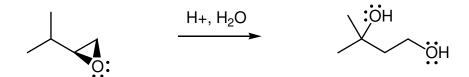
1. This is a "multi-step synthesis". That is, the product of the first reaction becomes the starting material for the next, and so forth, so that a more complex compound is built up in steps from the initial starting material. Fill in the compounds for each step along this path in the boxes.

2. Here is another multi-step synthesis. Again, fill in the compounds for each step along this path in the boxes.

$$\begin{array}{c} & \xrightarrow{\text{HgSO}_4} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \\ & \text{H}_2\text{O} \end{array}$$

5. Suggest a mechanism for this transformation.



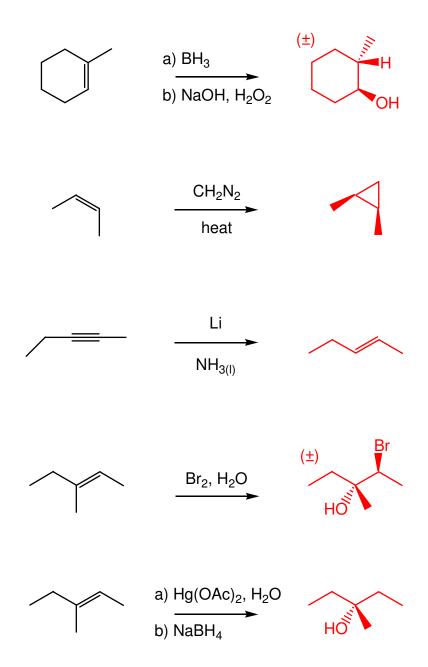
6. a) Suggest a mechanism for this transformation.

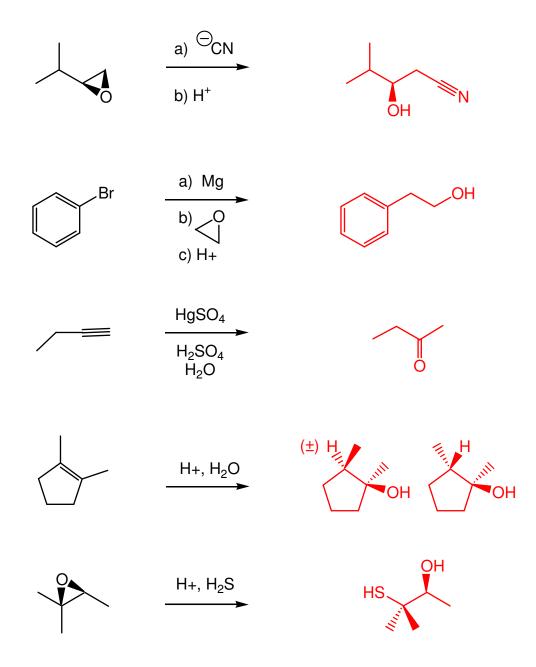
$$OH^{III}$$
 OH^{III}
 OH^{III}

b) Bonus hard question. In the above reaction, only one stereoisomer is formed. Explain. Hint: Build a model of the starting material first.

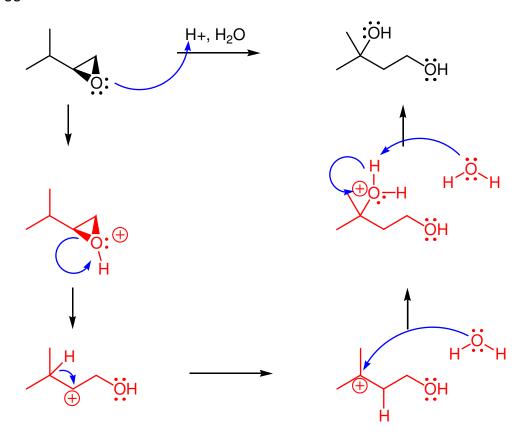
1. This is a "multi-step synthesis". That is, the product of the first reaction becomes the starting material for the next, and so forth, so that a more complex compound is built up in steps from the initial starting material. Fill in the compounds for each step along this path in the boxes.

2. Here is another multi-step synthesis. Again, fill in the compounds for each step along this path in the boxes.





5. Suggest a mechanism for this transformation.



6. a) Suggest a mechanism for this transformation.

b) Bonus hard question. In the above reaction, only one stereoisomer is formed. Explain. Hint: Build a model of the starting material first.

If you build a model of the starting material, you will see that it is cup-shaped, as I've shown below.

Since the bromine comes from one side, the oxygen comes from the opposite side (*anti* addition).