

Answer to Some Selected Problems

UNIT 8

8.25 15 g

UNIT 12

12.32 Mass of carbon dioxide formed = 0.505 g

Mass of water formed = 0.0864 g

12.33 % of nitrogen = 56

12.34 % of chlorine = 37.57

12.35 % of sulphur = 19.66

UNIT 13

13.1 Due to the side reaction in termination step by the combination of two $\dot{\text{C}}\text{H}_3$ free radicals.

13.2 (a) 2-Methyl-but-2-ene

(b) Pent-1-ene-3-yne

(c) Buta-1, 3-diene

(d) 4-Phenylbut-1-ene

(e) 2-Methylphenol

(f) 5-(2-Methylpropyl)-decane

(g) 4-Ethyldeca -1,5,8- triene

13.3 (a) (i) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

But-1-ene

(ii) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3$

But-2-ene

(iii) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C} - \text{CH}_3$

2-Methylpropene



(b) (i) $\text{HC} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

Pent-1-yne

(ii) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

Pent-2-yne

(iii) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{C} \equiv \text{CH}$

3-Methylbut-1-yne



13.4 (i) Ethanal and propanal

(ii) Butan-2-one and pentan-2-one

(iii) Methanal and pentan-3-one

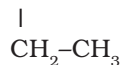
(iv) Propanal and benzaldehyde

13.5 3-Ethylpent-2-ene

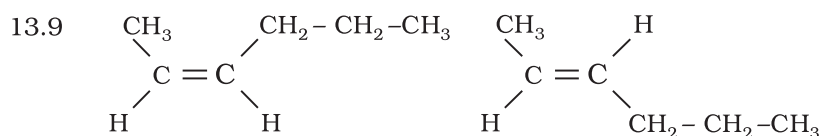
13.6 But-2-ene

13.7 4-Ethylhex-3-ene

$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$



- 13.8 (a) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}(\text{g}) + 13/2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 4\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
 (b) $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}(\text{g}) + 15/2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 5\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
 (c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}(\text{g}) + 17/2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 6\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
 (d) $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + 9\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 7\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$

*cis*-Hex-2-ene*trans*-Hex-2-ene

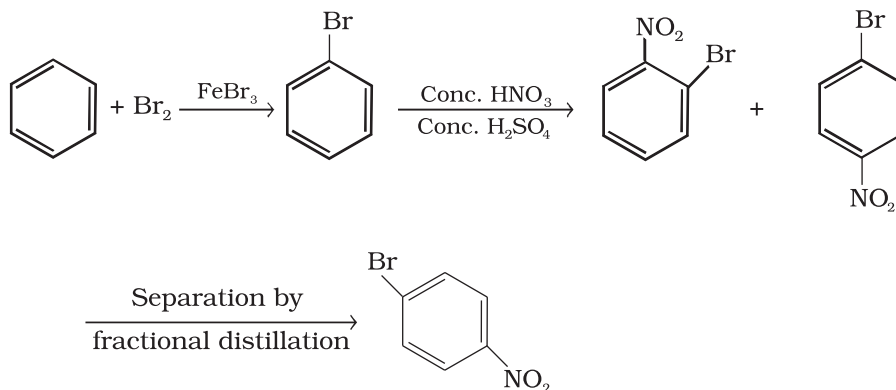
The *cis* form will have higher boiling point due to more polar nature leading to stronger intermolecular dipole-dipole interaction, thus requiring more heat energy to separate them.

13.10 Due to resonance

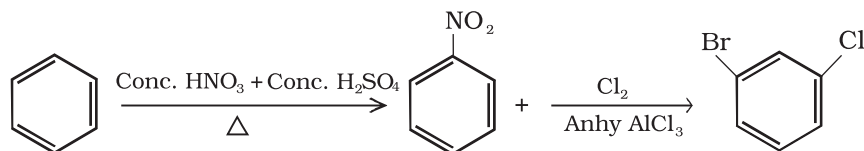
13.11 Planar, conjugated ring system with delocalisation of $(4n+2)$ π electrons, where, n is an integer

13.12 Lack of delocalisation of $(4n+2)$ π electrons in the cyclic system.

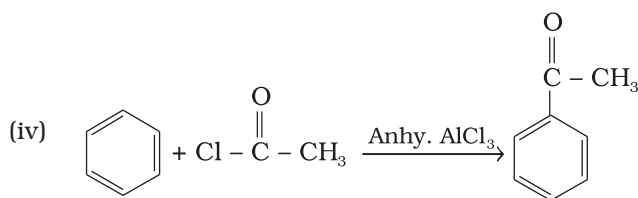
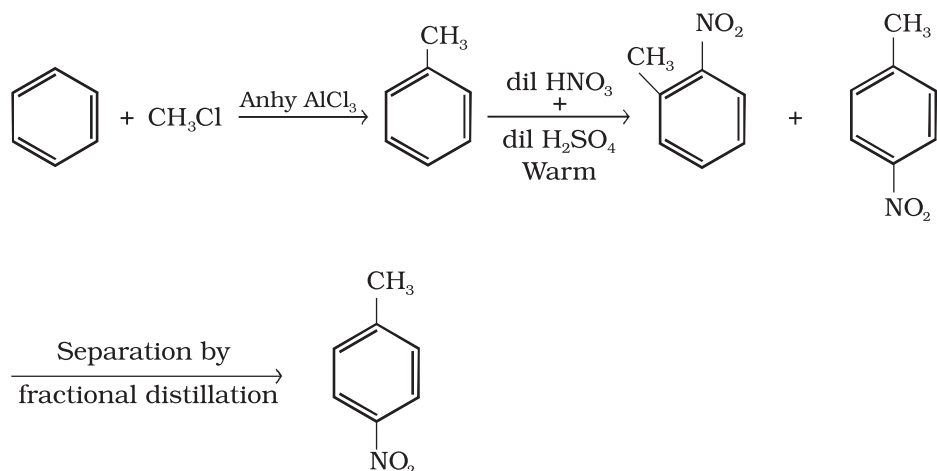
13.13 (i)



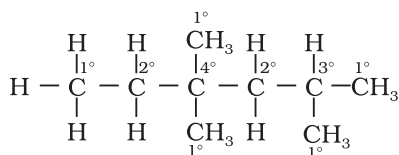
(ii)



(iii)



13.14



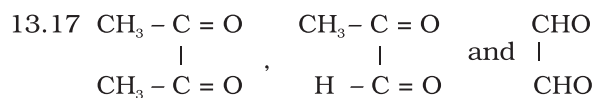
15 H attached to 1° carbons

4 H attached to 2° carbons

1 H attached to 3° carbons

13.15 More the branching in alkane, lower will be the boiling point.

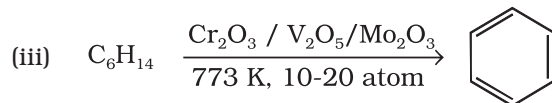
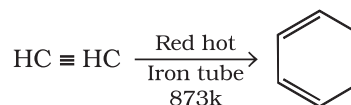
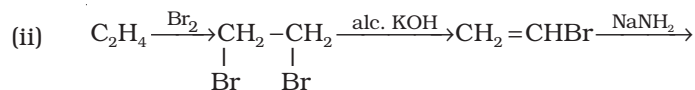
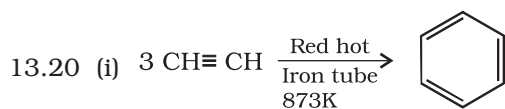
13.16 Refer to addition reaction of HBr to unsymmetrical alkenes in the text.



All the three products cannot be obtained by any one of the Kekulé's structures. This shows that benzene is a resonance hybrid of the two resonating structures.

13.18 $\text{H} - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} - \text{H} > \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 > \text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$. Due to maximum s orbital character in ethyne (50 per cent) as compared to 33 per cent in benzene and 25 per cent in *n*-hexane.

13.19 Due to the presence of 6 π electrons, benzene behaves as a rich source of electrons thus being easily attacked by reagents deficient in electrons.



13.22 (a) Chlorobenzene > *p*-nitrochlorobenzene > 2,4 - dinitrochlorobenzene

(b) Toluene > *p*-CH₃-C₆H₄-NO₂ > *p*-O₂N-C₆H₄-NO₂

13.23 Toluene undergoes nitration most easily due to electron releasing nature of the methyl group.

13.24 FeCl₃

13.25 Due to the formation of side products. For example, by starting with 1-bromopropane and 1-bromobutane, hexane and octane are the side products besides heptane.

INDEX

A

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|---------------|
| Acid rain | 409, 410 | | |
| Acidic dehydration of alcohols | 388 | | |
| Activating groups | 403 | | |
| Acyclic compounds | 339 | | |
| Alicyclic compounds | 339 | | |
| Alkali metals | 300 | | |
| – atomic radii | 300 | | |
| – chemical properties | 301 | | |
| – halides | 303 | | |
| – hydration enthalpy | 300 | | |
| – hydroxides | 303 | | |
| – ionic radii | 300 | | |
| – ionisation enthalpy | 300 | | |
| – oxides | 303 | | |
| – physical properties | 300 | | |
| – reactivity towards air | 301 | | |
| – reactivity towards dihydrogen | 302 | | |
| – reactivity towards halogens | 302 | | |
| – reactivity towards water | 302 | | |
| – reducing nature | 302 | | |
| – salts of oxoacids | 303 | | |
| – solution in liquid ammonia | 302 | | |
| – uses | 302 | | |
| Alkaline earth metals | 306 | | |
| – atomic radii | 306 | | |
| – carbonates | 309 | | |
| – chemical properties | 308 | | |
| – electronic configuration | 306 | | |
| – halides | 309 | | |
| – hydration enthalpies | 307 | | |
| – hydroxides | 309 | | |
| – ionic radii | 306 | | |
| – ionisation enthalpies | 307 | | |
| – nitrates | 309 | | |
| – oxides | 309 | | |
| – physical properties | 307 | | |
| – reactivity towards air | 308 | | |
| – reactivity towards halogens | 308 | | |
| – reactivity towards water | 308 | | |
| – reducing nature | 308 | | |
| – salts of oxoacids | 309 | | |
| – solution in liquid ammonia | 308 | | |
| – uses | 308 | | |
| – sulphates | 309 | | |
| Alkanes | 374 | | |
| – aromatisation | 382 | | |
| – chain isomerism | 386 | | |
| – combustion | 381 | | |
| – controlled oxidation | 382 | | |
| – geometrical isomerism | 386 | | |
| – halogenation | 380 | | |
| | | – halogenation mechanism | 381 |
| | | – Isomerisation | 382 |
| | | – ozonolysis | 391 |
| | | – pyrolysis | 382 |
| | | – reaction with steam | 382 |
| | | Alkenes | 384 |
| | | – addition of dihydrogen | 388 |
| | | – addition of hydrogen halides | 389 |
| | | – addition of hydrogen halides, mechanism | 389 |
| | | – addition of sulphuric acid | 390 |
| | | – addition of water | 391 |
| | | – chemical properties | 388 |
| | | – geometrical isomers | 386 |
| | | – oxidation | 391 |
| | | – physical properties | 389 |
| | | – position isomerism | 386 |
| | | – preparation | 387 |
| | | – structural isomerism | 385 |
| | | Alkynes | 392 |
| | | – acidic characters | 394 |
| | | – addition of dihydrogen | 395 |
| | | – addition of halogens | 395 |
| | | – addition of hydrogen halides | 395 |
| | | – addition of water | 395 |
| | | – addition reaction | 394 |
| | | – cyclic polymerisation | 396 |
| | | – linear polymerisation | 395 |
| | | – polymerisation | 395 |
| | | – preparation | 393 |
| | | Allotropes of carbon | 325 |
| | | Aluminium | 317, 318, 322 |
| | | Aluminium, uses | 322 |
| | | Angle of torsion | 384 |
| | | Anti Markovnikov rule | 390 |
| | | Arenes | 396 |
| | | Arenium ion, formation | 401 |
| | | Arenium ion, stabilisation | 401 |
| | | Aromatic compounds | 339 |
| | | Aromaticity | 399 |
| | | Atmospheric pollution | 407 |
| | | B | |
| | | Baking soda | 306 |
| | | Balancing of redox reaction | 274 |
| | | Benzene | 396 |
| | | – Friedel-Crafts alkylation | 400 |
| | | – chemical properties | 400 |
| | | – combustion | 402 |
| | | – electrophilic substitution | 400 |
| | | – Friedel-Crafts acylation | 400 |
| | | – mechanism of electrophilic substitution | 401 |
| | | – nitration | 400 |

– physical properties	400
– preparation	399
– resonance	398
– stability	398
– structure	397
– sulphonation	400
Benzenoid aromatic compounds	339
Benzenoids	396
Beryllium	306
– anomalous behaviour	310
– diagonal relationship with aluminium	310
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	415
Biological importance of calcium	312
Biological importance of magnesium	312
Biological importance of potassium	306
Biological importance of sodium	306
Bond line structural formula	336
Borax	320
Borohydrides	322
Boron, anomalous properties	320
Boron, uses	322
Branched chain hydrocarbons	341

C

Calcium	306, 307
– hydroxide	311
– oxide	310
– sulphate (Plaster of Paris)	311
– sulphate	311
Carbocation	349
Carbon	322, 323, 325
– allotropes	325
– anomalous behaviour	325
– uses	327
Carbon monoxide	327
Carbon dioxide	328
Carcinogenicity	403
Catenation	325
Caustic soda	305
Cement	312
Cement, setting	312
Cement, uses	312
Chain isomerism	348
Chain isomers, alkanes	375
Characteristic features of double bond	335
Chemical pollutants	415
Chromatography	360
Chromatography, adsorption	360
Chromatography, column	360
Chromatography, partition	361
Chromatography, thin layer	361
Cis-isomer	386
Combination reactions	270
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	373
Condensed Structural formula	336
Conformation	383
Conformation Eclipsed	383
Conformation Staggered	383
Conformational isomers	383

Conformations, relative stability	384
Crystallisation	356

D

Deactivating groups	403
Decarboxylation	379
Decomposition reaction	270
Dehalogenation	388
Detection of Carbon	362
Detection of hydrogen	362
Deuterium	285
Diamond	325
Diborane	321
Differential extraction	360
Dihedral angle	383
Dihydrogen	285
Dihydrogen, as a fuel	289, 294
Dihydrogen, chemical properties	286
Dihydrogen, commercial production	286
Dihydrogen, laboratory preparation	286
Dihydrogen, physical properties	286
Dihydrogen, uses	287
Directive influence of functional groups	402
Displacement reaction	270
Disproportionation reaction	272
Distillation under reduced pressure	358
Distillation	357
Dry ice	328

E

Effects of depletion of the ozone layer	414
Electrochemical series	267
Electrodes	278
Electrode potential	278
Electrode process	277
Electromeric effect	355
Electron deficient molecules	319
Electronic configuration,	
– p-block elements	315, 317
– s-block elements	299
Electrophile	350
Electrophilic reaction	350
Electrophilic substitution reaction	400
β-Elimination reaction	388
Environment pollution, control	418
Environmental pollution	406
Estimation of halogens, Carius method	367
Estimation of nitrogen, Dumas method	364
Estimation of nitrogen, Kjeldahl's method	365
Estimation of oxygen	368
Estimation of phosphorous	368
Estimation of sulphur	367
Eutrophication	415

F

Fractional distillation	357
Fullerenes	325

- Functional group isomerism 348
 Functional groups 340
- G**
- Gaseous air pollutants 407
 Global warming 408
 Graphite 326
 Green chemistry 419
 Green house effect 328, 408
 Group 13 elements, atomic radii 317
 – chemical properties 318
 – electronegativity 318
 – ionisation enthalpy 317
 – oxidation states 318
 – physical properties 318
 – reactivity towards acids 319
 – reactivity towards air 319
 – reactivity towards alkalies 319
 – reactivity towards halogens 320
 – trends in chemical reactivity 318
 Group 14 elements, chemical properties 324
 – covalent radius 323
 – electronegativity 323
 – electronic configuration 323
 – ionization enthalpy 323
 – oxidation states 324
 – physical properties 323
 – reactivity towards halogens 324
 – reactivity towards oxygen 324
 – reactivity towards water 324
 – trends in chemical reactivity 324
- H**
- Heavy hydrogen 285
 Heterolytic cleavage 349
 Homologous series 340, 374
 Homolytic cleavage 349, 350
 Hückel rule 399
 Hydrate formation 291
 Hydration enthalpy s-block elements 300
 Hydrides 288
 – covalent 288
 – interstitial 289
 – ionic 288
 – electron precise 288
 – electron rich 288
 – metallic 289
 – molecular 288
 – non-stoichiometric 289
 – saline 288
 Hydrogen economy 295
 Hydrogen peroxide 293
 – chemical properties 294
 – oxidising action in acidic medium 294
 – oxidising action in basic medium 294
 – physical properties 293
 – preparation 293
- reducing action in acidic medium 294
 – reducing action in basic medium 294
 – storage 294
 – structure 294
 – uses 294
 Hydrogen storage 289
 Hydrogenation 378
 Hydrolysis 291
 Hyperconjugation 355
- I**
- Ice structure 290
 Inductive effect 352
 Industrial waste 417
 Inert pair effect 315
 Inner core 315
 International standard for drinking water 415
 Ionisation enthalpy, s-block elements 300
 Isomerism 348, 374
 Isotopes 285
- K**
- Kekulé, structure 397
 Kharash effect 390
 Kolbe's electrolytic method 379
- L**
- Lassaigne's test 362
 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) 373
 Lithium 300, 301, 304
 – anomalous properties 304
 – difference from alkali metals 304
 – points of similarities with magnesium 304
- M**
- Markovnikov rule 389
 Meta directing groups 403
 Metal activity series 267
 Metal carbonyles 328
 Metamerism 349
 Methyl carbocation 350
 Molecular models 338
 Monomers 392
- N**
- Newman projections of ethane 383
 Nomenclature 340
 – alkanes 374
 – alkenes 384
 – arenes 396
 – IUPAC system 340
 – of substituted benzene compounds 346
 Non-benzenoid compound 339
 Nucleophiles 350
 Nucleophilic reaction 350

O

Ortho directing groups	402
Orthoboric acid	320
Oxidant	269
Oxidation number	267
Oxidation state	268
Oxidation	265, 268
Ozone hole	413

P

Para directing groups	402
Particulate pollutant	411
Permanent hardness	292
– removal by calagon's method	292
– removal by ion exchange method	292
– removal by synthetic resins	292
Peroxide effect	390
Photochemical smog	413
Photochemical smog control	413
Photochemical smog, effects	412
Photosynthesis	328
Plaster of paris	311
Polar reaction	350
Polymerisation	391
Portland cement	312
Position isomerism	348
Potassium	300, 301, 306
Producer gas	327
Protium	285

Q

Quantitative analysis for carbon	363
Quantitative analysis for halogens	367
Quantitative analysis for hydrogen	363
Quantitative analysis for nitrogen	364
Quick lime	310

R

Redox couple	278
Redox reactions	263, 269, 291
Redox reactions, type	270
Reducing Agent	265, 269
Reductant	269
Reduction	265, 269
Resonance effect	354
Resonance stabilisation energy	353
Resonance structure	353
R_f value	361
Rotamers	383

S

Sawhorse projections of ethane	383
Sigma complex	401
Silicates	330
Silicic acid	325

Silicon dioxide	328
Silicones	329
Slaked lime	311
Smog	411
Sodium carbonate	304
Sodium carbonate, properties	305
Sodium chloride	305
Sodium hydrogencarbonate	306
Sodium hydroxide	305
Soil pollution	416
Standard electrode potential	278, 279
Steam distillation	359
Stereoisomers, alkenes	349
Stereoisomerisms	349
Stock notation	269
Straight chain hydrocarbons	341
Stratospheric pollution	413
Structural isomerism	348
Structural isomers, alkanes	375
Structure of double bond	384
Structure of triple bond	393
Sublimation	356
Syngas	286
Synthesis gas	286, 327

T

Temporary hardness	292
Test for halogens	363
Test for nitrogen	362
Test for phosphorous	363
Test for sulphur	363
Tortional strain	383, 384
<i>Trans</i> -isomer	386
Tritium	285
Tropospheric pollution	407

W

Washing soda	304
Water, amphoteric nature	291
Water, chemical properties	291
Water, hard	291
Water, heavy	294
Water gas	327
Water pollution	414
Water pollution, causes	414
Water, hydrate formation	291
Water, in hydrolysis reactions	291
Water, physical properties	289
Water, Soft	291
Water, structure	290
Water-gas shift reaction	286
Wurtz reaction	379

Z

Zeolites	330
----------	-----