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DEPARTMENT: DENTISTRY

MATRIC NO: 19/MHS09/012

COURSE CODE: CHM 102

Assignment on Stereochemistry and Functional Group

1. i. $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{HCHO}$ ---

- a. Alkene(=),
- b. Alkanol(-OH),
- c. Alkanal/Aldehyde(-CHO)

ii. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COCH}_3$ ---

- a. Ketone/Alkanone(-C=O),
- b. Amine(-NH₂),
- c. Aromatic group(Phenyl)

iii. $\text{CH}_3\text{C}=\text{CHCH}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$ ---

- a. Alkene (=)
- b. Alkanol (-OH)
- c. Alkanal/Aldehyde(-CHO)

2. A 0.856g sample of pure (2R, 3R)-tartaric acid was diluted to 10cm³ with water and placed in a 1.0dm polarimeter tube, the observed rotation at 20⁰C was +1.0⁰. Calculate the specific rotation of (2R, 3R)-tartaric acid.

Mass of pure (2R,3R)-tartaric acid = 0.856g

Volume = 10 cm³

Path length of sample cell = 1.0 dm

Observed rotation = +1.0°

Specific rotation = ?

$$\text{Concentration in g/cm}^3 = \frac{0.856}{10} = 0.0856 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

Specific rotation = Observed rotation

(concentration) × (path length of cell)

$$\text{Specific rotation} = \frac{+1.0^\circ}{(0.0856 \text{ g/cm}^3) \times (1.0 \text{ dm})}$$

$$= +1.168 \times 10^1 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ dm}^{-1}$$

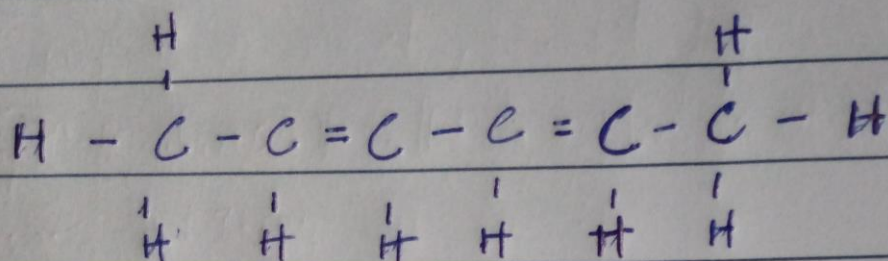
$$\underline{\underline{= 11.68^\circ \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ dm}^{-1}}}$$

3. Draw the possible geometric isomers (where possible) for each of the following compounds;

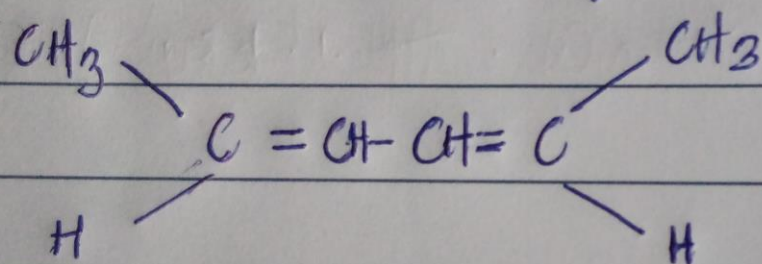
i. Hexa-2,4-diene

ii. 2,3-Dimethylbut-2-ene

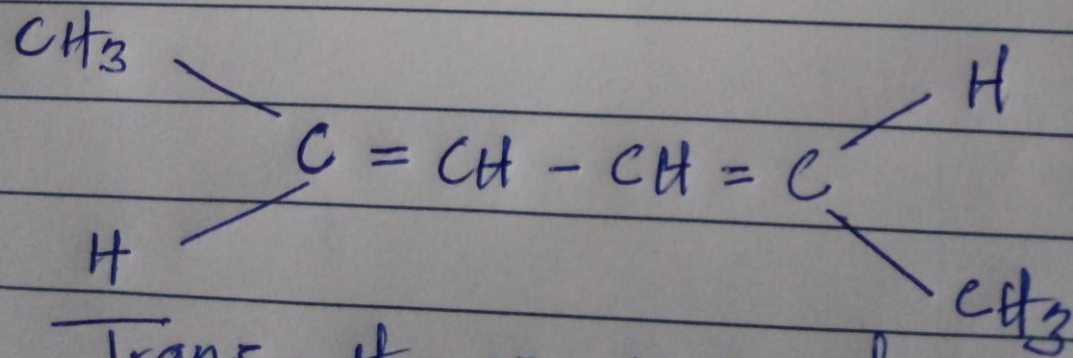
1. Hexan-2,4-diene



Isomers (Geometric)

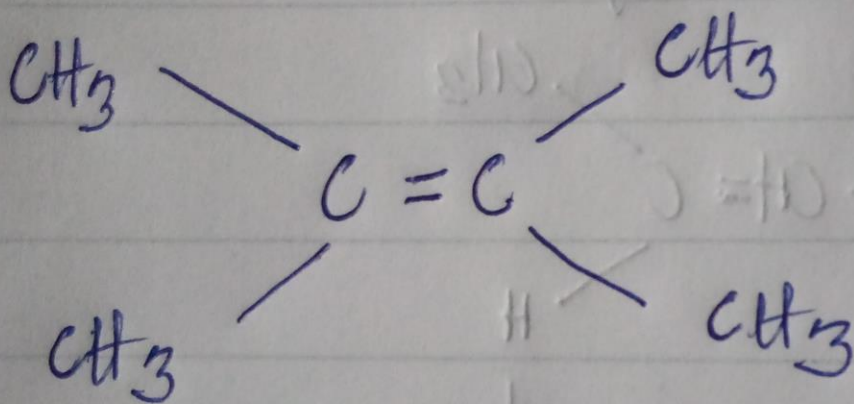
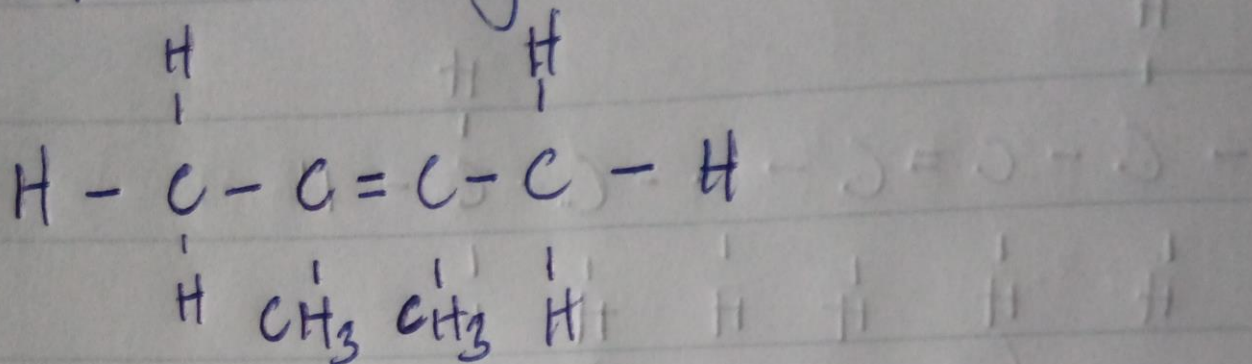


Cis-Hexan-2,4-diene



Trans-Hexan-2,4-diene

11. 2,3-dimethylbut-2-ene



It has no cis-trans isomerism as all substituents are identical