## 國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

九十三學年度<u>化學</u>系(所)<u>化學、應用化學</u>組碩士班研究生招生考試 科目\_無機化學及有機化學\_科號\_0602,0702\_共\_5\_\_頁第\_1\_頁 <u>\*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答</u>

> In each case, provide a suitable synthesis. Show all intermediate products and all reagents. (15%)

(b) 
$$O = COOCH_3 \longrightarrow O = CH_3$$
 $CH_3$ 
 $CH_3$ 

- Give a structure consistent with each of the following sets of NMR data: (10%)
  - (a) C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>: δ 1.0 (singlet, 9H), 5.3 (singlet, 1H)
  - (b) C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>Br : δ 2.2 (quintet, 2H), 2.8 (triplet, 2H), 3.4 (triplet, 2H), 7.2 (singlet, 5H)
- Predict the major product of the following reactions and also <u>write stepwise</u> reaction mechanism using the arrow formalism. (25%)

(a) 
$$CH_3$$
 (1)  $O_{3}$ ,  $CH_3OH$  (2)  $CH_3SCH_3$ 

(b) 
$$OCH_3$$
 (1) Li, NH<sub>3</sub>,  $t$ -BuOH, THF (2) H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

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(f) 
$$(H_3C)_2N$$
  $CH_3$   $H_2O_2$ , toluene Reflux

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(j) COOEt (1) NaOEt, EtOH (2) 
$$H_3O^+$$
  $\Delta$ 

- Indicate the probable occupancy of σ, π and δ bonding and antibonding orbitals and the bond order for the following tetragonal prismatic complexes: (5%)
   [Mo<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> (2) Re<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>4</sub> (3) [Ru<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>
- The trans effect in ligand substitution reactions on square planar complexes plays an important role in preparations of different isomers.
  - (1) What is the origin of trans effect? (5%)
  - (2) Please predict the products of the following reactions:
    - i.  $[Pt(PPh_3)_4]^{2+} + 2 Br^{-}$
    - ii. [PtCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2-</sup> + 2 PMe<sub>3</sub>
    - iii.  $cis-[Pt(NH_3)_2(C_5H_5N)_2]^{2+} + 2 Cl^{-1}$
- For a C<sub>4v</sub> symmetry complex [CoCl(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>†</sup>, where the Cl<sup>-</sup> ligand is on the z axis: (5%)
  - (1) Which orbitals will be displaced from their position in the octahedral molecular orbital diagram by  $\pi$  interactions with the lone pairs of the Cl ligand?
  - (2) Which orbital will move because the Cl<sup>\*</sup> ligand is not as strong as σ-donor as H<sub>2</sub>O?
  - (3) Sketch the qualitative molecular orbital diagram for this C<sub>4v</sub> complex.
- (1) Draw plausible structures and give the electron count of (a) Ni(η³-C₃H₅)₂, (b) η⁴-cyclodutadiene-η⁵-cyclopentadienylcobalt, (c) (η³-C₃H₅)Co(CO)₂.
   (2) Using the 18-electron rule as a guide, indicate the probable number of
  - (2) Using the 18-electron rule as a guide, indicate the probable number of carbonyl ligands in (a) W(η<sup>6</sup>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)(CO)<sub>n</sub>, (b) Rh(η<sup>5</sup>-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CO)<sub>n</sub>, and (c)

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Pentacyanocobalt(II) (Co(CN)<sub>5</sub><sup>3-</sup>) and iodine (I<sub>2</sub>) react to give
iodopentacyanocobalt(III) (Co(CN)<sub>5</sub>I<sup>3-</sup>) as a product. The proposed mechanism
has atomic iodine as a highly reactive intermediate (5%)

$$Co(CN)_5^{3-}$$
 +  $I_2$   $\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}$   $Co(CN)_5 I^{3-}$  +  $I_5$   $Co(CN)_5 I^{3-}$  +  $I_6$   $Co(CN)_5 I^{3-}$ 

- (1) Write the chemical equation for the overall reaction.
- (2) Derive the rate expression for the rate of formation of Co(CN)<sub>5</sub>I<sup>3-</sup> and for the rate of the loss of I<sub>2</sub>
- (3) Under what conditions will the rate of reaction become second-order overall?
- (4) Under what conditions will the reaction product inhibit the rate?
- 9. Answer the following questions: (5%)
  - (a) Write the formula for silicon dioxide, gallium oxide and tin sulfide.
  - (b) Why are the tin(IV) halide more volatile than the tin(II) halides?
  - (c) What is the mole ratio of lead(II) to lead(IV) in red lead (Pb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)?
- 10. About energy band in solids: (5%)
  - (a) Draw energy band pictures for metal, semiconductor and insulator.
  - (b) Sodium has half-filled 3s orbitals while magnesium has fully filled 3s orbitals. Are they electrical conductors? Why?
  - (c) Whether the following solids are likely to be metal, semiconductor, or insulator: NaCl, sugar, and Ga. P-doped Si
- Berylium metal is amphoteric and reacts with aqueous NaOH to produce hydrogen gas and Be(OH)<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>. (5%)
  - (a) Write a balanced equation for this reaction.
  - (b) What is the oxidizing agent?

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- (c) What is the reducing agent?
- (d) What are the other metals in the same group as Berylium?
- Determine the symmetry element(s) for (5%)
   (a) an s orbital (b) a d<sub>xy</sub> orbital (c) CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> (d) SF<sub>4</sub> (e) NH<sub>2</sub>Cl
- Give the formula and name of a molecule, a molecular ion or solid that is isoelectronic and isostructural with (5%)
  - (a) NH<sub>3</sub> (b) Si (c) N<sub>2</sub> (d) N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (e) nitrate ion