

NAME: OKOLI TESSY EBUBE

DEPARTMENT: MBBS

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS01/320

COURSE: CHEM 102

### ASSIGNMENT

1. Name the functional groups present in each of the following molecules
- i)  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{HCHO}$     ii)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COCH}_3$     iii)  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}=\text{CHCH}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$

### Answer

Molecules	Functional groups
i) $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{HCHO}$	- Aldehyde ( $-\text{CHO}$ ) - Hydroxyl group ( $-\text{OH}$ )
ii) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COCH}_3$	- Carbonyl group ( $-\text{CO}$ ) - Amine ( $-\text{NH}_2$ )
iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{C}=\text{CHCH}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$	- Hydroxyl group ( $-\text{OH}$ ) - Aldehyde ( $-\text{CHO}$ )

2. A 0.856g sample of pure (2R, 3R)-tartaric acid was diluted to  $10\text{cm}^3$  with water and placed in a 1.0dm polarimeter tube. The observed rotation at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  was  $+1.0^\circ$ . Calculate the specific rotation of (2R, 3R)-tartaric acid.

### Solution

$$[\alpha] = \frac{\alpha}{cl}$$

where  $[\alpha]$  = specific optical rotation

$\alpha$  = observed rotation

$c$  = concentration in  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$

$l$  = pathlength (in dm)

$$\alpha = +1.0^\circ$$

$$l = 1.0\text{ dm}$$

$$c = ?$$



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

$$\text{Specific rotation} = \frac{\text{observed rotation (degrees)}}{(\text{Concentration in g/cm}^3) \times (\text{path length of sample cell in dm})}$$

$$[\alpha]_D^{25} = \frac{\alpha}{c \cdot l}$$

$$[\alpha]_D^{25} = \frac{+1.0^\circ}{0.0856 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 1.0 \text{ dm}} = +11.682^\circ \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ dm}^{-1} \text{ or } +11.682^\circ$$

∴ The specific rotation of (2R, 3R)-tartaric acid is  $+11.682^\circ \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ dm}^{-1}$  or  $+11.682^\circ$

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

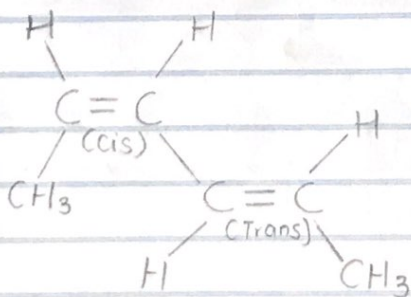
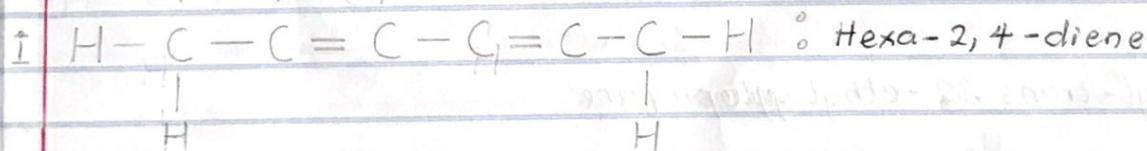
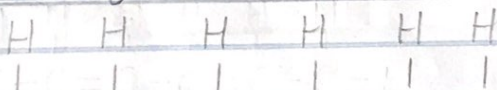
i) Hexa-2,4-diene

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

Answers

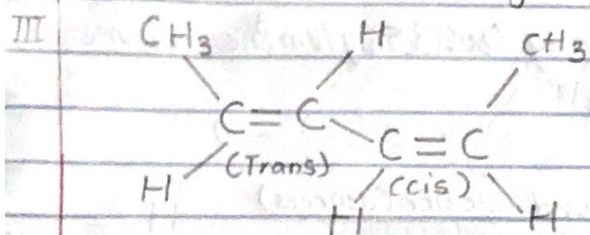
i) Hexa-2,4-diene  $[\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}=\text{CHCH}_3]$

Possible geometric isomers

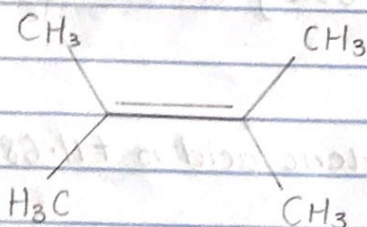


∴ Cis-1, trans-4-dimethyl but-2-ene

Trans-1, Cis-4-dimethyl but-2-ene

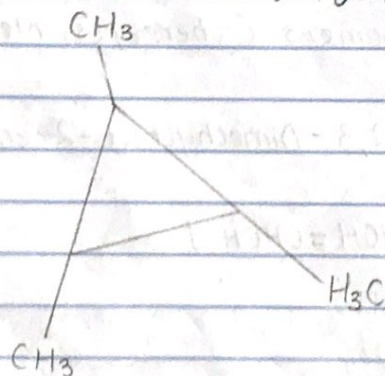


ii) 2,3-Dimethylbut-2-ene

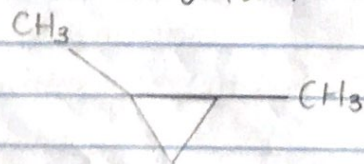


Possible Geometric Isomers

I 1-cis-2-trans-3-trimethylcyclopropane

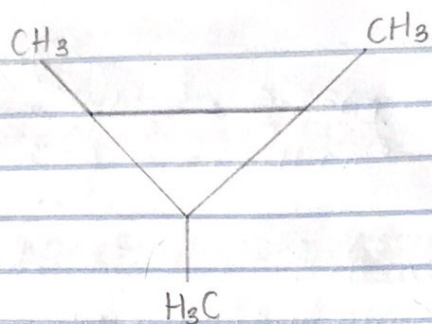


II 1-methyl-trans-2-ethylcyclopropane

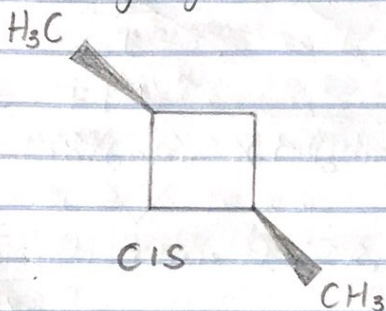


III Cis-1,2,3-trimethylcyclopropane

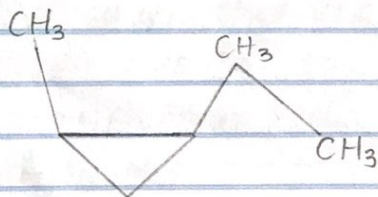




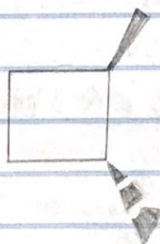
IV Cis-1,3-dimethyl cyclobutane



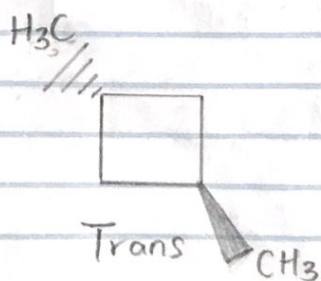
V Cis-1-methyl-2-ethyl cyclopropane



VI Trans-1,2-dimethyl cyclobutane



VII Trans-1,3-dimethyl cyclobutane



viii Trans - 2-hexene

