

Name: _____

Chem 41c Quiz 4

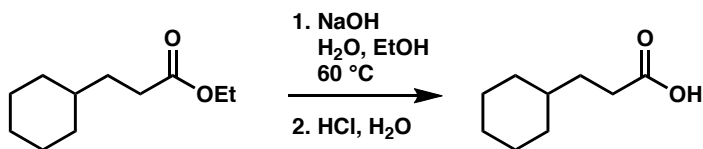
Stoltz, Spring 2009

May 8, 2009

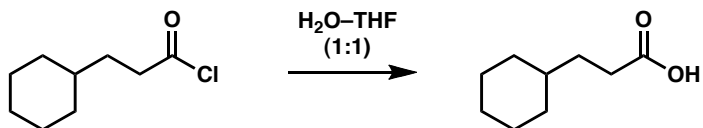
You have 25 min to take this quiz. It is closed note, closed book, and no collaboration is allowed. Please do not discuss the quiz with anyone until you receive it back graded. Place a box around your answers. There is no partial credit.

Predict the products (if any) of the following reactions: (5 points each)

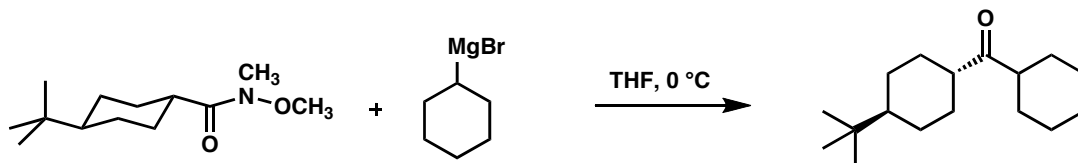
1.



2.

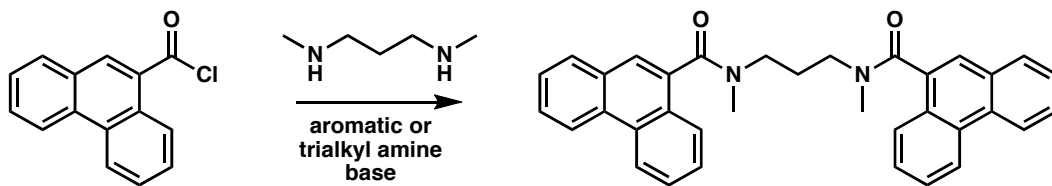


3.



Provide reagents for the following transformations. (5 points each)

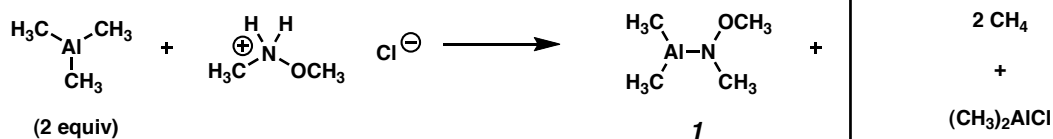
4.



Bonus (5 points)

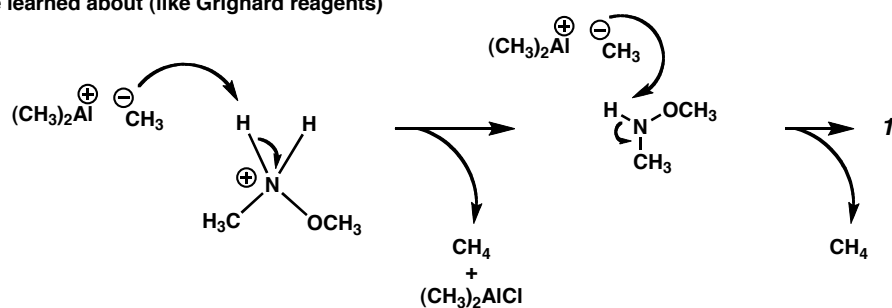
In class we learned that reagent **1** was useful for the conversion of esters to Weinreb amide derivatives. Reagent **1** is formed by mixing 2 equivalents of Me_3Al with $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_3(\text{OCH}_3)\text{Cl}$.

1. Balance the equation by adding the missing other products.
2. Draw a mechanism for the formation of **1** from these reagents.



In a very basic way...this is the mechanism:

-you can think of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al}$ like other organometallics you have learned about (like Grignard reagents)



other products

<http://www.ktf-split.hr/periodni/en/>

(1) Pure Appl. Chem., 73, No. 4, 667-683 (2001)

Relative atomic mass is shown with two significant figures. For elements having no stable nuclides, the value enclosed in brackets indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope of the element.

However three such elements (Th, Pa, and U) do have a characteristic terrestrial isotopic composition, and for these an atomic weight is tabulated.

ACTINIDE														
89 (227)	90 232.04	91 231.04	92 238.03	93 (237)	94 (244)	95 (243)	96 (247)	97 (247)	98 (251)	99 (252)	100 (257)	101 (258)	102 (259)	103 (262)
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
ACTINIUM	THORIUM	PROTACTINIUM	URANIUM	NEPTUNIUM	PLUTONIUM	AMERICIUM	CURIUM	BERKELIUM	CALIFORNIUM	ENSTENIUM	FERMIUM	MEISELIUM	NOBELIUM	LAWRENCIUM