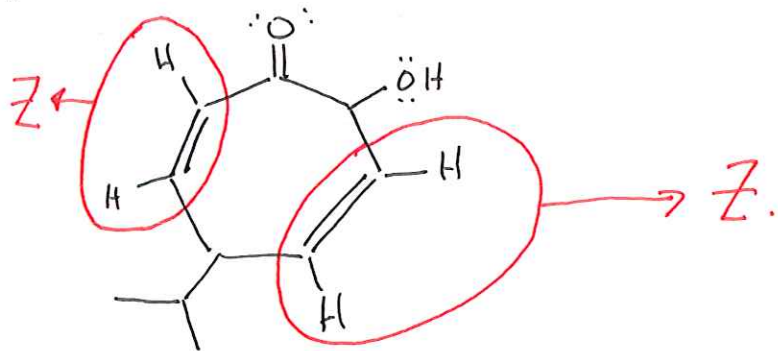
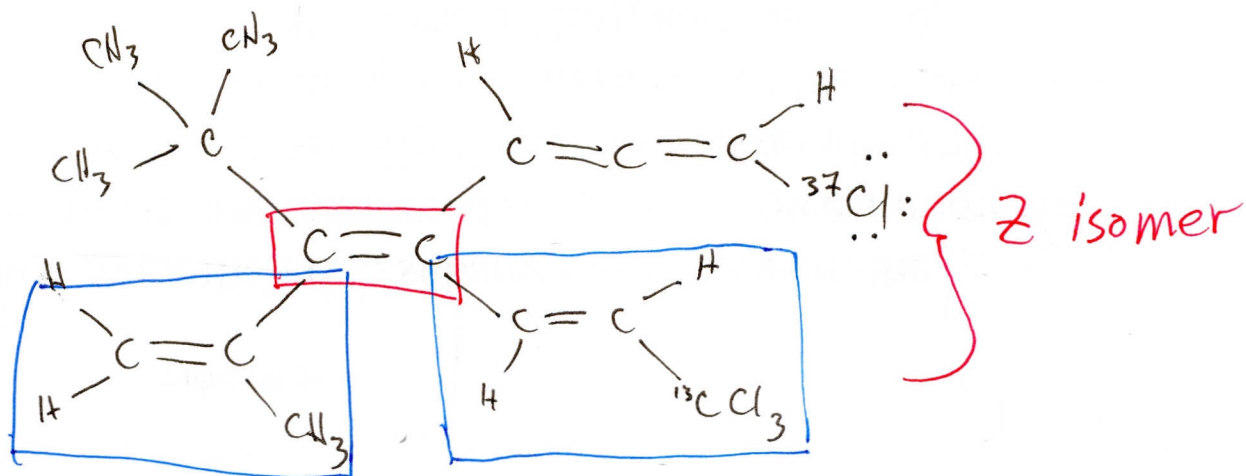


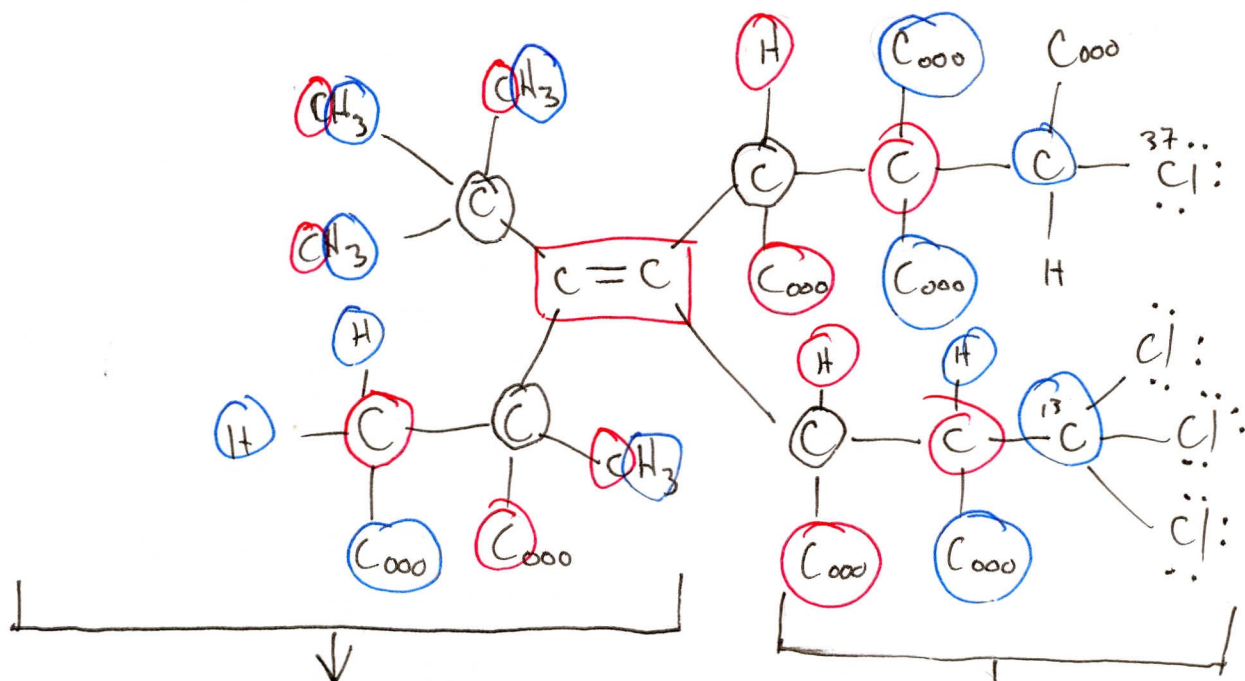
1a)



2.



expanded view ...



GEN 1: C vs C

GEN 2: C, C, C vs C, C, C

GEN 3: H, H, H, H, H, H, H, H, H  
vs

C, H, H, H, H, H

$\therefore$   $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}^{\text{H}}-\text{CH}_3$  higher priority

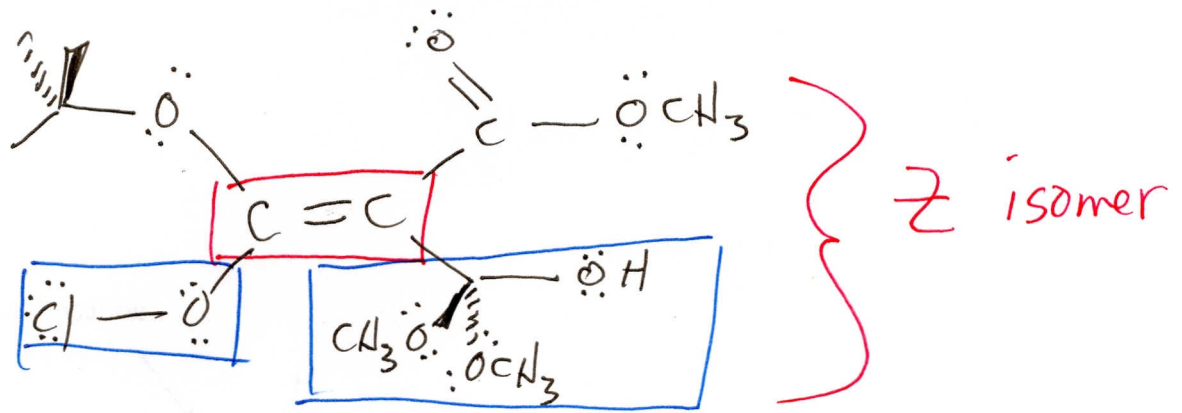
GEN 1: C vs C

GEN 2: C, C, H vs C, C, H

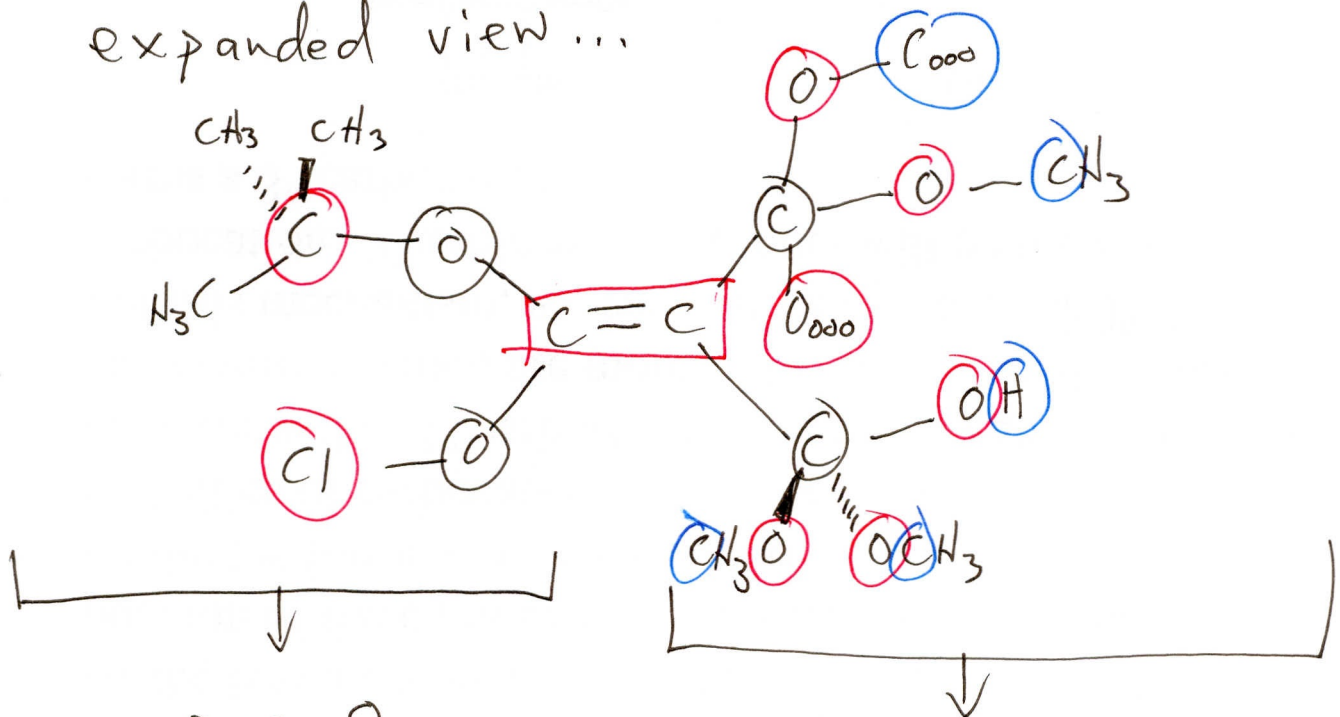
GEN 3: C, C, C vs  $^{13}\text{C}$ , C, H

$\therefore$   $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}^{\text{H}}-\text{C}^{13}\text{Cl}_3$  higher priority

2.



expanded view ...



GEN 1: O vs O

GEN 2: Cl vs C

∴ -OCl higher priority

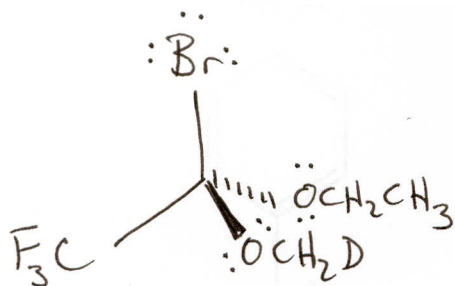
GEN 1: C vs C

GEN 2: O, O, O vs O, O, O

GEN 3: C, C vs C, C, H

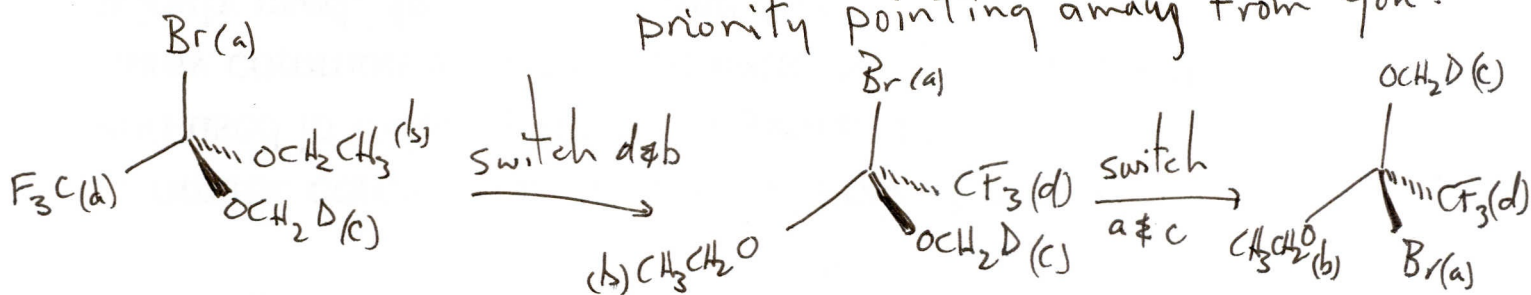
∴ higher priority

3.

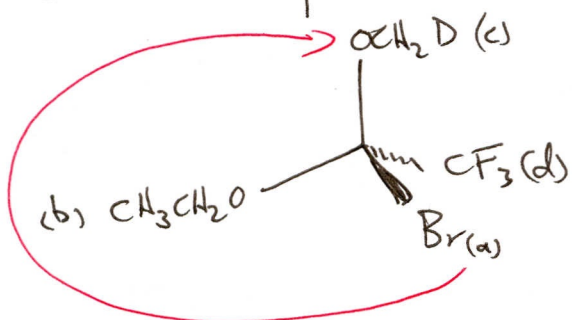


1) assign priorities

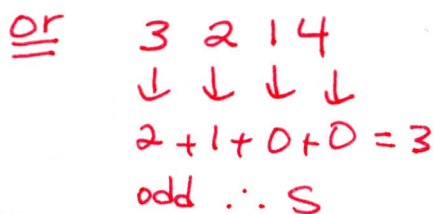
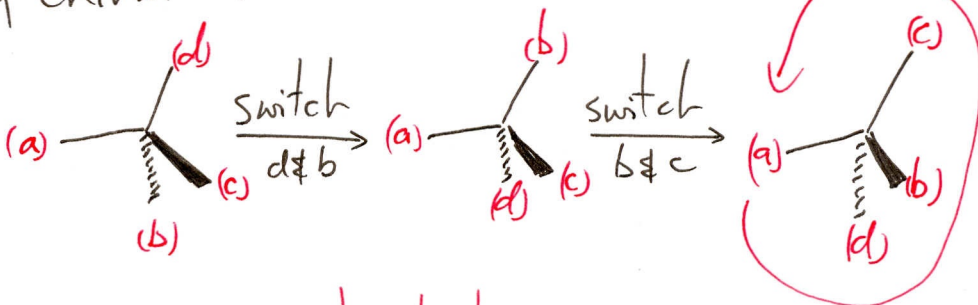
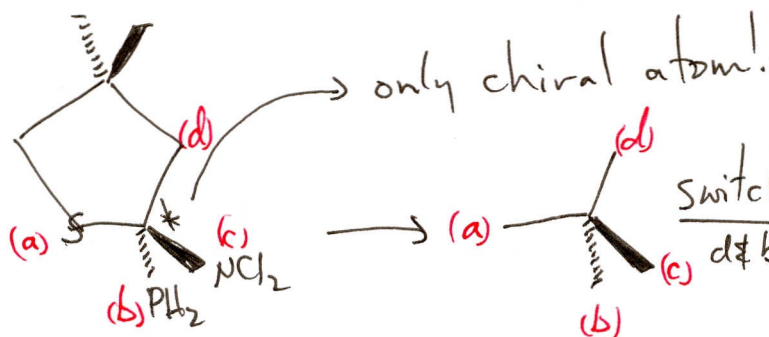
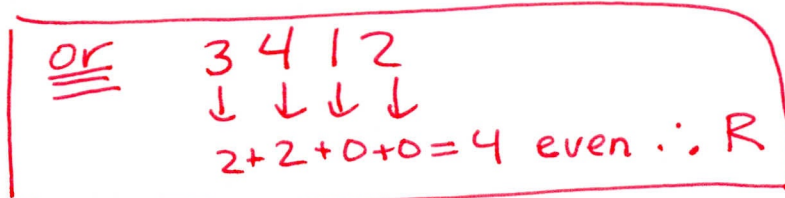
2. do 2 switches to place group of lowest priority pointing away from you.



3. Trace path from a → b → c.

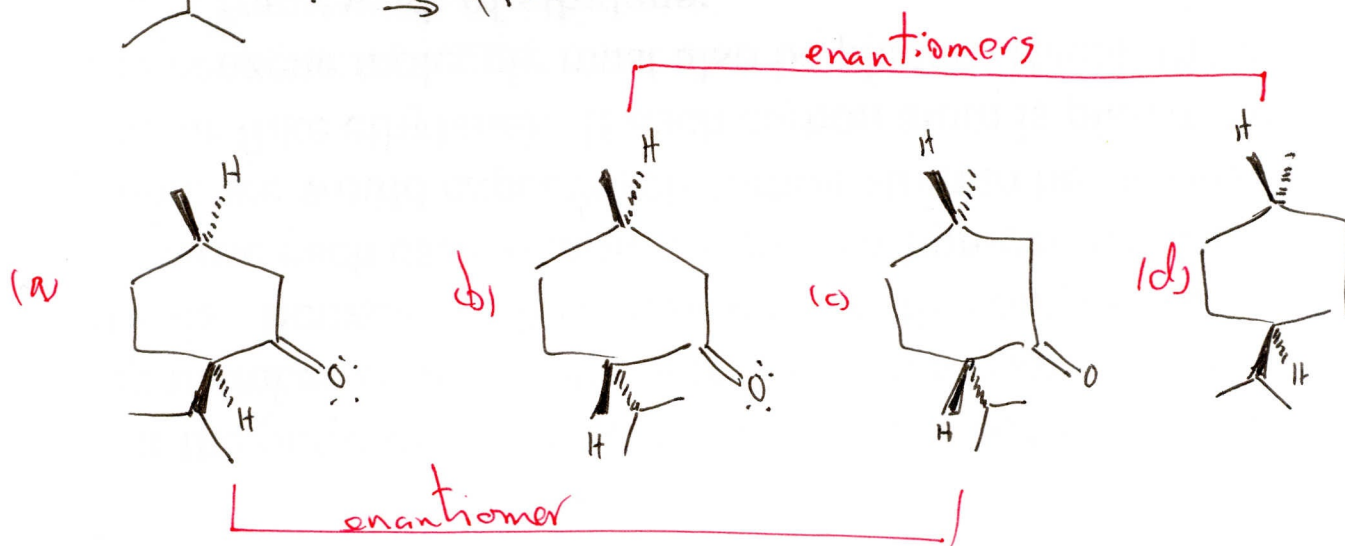
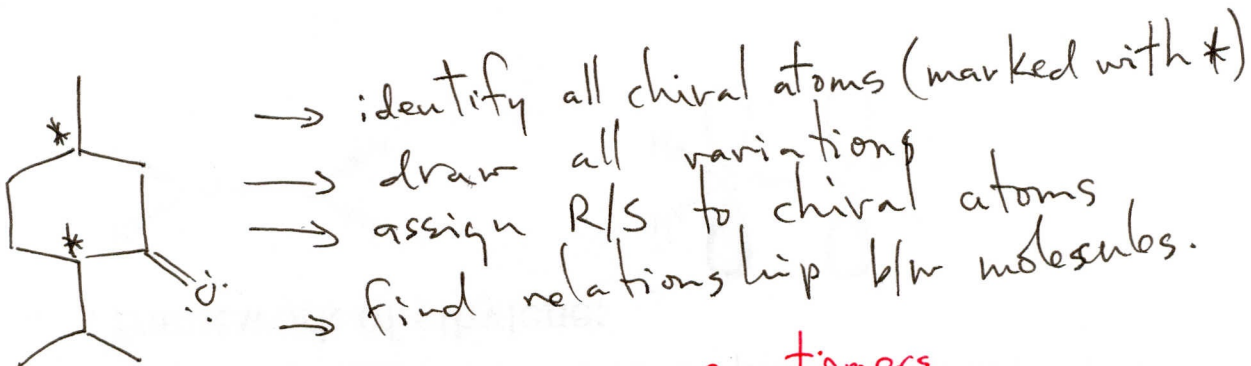


clockwise ∴ R.



counterclockwise  
∴ S.

4.



a & c } enantiomers  
 b & d } enantiomers

a & b } diastereomers.

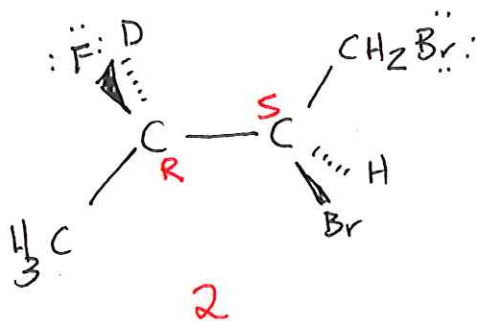
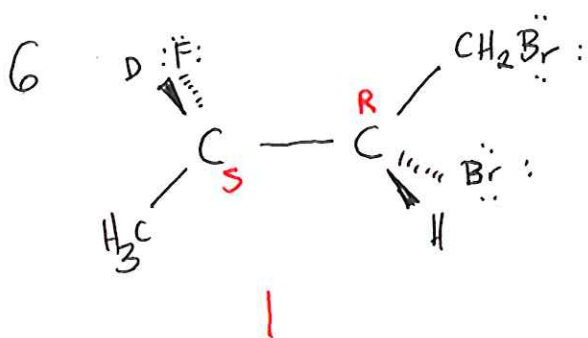
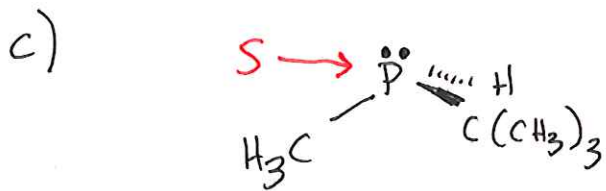
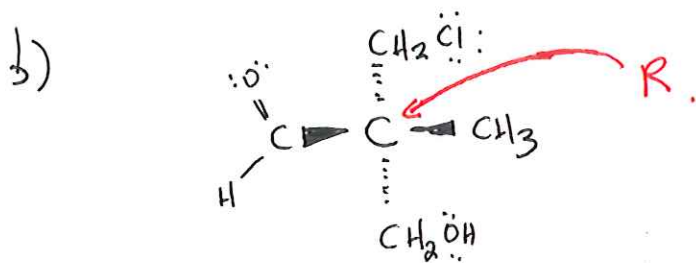
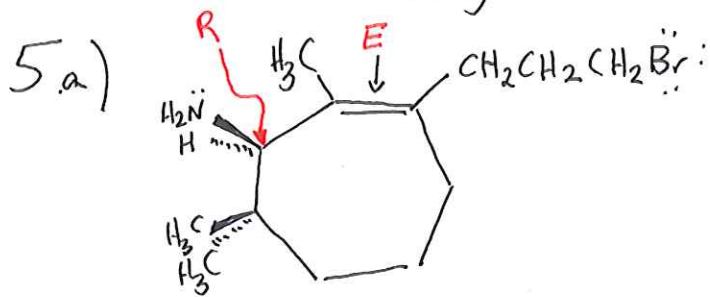
a & d }  
 b & c }  
 c & d }

Remember: for molecules with ~~two~~ multiple chiral centers to be enantiomers all chiral centers have to

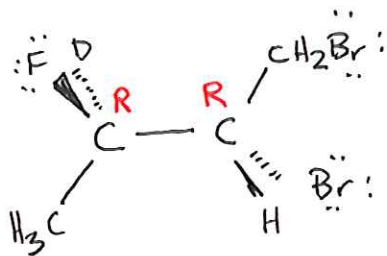
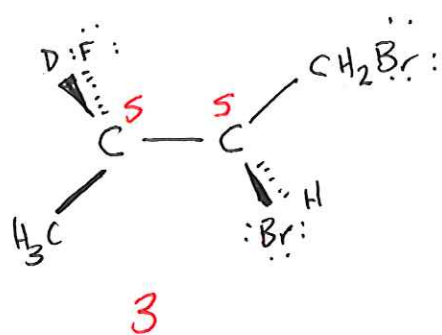
~~be~~ invert e.g. RRS → S S R

SSS → RRR

etc...



1+2 } enantiomers  
3+4 }



1+3 } diastereomers  
1+4 }  
2+3 }  
2+4 }

7. There are two possibilities:

- 1) Aldrich sent you a racemic mixture and should provide reimbursement.
- 2) The optical rotation is a multiple of  $360^\circ$  (e.g.  $360, 720, 1080^\circ$ , etc.) making it appear as though it is  $0^\circ$ .

Experiment: Dilute the solution by a suitable amount (e.g. 2:1) to see if a different optical rotation is observed. If so, then 2) is the answer and Aldrich should not reimburse. If the rotation still appears to be  $0^\circ$  then 1) is most likely and Aldrich should indeed reimburse.

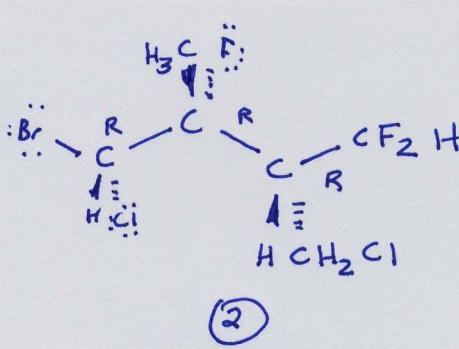
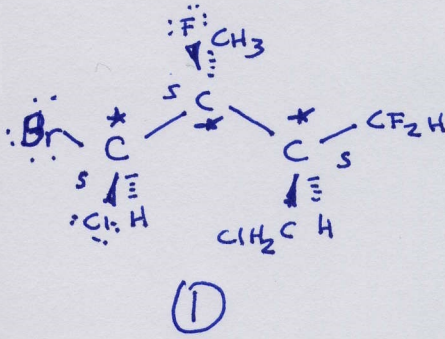
Note: You may wish to do several different dilutions to be 100%  
sure of the answer.

---

~~10/11~~

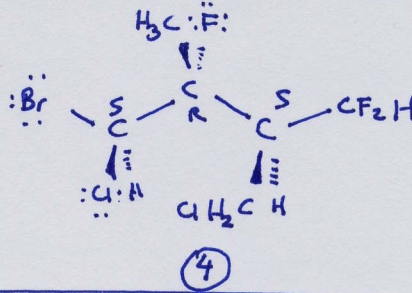
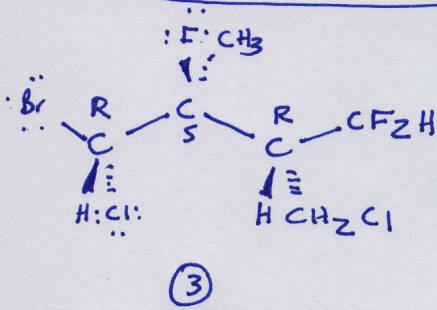
Assignment #9 - Stereochemistry - Answer Key

8.



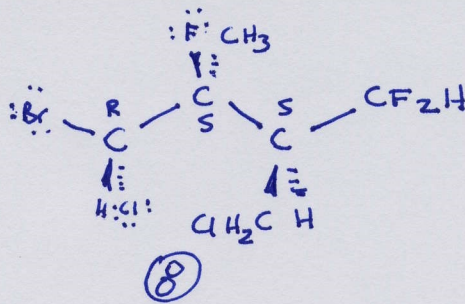
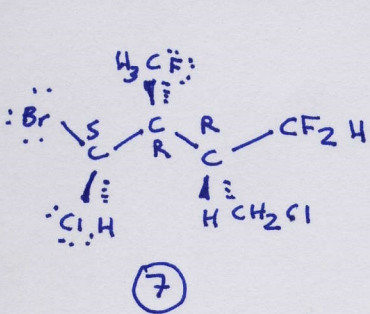
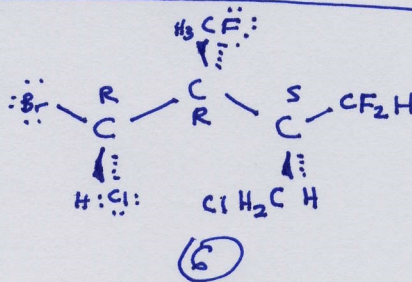
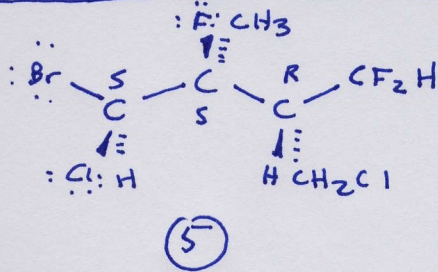
Enantiomers

- 1 & 2
- 3 & 4
- 5 & 6
- 7 & 8



Diastereomers

- 1 is a diastereomer w 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 2 " " " w 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 3 " " " w 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 4 " " " w 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 5 " " " w 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8
- 6 " " " w 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8
- 7 " " " w 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- 8 " " " w 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



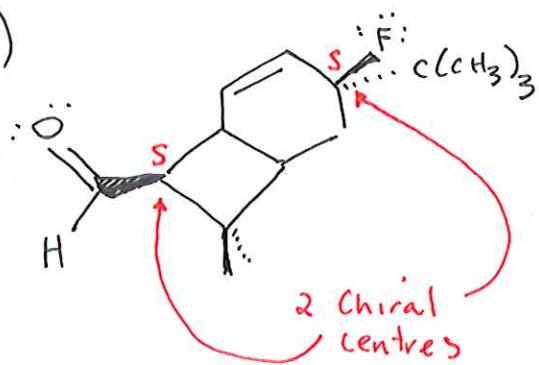
or in other words....

all other relationships

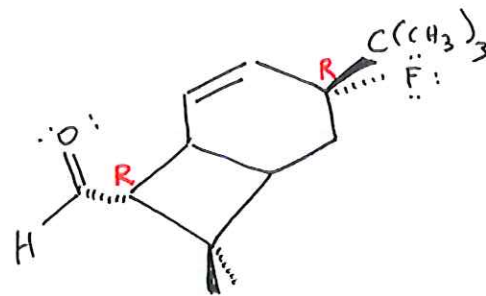


Chemistry 2500  
Assignment #9 - Stereochemistry Answer Key.

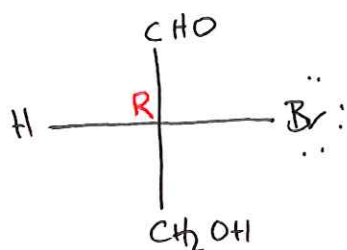
9a)



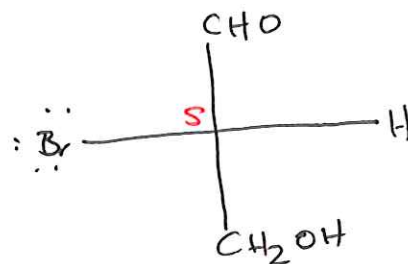
Enantiomer:



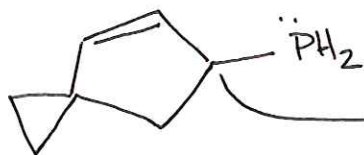
b)



Enantiomer:



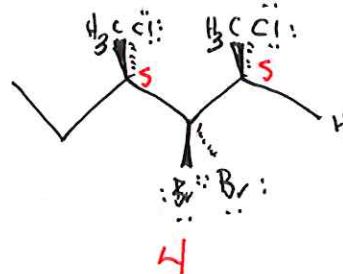
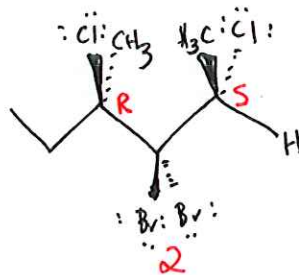
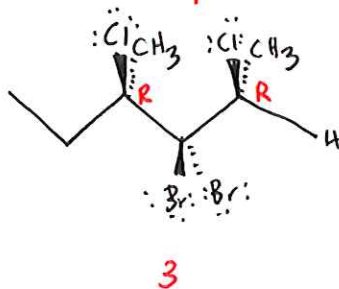
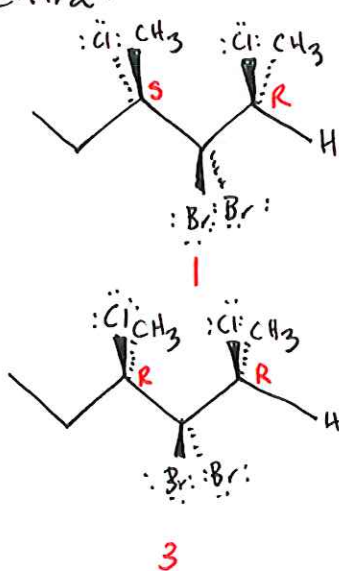
c)



This is the only chiral centre, but stereochemical info not given  $\therefore$  cannot draw enantiomer because of insufficient information.

10 a) chiral.

b)



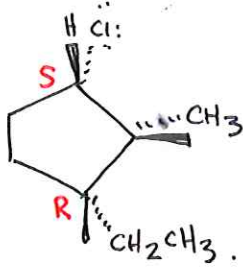
1 + 2 } enantiomers  
3 + 4 } enantiomers

1 + 3 } diastereomers  
1 + 4 } diastereomers  
2 + 3 } diastereomers  
2 + 4 } diastereomers

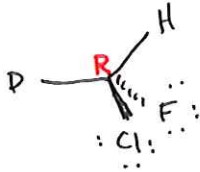
Chemistry 2500  
Assignment #9 — Stereochemistry Answer Key.

11. Z.

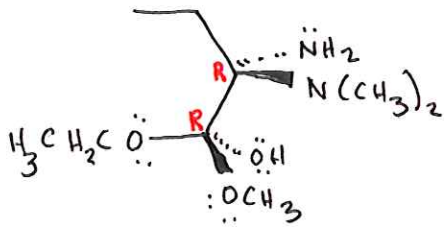
12a)



b)



c)



13.

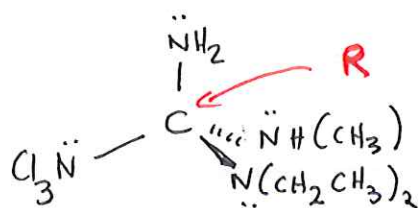


Enantiomers:

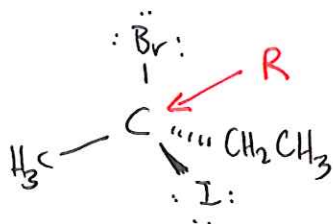
- 1&2
- 3&4
- 5&6
- 7&8
- 9&10
- 11&12
- 13&14
- 15&16

All other relationships =  
diastereomers

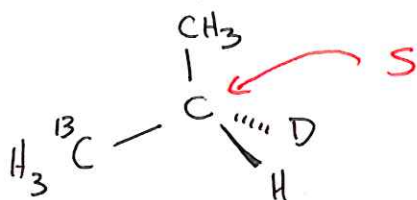
14a)



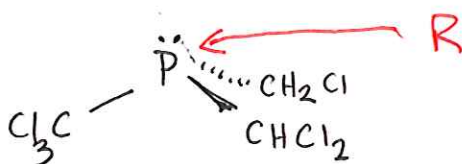
b)



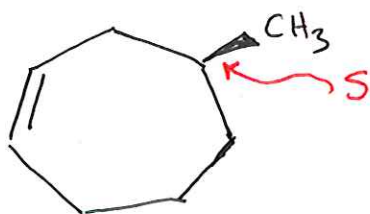
c)



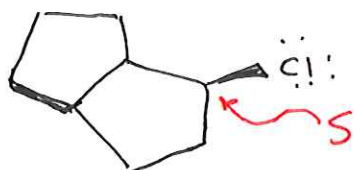
d)



e)



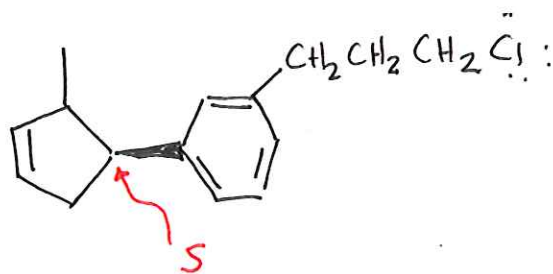
f)



g)



h)



- 15a) Z  
b) Z  
c) E  
d) Z  
e) Z  
f) neither  
g) neither  
h) E
- 

16.  $0.85 \times 161^\circ = 136.90^\circ$   
 $-0.15 \times 161^\circ = \underline{-24.15^\circ}$   
 $\boxed{+112.75^\circ}$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - (0.15 \times 2))(161^\circ) \\ &= (1 - 0.30)(161^\circ) \\ &= (0.70)(161^\circ) \\ &= \boxed{+112.75^\circ} \end{aligned}$$