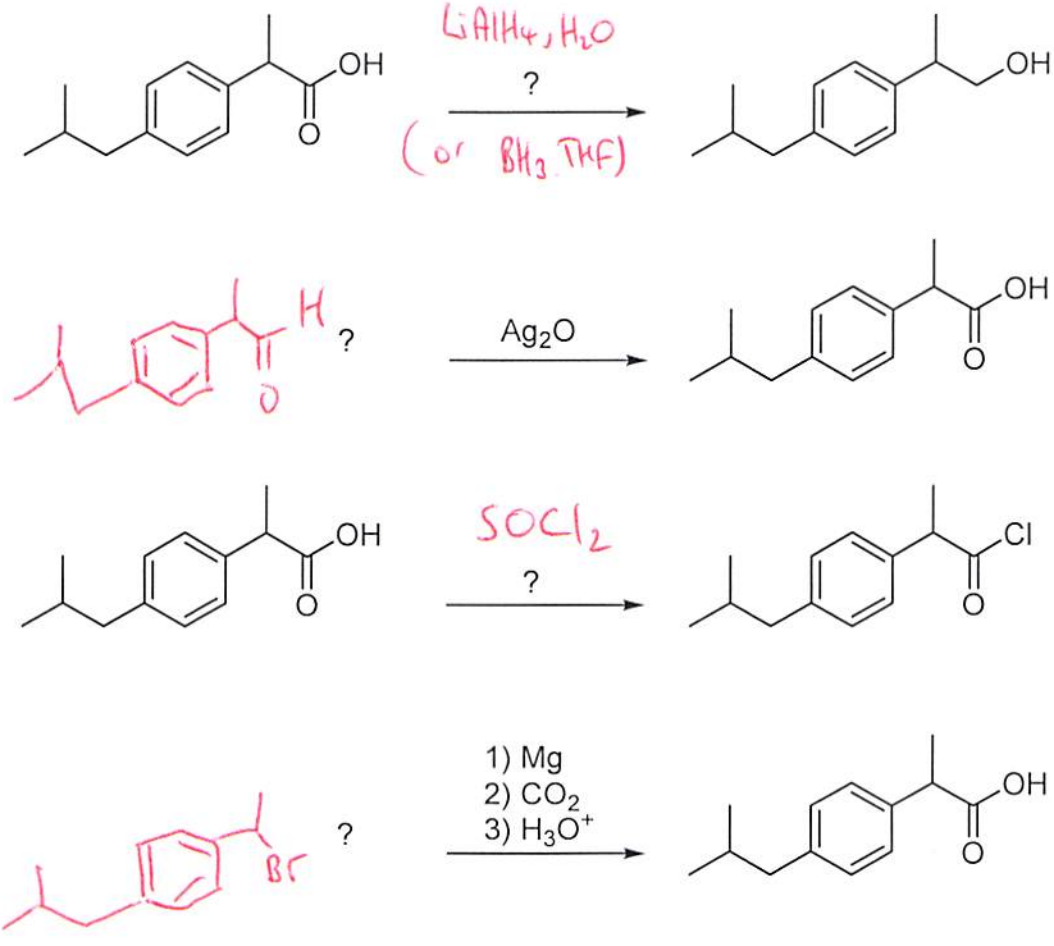
Butylethanoate



2-Chloropropanoyl bromide



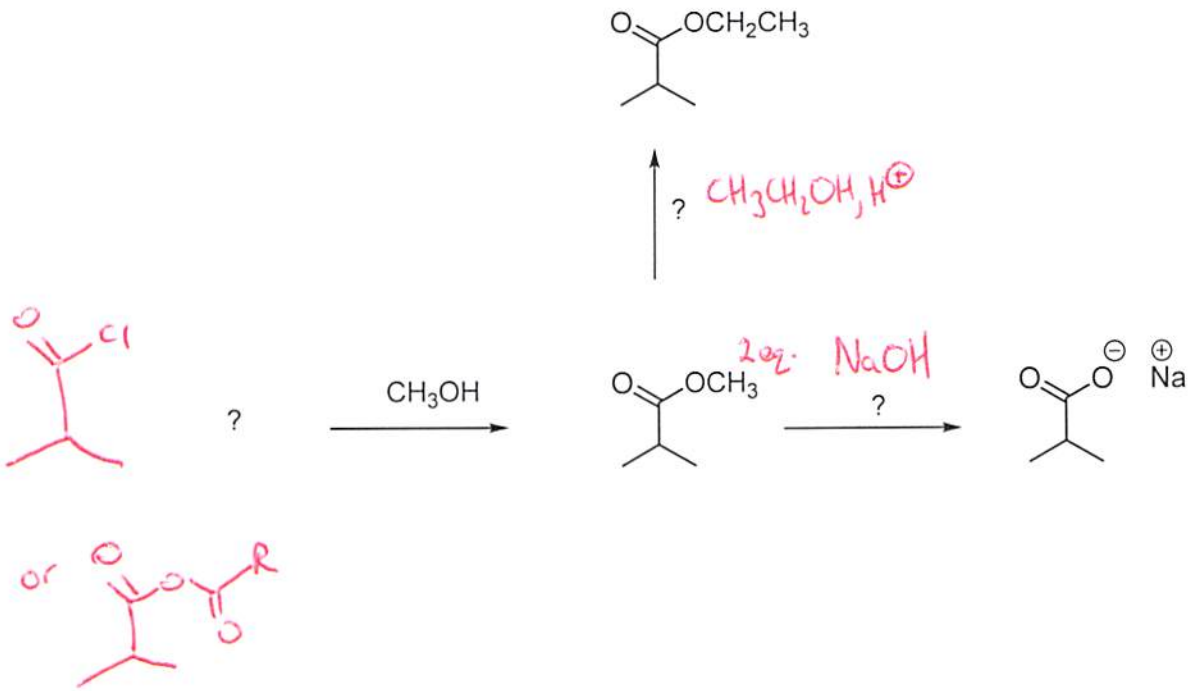
18) Fill in the missing starting materials, and reagents, for these four transformations involving the famous carboxylic acid known as Ibuprofen. (2+2+2+2=8pts)



19) (2+2=4pts) Write the mechanism (*i.e. curly arrows*) for the reaction of:

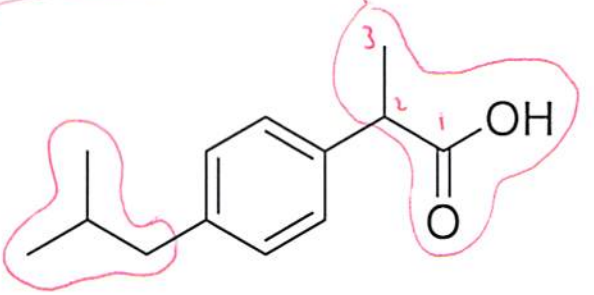
AMINE + CARBOXYLIC ACID → AMMONIUM CARBOXYLATE

20) Fill in the missing starting material, and reagents, for these three transformations. (2+2+2=6pts)



******BONUS QUESTION (up to 3 points)******

Below is **Ibuprofen**, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used for treating pain, fever, and inflammation. It is available under trade names, including Advil and Motrin. It is the #1 selling OTC pain reliever in the USA.



The name IBUPROFEN comes from corruptions or contractions of its structural name.

What is the connection or relationship between "IBU" and the left hand side substituent?

This is an 'Isobutyl' substituent, hence 'IBU'

What is the connection or relationship between "PRO" and the right hand side substituent?

This is a Propanoic acid substituent, hence 'PRO'

What is the connection or relationship between "FEN" and the aromatic ring?

The aromatic ring is a 'Phenyl' ring, which sounds like 'fen'.