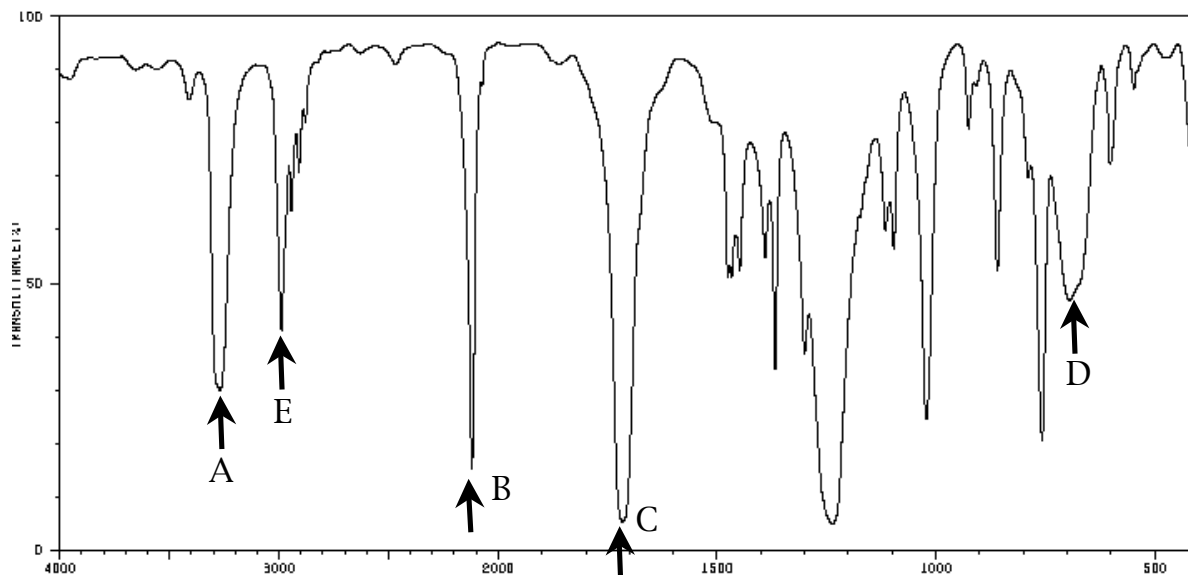


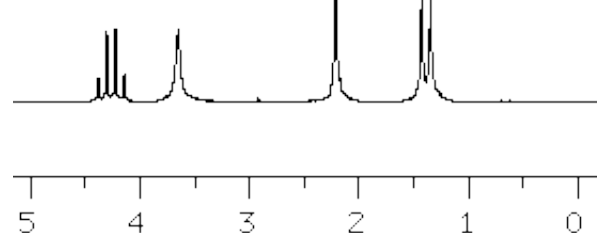
Chemistry 125 Seventh Examination
 April 13, 2007

Name _____

1. (12 min) One of spectra below is for ethyl propiolate, $\text{H-C}\equiv\text{C-C}(=\text{O})\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$, the other for acetoin, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(=\text{O})\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_3$.
Label each spectrum with the compound name **and explain** with just a few words **every** significant PMR peak and the four IR peaks labeled **A-D**. (E) is given as an example.



(E) alkane C-H stretch, high frequency because H is so light



2. (3 min) Explain what a “normal mode” means in the context of the “fingerprint region” of IR spectra.

3. (9 min) Suggest reagent(s) to achieve each of the following purposes: [Just list reagent(s) - NO mechanism required]

a) converting an internal alkyne into a *cis* double bond

b) converting an internal alkyne to a terminal alkyne

c) converting a terminal alkyne into a ketone

d) converting a terminal alkyne into an aldehyde

e) converting a C=C double bond into a C=O double bond

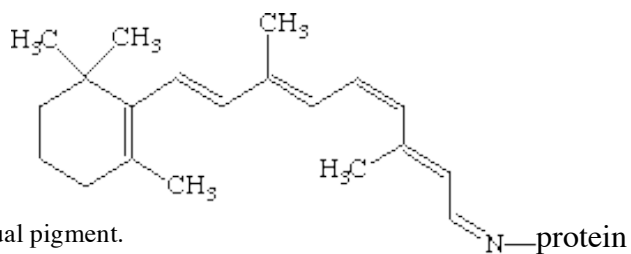
f) converting a C=O double bond into a C=C double bond

4. (4 min) Explain *why* different kinds of magnetic fields are appropriate for chemical NMR and medical MRI.

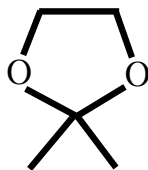
5. (5 min) Answer A **OR** B, **NOT BOTH**

(A) In studying the mechanism of lanosterol biosynthesis using NMR and ^{13}C double-labeled isopentenyl pyrophosphate, why is it crucial that most of the isopentenyl pyrophosphate not be labeled at all? That is, **why** was **dilute** double labeling used?

(B) Explain why this molecule on the right is well suited to be the visual pigment.



6. (7 min) Show the mechanism for acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of the following molecule to 1,2-ethanediol and acetone. Use **curved arrows**. Several steps are required



7. (10 min) Historically organic chemists speak of “electrophilic” addition of CCl_2 to the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ group of an alkene and “nucleophilic” addition of CH_3Li to the $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group of a ketone. Draw pictures to explain in terms of the *shapes* of *reagent* HOMO and LUMOs, and *transition state structures*, how these processes are fundamentally similar.