

Study Guide and Solutions Manual

Organic Chemistry A Brief Course

THIRTEENTH EDITION

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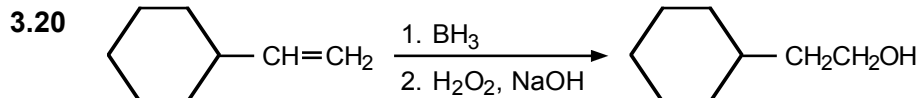
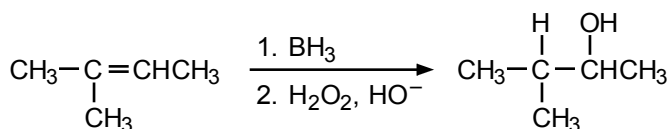
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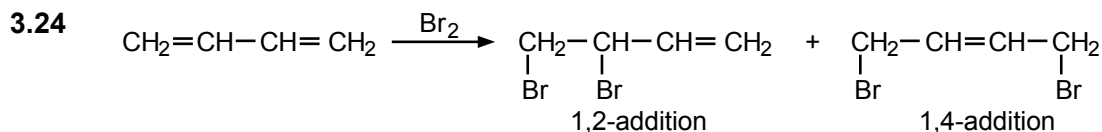
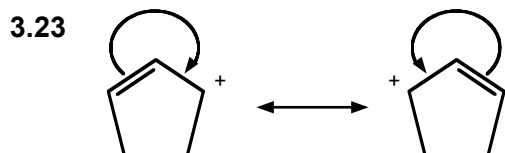
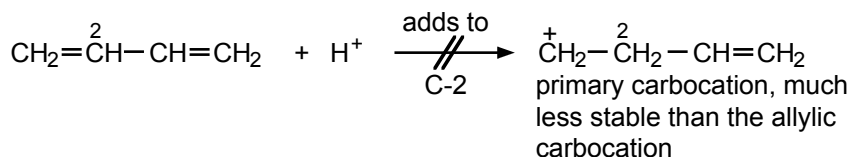
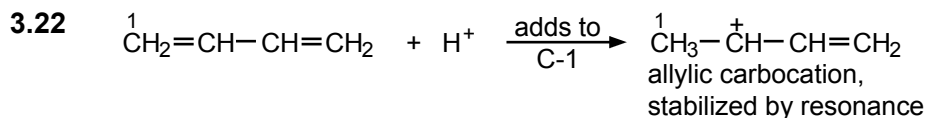
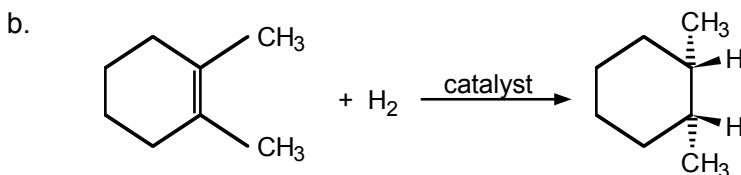
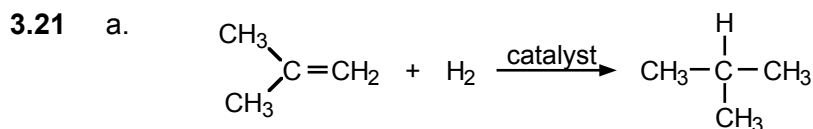
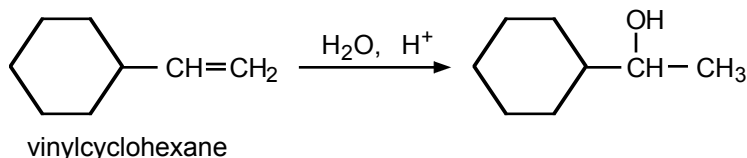
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Contents

Introduction to the Student.....	v
Chapter 1: Bonding and Isomerism	1
Chapter 2: Alkanes and Cycloalkanes; Conformational and Geometric Isomerism	18
Chapter 3: Alkenes and Alkynes.....	34
Chapter 4: Aromatic Compounds	58
Chapter 5: Stereoisomerism	82
Chapter 6: Organic Halogen Compounds; Substitution and Elimination Reactions	102
Chapter 7: Alcohols, Phenols, and Thiols.....	116
Chapter 8: Ethers and Epoxides	134
Chapter 9: Aldehydes and Ketones	149
Chapter 10: Carboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives	175
Chapter 11: Amines and Related Nitrogen Compounds	198
Chapter 12: Spectroscopy and Structure Determination.....	219
Chapter 13: Heterocyclic Compounds	233
Chapter 14: Synthetic Polymers.....	249
Chapter 15: Lipids and Detergents	263
Chapter 16: Carbohydrates	274
Chapter 17: Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	298
Chapter 18: Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids	326
Summary of Synthetic Methods.....	341
Summary of Reaction Mechanisms	354
Review Problems On Synthesis	359
Sample Multiple Choice Questions	363

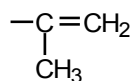


Acid-catalyzed hydration of vinylcyclohexane occurs in the Markovnikov sense:

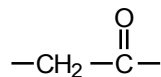


3.25 To find the structures of the diene and dienophile, break the cyclohexene ring just beyond the ring carbons that are connected to the double bond (the allylic carbons):

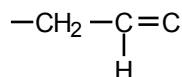
and the configuration is *S*. A word about the priority order may be helpful. The



group has three bonds from the attached carbon atom to the next atoms “out” and is therefore of the highest priority. The remaining groups both begin with $-\text{CH}_2$, so we must proceed further. One group is

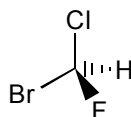


and the other is

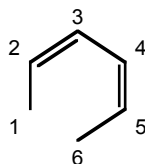


Of these, the group with $\text{C}=\text{O}$ has the higher priority because oxygen has a higher atomic number than carbon.

- 5.38** The priority of the four groups is $\text{Br} > \text{Cl} > \text{F} > \text{H}$. The structure of the *R* enantiomer is:

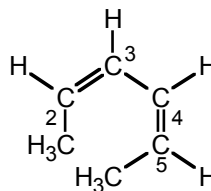


- 5.39** a.



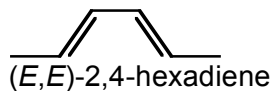
(*Z,Z*)-2,4-hexadiene or more precisely, (*2Z,4Z*)-2,4-hexadiene

If you have difficulty, draw the full structure:

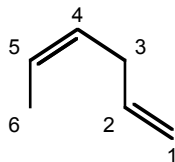


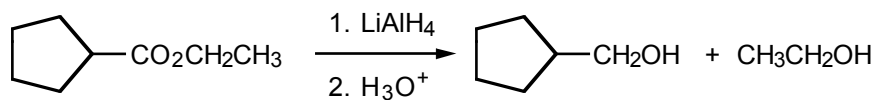
At the double bond between C-2 and C-3, the priority order is $\text{CH}_3 > \text{H}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}- > \text{H}$. The two high-priority groups, CH_3 and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, are *Z* or *zusammen*. The same is true at the double bond between C-4 and C-5.

- b.



- c.

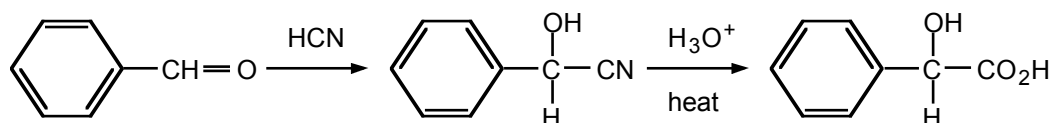




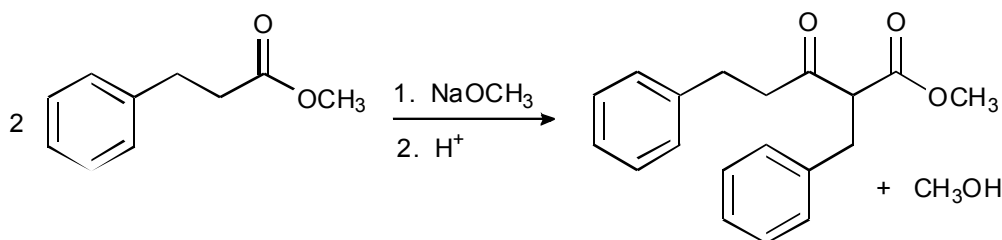
10.55 Ketones are more reactive toward nucleophiles than esters. Reduction therefore occurs at the ketone carbonyl group, to give



10.56 The method combines the formation of a cyanohydrin (Sec. 9.10) with the hydrolysis of a cyanide to an acid (Sec. 10.7d).

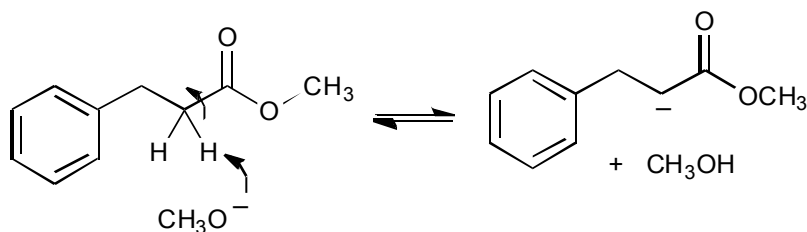


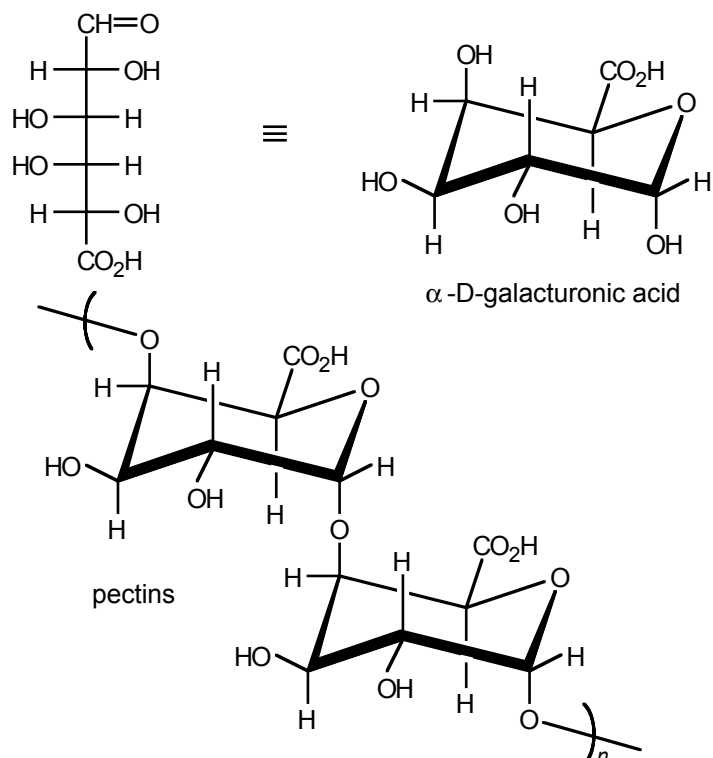
10.57 Use eqs. 10.48–10.50 as a guide. The overall equation is



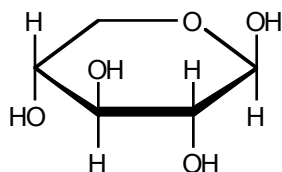
The steps are as follows:

Step 1:

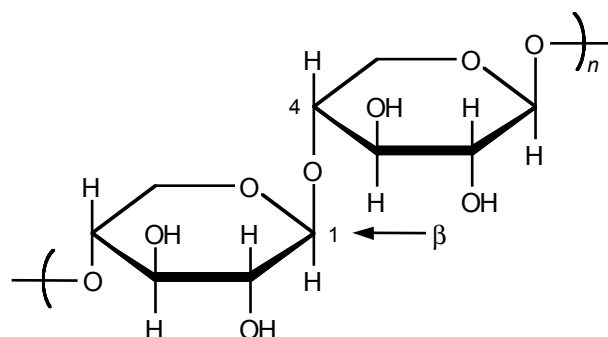




16.45 The formula for β -D-xylopyranose, derived from the Fischer projection of D-xylose in Figure 16.1, is



Since the xylans have these units linked 1,4, their structure is



16.46 The anomeric carbon of the glucose unit on the "right" is in equilibrium with the corresponding aldehyde. This will be oxidized by the Br_2 to the corresponding acid. Subsequent treatment with aqueous acid will then hydrolyze the glycosidic bond.