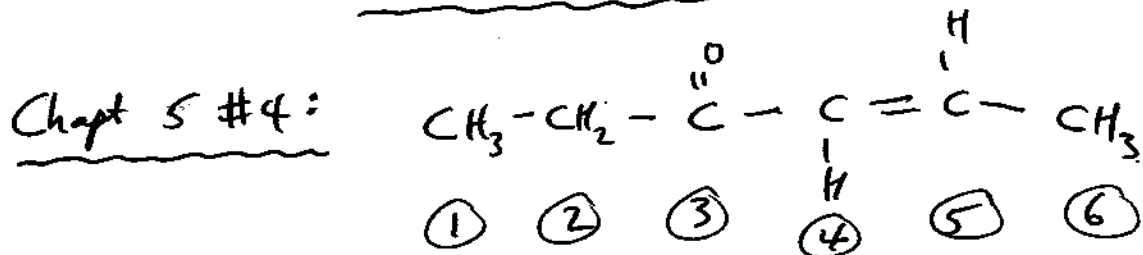


# P.S. #5 ANSWERS



Analysis: 3H triplet at 0.88 ppm is CH<sub>3</sub>, split by CH<sub>2</sub> (②)

2H quartet at ~2.36 ppm is CH<sub>2</sub>, split by CH<sub>3</sub>.

<sup>3</sup>J occurs 5 times in the spectrum - take the average value.

	271.14	263.88	719.42	712.02	704.76
ie	263.88	256.47	712.02	704.76	697.35
	<u>7.26</u>	<u>7.41</u>	<u>7.40</u>	<u>7.26</u>	<u>7.39</u>
average = 7.34 Hz					

For the "b" protons (3H d, d at 1.7 ppm): must be CH<sub>3</sub>-split tree

by <sup>3</sup>J to H<sub>5</sub> + <sup>4</sup>J to H<sub>4</sub> ie



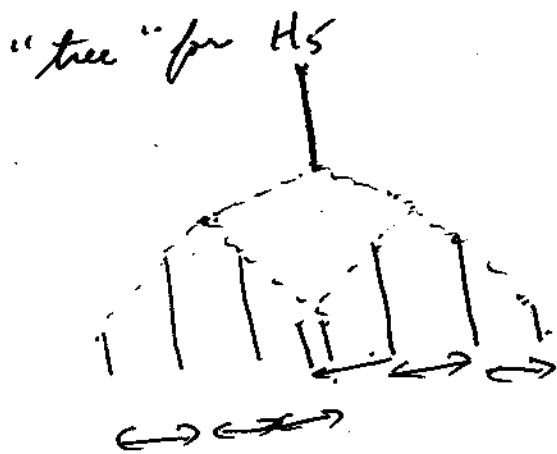
	513.06	566.24
<sup>4</sup> J is	511.43	504.61
	<u>1.63</u>	<u>1.63</u>
1.63 Hz		

	513.06	511.43
<sup>3</sup> J is	506.24	504.61
	<u>6.82</u>	<u>6.82</u>
6.82 Hz		

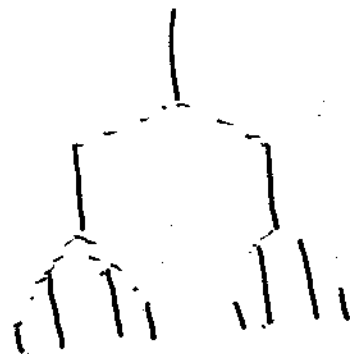
Chapt 5 #4 cont'd

Both  $H_4$  +  $H_5$  are doublets of quartets,  
 $\therefore$  they couple to each other + to the  $CH_3$ .

But, since  ${}^3J > {}^4J$ ,  $H_5$  must be at  $\sim 6.68$  ppm  
 $\delta H_4 = \dots = \sim 5.92$  ppm



+ for  $H_4$



${}^3J$  occurs 6 times here

${}^4J$  occurs 6 times here

ie.

$$\begin{array}{r} 216.57 \\ 209.75 \\ \hline 6.82 \text{ etc} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1787.54 \\ 1785.91 \\ \hline 1.63 \text{ etc} \end{array}$$

Also  ${}^3J$  between  $H_4$  +  $H_5$  occurs 8X in the spectrum

ie

$$\begin{array}{r} 2016.57 \\ 2002.94 \\ \hline 13.63 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2009.75 \\ 1996.12 \\ \hline 13.63 \end{array} \text{ etc!}$$

${}^3J_{4,5} = 13.63$

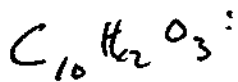
- consistent with  $(H)C=C(H)$

PS # 5 ANSWERS cont'd

Chpts #16:

From <sup>13</sup>C: CH<sub>3</sub>  
 DEPT-135 CH<sub>2</sub>  
 CH<sub>2</sub>  
 CH - aromatic  
 quaternary  
 CH - aromatic  
 quat.  
 quat.

only 8 peaks  
 ∴ 5 symmetry.



DBE =  $11 - \frac{12}{2} = 6$

from <sup>1</sup>H:

CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O  
 ↑        ↑  
 1.4     4 ppm  
 (triplet) (quartet)

-CH<sub>2</sub>-

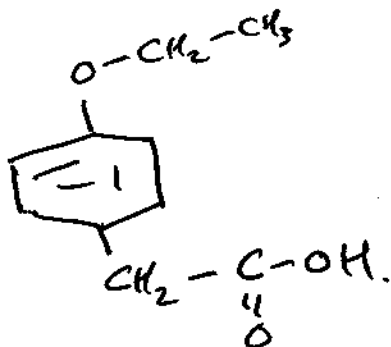
↑  
 no adjacent protons  
 @ 3.5

+ C=O  
 ↑  
 12.5 ppm

and a para-disubstituted aromatic ring from doublets and 7 ppm

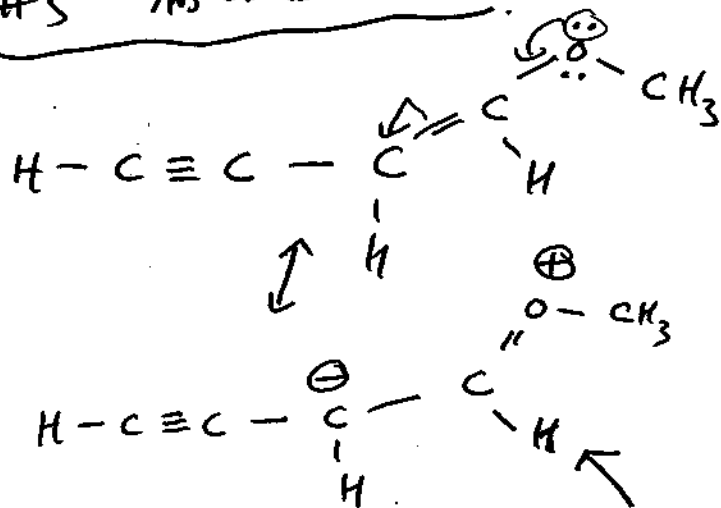
<sup>13</sup>C chemical shifts: only one CH<sub>2</sub>-O  
 ↑  
 63 ppm

Best structure is



PS #5 ANSWERS cont'd

Chapt 5 # 20:



Assignment: H(d) is most deshielded  $\therefore$  of above

So for this proton (at  $\sim 6.40$  ppm)



Couplings are:	1923.24	1917.24
	1922.76	1916.76
	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.48</u>

	1923.24	1922.76
	1917.24	1916.76
	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>

0.48 + 6.0 Hz

for proton at 4.60 ppm (Hc)

and

J <sub>ac</sub>	1384.50
	1381.50
	<u>3.00</u>

	1378.50
	1375.50
	<u>3.0</u>

	1384.5
	1378.5
	<u>6.0</u>

ie 3.0 and 6.0 Hz

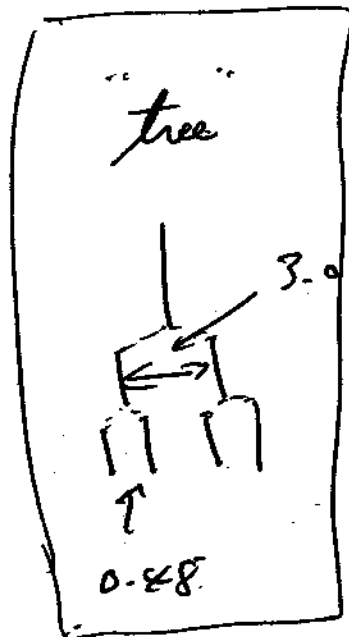


Chapt 5 #20 cont'd :

for Ha (at ~ 3.10 ppm)

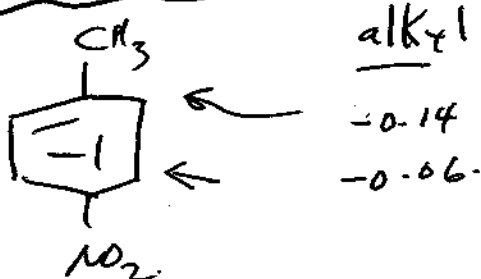
J <sub>po</sub>	931.77	928.77
	<u>931.25</u>	<u>928.25</u>
	0.48	0.48

and.	931.77	931.25
	<u>928.77</u>	<u>928.25</u>
	3.0	3.0

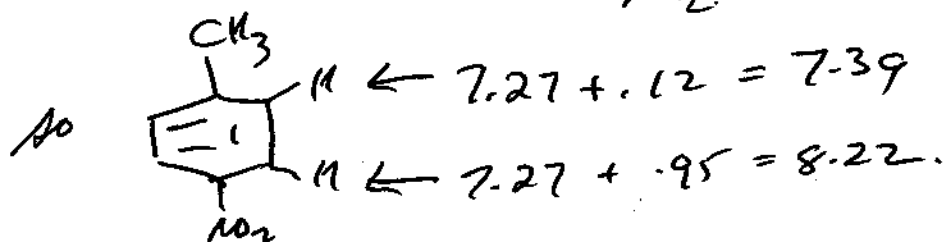


ie 0.48 + 3.0 Hz

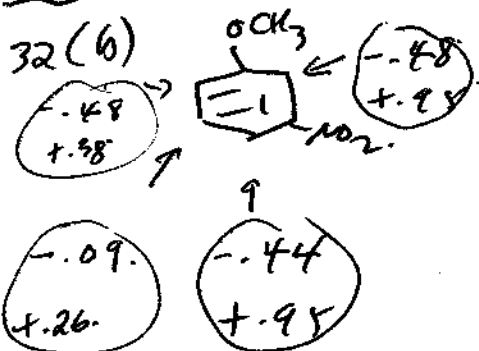
Chapt 5 #32 (a)



<u>NO<sub>2</sub></u>	
0.26	⇒ +.12
0.95	⇒ +.89

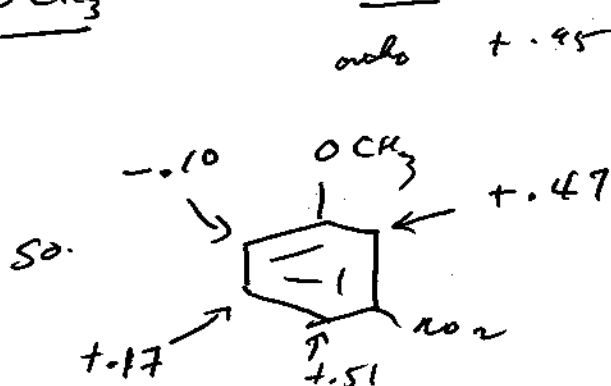


32 (b)



OCH<sub>3</sub>

NO<sub>2</sub>



rel to 7.27