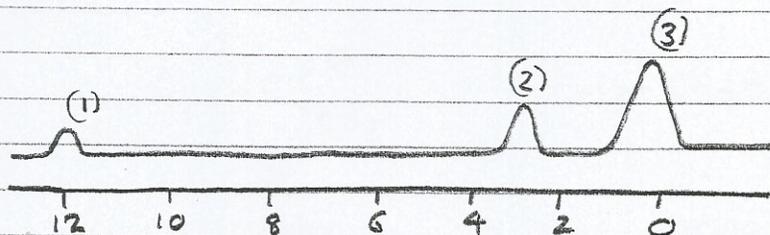
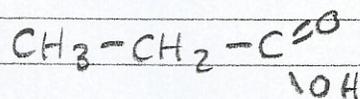


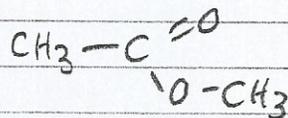
① Which molecule produced this low resolution spectra?



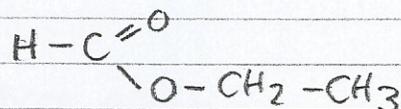
a) propanoic acid



b) methyl ethanoate



c) ethyl ethanoate



$\text{R}-\text{CH}_3$  0.7-1.6

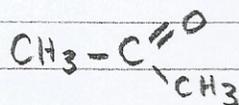
$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-$  2.0-2.9

$-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{R}$  3.3-4.3

$\text{H}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-$  9.0-10.0

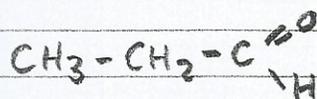
$-\text{COOH}$  11.0-12.0

② How would you use low resolution NMR to distinguish between the isomers propanone and propanal.



propanone

1 peak

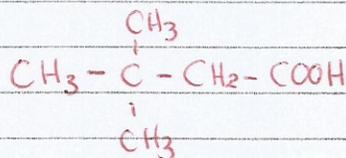


propanal

three peaks

3:2:1

③ How many peaks would there be in the low resolution NMR spectrum of the following compound, and what would be the ratio of the areas under the peaks.

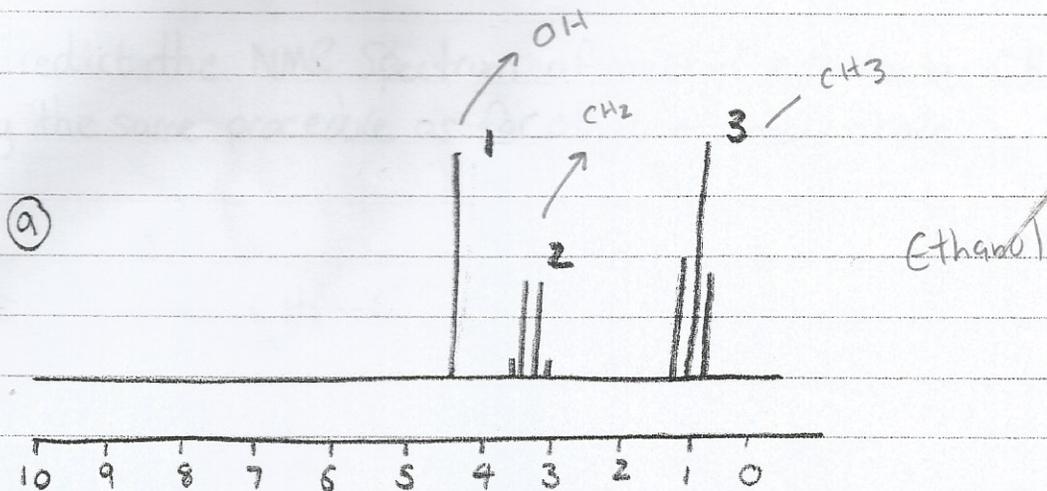


three peaks

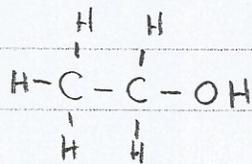
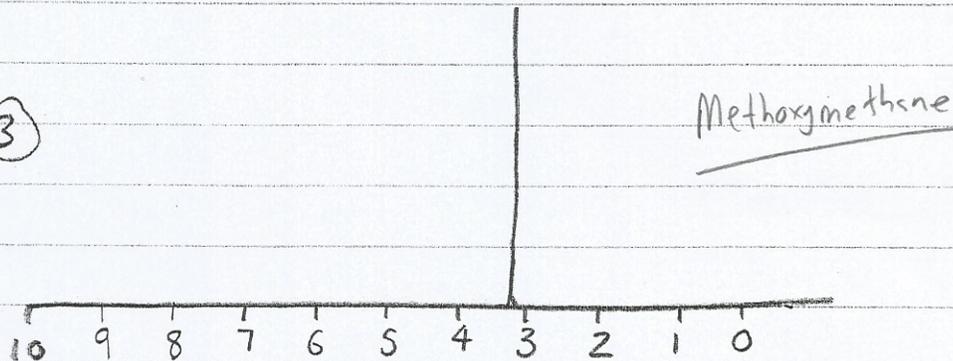
9:2:1



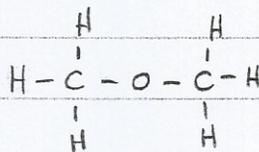
5



B



ethanol



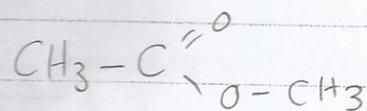
methoxymethane

a) Which spectrum represents which compound?

b) Say what type of hydrogen each peak represents. (use spectra tables)

c) How many of each type of hydrogen are there?

⑥ Predict the NMR Spectrum of methyl ethanoate,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_3$  using the same procedure as for ethyl ethanoate above.



2 peaks,  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{C}$  (a) (a) 2 approx

$\text{CH}_3 - \text{O}$  (a) 3.3 - 4.3 ppm.