CHEM 243 Organic Chemistry I

Points______(10 max)

Worksheet #21: November 13, 2024. Complete the following worksheet by collaborating with a group of 3-4 students. You can use a text book or your lecture video notes. You must work together, with the names of all students included on **ONE** sheet and turned in for a group grade.

(1) Alkene Geometry. For each alkene below:

(a) CIRCLE the correct geometry (cis, trans, E or Z)

(b) Draw the structure of the opposite stereoisomer in the corresponding box. Do NOT name the alkenes.



(2) Alkene Nomenclature.

- If a name is given draw an accurate zig-zag structure (remember to use wedge and dash bonds for all chiral carbons, and to have the proper cis or trans geometry for double bonds).
- If a structure is drawn, give an accurate IUPAC name (don't forget to assign configurations using the R/S prefix, and/or assign the proper alkene geometry using the cis/trans or E/Z prefix).

(a) trans-(S)-5-chloro-2-hexene

C1(b) (you must use an E or Z prefix)

(c) 2-ethyl-3-bromo cyclohexene (Draw as 2-D structure, with the double bond being C1 & C2)

(3) Reactions. The reactions below may produce ONE or TWO organic products:

SN1 & E1	or	SN2 & E2	or	SN2 only	or	E2 only
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<u>Using your Flow Chart</u>, complete the reactions shown below by drawing the structure of the <u>major, neutral organic</u> <u>products.</u> Draw the proper stereochemistry or geometry, if relevant. It is **NOT** necessary to balance these reactions or write the mechanism. Use the following prompts for guidance:

- Is the leaving group bonded to a 1°, 2°, or 3° carbon?
- Is there a GOOD or POOR nucleophile?
- If a GOOD nucleophile is it a WEAK or STRONG base?
- If a STRONG base is it **BULKY** or **SMALL**
- What type of reaction(s) are occurring: SN1 SN2 E1 E2
- If relevant, what is/are the stereochemistry or geometry implications of the reactions:

SN1 = racemic mixture SN2 – inversion	E1 = most stable alkene	E2 (small base) = most stable alkene	E2 (bulky base) = least stable alkene
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(4) E2 Mechanism (1 step). Write a complete mechanism that explains the formation of all products in the balanced net reaction shown below. Your mechanism must consist of a series of individual, balanced chemical equations, and curved arrows to show electron pair movement.



(5) E2 Reaction Transition State. In the brackets at the right, draw the structure for the transition state of the <u>Rate-Limiting Step</u> from your mechanism above: