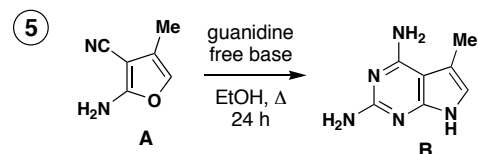
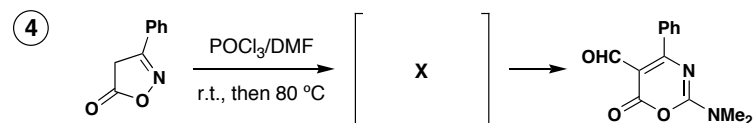
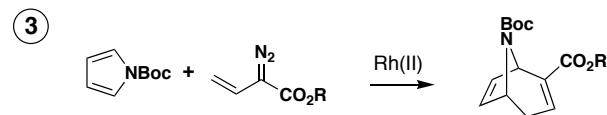
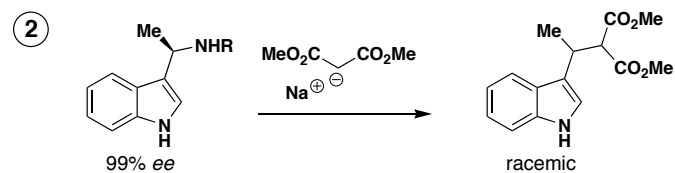
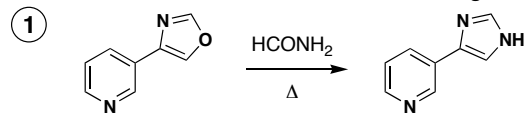


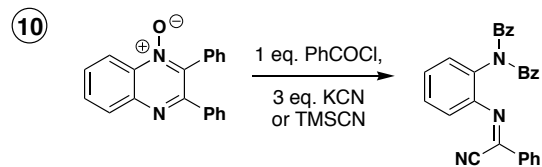
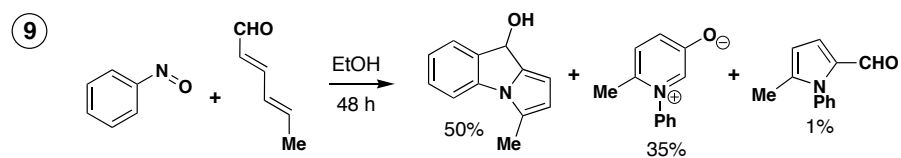
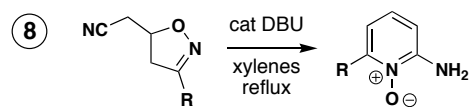
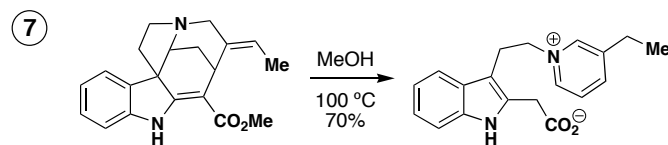
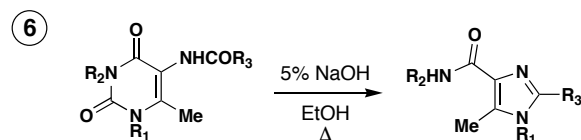
Due Date: Tuesday, April 26<sup>th</sup>.

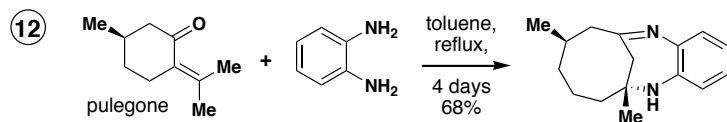
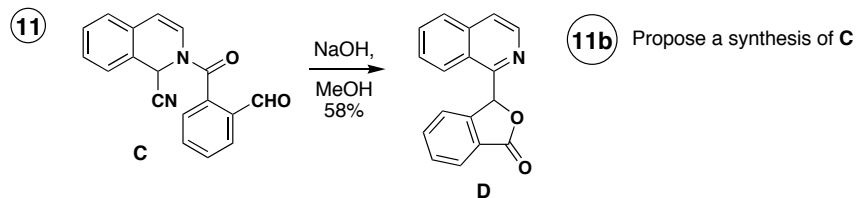
Points: 150

Provide reasonable mechanisms for the following transformations. (5 points each)



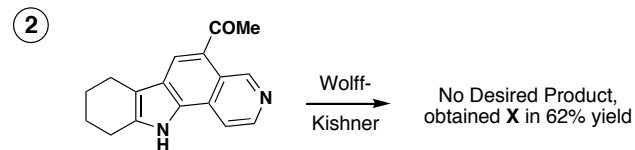
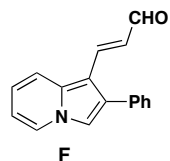
⑤b) Propose a synthesis of A





## Advanced problems in heterocyclic chemistry (10 points each).

- 1 Treatment of quinolizinium bromide with two equivalents of piperidine gives a high yield of a product E, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. Reaction of E with phenacyl bromide followed by quenching of the reaction mixture with water gives a product F which was originally claimed to be 3-benzoyl-2-vinylindolizine. Subsequent reinvestigation of the structure of F, however, showed that it was in fact 3-(2-phenyl-1-indolizyl)prop-2-ene-1-al. Deduce the structure of E and give a reasonable explanation for the conversion of E into F.



Provide the mechanism of formation and structure of X:

<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ 9.26 (s, 1H), 8.01 (brs, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.75 (s, 1H), 2.59 (q, 2H), 2.43–2.20 (m, 4H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.56 (m, 4H), 1.24 (t, 3H).

Provide simple syntheses for the following compounds. (5 points each)  
(You may not use Pd or other similar metals that achieve cross-coupling.)  
Hint: Most syntheses possible in 1–3 steps.

