## 國立高雄大學 104 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目:綜合化學(I) 系所:應用化學系 考試時間:100分鐘 本科原始成績:100分 是否使用計算機:是

Section I: 無機化學 (Inorganic Chemistry) (50 points)

1. Provide a concise but thorough explanation of the following: (10 points) (名詞解釋, 請勿只翻譯)

- (a)  $\pi$  back-bonding
- (b) Inorganic chemistry
- (c)  $\delta$ -bonding

- (d) trans effect
- (e) Lewis base
- 2. Based on the VSEPR model, please sketch the shape of BrF<sub>3.</sub> (5 points)
- 3. Please give a detailed mechanism for olefin metathesis reaction. Please also give an example of the Grubbs catalysts. (8 points)
- 4. Predict the number of unpaired electrons for a tetrahedral d<sup>5</sup> ion and an octahedral d<sup>7</sup> ion. Explain your answer by sketching crystal field splitting of d-orbitals in the geometric arrangements. (8 points)
- 5. What is an organometallic compound? Please give an example. (6 points)
- 6. Prepare a molecular orbital (MO) energy level diagram for B<sub>2</sub>, showing clearly how the atomic orbitals interact to form molecular orbitals. (8 points)
- 7. Determine the point groups for the following: (4 points total)
  - (i) O<sub>2</sub> (ii) CHCl<sub>3</sub>
- 8. Write the ground state electron configurations of Be. (1 point total)

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Section II: 有機化學(Organic Chemistry), 50 points

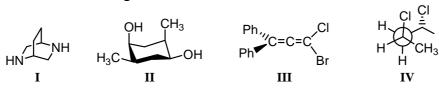
1. Select a best choice for the following questions: (15 points, 3 pts each)

- Which of the following alkyl halides yields the most stable carbocation intermediate during solvolysis in hot ethanol?
  - A) methyl iodide
- B) (S)-2-bromopentane
- C) (R)-2-bromopentane
- D) (S)-3-bromopent-1-ene
- E) 1-chlorobutane
- ii. Which sequence ranks the following carbonyl compounds in order of increasing rate of nucleophilic addition?

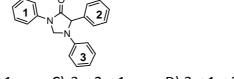
$$0 = 1 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} F & H & O \\ 2 \parallel & N & N \\ O & H & \end{bmatrix}$$

- A) 1 < 2 < 3
- B) 3 < 2 < 1

- iii. Which of the following structures are achiral and meso?



- A) I and II
- B) I and III
- C) II and IV
- D) all of above
- iv. Which sequence ranks the following aromatic rings of this compound in order of increasing reactivity in an electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction (slowest to fastest reacting)?



- A) 1 < 2 < 3 B) 2 < 3 < 1
- C) 3 < 2 < 1
- D) 3 < 1 < 2
- v. Which of the following compounds cannot undergo dehydrohalogenation in the presence of a strong base to give alkene product?
  - (A)

- (C)

- (D)
- (E)

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2. Give the structure of the major product, clearly indicate the stereochemistry if necessary. (30 points, 3 points each)

(b) OH 
$$\frac{\text{cat. H}_2\text{SO}_4}{\text{heat}}$$
?

(d) 
$$Ph$$
  $CH_3$   $KI$  acetone ?

(f) 
$$\bigcirc$$
  $-CH_3 \xrightarrow{Br_2}$  ?

(h) OH 
$$\frac{\text{(1) CH}_3\text{Li (2 eq.)}}{\text{(2) H}_3\text{O}^+}$$
 ?

(i) 
$$H_3C$$
  $N(CH_3)_2$   $(1)$   $MCPBA$  ?

(j) 
$$OH$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_4$   $CH_5$   $CH_5$ 

3. Beta-keto acids are unusually unstable and will lose the carboxylate group under certain conditions where both a general acid and base are involved. During this process, CO<sub>2</sub> is lost and the original beta-keto acid is converted into a ketone. For the following reaction, show a stepwise mechanism, with electron pushing arrows, in the formation of the products. Make special note of any resonance stabilized intermediates in this reaction. (5 points)

$$OH \longrightarrow OH \longrightarrow CO_2$$