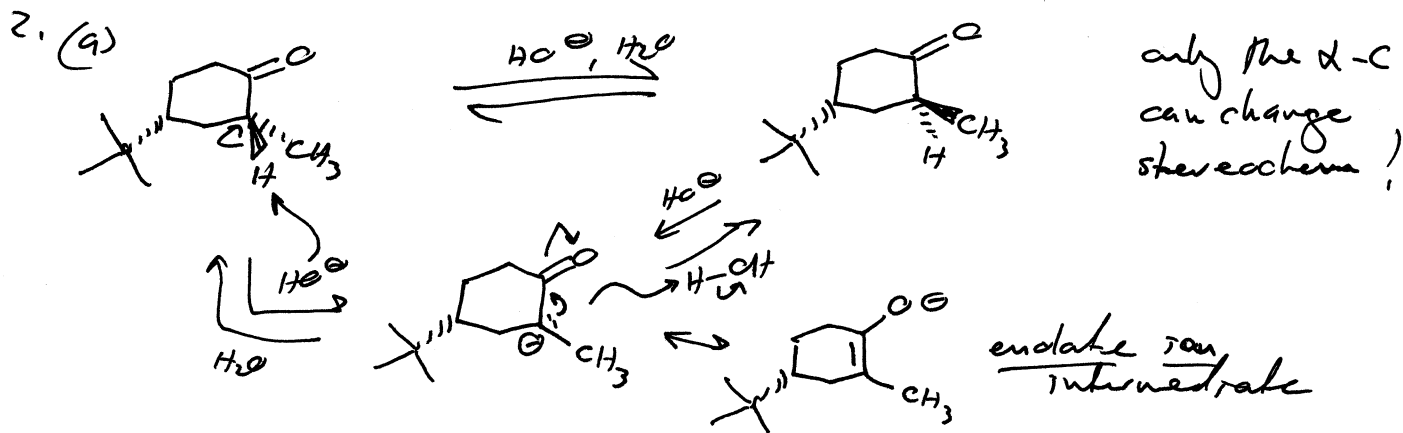


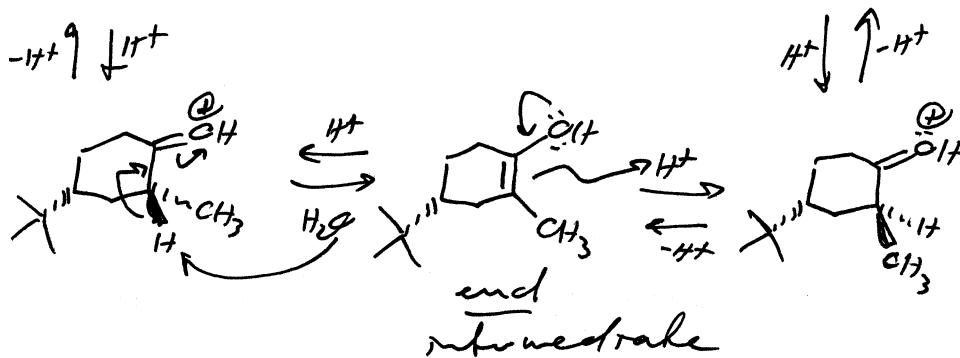
1. (a) $NC-\overset{\ominus}{C}-CN$?! NO.

(b) NaH is a non-nucleophilic base, so it can be there in excess & not destroy the benzyl chloride. HO^\ominus or OTf^\ominus would destroy the $PhCH_2Cl$ via S_N2 chem.

(c) with 2 diff alkyl groups, we need some control over the sequence — 1 equiv. NaH, $R-X$, then 1 equiv NaH, $R'-X$



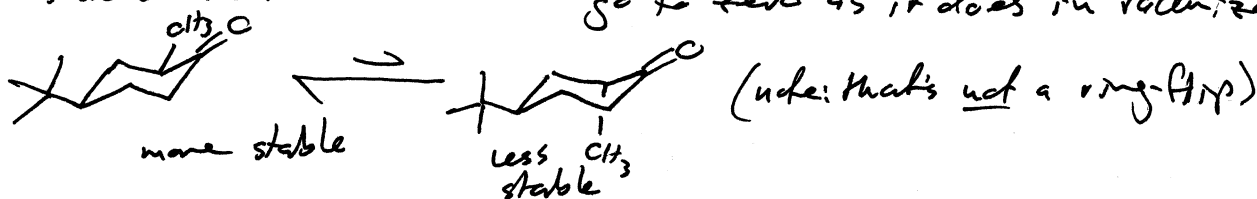
(b) acid-cat.

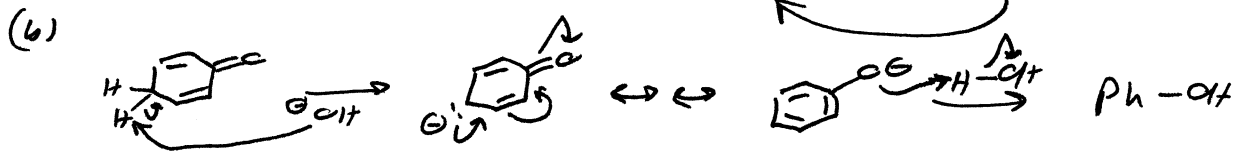
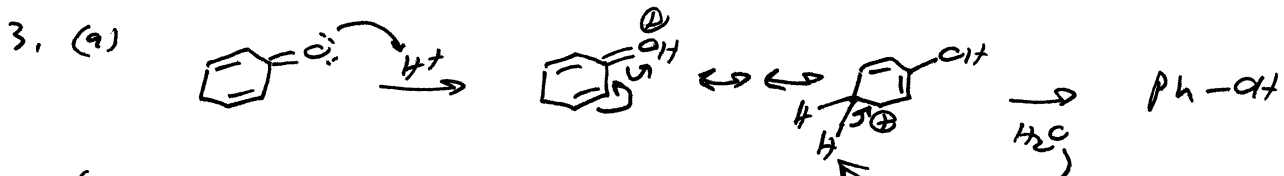


(c) Diastereomers

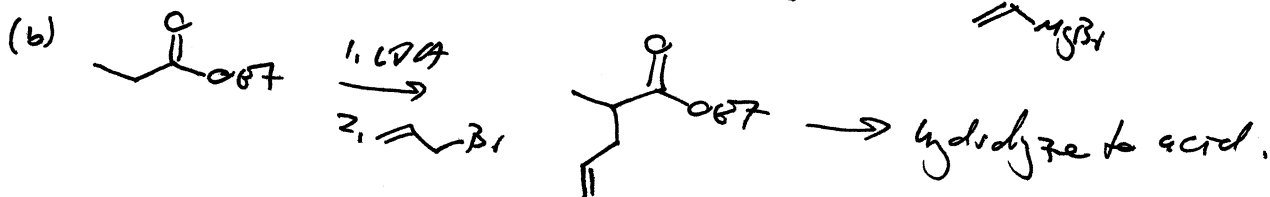
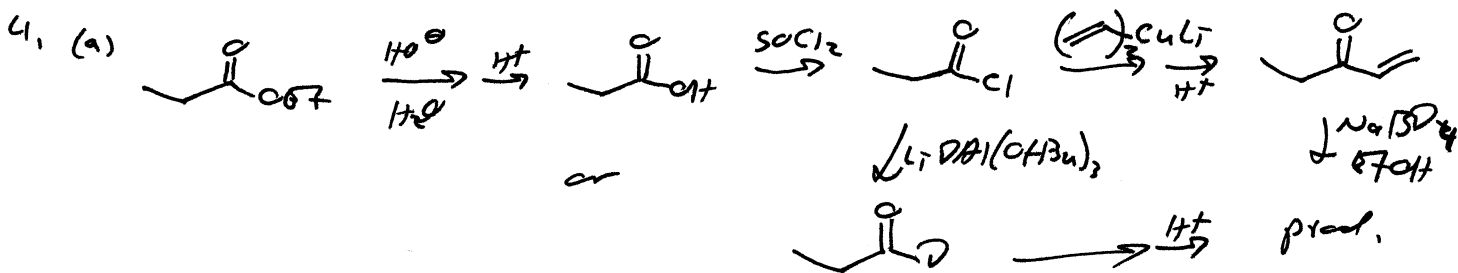
(d) 2R, 4R same above \Rightarrow 2S, 4R
optical activity would change from that of pure R,R to something between that of R,R + that of S,R — it would not go to zero as it does in racemization

(e) Think chairs!

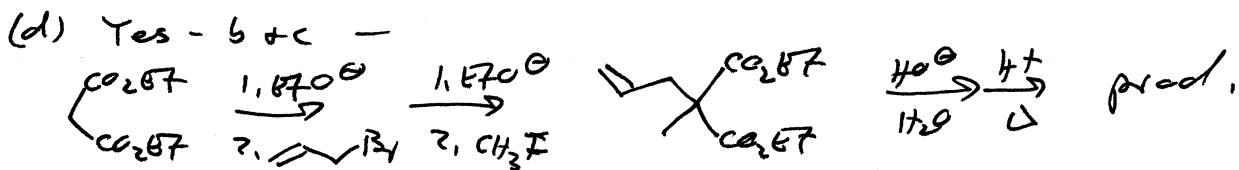




(c) the end is aromatic - that's worth about 20 kcal/mol of stability. \bar{e} .



(c) as above -
 alkylate the ester, then convert to amide
 why not make CCC(=O)NH2 first, then alkylate?



(e) acetoacetic ester synth -
 write it out! - add the benzyl group, hydrolyze, + decarboxylate as usual, then reduce
 malonic ester synth -
 write it out! - add the allyl group, hydrolyze, yes, hydrolyze, even though the product is an ethyl ester! why ???, decarbox, then necessarily.

3.

