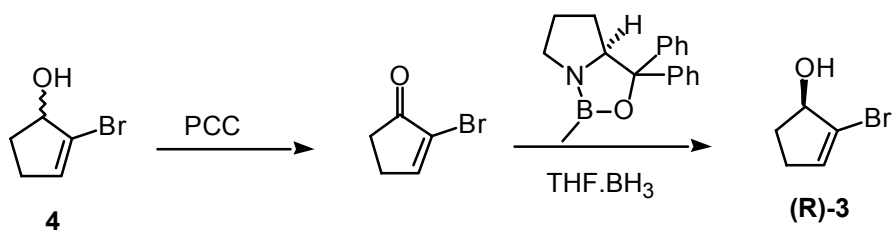
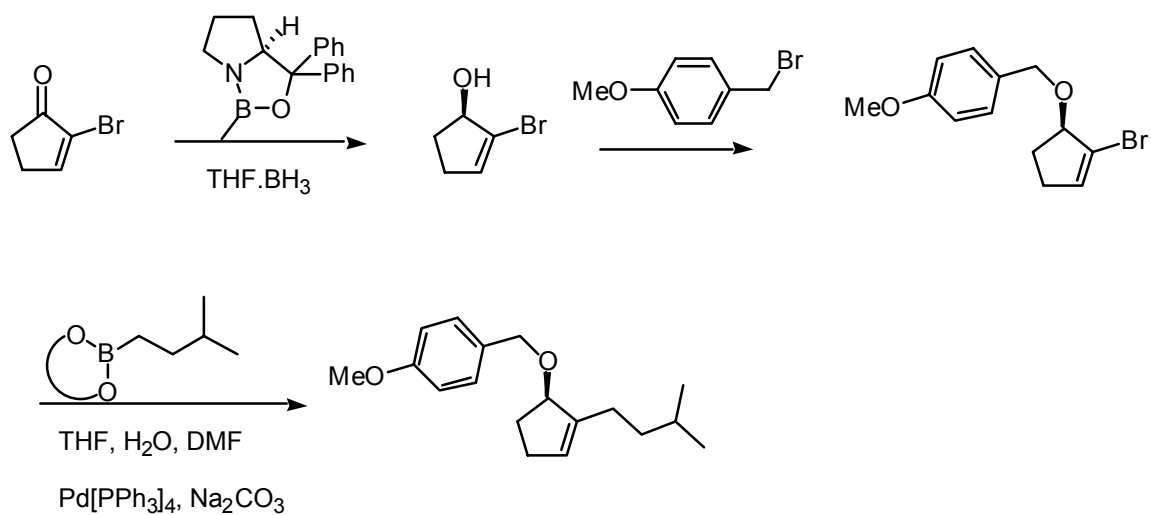


# Answer Key for Problem Set 7

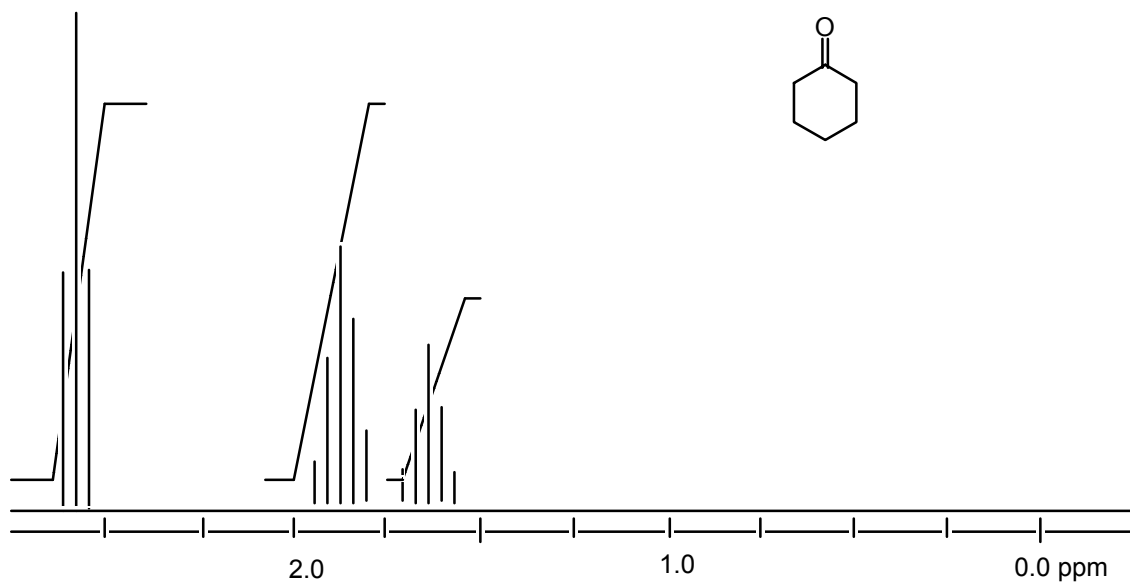
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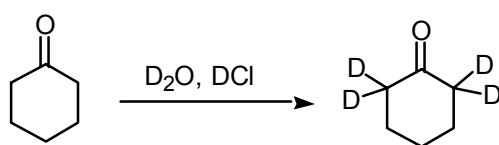
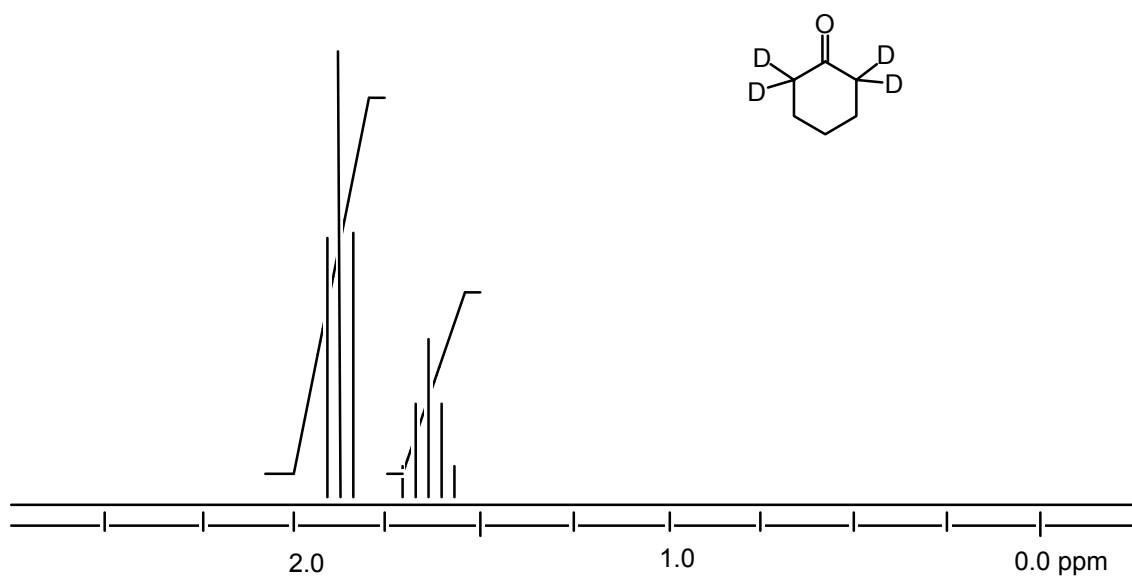


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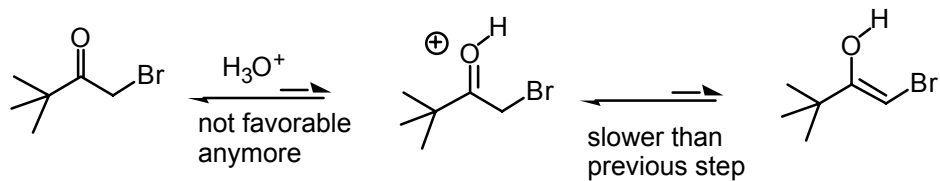
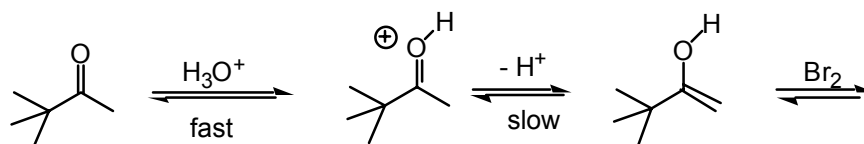
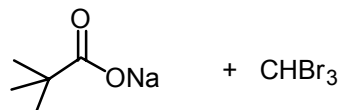


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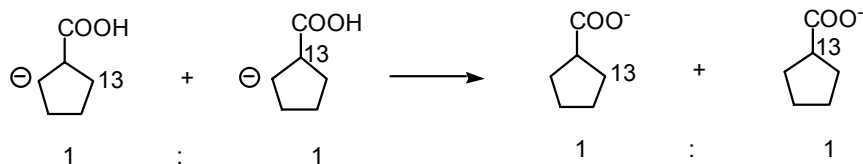




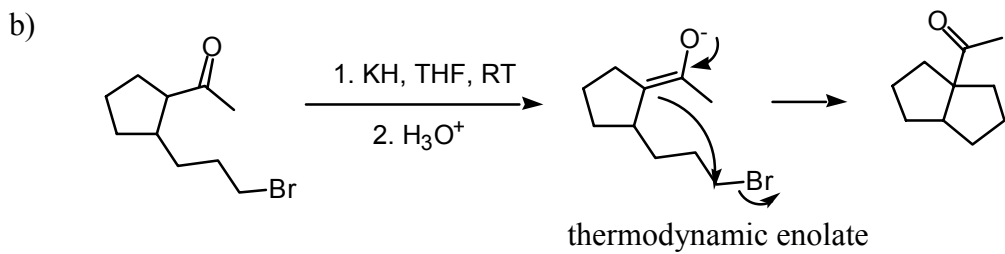
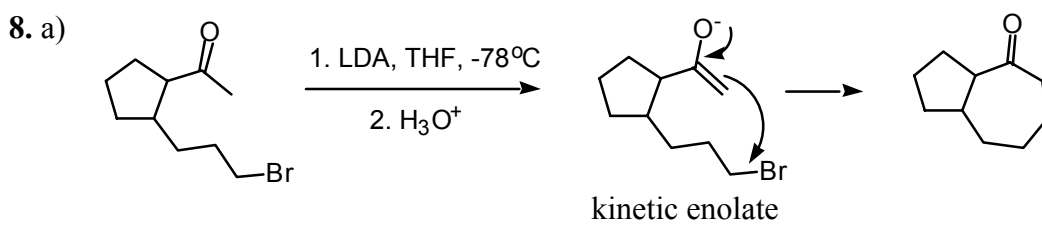
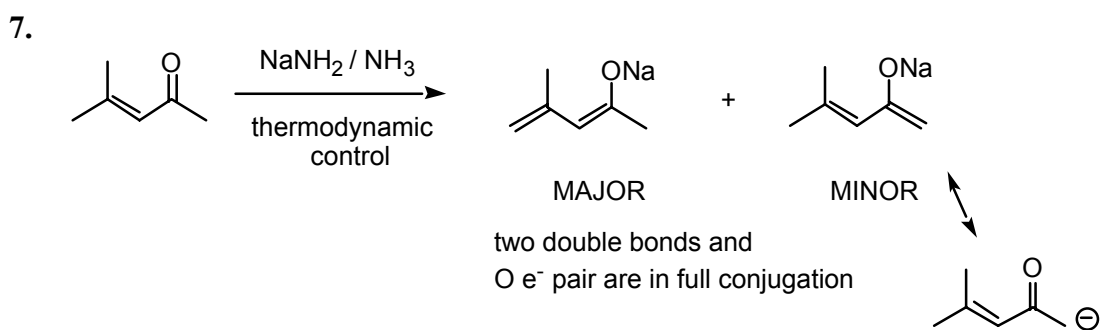
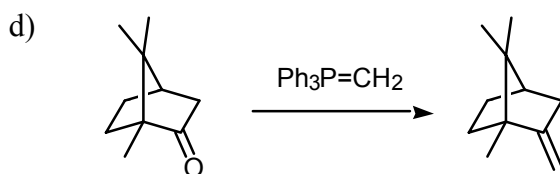
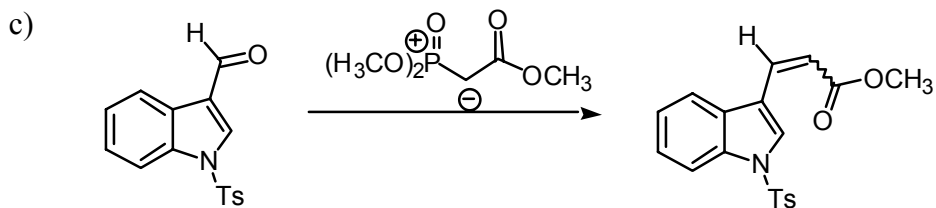
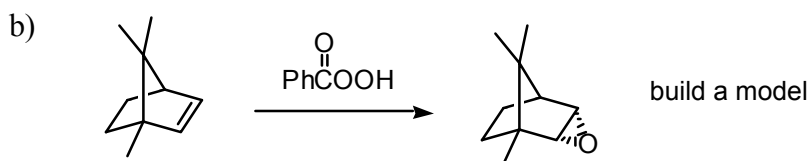
4.



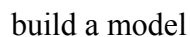
The diagram illustrates the reaction mechanism for the formation of a symmetrical bicyclic intermediate. It begins with 2-bromocyclohexanone, which reacts with hydroxide ( $\text{OH}^-$ ) to form an enolate intermediate. This intermediate then undergoes intramolecular nucleophilic substitution to form a bicyclic ketone. A second hydroxide ( $\text{OH}^-$ ) attack on the bicyclic ketone leads to a final symmetrical bicyclic intermediate, where the two bonds are equivalent.



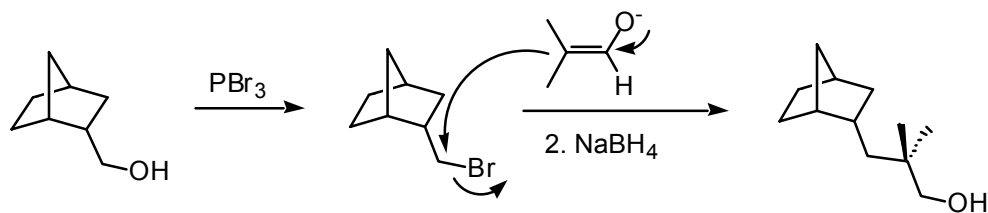
Reaction scheme showing the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of 1,1-dimethyl-2-oxobicyclo[2.2.0]hexane to 1,1-dimethyl-2-oxobicyclo[2.2.0]hexan-6-one using PhCOOH.



9.



**11.**



b) Generation of a complex chiral compounds from achiral reactant (desymmetrization), enzymes and catalysts are environmentally efficient.

