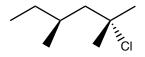
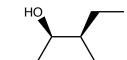
1. (6 pts. each) Provide names for the following molecules, use the $\mathcal Z$ and E nomenclature where appropriate.

1. _____

a.



b.

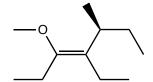


2. _____

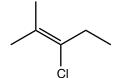
3. _____

4. _____

c.



d.



5. _____

6. _____

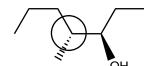
2. (12 pts.) Determine the degree of substitution (1°, 2°, 3°, 4°) for the circled C atoms on the structures drawn below.

7. _____

8. ____

CH₃ CH₂ CH₃ CH₃

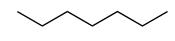
CH₃ CH₂ CH₃



9. _____

3. (6 pts.) Rank the following in order of increasing boiling point.

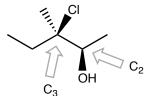
CH₄



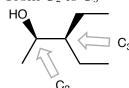




- 4. (16 pts.) Draw Newman projections along the indicated bonds for the rotamers drawn below.
- a. From C_2 to C_3



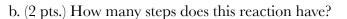
b. From C_2 to C_3



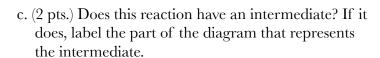
5. (10 pts) Explain why cyclopropane rings are so reactive. A skeletal structure of cyclopropane is drawn below.
6. (10 pts) Using ideas from valence bond theory as discussed in class, explain why alkenes are nucleophilic.
7. a. (5 pts.) Briefly describe the structural differences between <i>cis</i> and <i>trans</i> fats.
b. (5 pts.) Briefly describe the structural differences between saturated and unsaturated fats.

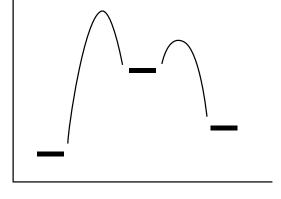
8. The questions below refer to the reaction coordinate diagram to the right.

a. (2 pts.) Label the parts of the diagram that represent the energies of the reactants and that of the products.



Е





rxn coord

d. (2 pts.) Label all transition states.

e. (2 pts.) Would this reaction absorb or release energy? Explain

f. (2 pts.) Would this reaction have a favorable equilibrium constant.

g. (2 pts.) Would K be a large or small number.

9. (10 pts.) When water reacts with an acid, electron movement arrows can be drawn, as shown below, to explain the reaction.



Draw electron movement arrows to show how $P(CH_3)_3$ reacts with HBr.

