| Chemistry    | 10123, | Exam 4 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| April 22, 20 | 020    |        |

| Name: |                |  |
|-------|----------------|--|
|       | (Please Print) |  |

1. (7 points) Use the ion-electron method to balance the following redox reaction that occurs in *basic* solution. Write *complete*, *balanced equations* for the individual half-reactions and for the overall net ionic equation. Also, *circle the oxidizing agent*.

$$Al_{(s)} + NO_{2}(aq) \longrightarrow AlO_{2}(aq) + N_{2}H_{4(aq)}$$

**Reduction** Half Reaction:

**Oxidation** Half Reaction:

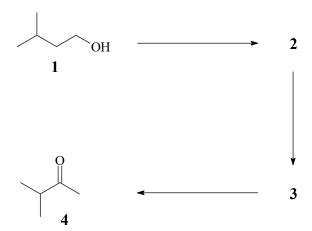
**Net Ionic** Equation:

2. (4 points) A compound sometimes called "magnesium cerium sulfate" has the formula MgCe(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. Give the oxidation states of all four elements in this compound.

$$Mg =$$
  $Ce =$   $S =$ 

3. (9 points) Write the systematic name of each compound below its structure. Also, circle any carbon atoms which are *asymmetric (chiral) centers* in these structures.

- 4. (6 points) Write balanced ionic equations for the half-reactions.
  - (a) The *anode* reaction in the electrolysis of *aqueous* K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.
  - (b) The *anode* reaction in the electrolysis of *molten* CaBr<sub>2</sub>.
  - (c) The *cathode* reaction in the electrolysis of *aqueous* NiCl<sub>2</sub>.
- 5. (8 points) Using some of the organic reactions that we have studied, alcohol 1 can be converted into ketone 4 in a 3-step sequence which involves the intermediate formation of compounds 2 and 3. Draw complete structural formulas for compounds 2 and 3 (with all carbons, hydrogens, etc., clearly shown). On the reaction arrows, indicate the necessary reagents and/or reaction conditions that are required for these transformations.



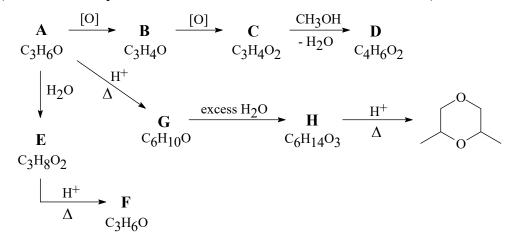
- 6. (8 points) Draw complete structural formulas for each of the following organic compounds.
  - (a) 1-bromo-3-isobutylbenzene
- (b) *p*-nitroaniline

(c) phenyl formate

(d) cis-3-hexene

| 7. | A <i>battery</i> is constructed based on the following electrochemical cell in which the volume of solution in each half-cell is 200 mL. $Fe_{(s)}   Fe^{2+} (1.00 \text{ M})   Au^{3+} (1.00 \text{ M})   Au_{(s)}$ |
|----|--|
|    | (a) (6 points) Write balanced chemical equations for the anode, cathode, and overall cell reactions.  Anode:   |
|    | Cathode:   |
|    | Cell:  |
|    | (b) (3 points) Determine the <i>initial voltage</i> of this battery.   |
|    | (c) (7 points) <b>SHOW ALL WORK.</b> Determine the free energy change for the cell reaction of this battery under standard conditions.   |
|    | (d) (10 points) <b>SHOW ALL WORK.</b> Determine the voltage of this battery after it has delivered a current of 0.30 amp for 48 hours.   |

8. (24 points) An unknown organic compound (A) has the simple molecular formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O and contains an alcohol group. Compound A is found to undergo the reaction sequences summarized below. (Notice that compounds A and F have the same molecular formula.)



Draw *complete structural formulas* for compounds A - H. You may write either fully or partially condensed formulas as long as the molecular structure, including the positions of any functional group(s), is clearly shown.

**A**: **B**: **C**:

 $\mathbf{D}: \qquad \qquad \mathbf{E}: \qquad \qquad \mathbf{F}:$ 

**G**: H:

9. (8 points) In addition to compounds **A** and **F** in question 8 above, there are several **other** *structural isomers* of molecular formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O. Write clear *structural formulas* for C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O isomers that are good examples of each of the following functional group classes.

ketone alcohol ala

aldehyde ether