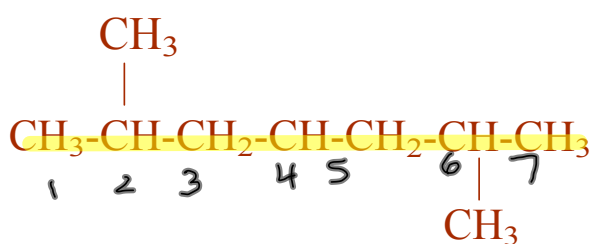
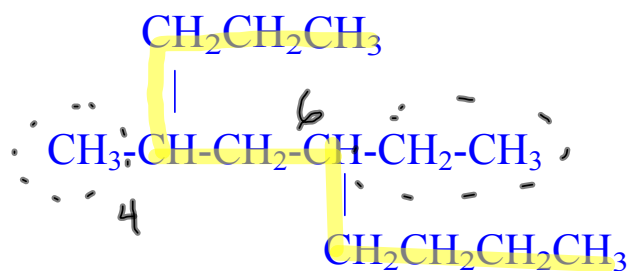


# Warm Up

Name the following molecules:



2,6-dimethylheptane

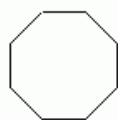


6-ethyl-4-methyldecane

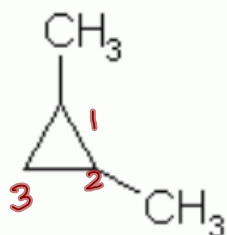
# Naming Cycloalkanes

Same rules apply as naming branched alkanes:

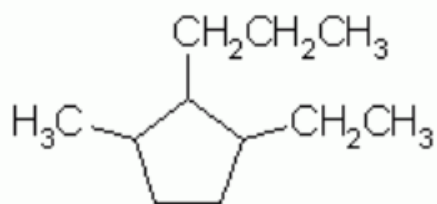
- Name parent (ring)
- Number carbons in parent with branches beginning on first carbon (lowest numbering possible)
- Put branches in alphabetical order



Cyclooctane



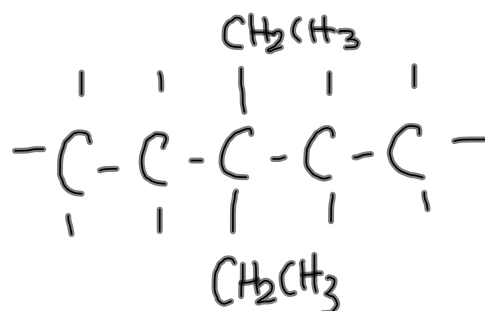
1,2-dimethylcyclopropane



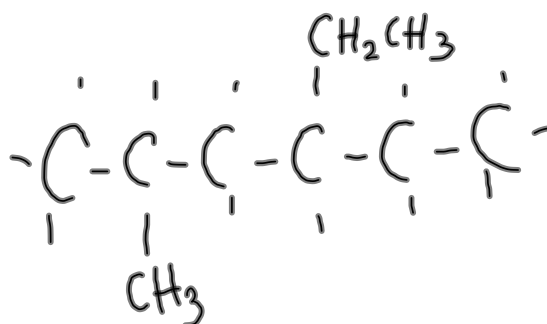
..

**Draw the following compounds:**

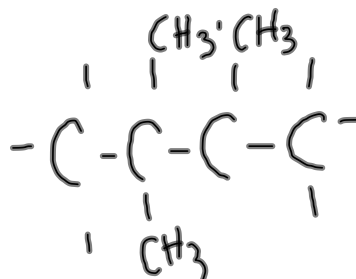
a) diethylpentane



b) 4-ethyl-2-methylhexane



c) trimethylbutane



The background of the page features several faint, light-gray chemical structures. These include a bicyclic system with a bridgehead oxygen atom, a long-chain alkane with multiple methyl substituents, a complex branched alkane with several stereocenters, and a long-chain alkane with a terminal methyl group and several internal methyl branches.

# Homework

## Worksheet #2

# Naming Alkanes