Test 4 Spring 2005

1._____

7. _____

1. (3 pts. each) Determine whether the indicated H atoms are diastereotopic, thus chemically inequivalent.



2. For the following molecules, (a. 4 pts. each) indicate the number of peaks that you expect to observe in the ¹H NMR spectrum, (b. 4 pts. each) indicate their relative positions (label each chemically inequivalent H with a letter. Use the letter "a" for the peak that is furthest upfield and label the rest alphabetically in order of increasing chemical shift), and (c. 4 pts each) indicate the relative areas (the integration) of each peak.
i. ii. O

ii. Ο,

3. (3 pts each) Determine the multiplicity of the resonance peaks attributed to the indicated proton(s).





4. (10 pts) When 2-chlorobutane is converted to a cation (drawn below) in a mass spectrometer it can undergo homolytic and heterolytic bond cleavage to produce molecular fragments. Draw the products from the two possible homolytic cleavages.



- 5. On the following page there is a 1H NMR and a $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR for a molecule with the formula $C_3H_8O.$
- a. (10 pts) Determine the structure of the molecule.
- b. (4 pts) Assign the peaks in the ¹H NMR
- c. (3 pts) Assign the peaks in the ${}^{13}\text{C}\{^{1}\text{H}\}$ NMR.





a. (6 pts) Determine the formula of the ion with an m/z ratio of 87.

- b. (2 pts) To produce an ion with an m/z ratio of 87, what fragment must be lost from the parent ion?
- c. (6 pts) Determine the two structures that could be the ions with an m/z ratio of 87.

7. The formula for the molecule that produced the following IR spectrum is C_4H_8O .



(12 pts) Which molecule is it?



Explain your choice.