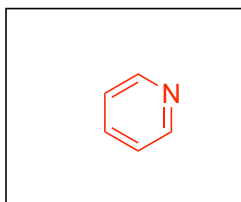
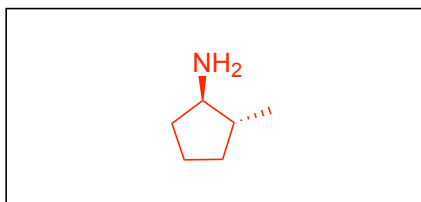


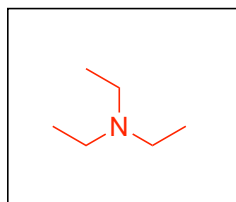
1. (12 pts) Provide the structures of the following compounds



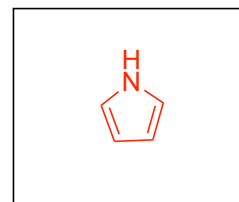
pyridine



(1R,2R)-2-methylcyclopentamine

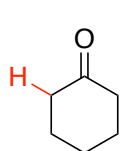


triethylamine

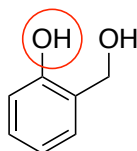


pyrrole

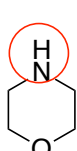
2. (7 pts) Circle or draw in the most acidic proton in each of the following molecules and give the pKa value.



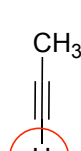
20



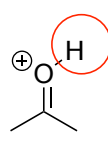
10



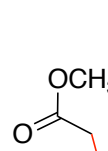
38



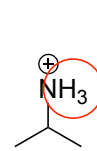
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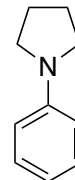
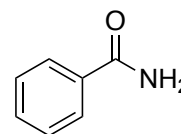
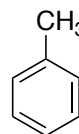
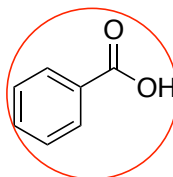
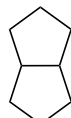
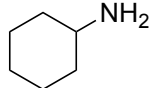
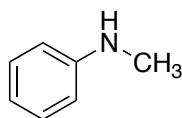
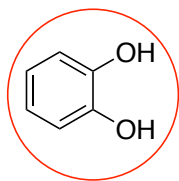
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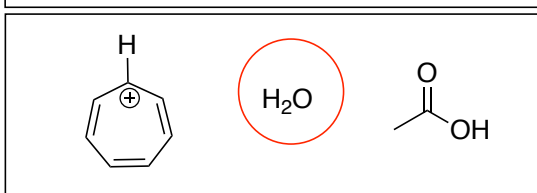
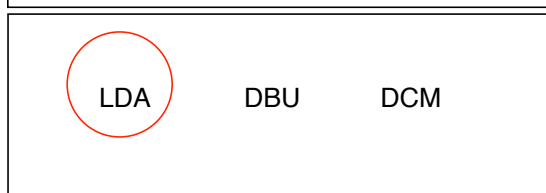
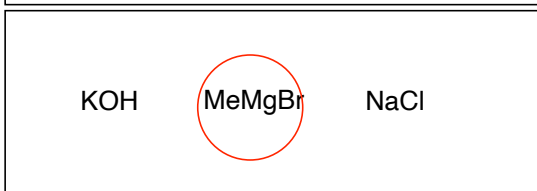
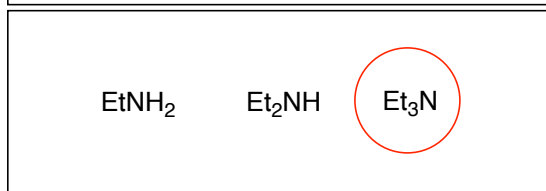
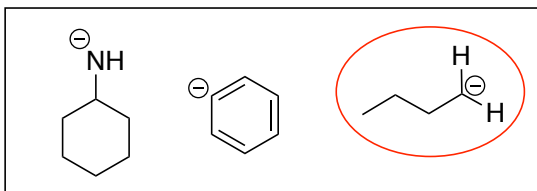
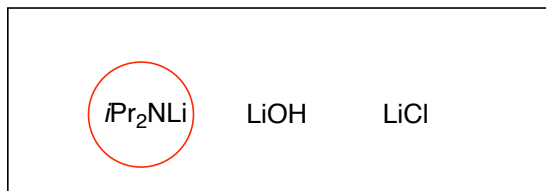
24



10

3. (8 pts) Circle the compounds below that should be more soluble in aqueous NaOH vs Et₂O in a separatory funnel.

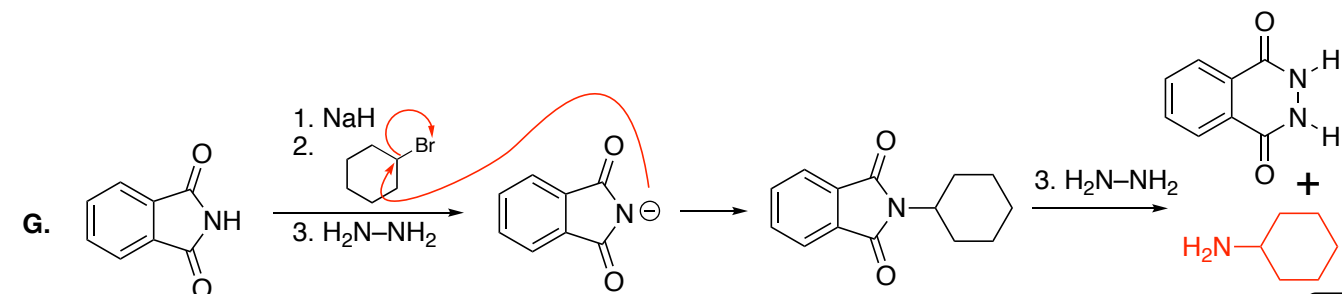
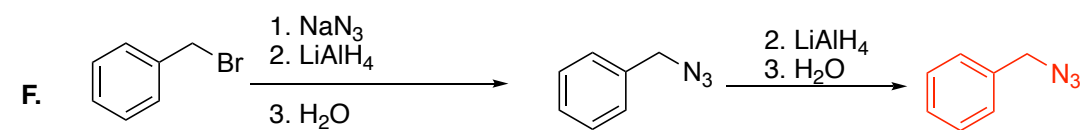
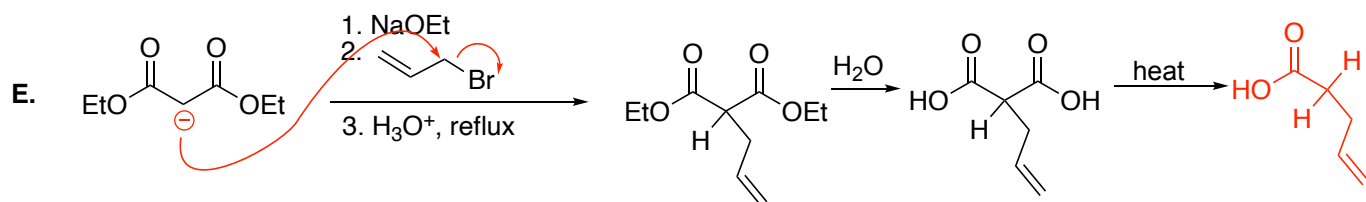
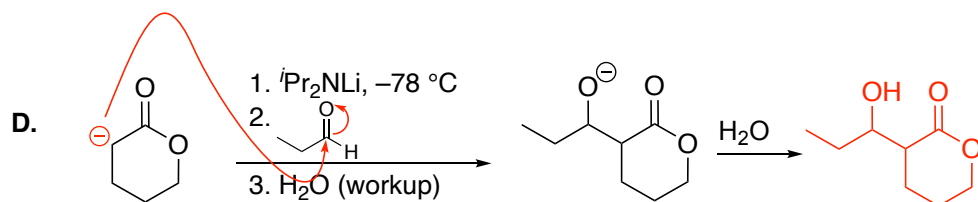
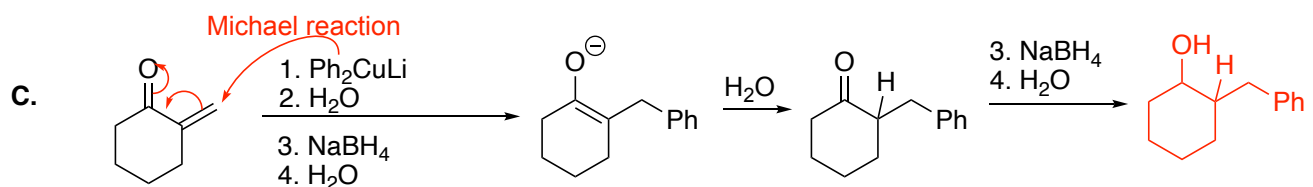
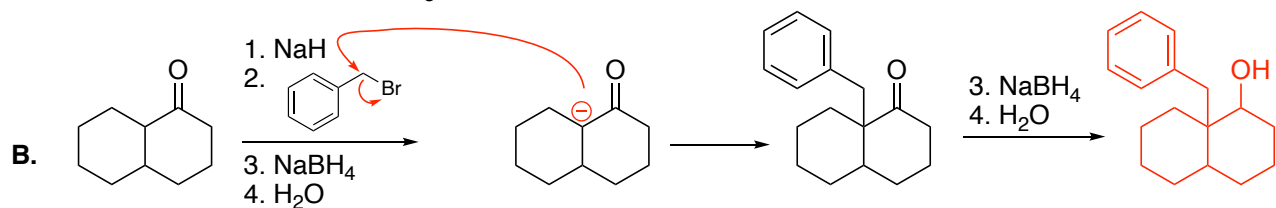
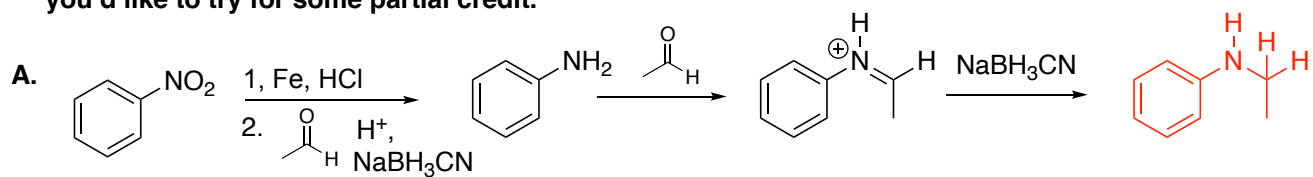
4. (12 pts) Circle the compound in each box that is the strongest base.

LDA = $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}]_2\text{NLi}$

DBU = 1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene

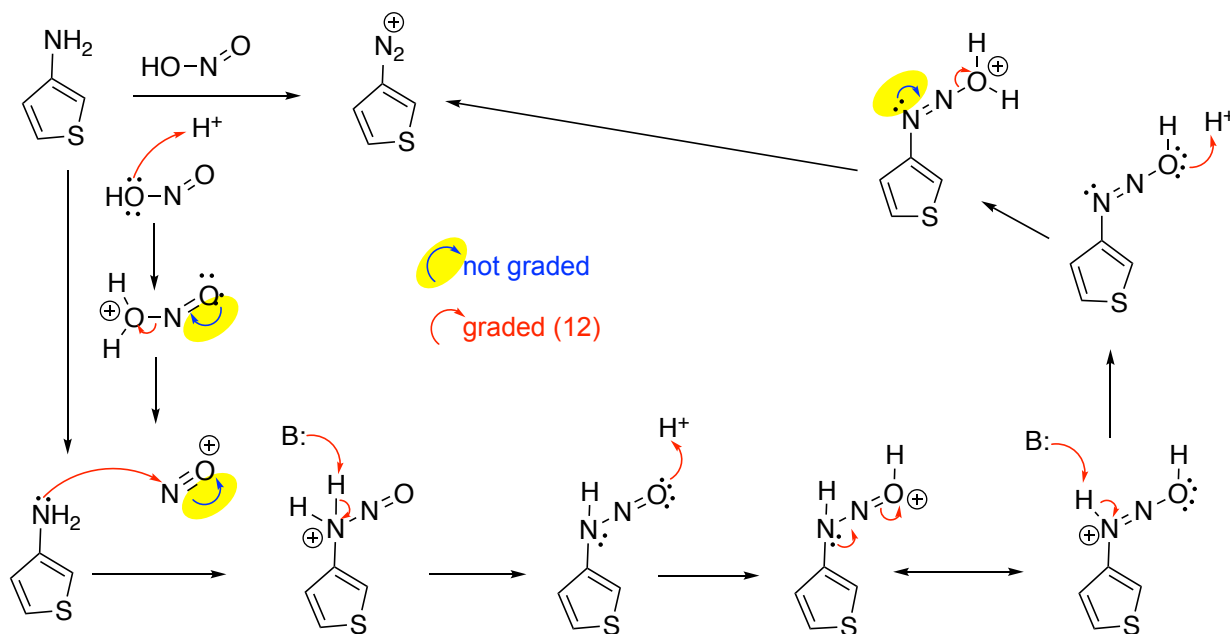
DCM = dichloromethane

5. (42 pts) Give the major product of the following reactions. Show intermediate products if you'd like to try for some partial credit.

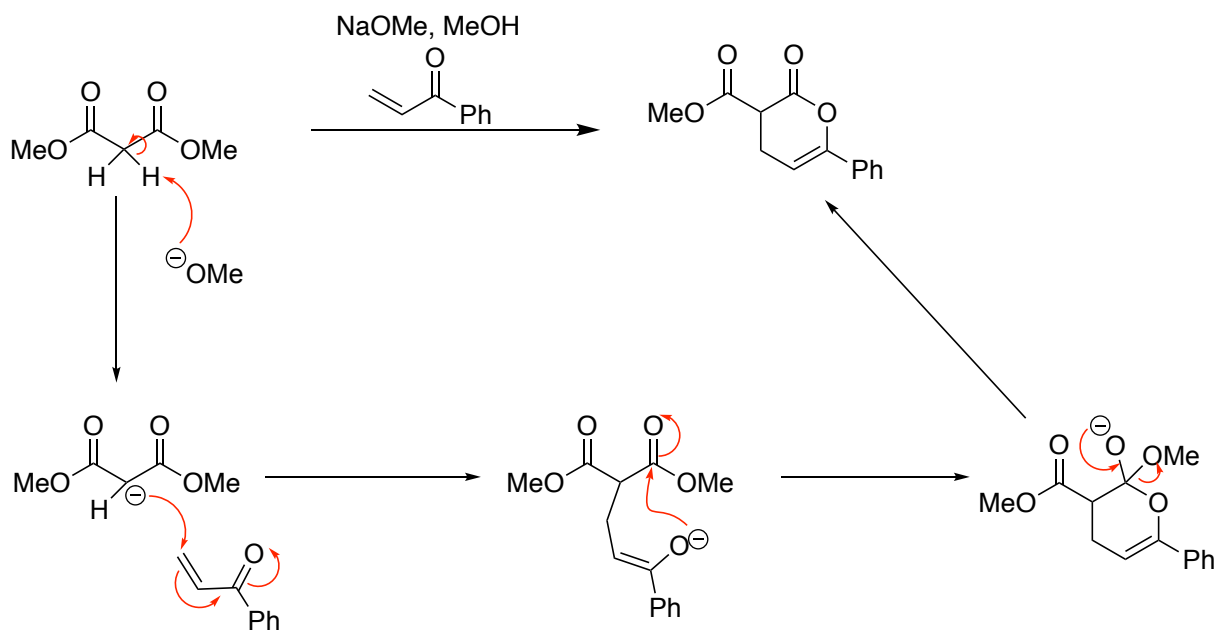


42

6. (24 pts) Provide a detailed arrow pushing mechanism to account for the following transformation. Resonance structures maybe helpful but they are not necessary.



7. (18 pts) Provide a detailed arrow-pushing mechanism to account for the following transformation.



8. (12 points) Provide a retrosynthetic analysis for the following molecule. To receive full credit, you must work backwards and you must include reagents. The only available carbon-containing starting materials and/or reagents are given below.

