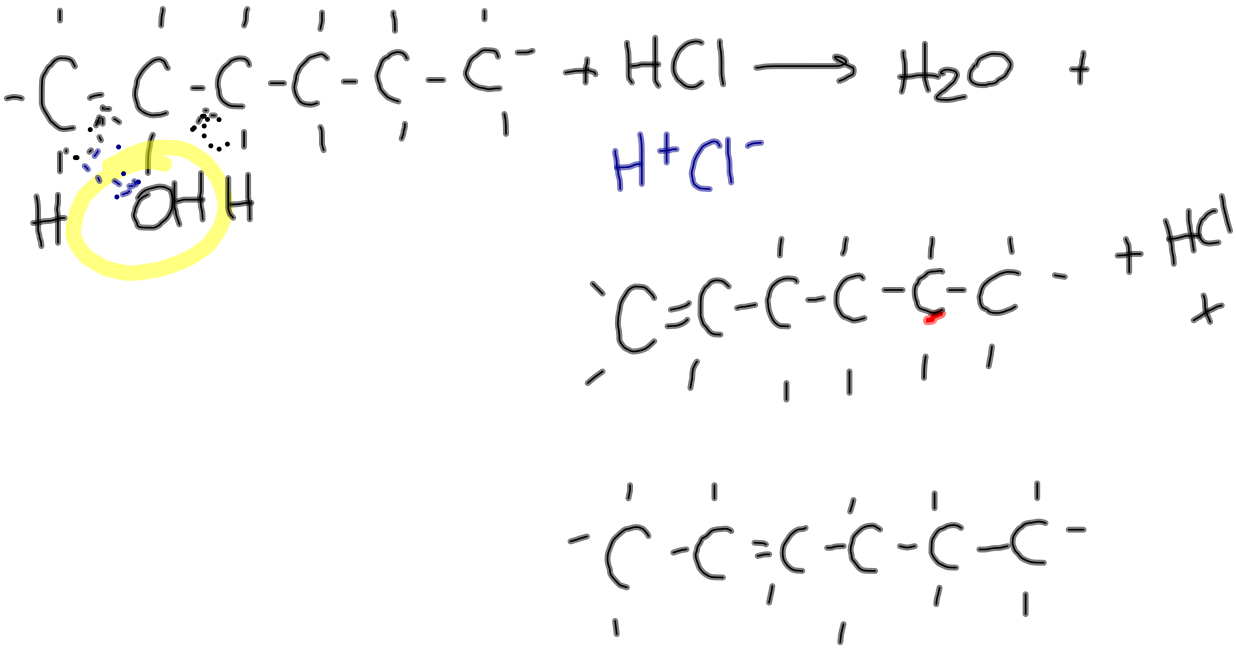
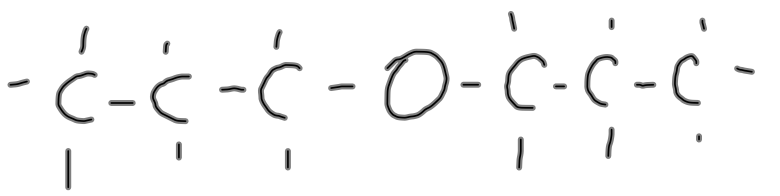
Alcohols and Ethers Worksheet

2a) 2-hexanol + HCl → water + 1-hexene + 2-hexene + HCl



1. f) dipropyl ether



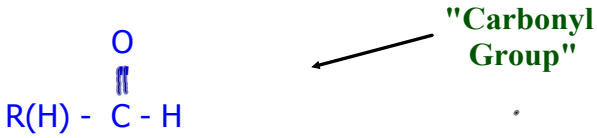
R-O-R' ethers

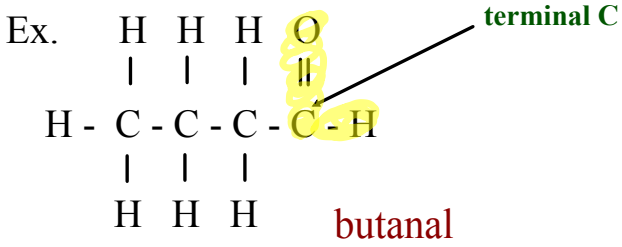
R-OH alcohols

R-X

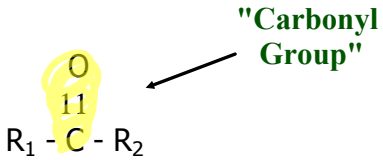
Aldehydes and Ketones

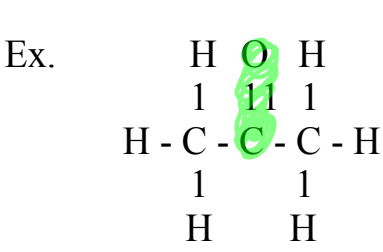
Aldehydes - contain a carbonyl group on a terminal carbon
- are named by replacing the "e" in alkane with al
- begin numbering at the end beginning with the aldehyde functional group





Ketones - have a carbonyl on any carbon but the end carbon
- are named by replacing "e" on the parent alkane with -one.

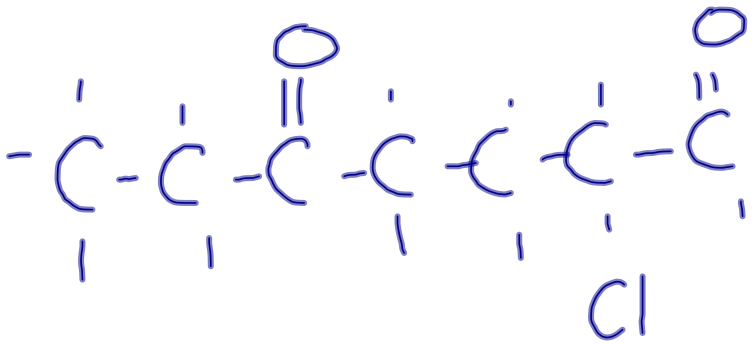


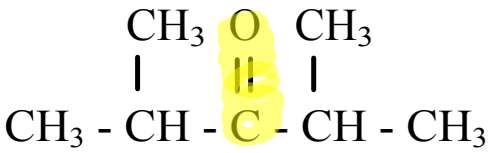


Aldehydes and ketones with the same number of carbons are isomers

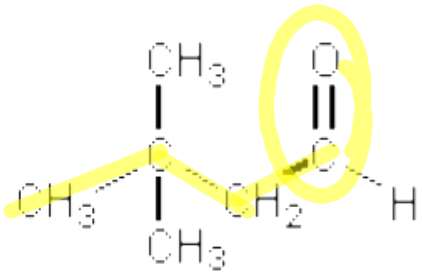
SAMPLE PROBLEMS:

3-heptanone



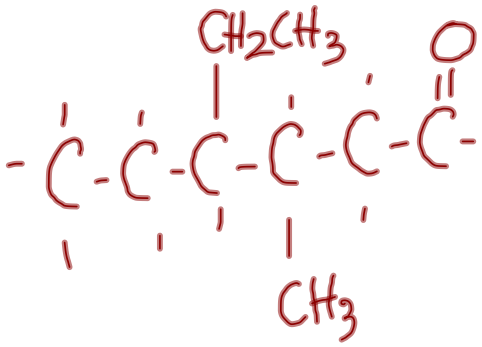


2,4-dimethyl-3-pentanone

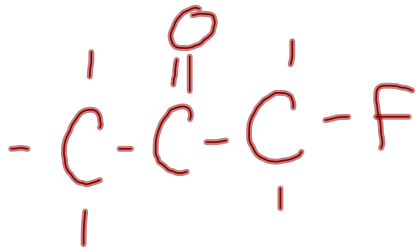


3,3-dimethylbutanal

4-ethyl-3-methylhexanal



fluoropropanone



Aldehydes and Ketones Worksheet

p. 736 #11 a, b, 12
p. 757 #31-34