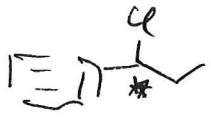
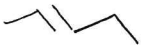
VÅR 2006

OPPGAVE 1

A) A og E diaster.
B og C ident.
C og D enant.
B og D enant.

B) a) (R)-2-fluorhexanoyre
b) (S)-1-fenyl-1-butanol
c) (1R, 2S, 5R)-2-isopropyl-5-metylsykloheksan-1-ol
= 2(1-metyletyl)

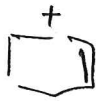
C) 

D) a) 

b) 

c) 

OPPGAVE 2

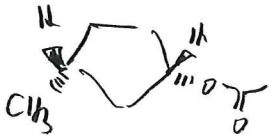
A) 
allylisk


benzylisk

B) A = 

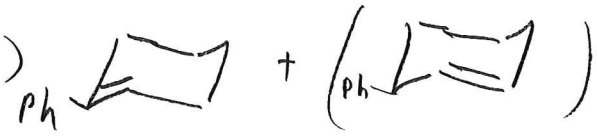
B = 

B og D diaster.

C = 

D = 

c) a) 

b) 

c) 

<u>OPPGAVE 3</u>

$CH_2=CH_2 + H^+ \rightarrow CH_3-\overset{\oplus}{C}H_2 + Cl^\ominus \rightarrow CH_3-CH_2-Cl.$

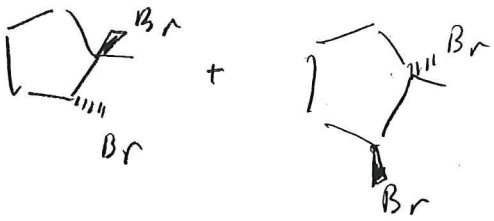
A) $Cl-CH=CH_2 + H^+ \rightarrow Cl\leftarrow\overset{\oplus}{C}H-CH_3 + Cl^- \rightarrow Cl-\underset{Cl}{CH}-CH_3$

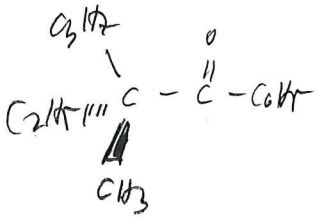
Cl har en e- trekkende Ind. effekt
og dette medfører at dobbel binding
i Kloreten er mindre e-rik enn i eten
(rx går langsomer)

B) a) 

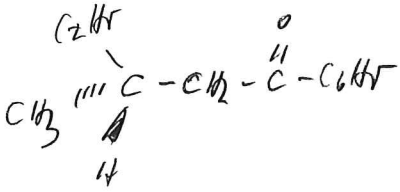
c) 

b) 

d) 

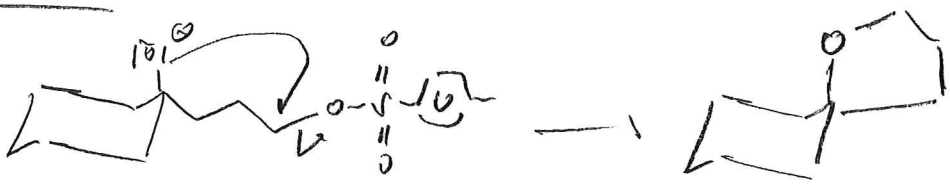
C) 

ingen racemi. Ingen α H-atomer

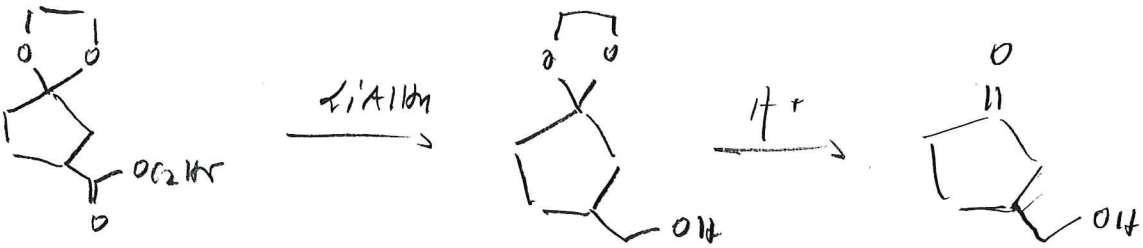


ingen racem. α-H-atomer er ikke bundet til kiral senter

OPPGAVE 4

A) 

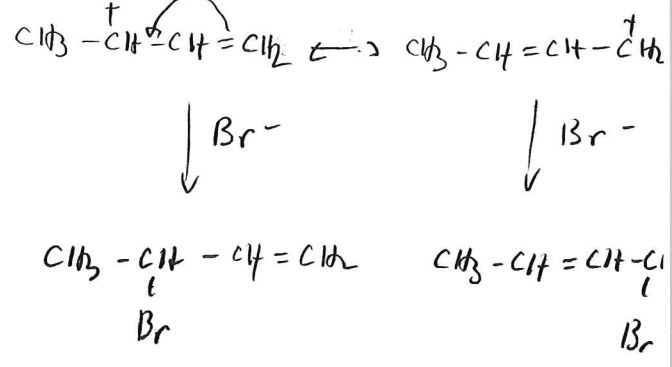
B) 

a) 

b) H_2/Pt

c) ~~NaBH4~~ (overskudd) eller LiAlH4

c)



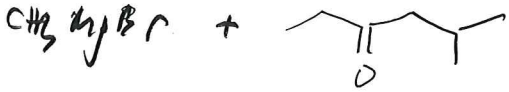
1,2 danner fort med stabile karbokation (2° allyl)

1,4 mer stabil (med subst. dobbel bind.)

D)

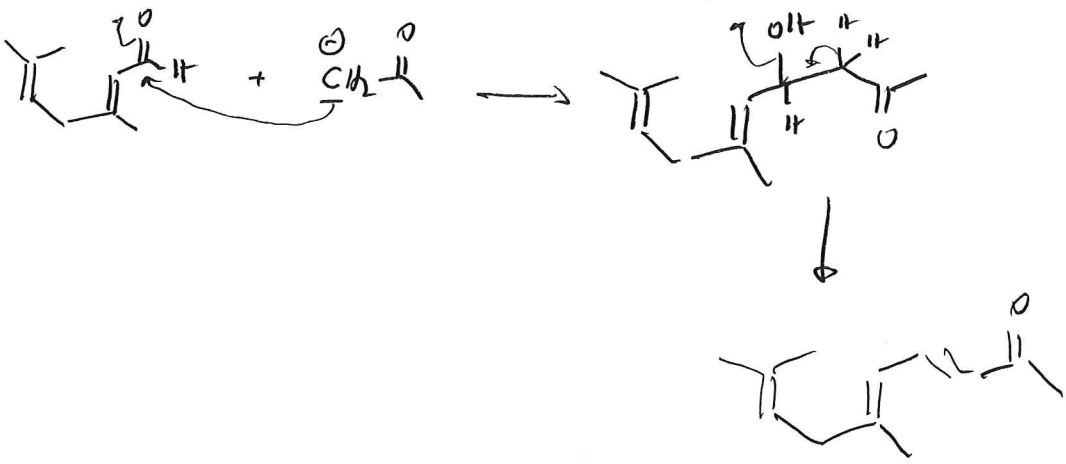
eller

eller

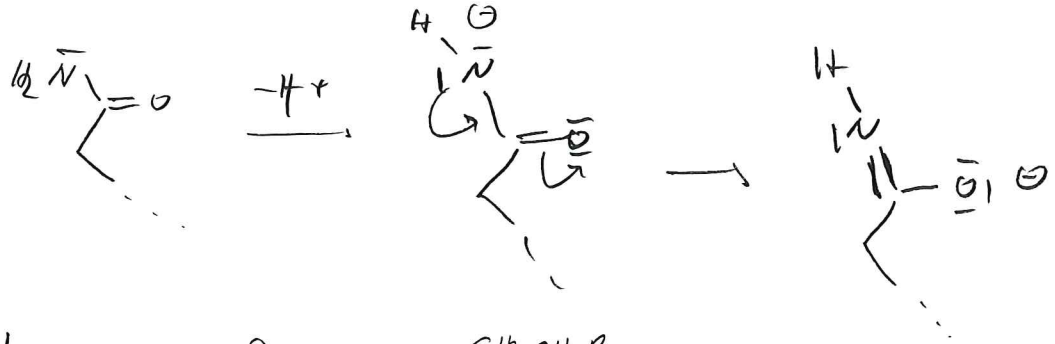


OPPGAVE 5

A)



B) NH i amid gruppe har mer sur karakter fordi ⊖ er mer delokalisert pga resonans.

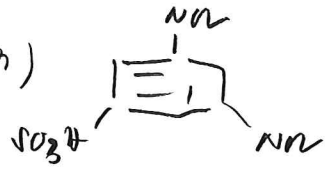


C) brometan sp. 3 CH_3CH_2Br

2-brompropan sp. 2 $CH_3-CH(Br)-CH_3$

1-brompropan sp. 1 $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-Br$

D) a)



b)

c)

d)