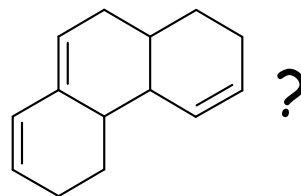
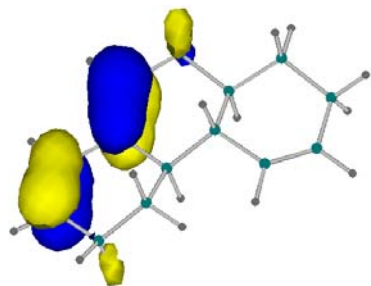


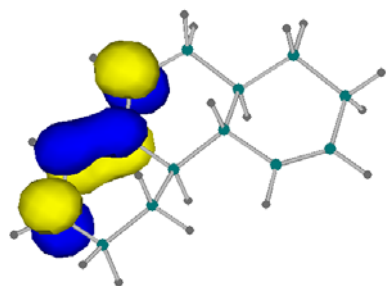
Which is the HOMO of



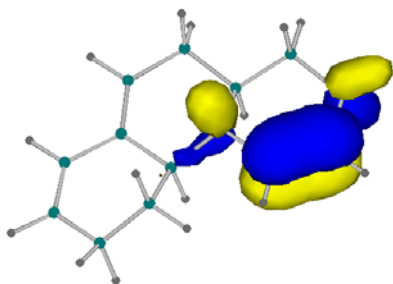
A.



B.

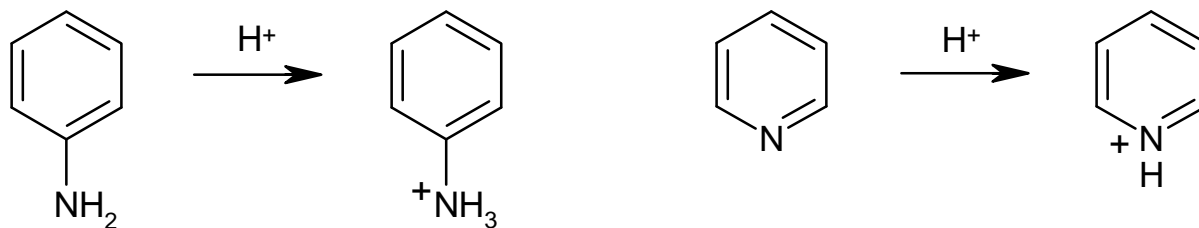


C.



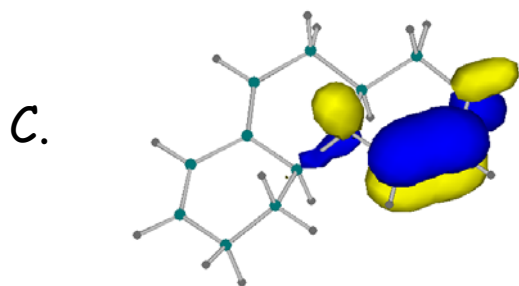
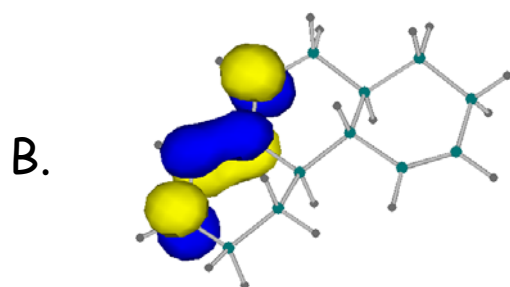
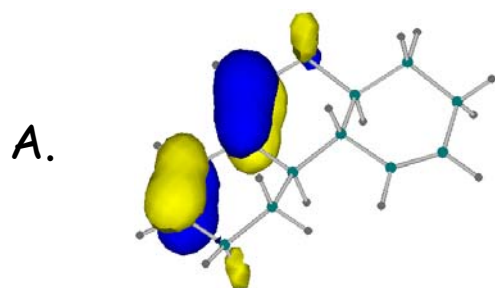
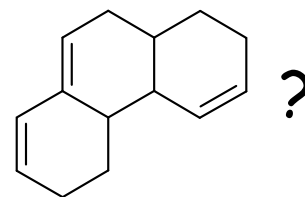
so-called pseudo- $\pi$  coefficients  
on  $\text{CH}_2$ , ignore.

For which of these bases can you use UV-Vis spectroscopy to determine the  $pK_a$ ?



- A. For both. Protonation is protonation.
- B. For aniline. Conjugation changes upon protonation.
- C. For pyridine. Conjugation changes upon protonation.
- D. For neither. The bases do not absorb in the UV-Vis region.

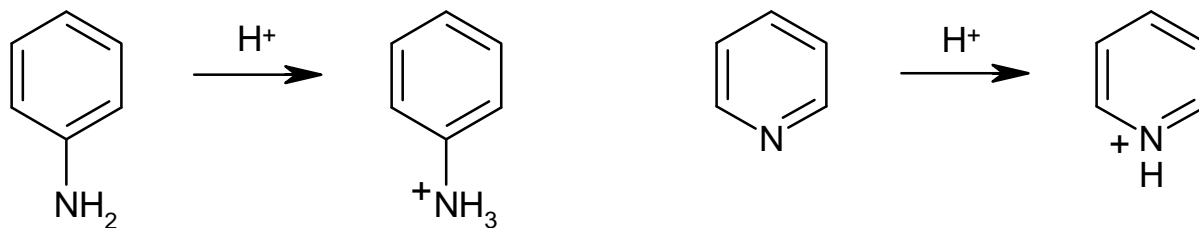
Which is the HOMO of



A. The diene is more highly conjugated and its HOMO needs one node.

so-called pseudo- $\pi$  coefficients on  $\text{CH}_2$ , ignore.

For which of these bases can you use UV-Vis spectroscopy to determine the  $pK_a$ ?



- A. For both. Protonation is protonation.
- B. For aniline. Conjugation changes upon protonation.
- C. For pyridine. Conjugation changes upon protonation.
- D. For neither. The bases do not absorb in the UV-Vis region.

B. The pyridine lone pair is  $\sigma$ -type, perpendicular to the  $\pi$ -system.

Its  $\pi$ -system is not affected.

