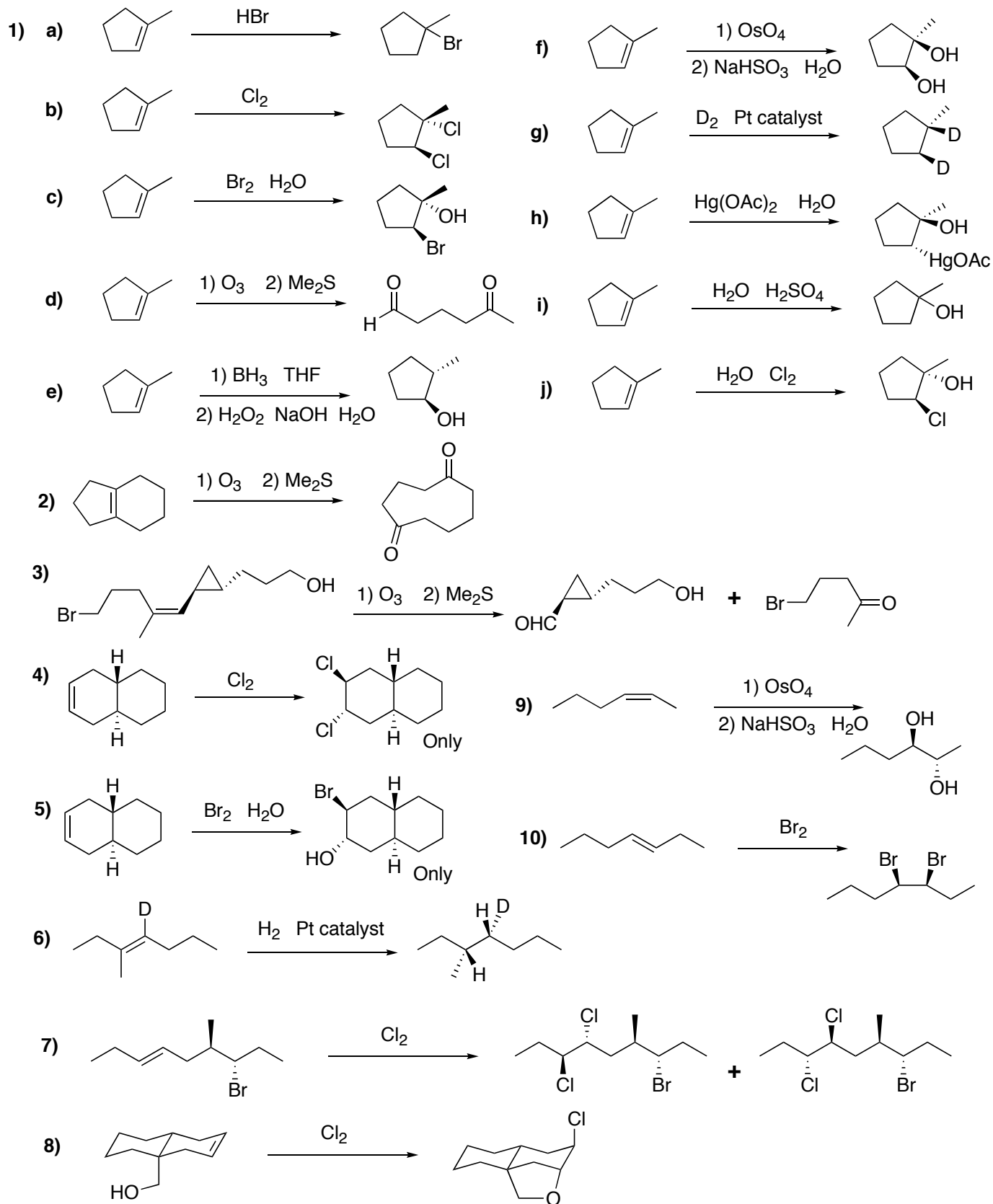


# Chemistry 30A

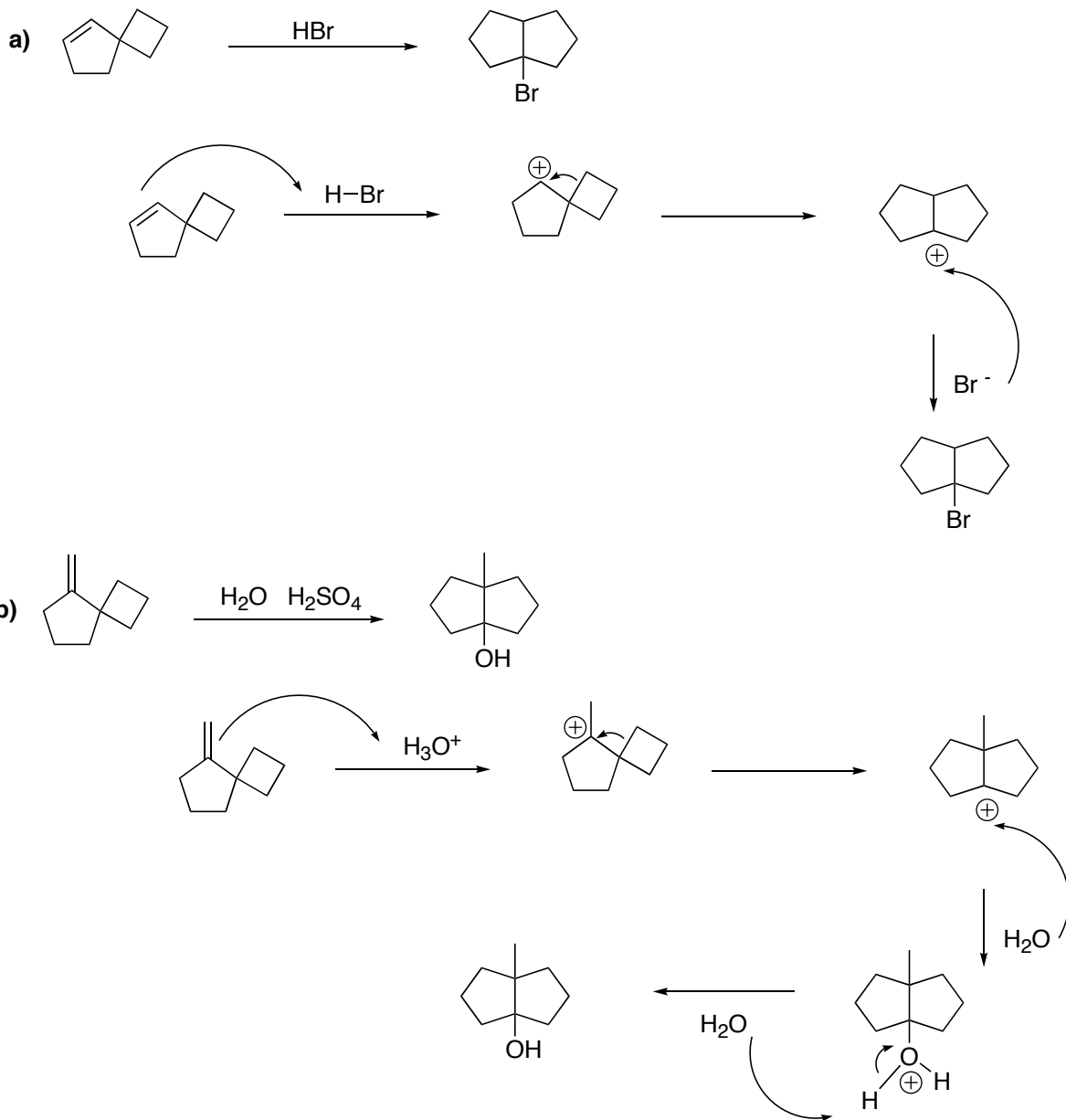
## Chapters 6 Problems Key Page 1



# Chemistry 30A

## Chapters 6 Problems Key Page 2


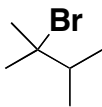
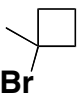
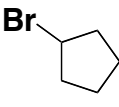
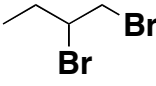
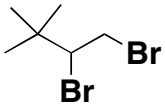
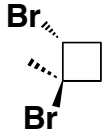
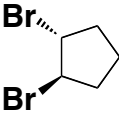
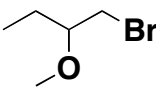
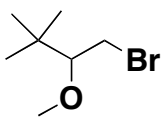
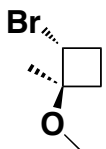
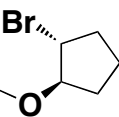
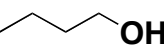
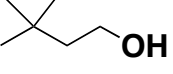
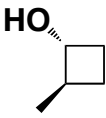
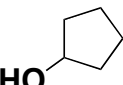
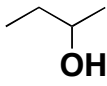
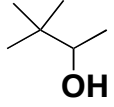
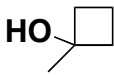
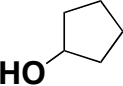
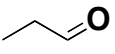

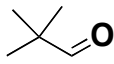

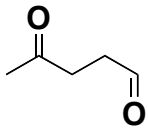

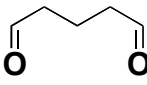
### 11) Mechanisms

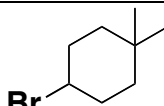
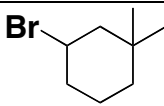
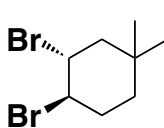
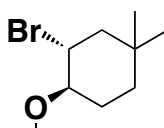
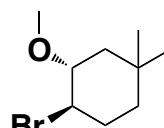
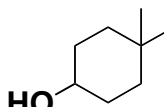
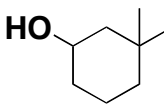
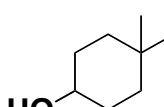
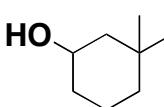


12) For #11b, explain why one 3° carbocation rearranged to another 3° carbocation.

Rearrangement of one 3° carbocation to another 3° carbocation would be thermodynamically neutral in terms of energy cost in general, so could occur.

In this specific case, the rearrangement releases the ring strain of the four-membered ring so is thermodynamically favorable.

	1	2	3	4
A	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic
B	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic
C	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic
D	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic
E	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic	 Racemic
F	 	 	 	

5A	
 Racemic	 Racemic
5B	
 Racemic	
5C	
 Racemic	 Racemic
5D	
 Racemic	 Racemic
5E	
 Racemic	 Racemic
5F	
