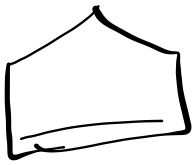
a) $CH_3C \equiv CCH_3$

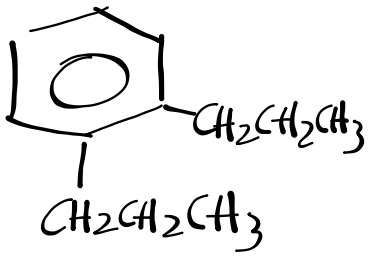
2-butyne

b) 

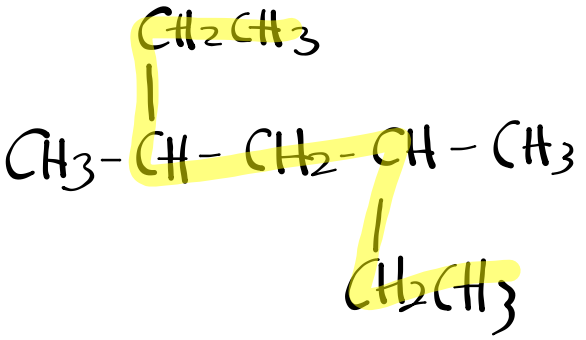
cyclopentene

c) $H_2C=CH-CH=CH_2$

1,3-butadiene

b) 

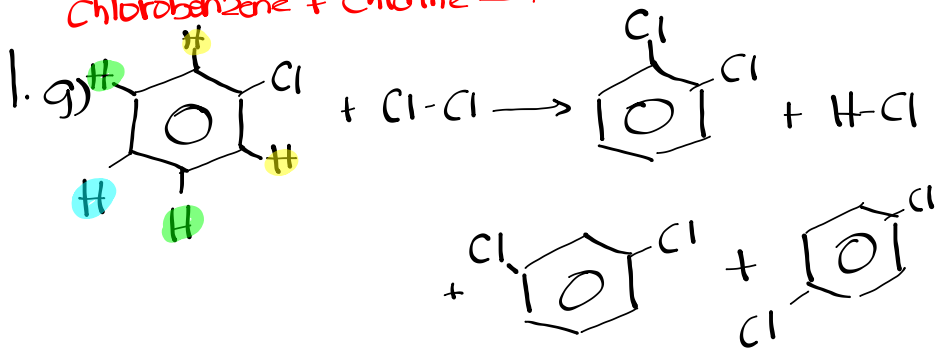
1,2-dipropylbenzene

f) 

3,5-dimethylheptane

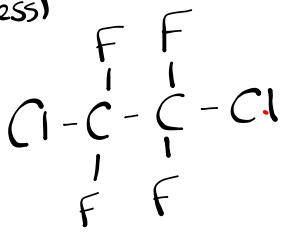
Organic Halides Worksheet

chlorobenzene + chlorine →



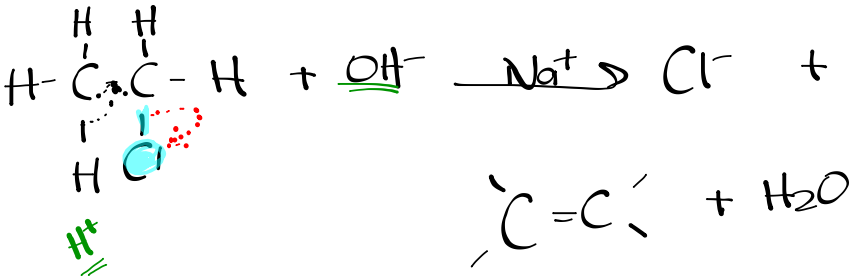
dichloroethyne + fluorine → 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro ethane

e) $Cl-C\equiv C-Cl + F-F \rightarrow$ (excess)

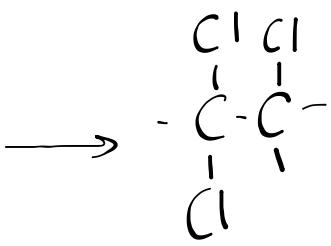


elimination

chloroethane + hydroxide ion

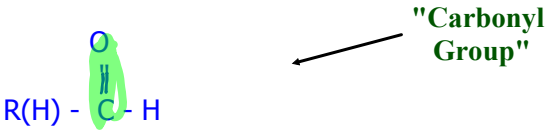


C_nH_n

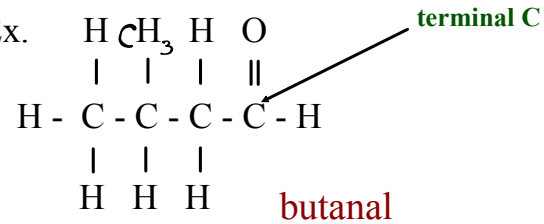


Aldehydes and Ketones

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

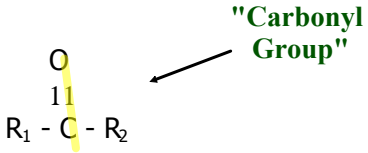


Ex.

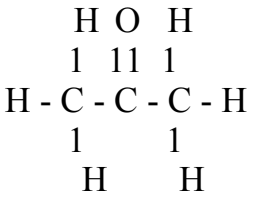


butanal

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



Ex.

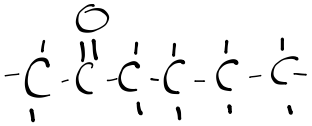


propanone

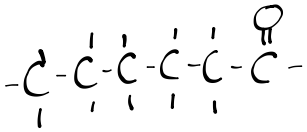
Aldehydes and ketones with the same number of carbons are isomers

SAMPLE PROBLEMS:

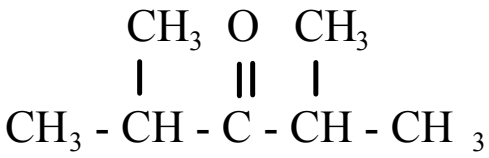
$C_6H_{12}O$



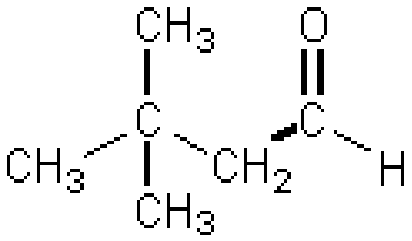
2-hexanone



hexanal

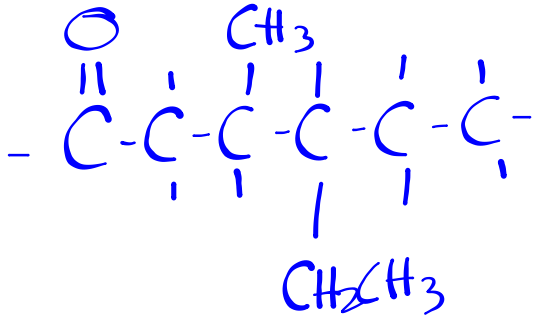


2,4-dimethyl-3-pentanone

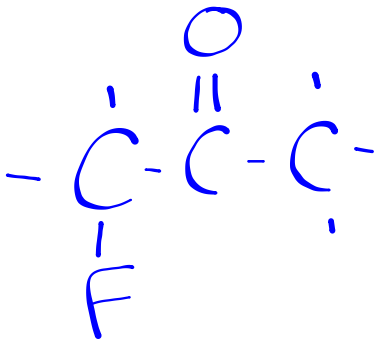


3,3-dimethyl butanal

4-ethyl-3-methylhexanal



fluoropropanone



Aldehydes and Ketones Worksheet