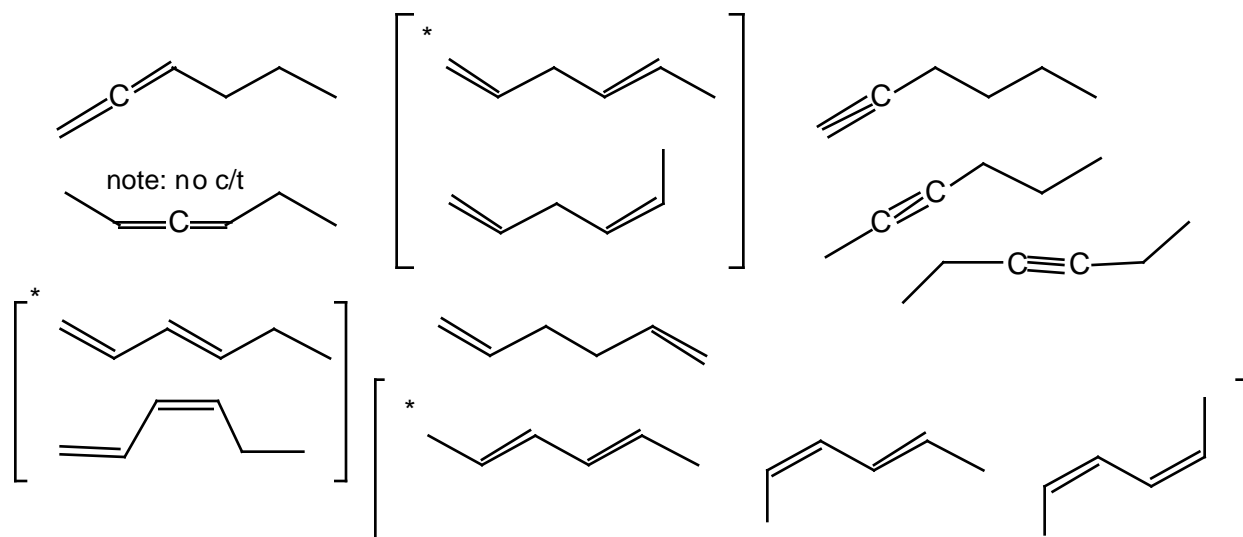
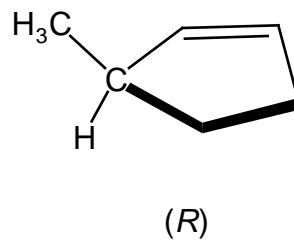
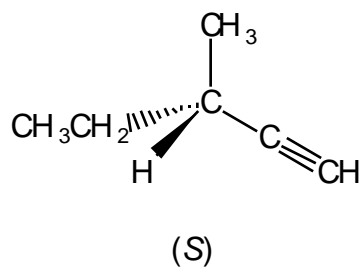


Answers to Hour Examination #1, Chemistry 301X-2005

1.



There are, of course, many many possible answers to the second part. Here are two:



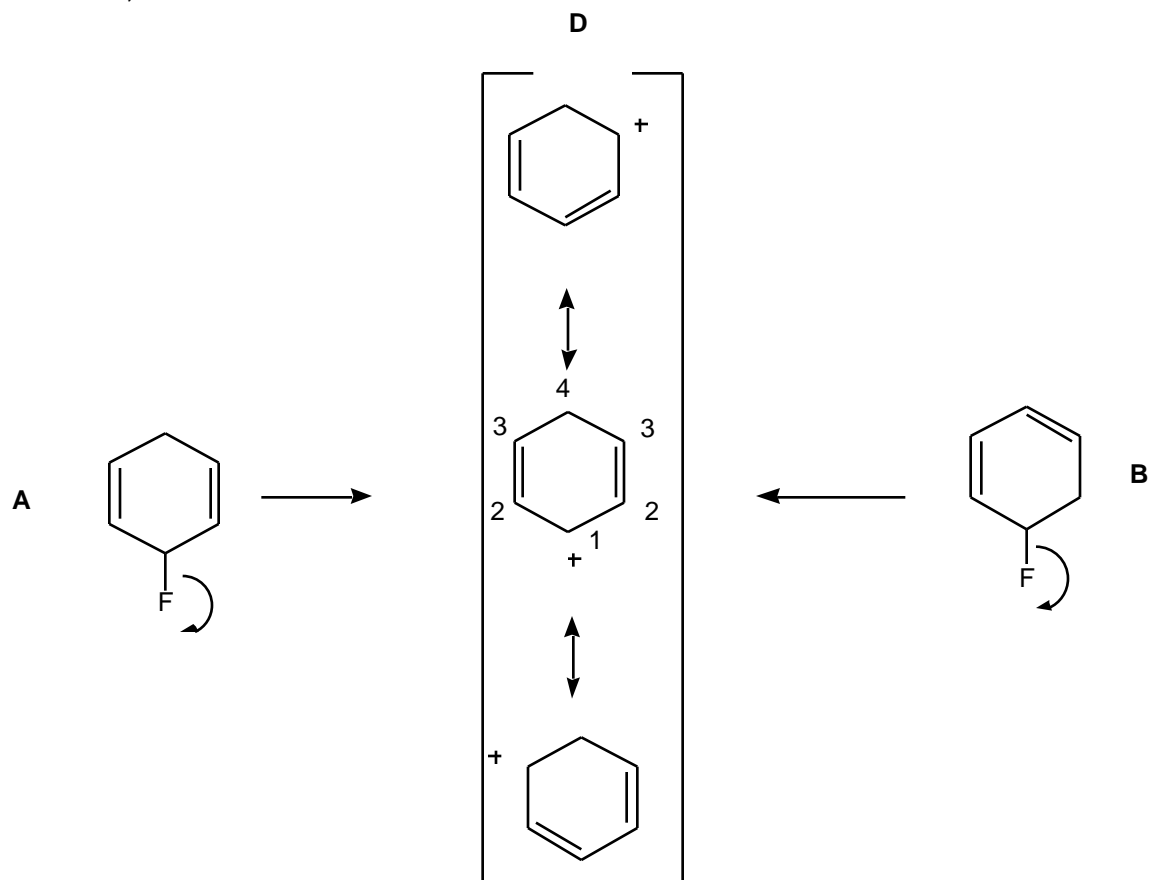
2. (a)

Bonds broken = one methane C—H = 105 kcal/mol

Bonds made = one C—C = ~85 kcal/mol and one C—H = ~100 kcal/mol

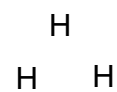
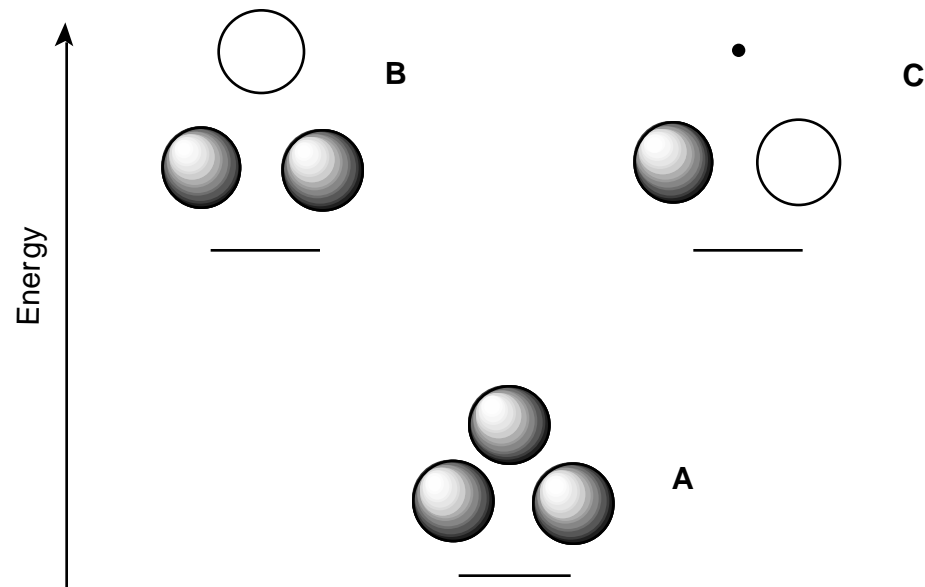
So, 185 minus 105 = 80 kcal/mol exothermic; $H = -80$ kcal/mol

(b) The two starting materials ionize to give exactly the same resonance-stabilized carbocation, **D**:



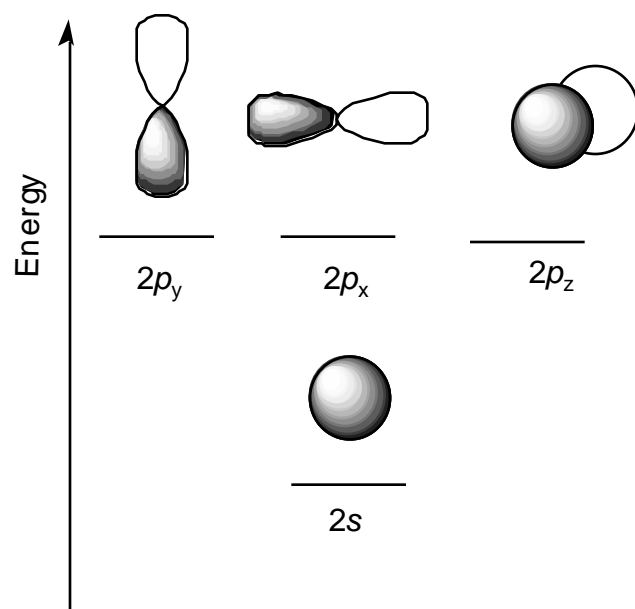
3.

(a)



Molecular orbitals for
triangular H_3

orbitals for N



(b)

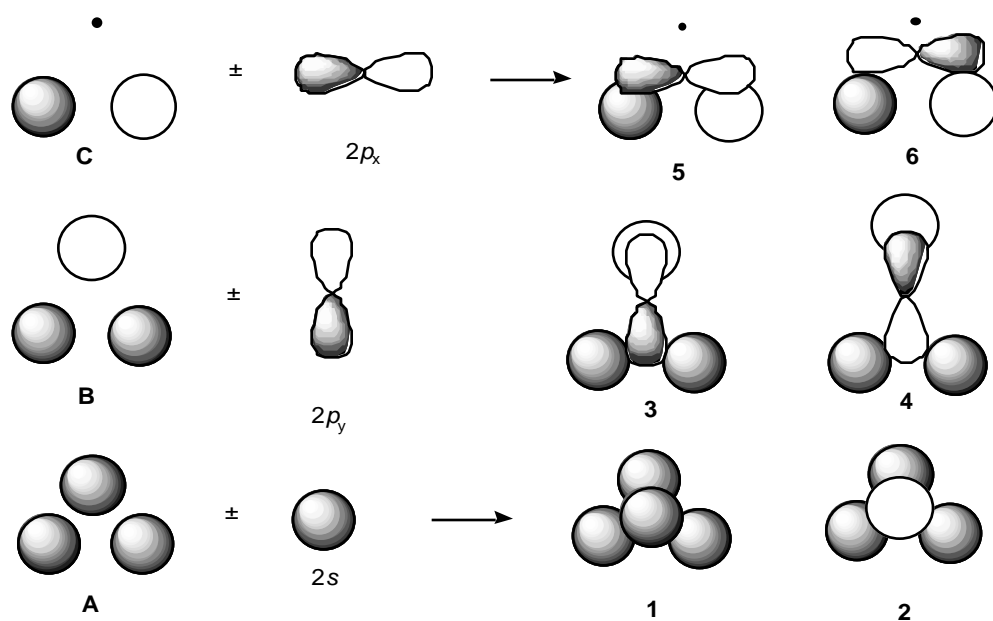
$2s \pm \mathbf{A}$

$2p_y \pm \mathbf{B}$

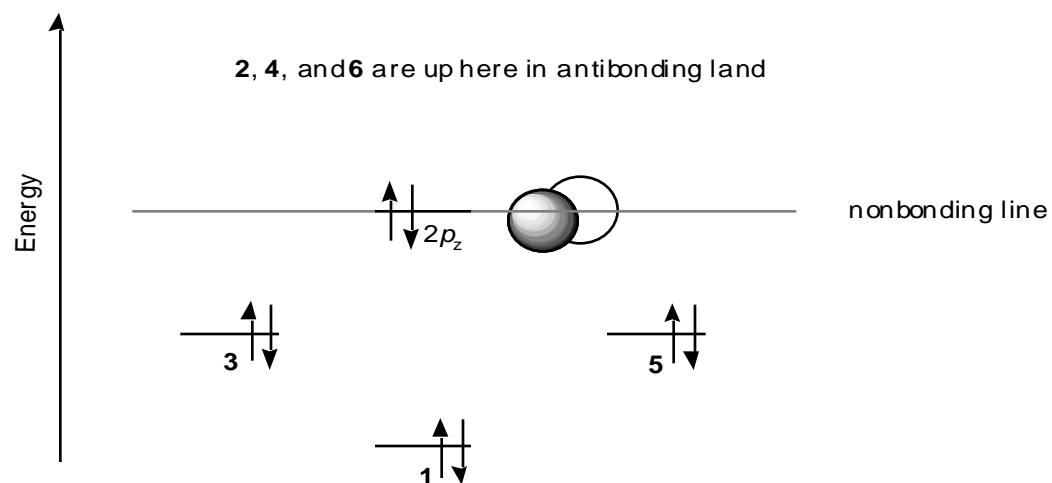
$2p_x \pm \mathbf{C}$

$2p_z$ does not interact.

Here are the new MOs:



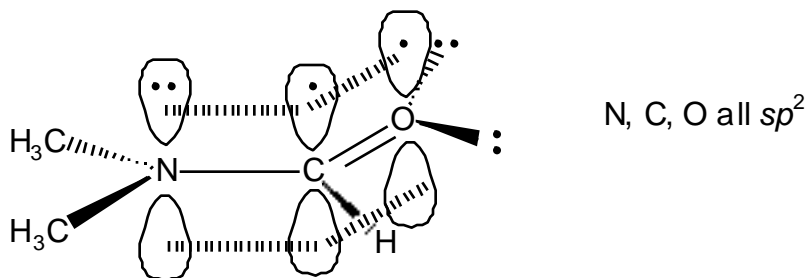
(c,d) Here is the ordering (count nodes) and the electron occupancy:



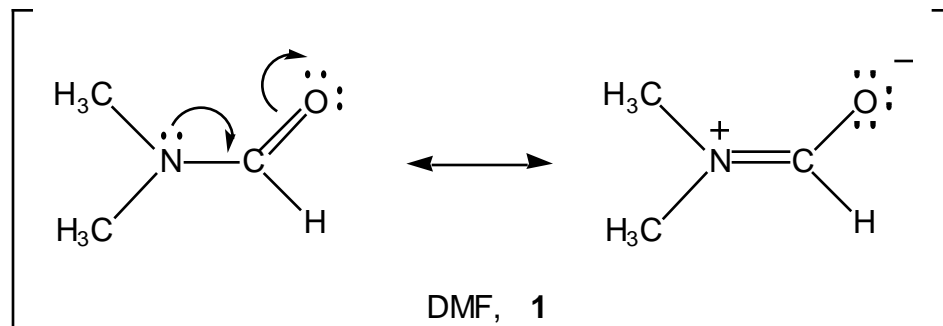
4.

(a) 107° is very close to 109.5° , so ammonia is very close to sp^3 hybridized.

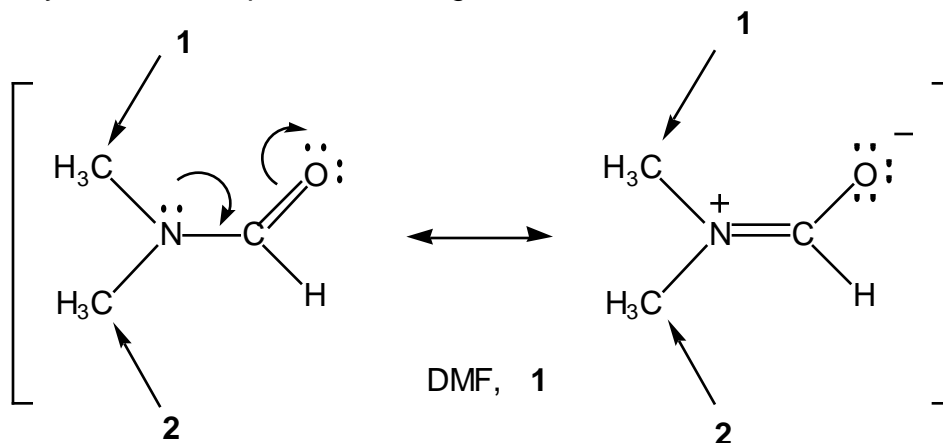
(b) If N is hybridized sp^2 , the three $2p$ orbitals align perfectly in a flat structure, and delocalization of the lone pair on N is optimal.



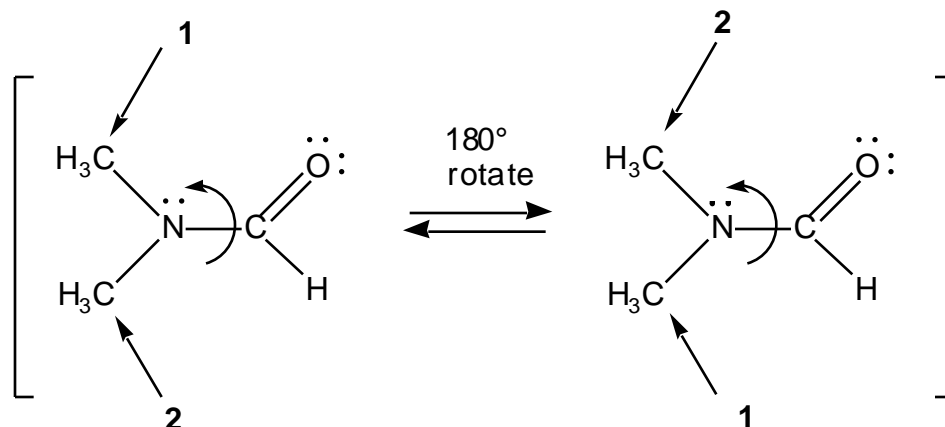
Delocalization of electrons here is highly stabilizing (see resonance forms below).



(c) Unless rotation is fast, there will be two different methyls in the flat structure. Note the “double bond character” to the C—N bond - that partial double bond will make rotation difficult. At room temperature, rotation must be slow. Of course, higher temperature means more energy and eventually rotation becomes possible. At 111°C the two methyls become equivalent through rotation.

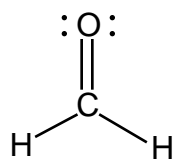


at high temperature:



5.

(a)

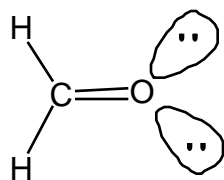


Formaldehyde, 2

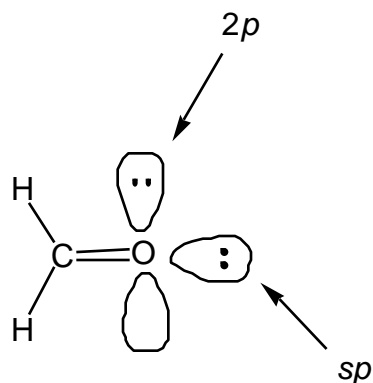
(b) sp^2

(c) sp^2 or sp pictures below

(d)



top view of $O = sp^2$

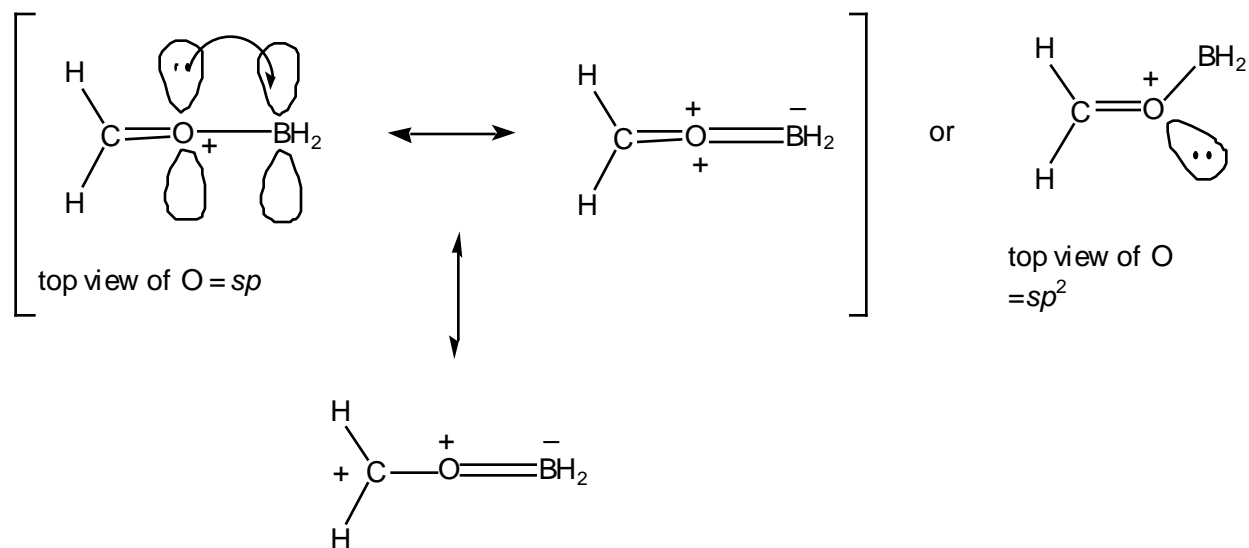


top view of $O = sp$

There are two different lone pairs in the sp hybridized structure, but only one in the sp^2 version. Oxygen must be sp .

(e) Oxygen is hybridized sp^2 in the bent form, sp in the linear one.

Note how in the sp version the empty $2p$ orbital in the BH_2 -substituted molecule can delocalize = stabilize the lone pair in the filled $2p$ orbital.



The linear form is better (lower energy). Those other forms are not great, that's for sure, but they still help (lowers energy of the resonance hybrid) a little. In the bent form there is not much overlap between the boron $2p$ and the oxygen sp^2 .