

# Problem Set Chapter 24

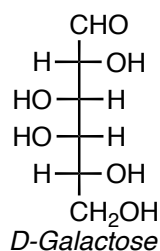
Organic Chemistry for  
Life Sciences: CHM 224

Name \_\_\_\_\_

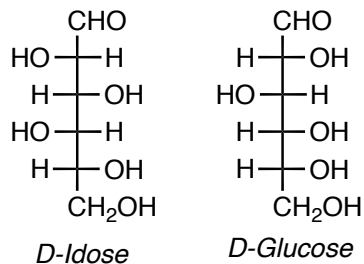
**DUE: Wednesday March 20th in class**

1. Draw Fischer projections for all of the non-naturally occurring aldopentoses

2. Draw the Fischer projection and provide the name for the *enantiomer* of D-Galactose (provided below):



3. Which of the following terms correctly describe the relationship between D-Idose and D-Glucose (may be more than one):



- A. enantiomers
- B. epimers
- C. anomers
- D. diastereomers
- E. stereoisomers

4. Draw the two pyranose rings that would be formed from D-iodose (structure in question 3):

5. Label one of the two pyranose compounds drawn in question 4 as **A** and the other as **B**. Provide their **complete** names below:

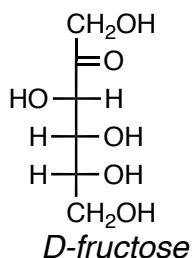
**A:**

**B:**

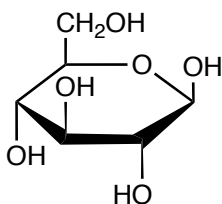
6. Jimmy says that 3 naturally-occurring epimers of D-fructose can be drawn (in addition to D-fructose itself). Is this true? Provide Fischer projections to support your answer.



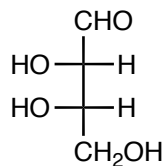
**Jimmy**



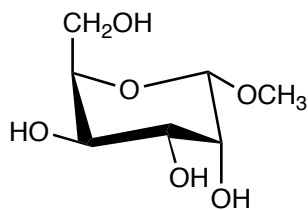
7. Draw the Fischer projection of the monosaccharide from which the following pyranose ring was formed:



8. What will be the two aldopentoses formed from a round of Kiliani-Fischer synthesis upon the following sugar:

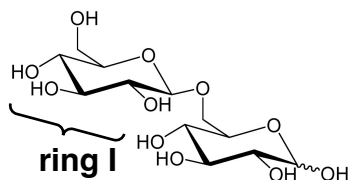


9. The following sugar is drawn in "non-standard" format **so look carefully**. Answer the questions based on its structure:



- circle the acetal carbon
- is this a reducing sugar?
- is this an  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer?
- does this sugar undergo mutarotation in neutral solution?

10. The structure of Gentiobiose is provided below. Which of the following are true (may be more than one answer):



- Gentiobiose is a complex carbohydrate
- Gentiobiose will give a negative test with Tollen's reagent
- Ring I of Gentiobiose is a  $\beta$  anomer
- Gentiobiose will undergo mutarotation in neutral solution
- Hydrolysis of Gentiobiose will form two monosaccharides that are identical