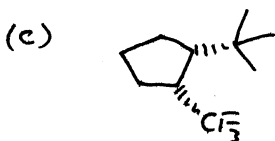
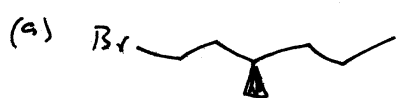
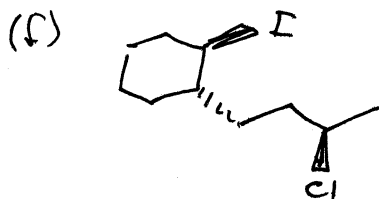
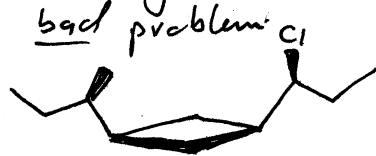


1. row 1 : chiral, achiral, ch., ach., ach., ch.
 row 2 : ch., ach., ach., ach., ch ("allene-type" asymmetry)
 row 3 : ch., ach., ach. (inv. center), ach. (inv. center)
 row 4 : ach., chiral (regardless of sc stereochem, -all 4 must be chiral!), ch., ch., ch.

2. My approach is to focus on connectivity first, guess the stereochem, assign carbons 1-4, then fix the boo-boos.



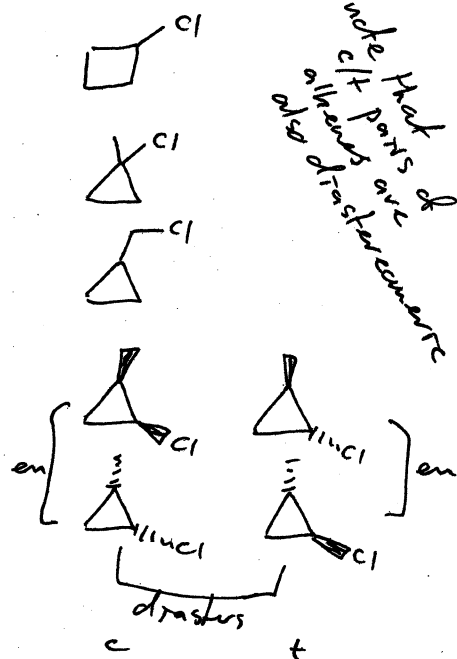
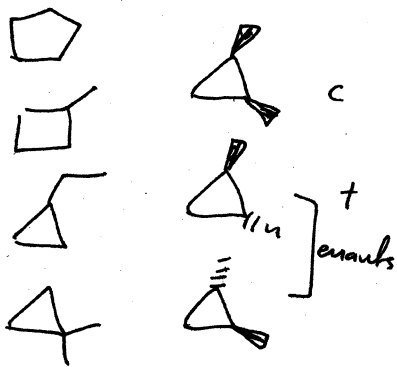
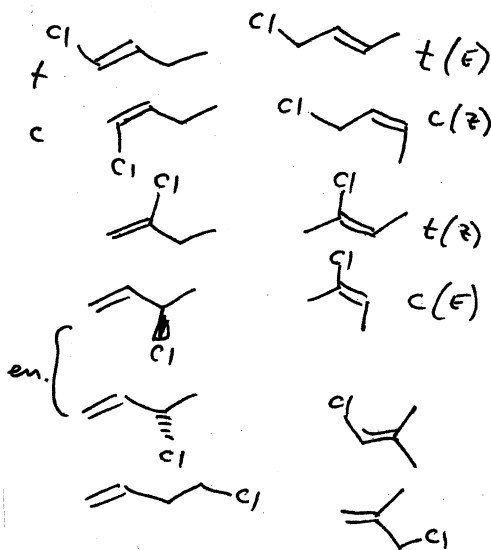
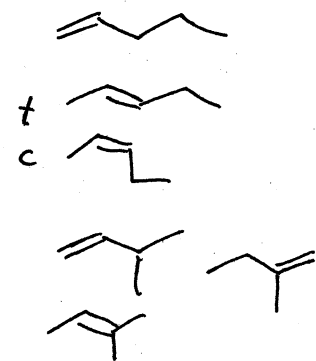
(e) This is really tough to draw - you can't even do it clearly in the conventional "flat ring" orientation
 bad problem!



3. Don't skip this! It's important.

4. (a)

fun fun fun!



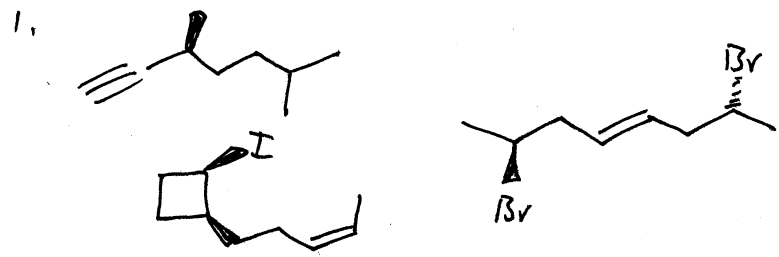
note that all hand-drawn allylic carbons also diastereomeric

2

5. 1st cyclo has 3 scs and one double bond that can be E or Z
 so $2^4 = 16$ max
 There's no possibility of an achiral stereoisomer, so 16 it is.

2nd cyclo has 4 scs, so again, $2^4 = 16$ max but bilateral symmetry raises the possibility that some of the 16 are repeats - the RRRS + SSRR are identical + the RSRS + SRSR are identical - these two are achiral ("meso") cyclo. So 14 in all - 12 chiral, 2 achiral draw 'em out!

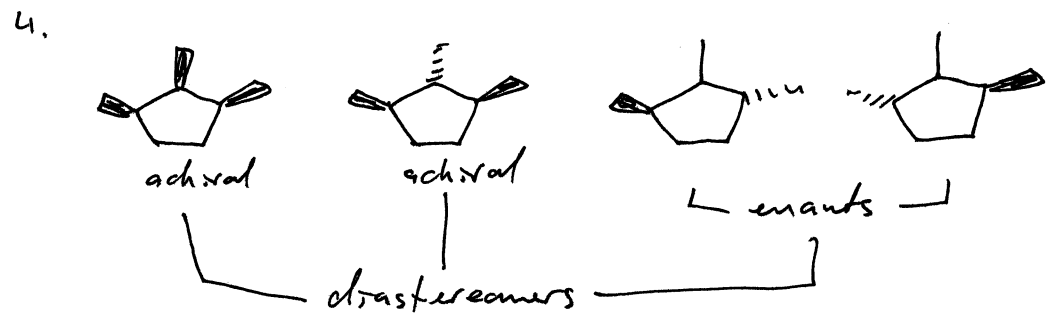
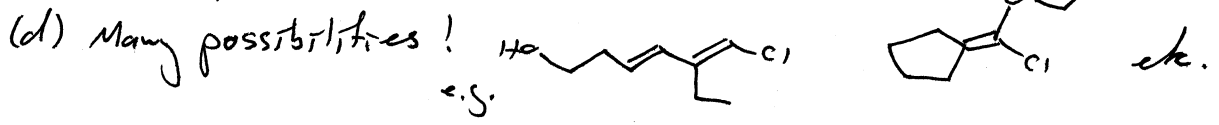
Graded part -



2. Row 1: ch, ach, ch, ch ; Row 2: ach, ch, ach, ch

3. Ring C is R, dib. TS Z, sc on chain is S.
 Check that you draw the enantiomer correctly by reflecting ~~it~~ through a different plane - the original structure
 Be sure you didn't accidentally reflect it twice, which is equiv. to rolling it over!

(c) same, diastereomer, enantiomer



note that wedge/dash on the central C doesn't matter for these two - same both ways