1. Name the following molecules. (15 pts)

(a)
$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 $CH_$

- 2. Find the structure of the following molecule. Formula: C₁₃H₁₈O₂. IR: 1740 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR: δ 0.8, doublet, 6 H; 2.2, triplet, 2H; 2.4, triplet, 2H; 2.5, singlet, 3H; 3.8, septet, 1H; 7.1, doublet, 2H; 7.3, doublet, 2H. ¹³C NMR: 32, 50, 55, 61, 65, 112, 118, 120, 122, 175 ppm. (15 pts)
- 3. For the following reactions give the product and show the complete reaction mechanism, showing all the steps. (15 pts each)

4. Show how the following transformations occur, showing all the steps of the reaction. No other reagents are needed except those given. (20 pts each, 60 pts)

(a)
$$2 \text{ HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$$
 NaOH (b) CH_3 (c) CH_3O (c) CH_3O (d) CH_3O (e) CH_3O (e) CH_3O (e) CH_3O (f) CH_3O (h) $\text{CH}_3\text{O$

- 5. Only one of the following molecules can undergo decarboxylation on heating. Which one? Explain your choice and show how the reaction occurs, giving a detailed picture of the reaction mechanism and the final product. (10 pts)
- A CH₃-C-CH₂CH₂-C-OH

 B CH₃-C-CH₂-C-CH₃

 C CH₃-C-CH₂-C-OH
- 6. Synthesize **three** of the following **four** molecules from the starting materials given on the left. Do all **four** for extra credit. (15 pts each)