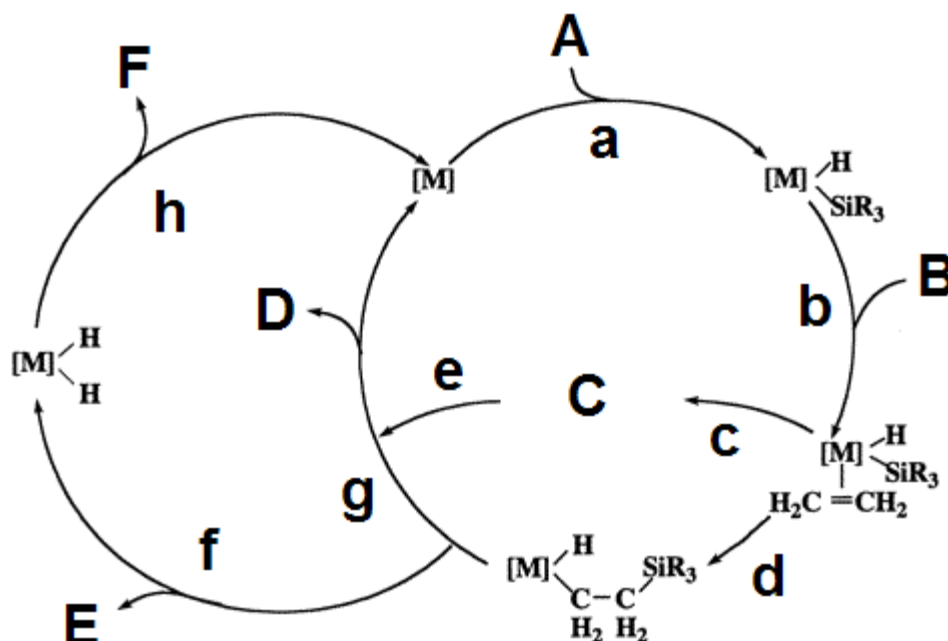


1. Examine the scheme below. Draw structures for **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** and **F**. Describe steps **a**, **b**, **c**, **d**, **e**, **f**, **g** and **h**, including transition states for steps **a** and **f**. Given that $[M]$ is IrL_2X , give oxidation states and electron counts for all metal complexes. What do you think is the desired product? Why? What other product(s) might you expect from the reaction?

[16 marks]

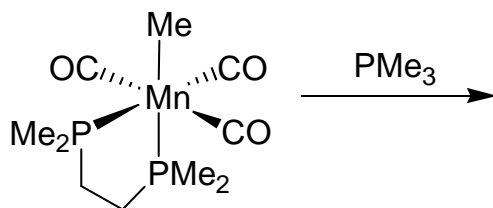


2. The complex $Rh(Me)(PPh_3)_3$ reacts with D_2 to produce $Rh(D)(PPh_3)_2(PPh_2\{C_6H_4D\})$ and CH_4 . Give reactions that explain this product distribution.

[8 marks]

3. Predict the products of the following reaction, showing the structure of each and the expected relative distributions. Choose ONE of the products, and describe in as much detail as you can its $\nu(CO)$ IR spectrum and its ^{31}P NMR spectrum (proton decoupled).

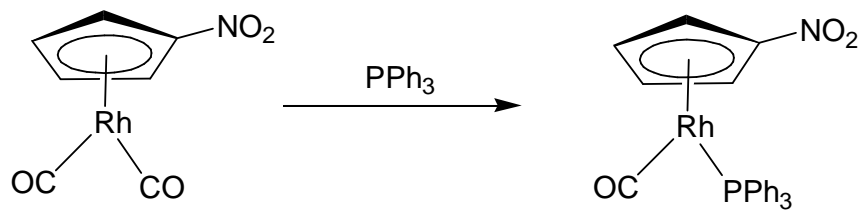
[8 marks]



4. Explain the difference between homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysts and detail the advantages/disadvantages of both.

[12 marks]

5. Propose a mechanism for the following reaction. Your mechanism must be consistent with the following observations: (a) using excess PPh_3 , the rate is first order in rhodium complex; (b) ΔS^\ddagger is negative.



[6 marks]