

1. Name the functional group present in each of the following molecules
- i) $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{HCHO}$ - [double bond ($\text{C}=\text{C}$), hydroxyl group ($-\text{OH}$) and carbonyl group ($-\text{C}=\text{O}$)]
 - ii) $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2))\text{COCH}_3$ - [Amino group ($-\text{NH}_2$) and carbonyl group ($-\text{C}=\text{O}$)]
 - iii) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{OH}))\text{CHO}$ - [double bond ($\text{C}=\text{C}$), hydroxyl group ($-\text{OH}$) and carbonyl group ($-\text{C}=\text{O}$)]

2. A 0.856g sample of pure (2R, 3R)-tartaric acid was diluted to 10 cm³ with water and placed in a 1.0 dm polarimeter tube. The observed rotation at 20°C was +1.0°. Calculate the specific rotation of (2R, 3R) tartaric acid.
- Using $[\alpha]_D^{20} = \frac{\alpha}{LC}$

where $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = Specific rotation in degrees

- α = observed rotation in degrees

L = Cell path length in decimeters

C = Concentration in g/ml

∴ Concentration in g/ml

If 0.856 g is 10 ml of solution

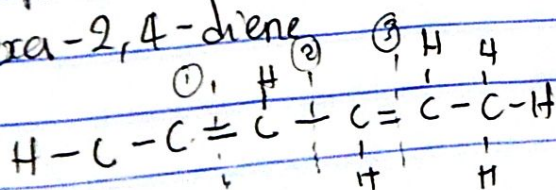
0.0856 g will give in 1 ml

$$\therefore [\alpha]_D^{20} = \frac{+1.0}{1.0 \times 0.0856}$$

$$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +11.68^\circ$$

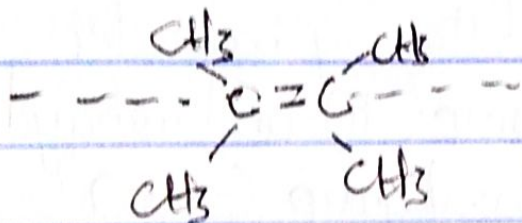
- (3) Draw the possible ^{geometric} ~~geometric~~ isomers (where possible) for each of the following compounds

i) Hexa-2,4-diene



Hexa-2,4-diene cannot undergo geometric isomerism because division of ① and ③ will not yield a symmetric compound and the division at ② is not at the double bond.

(ii) 2,3-Dimethylbut-2-ene



2,3-dimethylbut-2-ene will not undergo geometric isomerism because the different spatial arrangement will yield the same groups (C-CH₃) on either half.