Name \_\_\_\_\_

Fall 2008 Homework #3 KEY

1. (12 points) Write out IUPAC names for each of the following:



3. (6 points) Reaction of **E** with  $CH_3SH$  gives **F**. Deduce the structure of **F**, and draw an arrowpushing mechanism for the transformation of **E** to **F** (on back). Hint: the first step is H atom removal from the  $CH_3SH$ .

44.0, d

43.0, t

37.4, t

31.9, t

28.6, t

18.5, q



$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\$$

 <sup>13</sup>C NMR

 171.8, s
 44.0, d

 171.4, s
 43.0, t

 75.4, s
 37.4, t

 71.9, d
 31.9, t

 52.6, q
 28.6, t

 52.3, q
 18.5, q

Analysis: From the formula,  $CH_3SH$  has been added. 52.3, q The alkyne is gone, and so is the symmetry (ring, 48.6, t esters) of the starting material, suggesting that the ring has been substituted, and that the carbon where the esters are attached is also a part of a ring.

Presumably the C-N ring is still there. The  $CH_2$ 's of that ring before cyclization would have been at 47, t (2) and 27, t (2). The 48.6, t in the product is likely the ring  $CH_2$  next to the N. If the other carbon next to the N were substituted, it would be a doublet further downfield, 71.9, d. The 75.4, s is the carbon to which the two esters is attached.

The  $CH_3S$  is at 18.5, q. The other carbon of the sulfide could be at 34, t; 46, d; or 52, s. This leads to two plausible structures, **E** and **F**. **E** was the right answer, but full credit was given for **F**.



MeO<sub>2</sub>C

Е

MeO<sub>2</sub>C

E



 $\bigcirc$  SCH<sub>3</sub>

́СО<sub>2</sub>Ме

+

SCH<sub>3</sub>