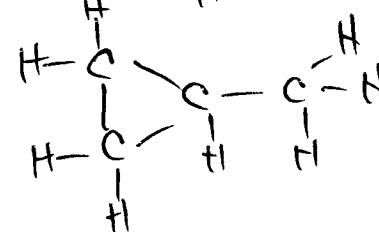
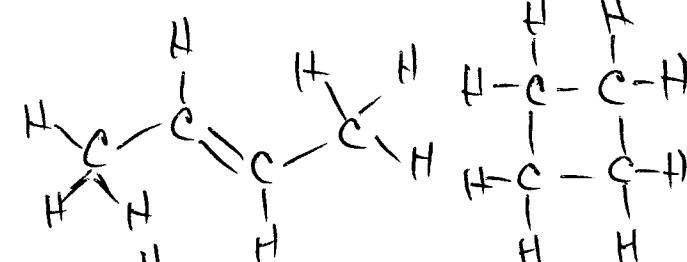
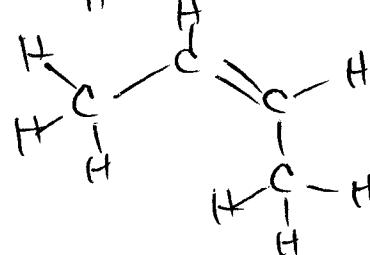
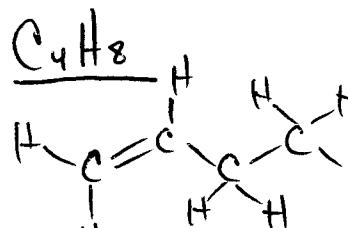
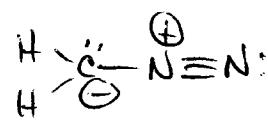
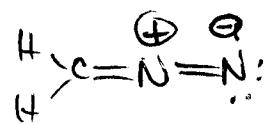


## 5.12 Review Session: Exam 1

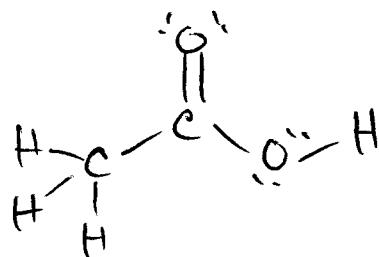
Key

## I. Review of Lewis Bonding Theory

1.  $\text{CH}_2\text{N}_2$

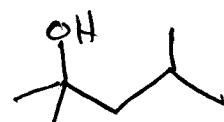


$$\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$$

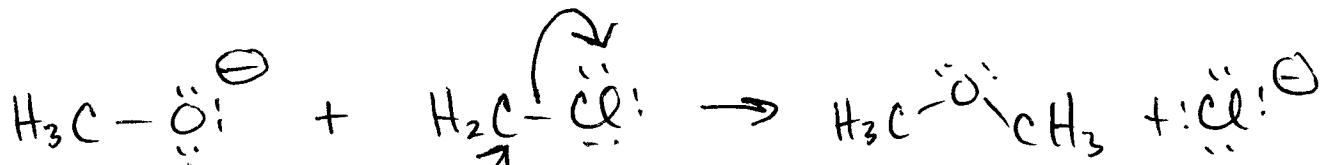


2.  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCHCH}_2$

$$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$$

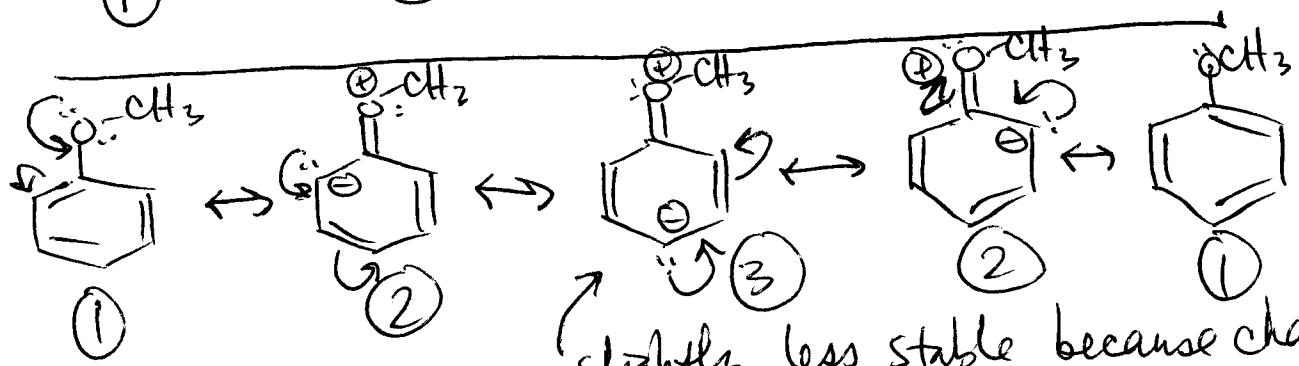
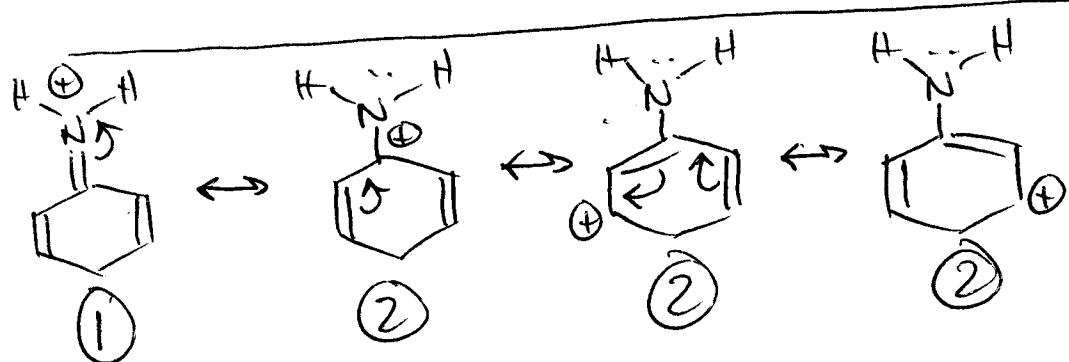
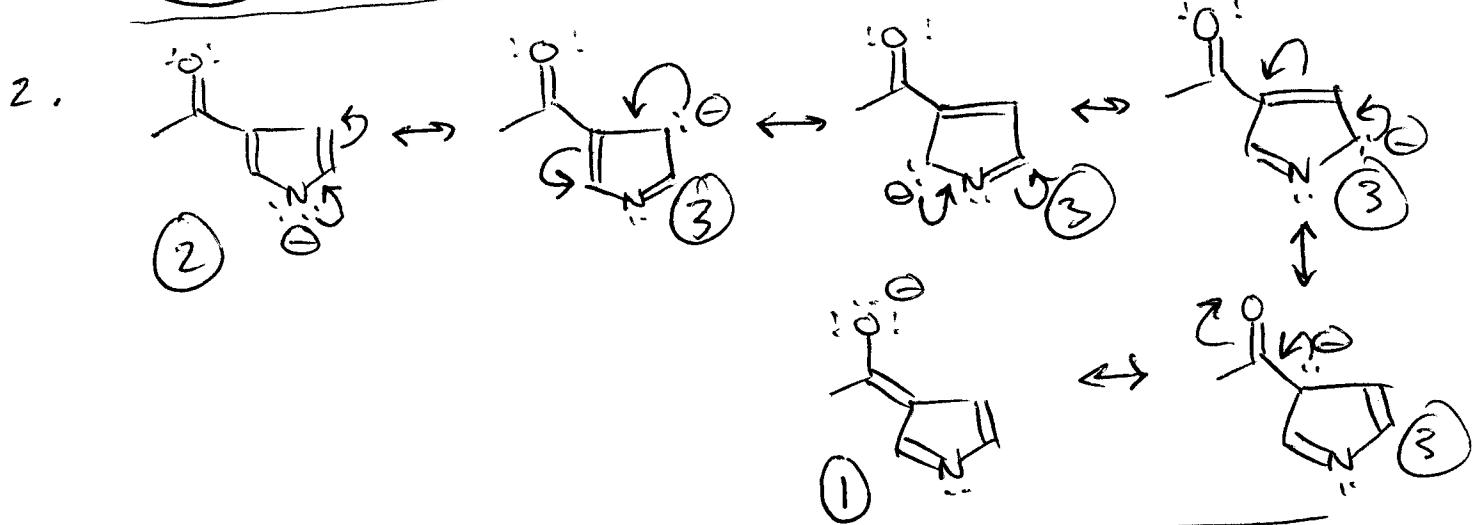
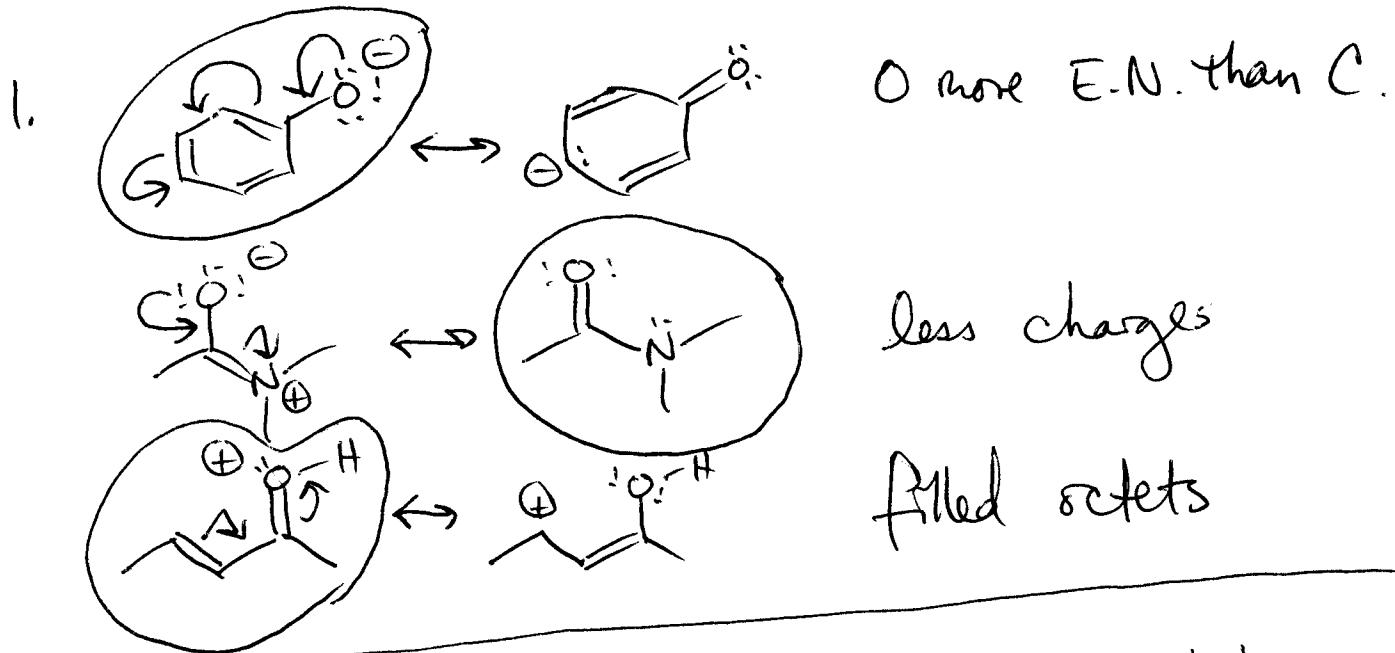


3.



$\uparrow$   
nucleophile

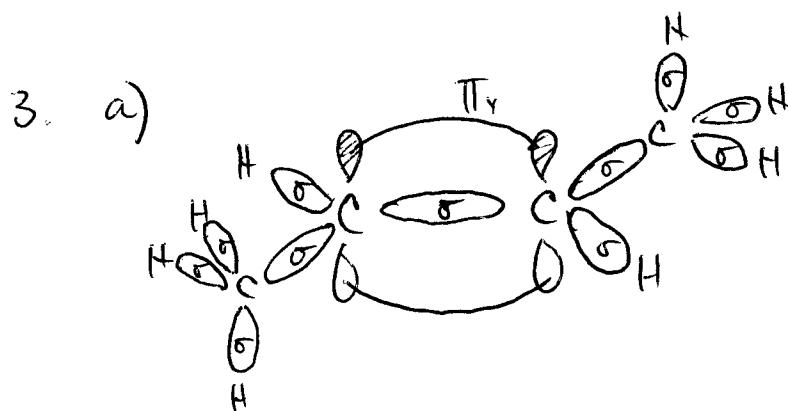
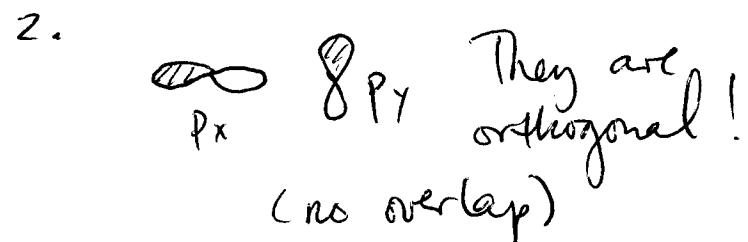
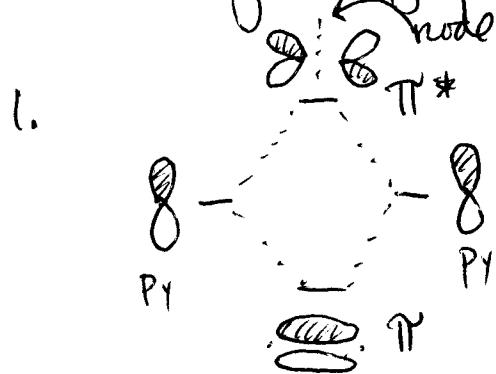
## II. Resonance



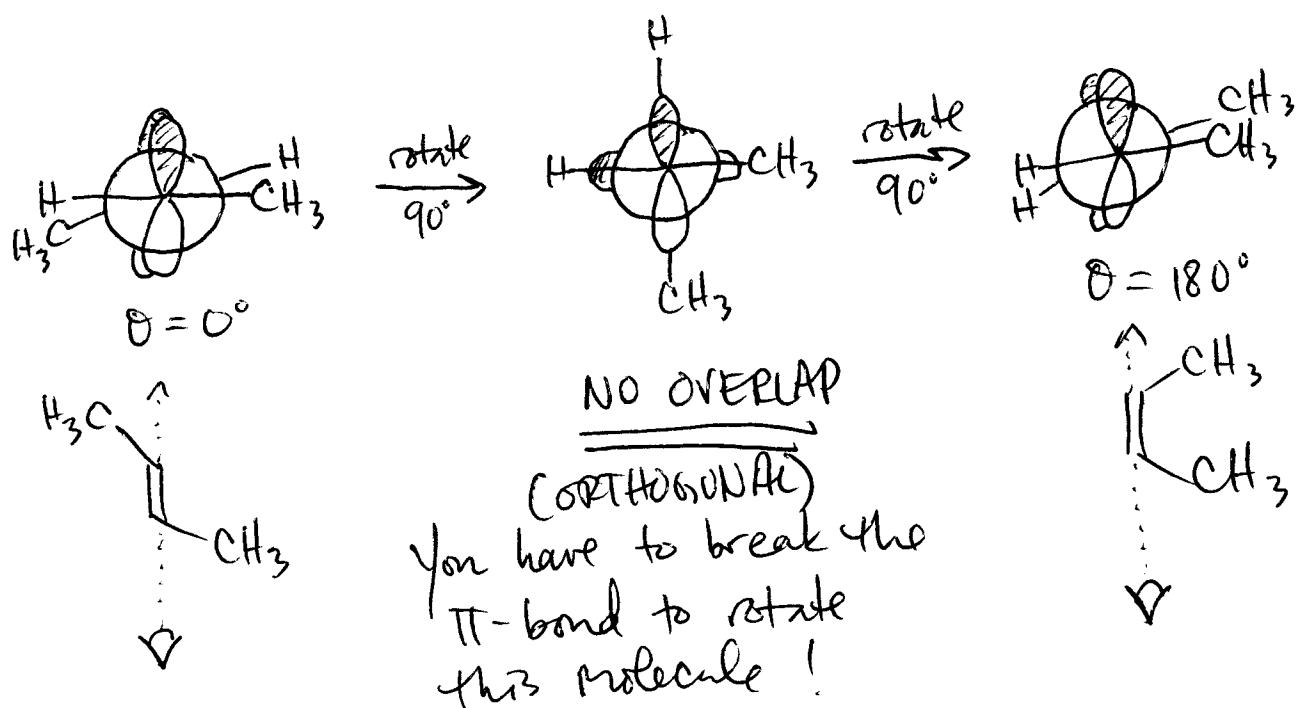
slightly less stable because charge  
are further apart (charge separation)

### III. Review MO Theory

### IV. Hybridization / LCAO



b) The  $\text{Pi}$ -overlap in a) is geometry-dependent.  
Look at the Newman projections:



## I. Properties of Molecules

1.  $\text{Me}_3\text{N}$  : yes, N has an extra lone pair

BF<sub>3</sub>: no, BF<sub>3</sub> has only 6 e<sup>-</sup>, no lone pairs

H<sub>2</sub>O: yes, O has two lone pairs

CH<sub>4</sub>: no, C has no lone pairs

2. Brønsted :

Lewis:

b)

①

③

②

resonance  
& inductive  
effects

c)  $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{H}}{\text{CH}_2}$        $\text{H}\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$        $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}$

(3)                          (1)                          (2)

hybridization

## VI - Alkanes

\* Problem 3 will not be covered on  
the exam \*

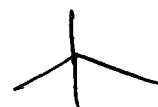
1.



n-pentane

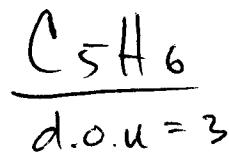
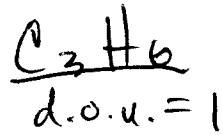
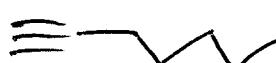
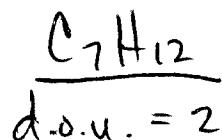


2-methylbutane

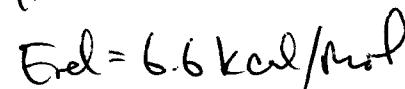
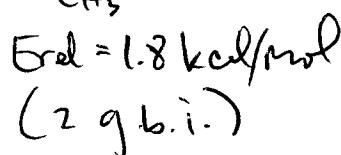
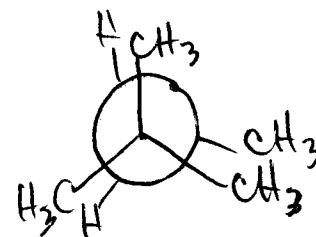
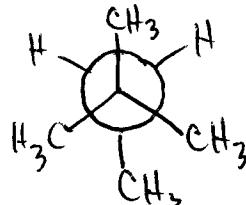
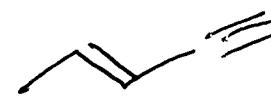


2,2-dimethylpropane

2.



There are many possible isomers that you can draw!



$$\text{Barrier} = 6.6 - 1.8 = 4.8 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

