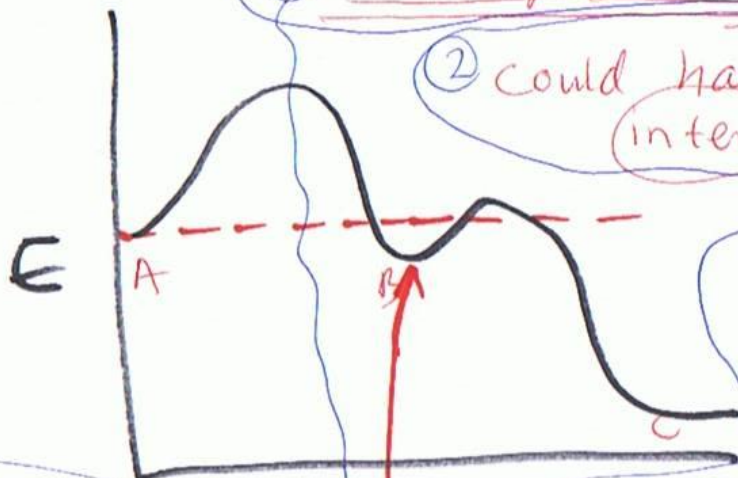


$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ could be

① multi-step synthesis or

② could have $B =$
intermediate



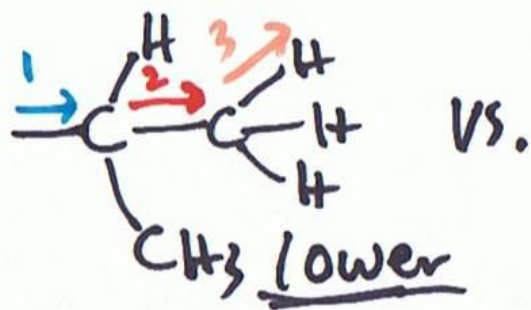
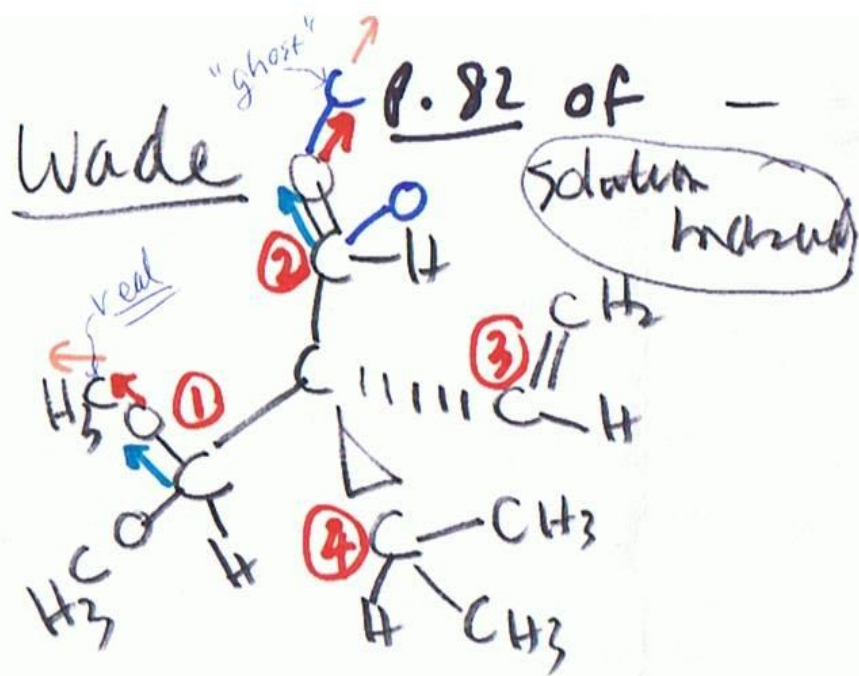
If B is a stable molecule it is a multi-step synthesis.

If B is an unstable thing (carbocation, carbene, etc) it is an intermediate.

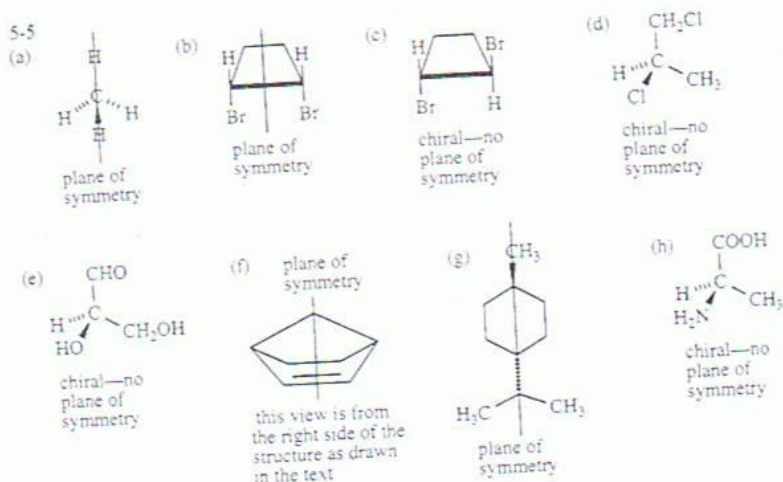
I defined B as higher in energy than A from another text. McMurry has HW showing B lower in energy than A.

② intermediate or
① new reaction
reactant

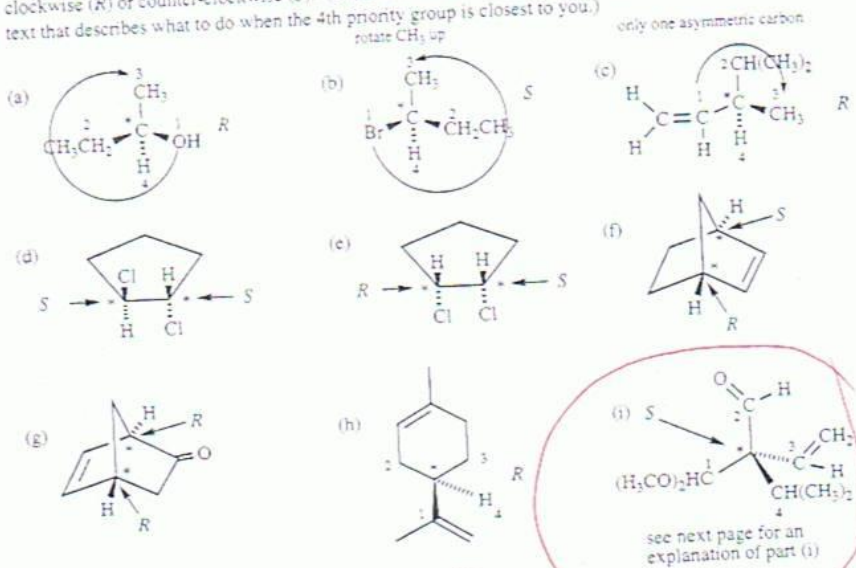
depends
neither
exactly
wrong



Wade - Organic Chemistry



5-6 ALWAYS place the 4th priority group away from you. Then determine if the sequence 1→2→3 is clockwise (*R*) or counter-clockwise (*S*). (There is a Problem-Solving Hint near the end of section 5-3 in the text that describes what to do when the 4th priority group is closest to you.)

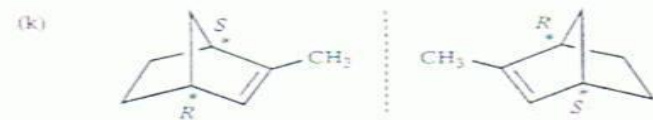
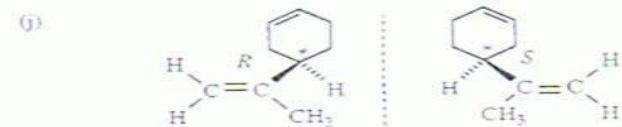
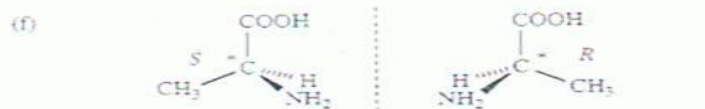


5-6 continued

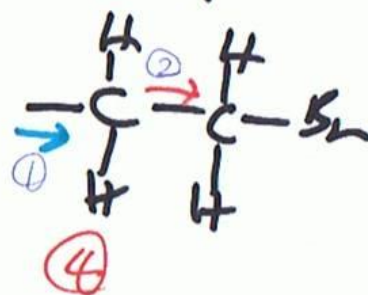
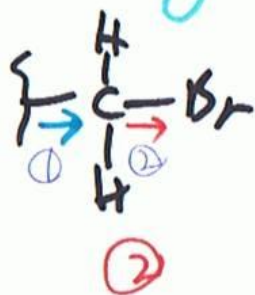
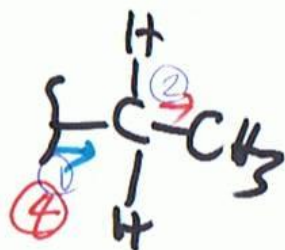
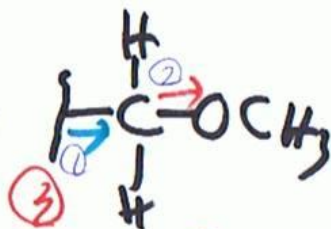
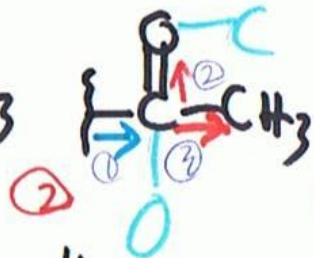
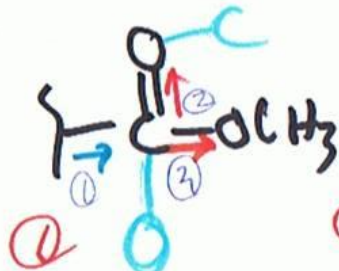
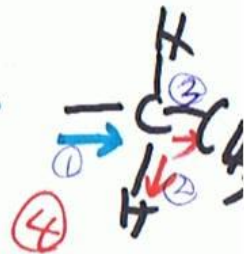
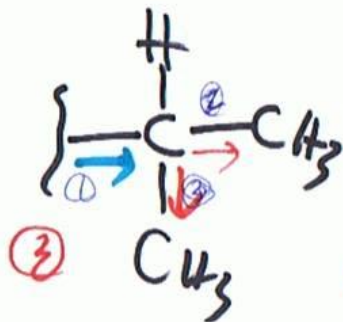
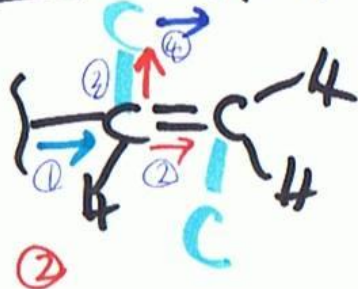
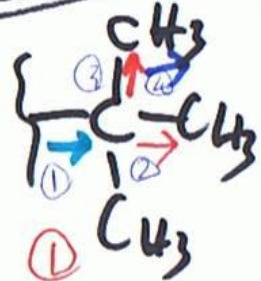
Part (i) deserves some explanation. The difference between groups 1 and 2 hinge on what is on the "extra" oxygen.



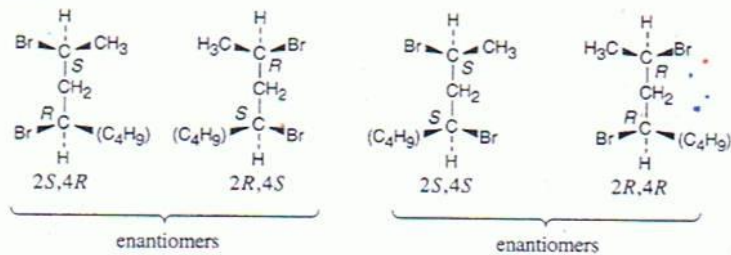
5-7 There are no asymmetric carbons in 5-3 (a), (b), (d), (e), or (i).



McMurry 6th ed 4.44 p. 194

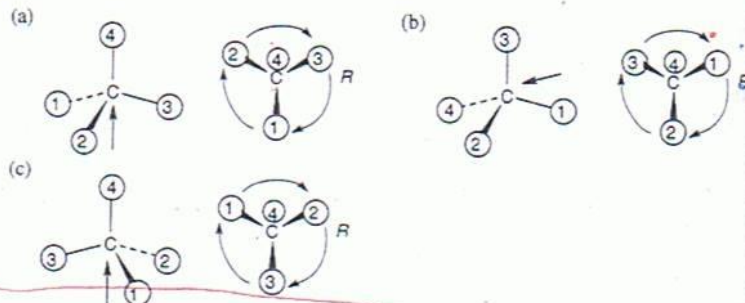


9.41-9.42



The (2*R*,4*S*) stereoisomer is the enantiomer of the (2*S*,4*R*) stereoisomer.
 The (2*S*,4*S*) and (2*R*,4*R*) stereoisomers are diastereomers of the (2*S*,4*R*) stereoisomer.

9.43



9.44

Highest \longrightarrow Lowest

- (a) $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3, -\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2, -\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2, -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
- (b) $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5, -\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}, -\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3, -\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
- (c) $-\text{COOCH}_3, -\text{COCH}_3, -\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3, -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
- (d) $-\text{Br}, -\text{CH}_2\text{Br}, -\text{CN}, -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$

9.45

