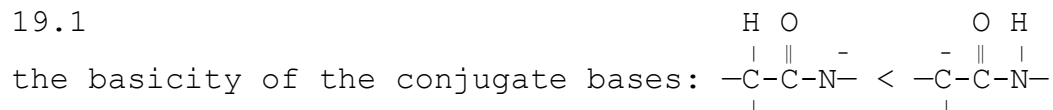


Answers to Puzzles of Chapter 19
Enolate Ions and Related Compounds

19.1

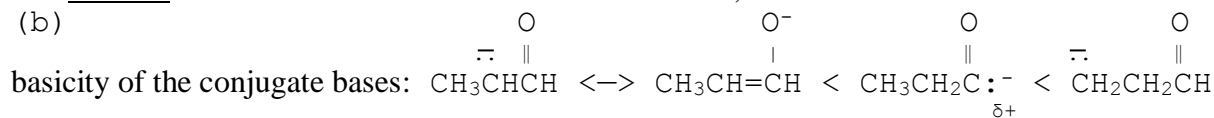


Although resonance stabilizes both bases, the base e's are stabler on the more EN N. Therefore, an H on the amide N is more acidic than an H on the amide α C.

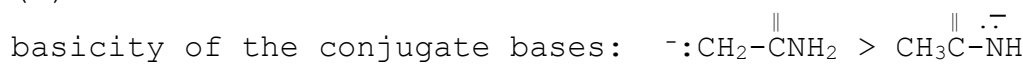
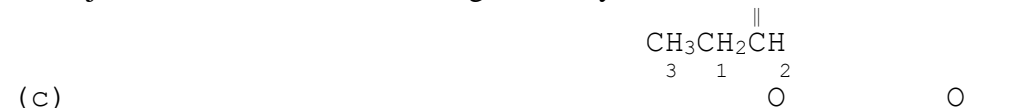
19.2 (a)



The base e's are stabler on the more EN O than on the C, so the H on the O is more acidic.



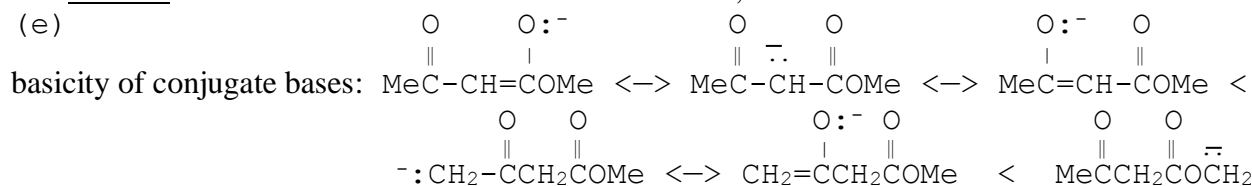
In the 1st base, resonance stabilizes the base e's. In the 2nd, the δ^+ due to the EN O stabilizes the adjacent base e's. So the ranking of acidity:



The base e's are stabler on the more EN N than on the C, so the H's on the N are more acidic.

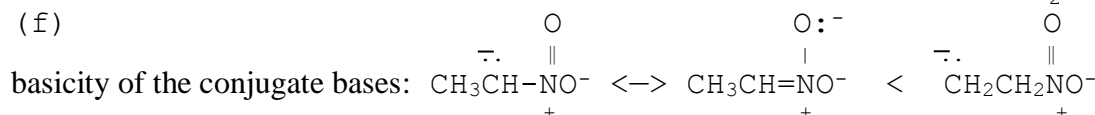


The base e's are stabler on the more EN O than on the N, so the H's on the O are more acidic.



In the 1st base, extra resonance stabilizes the base e's. So the ranking of acidity:

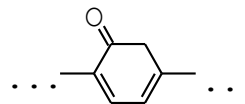
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ || \quad || \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{COCH}_3 \\ \text{2} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{3} \end{array}$$



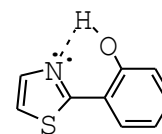
In the 1st base, resonance stabilizes the base e's. So the ranking of acidity:

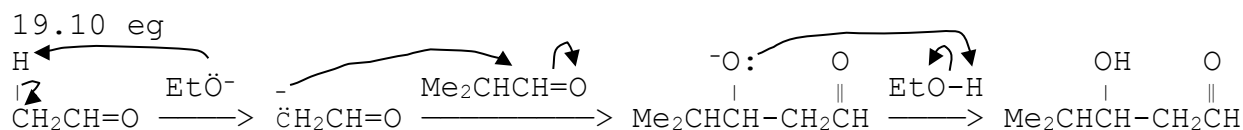
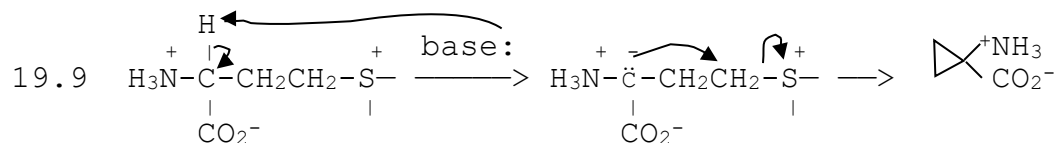
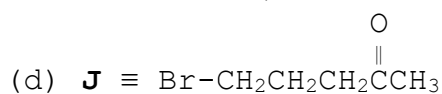
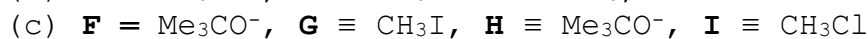
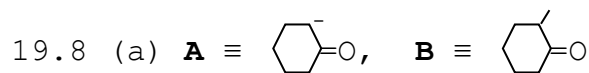
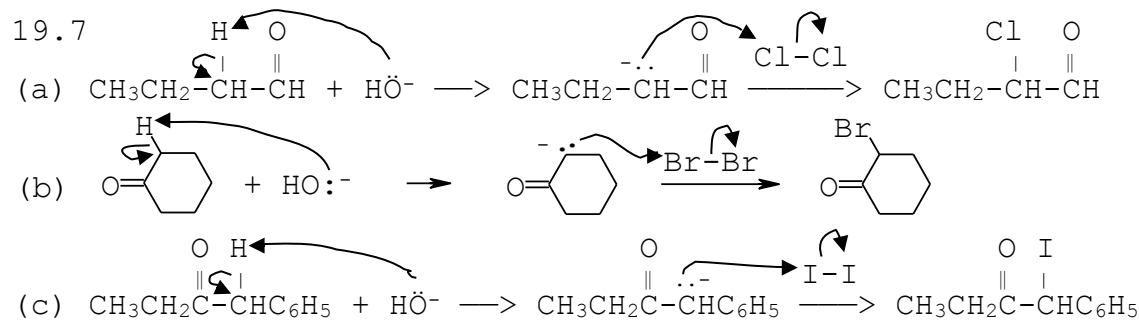
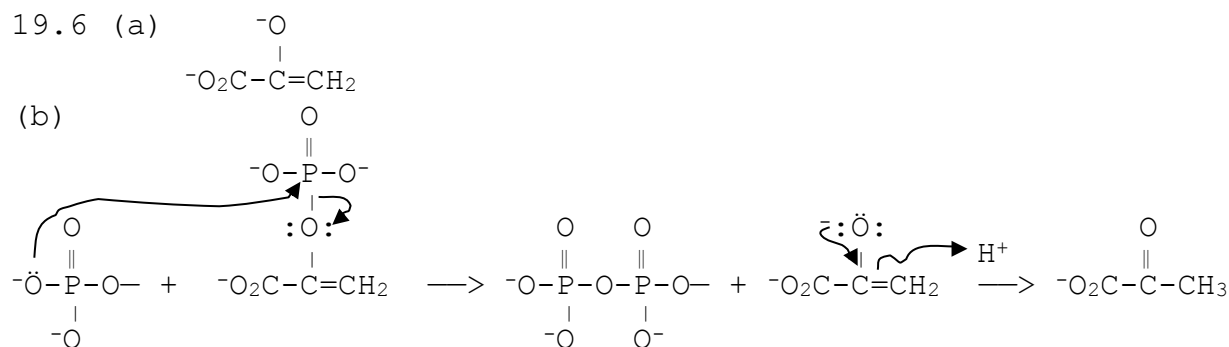
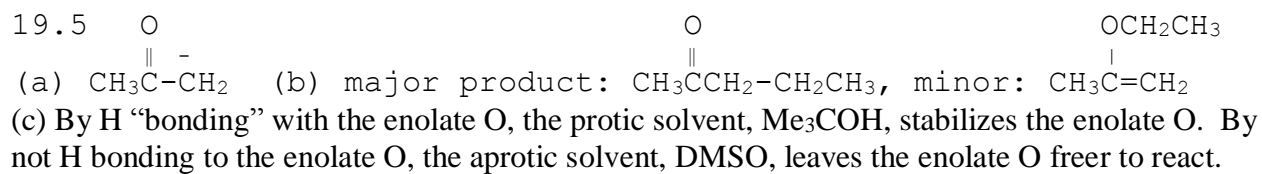
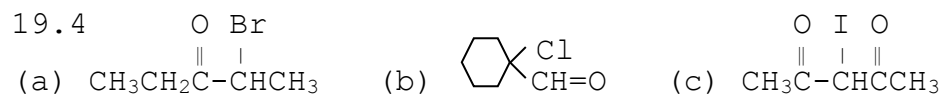
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2 \\ \text{2} \quad \text{1} \end{array}$$

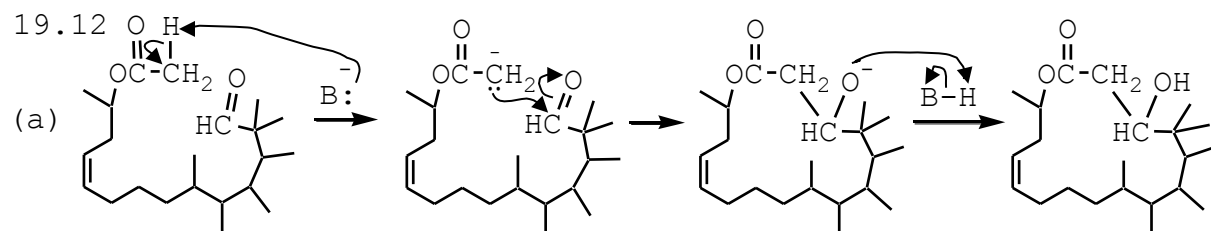
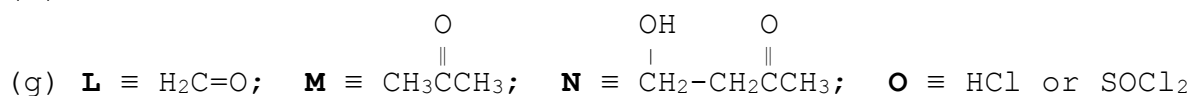
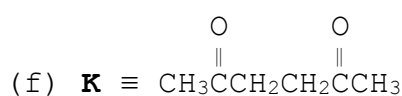
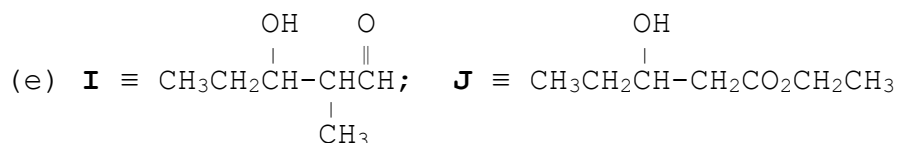
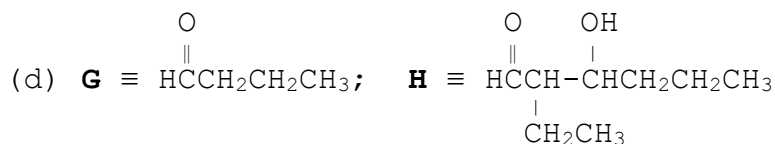
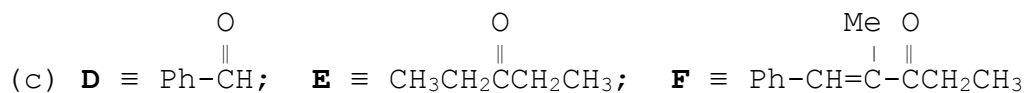
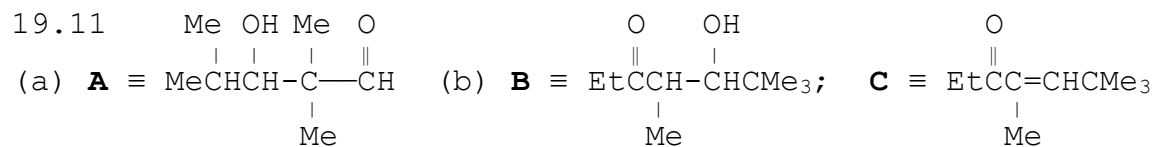
19.3 (a) All the rings can be aromatic (b)



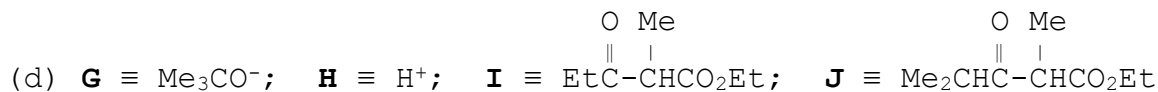
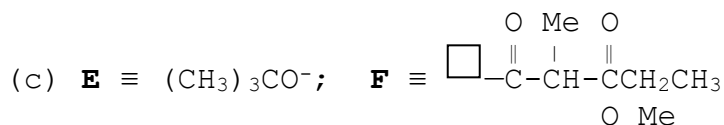
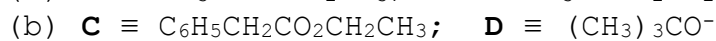
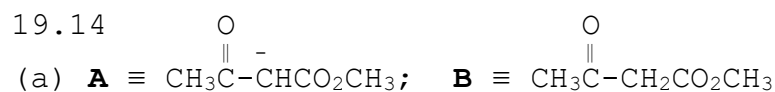
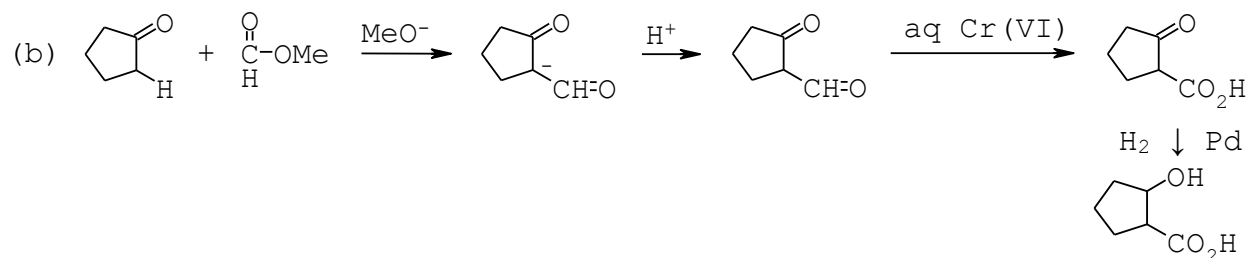
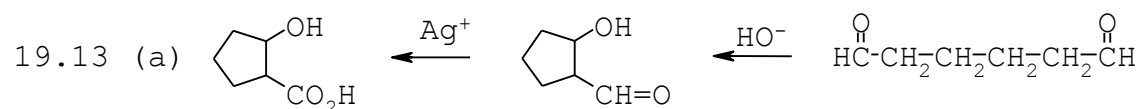
(c) In the enol the ring is aromatic & there is an intramolecular H "bond":

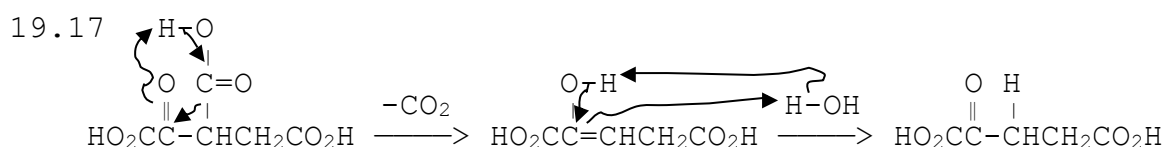
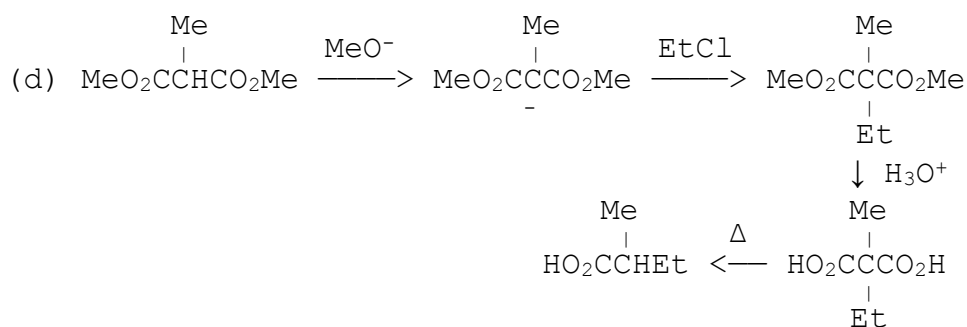
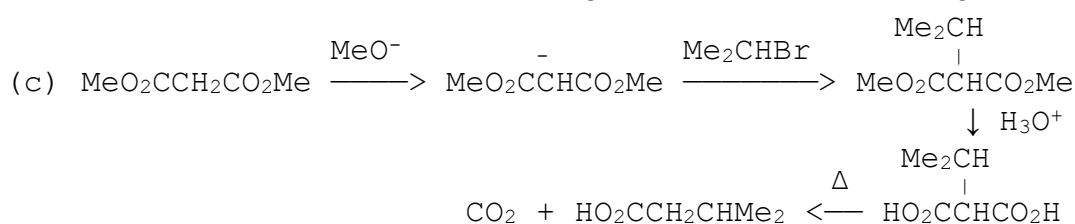
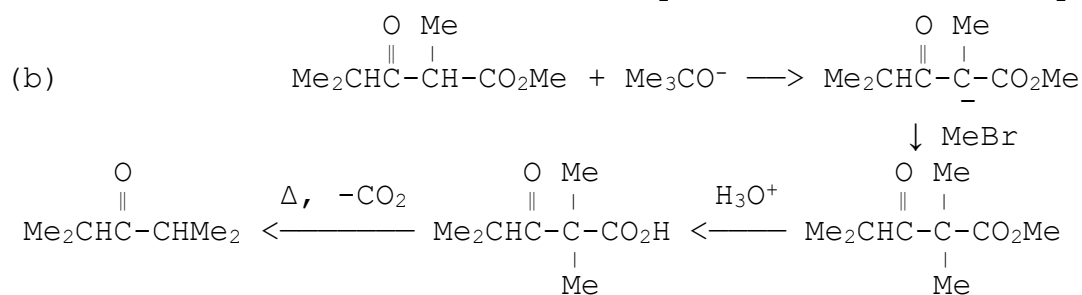
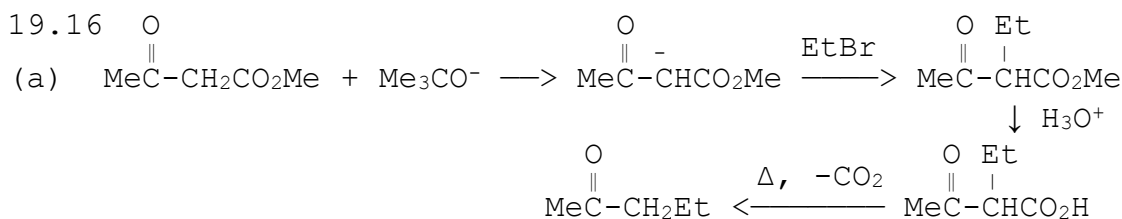
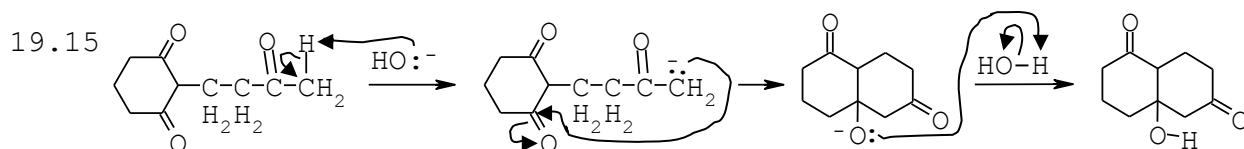
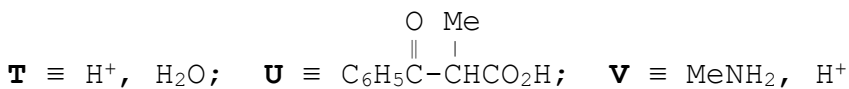
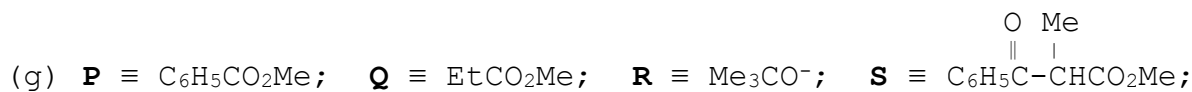
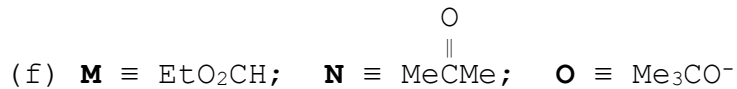
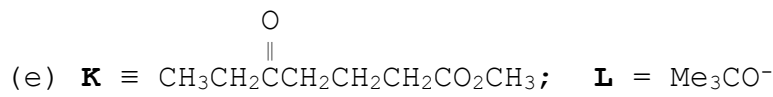


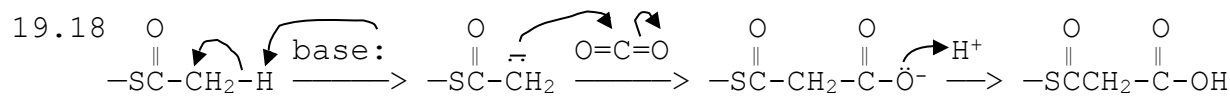




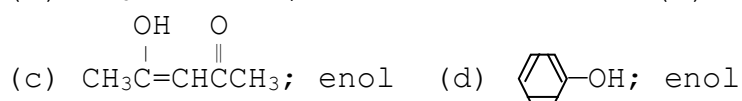
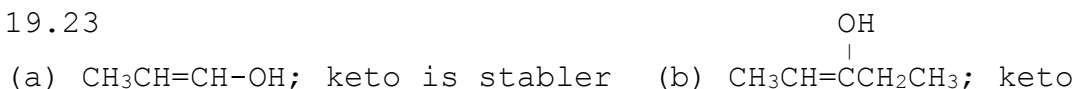
(b) It is intramolecular with a larger, more favorable ΔS .



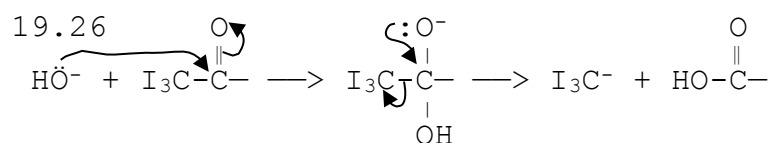
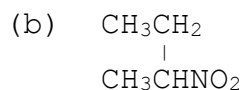




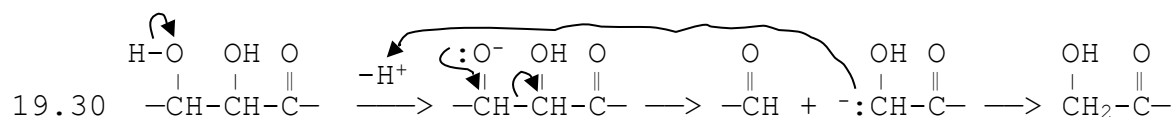
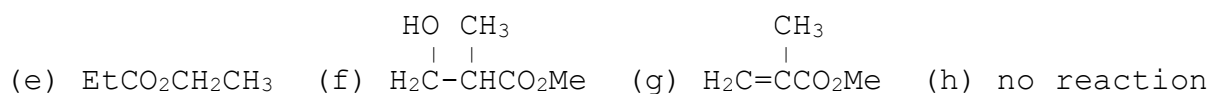
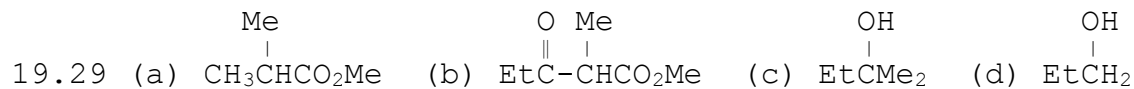
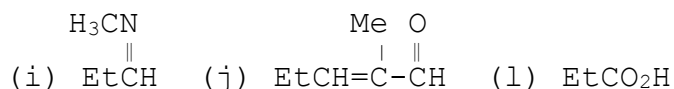
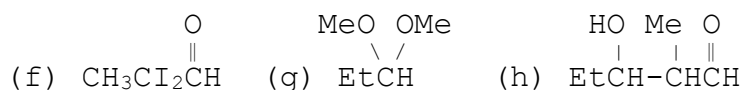
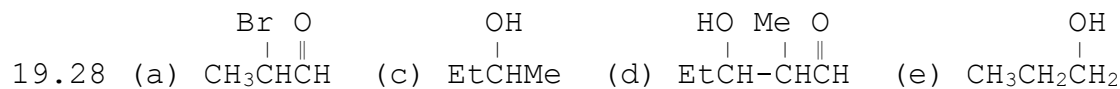
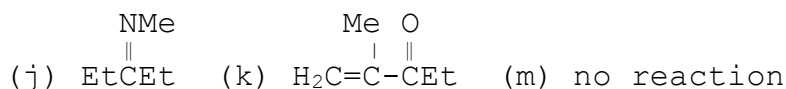
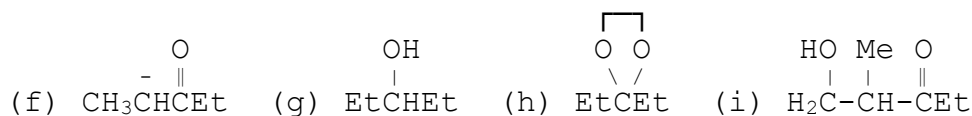
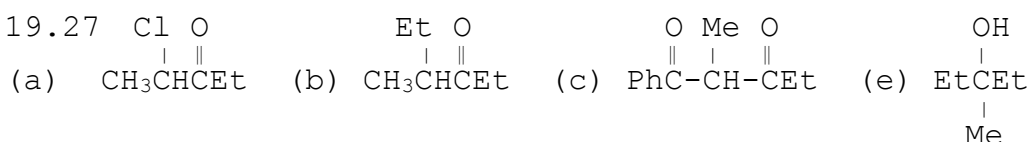
19.23

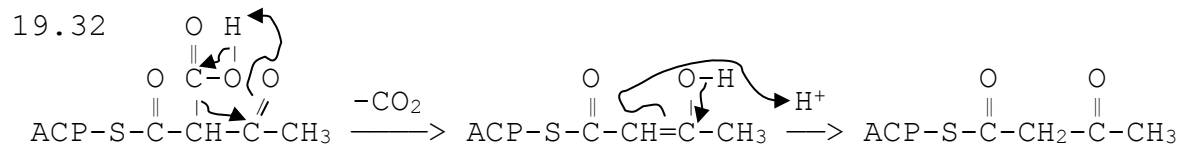
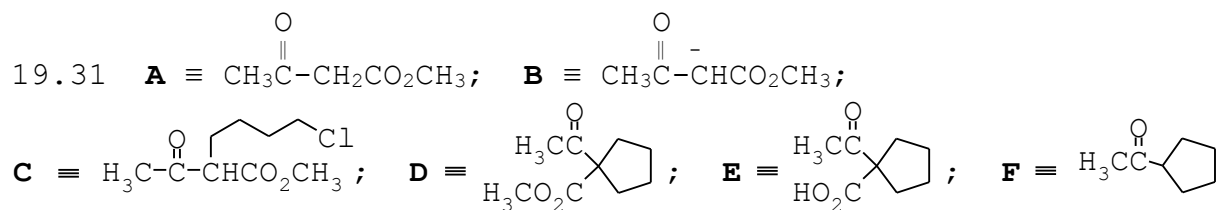


19.25 (a) basicity of conjugate bases: $\text{O}_2\text{N-CH}_2^- < \text{N}\equiv\text{C-CH}_2^-$
because the + of the O_2N stabilizes base e's more than the δ^+ on the $\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$ does.



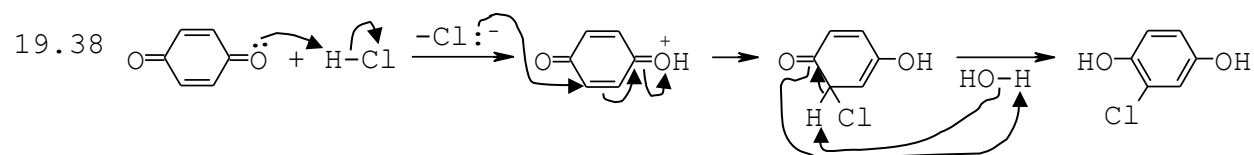
19.27



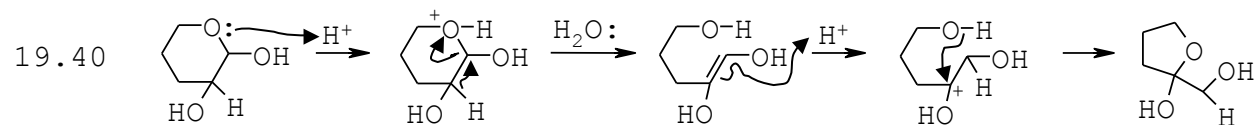
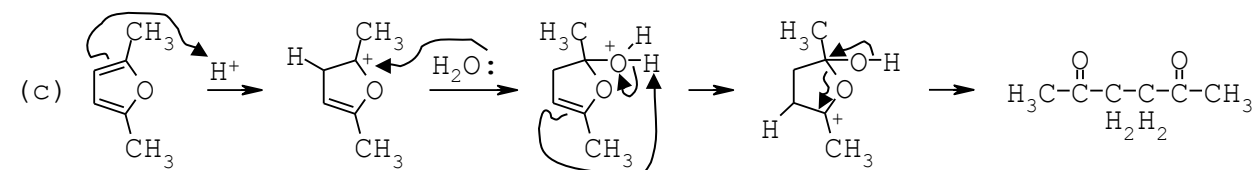


19.35 (b), (c), (d), (e)

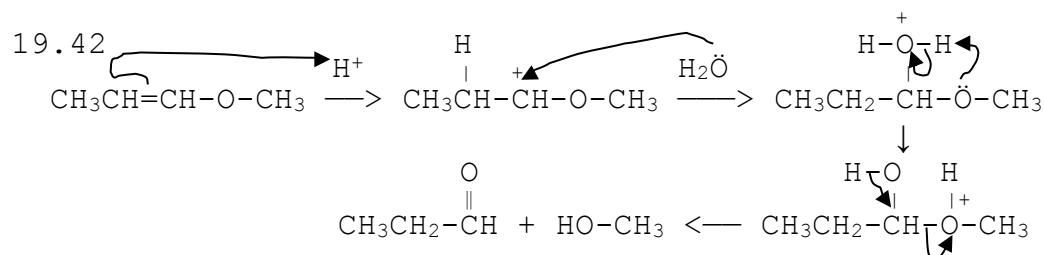
19.36 (c), (d)

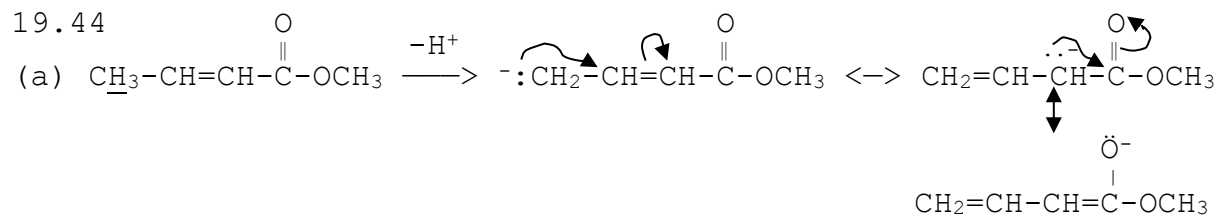
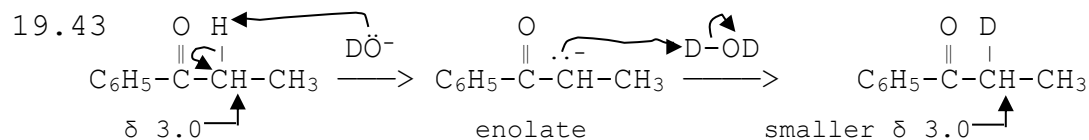


19.39 (a) $\text{CH}_3\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CCH}_3$
 (b) $\underline{\text{CH}}_3$: δ 2.2; $\underline{\text{CH}}_2$: δ 2.7; $\underline{\text{C}}=\text{O}$: δ 206; $\underline{\text{CH}}_2$: δ 37; $\underline{\text{CH}}_3$: δ 30

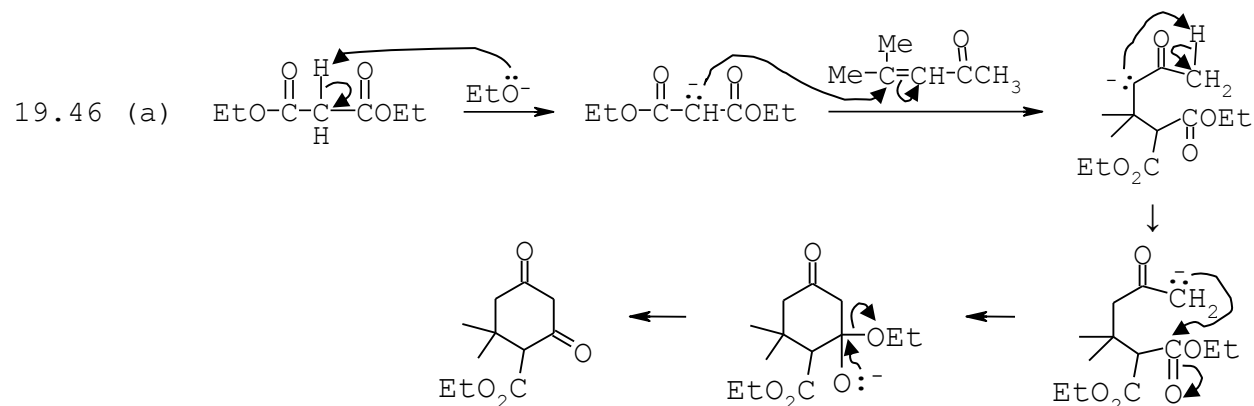
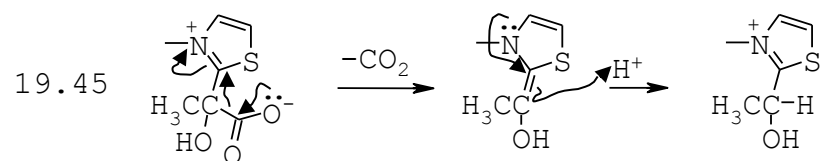
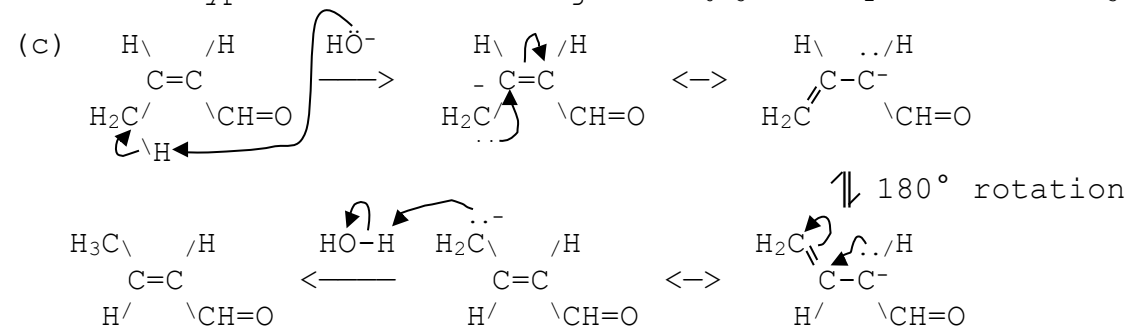


19.41 in acidity: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH} < \text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}-\text{H}}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_3$
 K_a : 10^{-50} 10^{-25} 10^{-20} 10^{-16}

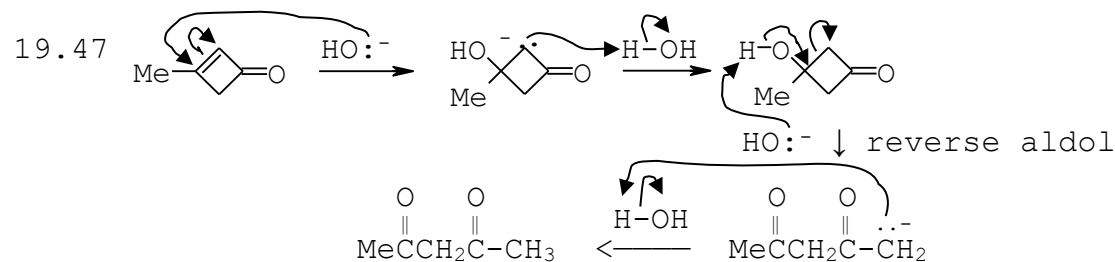


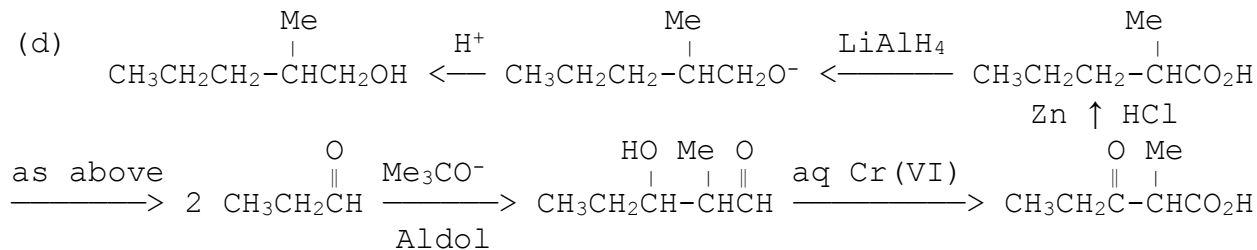
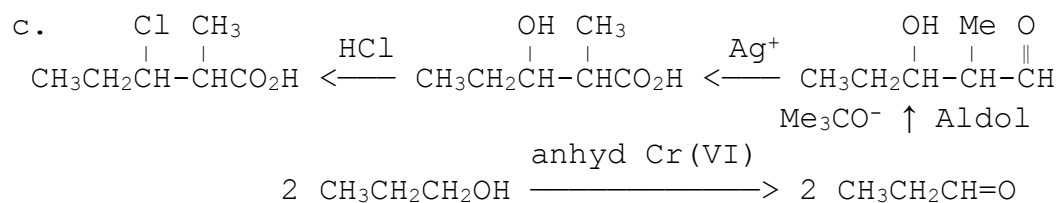
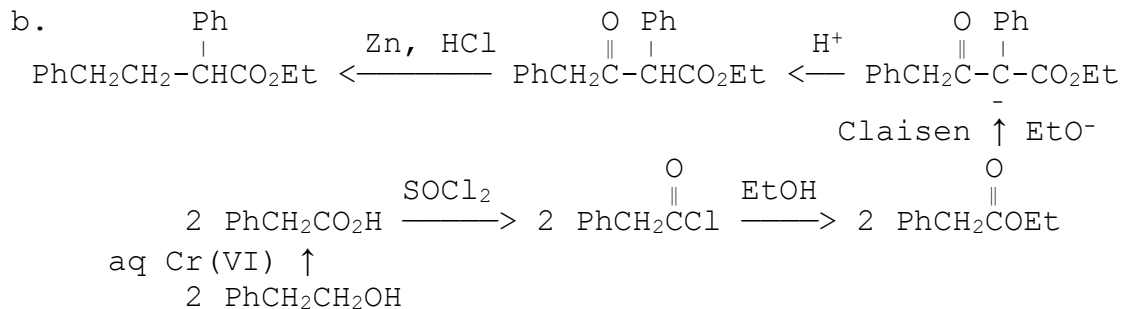
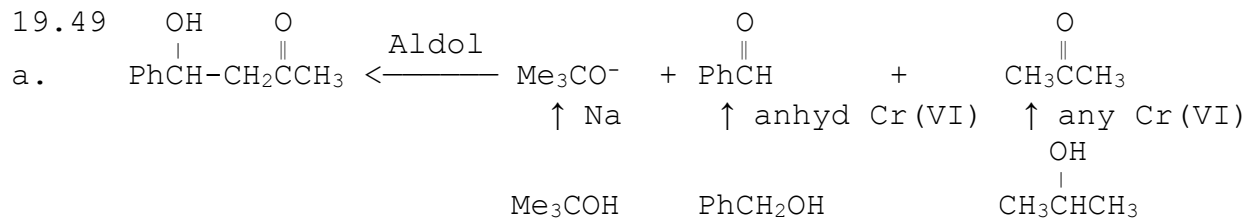


The underlined H's are most acidic because resonance stabilizes their conjugate base e's.



(b) part (a) product + H₃O⁺ + Δ → EtOH + CO₂ + new product





5/09