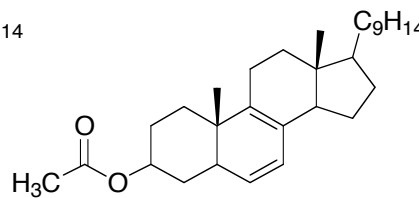
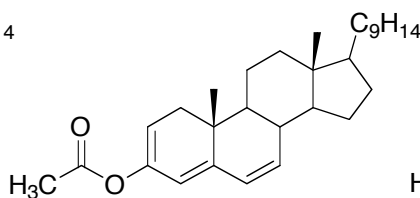
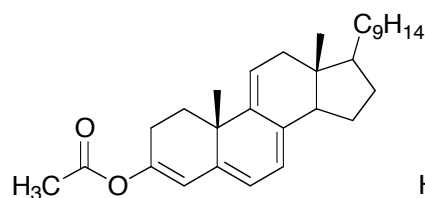
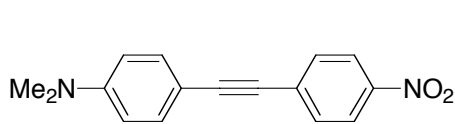
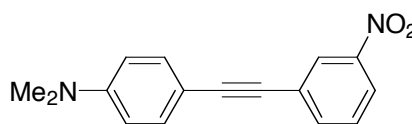


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) (10 pts) The ultraviolet spectrum of benzonitrile shows a primary absorption band at 224 nm and a secondary band at 271 nm. The spectrum is obtained in a 1 cm pathlength cuvette.
- a solution of benzonitrile in water with a 0.1 mmolar concentration is examined at a wavelength of 224 nm. The absorbance is determined to be  $A = 1.30$ . What is the molar absorptivity of this band?
  - if the same solution is examined at 271 nm, what will be the absorbance reading, assuming that  $\epsilon = 1000$  for this band?
- (2) (10 pts) Match the steroid structures shown below to the following values of the UV-vis band maximum in hexane: A = 275 nm, B = 304 nm, C = 356 nm. Use both qualitative arguments, Woodward's rule predictions, and/or specific comparison spectral information that you have available. If you cite comparison spectra, you must give your literature reference or WWW URL.



- (3) (10 pts) Structure P below shows a very strong UV-vis maximum peak shift going from nonpolar to polar solvents, while M shows a modest shift. Give a brief explanation for this different behavior.

**P****M**

- (4) (15 pts) for the hypothetical MO diagram shown below (molecule with  $C_{2v}$  symmetry), work out the proper symmetry designation for the states formed by  $2b_2$  to  $3b_2$ ,  $1b_1$  to  $3b_2$ , and  $1a_2$  to  $3b_2$  excitations. Which of these is/are symmetry allowed, and which symmetry forbidden? Show your work, using your group tables.

—  $4b_2$ —  $3b_2$ ⊥  $1a_2$ ⊥  $1b_1$ ⊥  $2b_2$ ⊥  $1b_2$