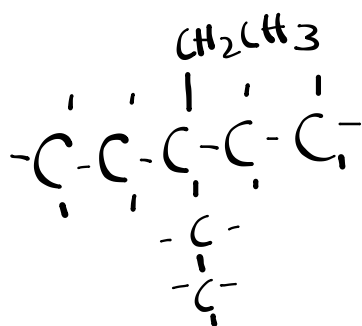


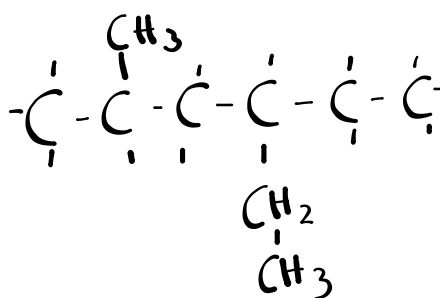
Warm Up

Draw the following compounds:

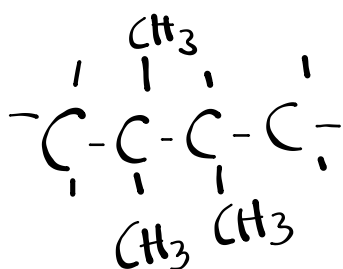
a) diethylpentane



b) 4-ethyl-2-methylhexane

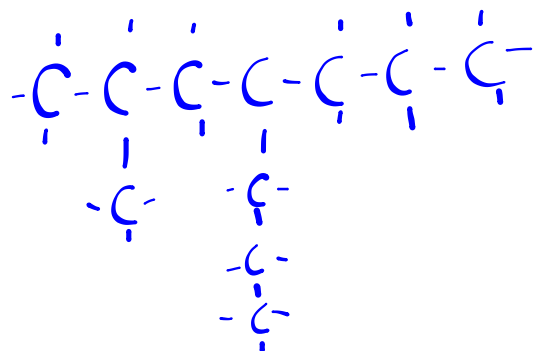


c) trimethylbutane



Worksheets - Naming Alkanes

⑫ 2-methyl propyl heptane



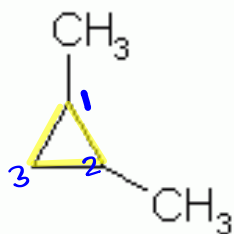
Same rules apply as naming branched alkanes:

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

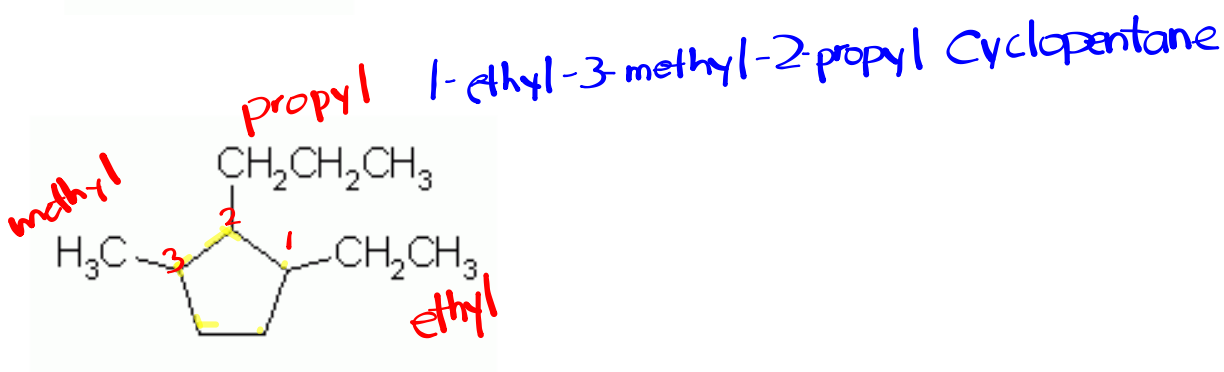
Naming Cycloalkanes



cyclo octane



1,2-dimethyl cyclopropane

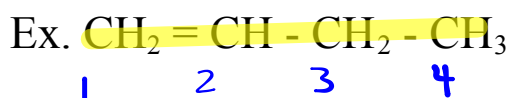


1-ethyl-3-methyl-2-propyl cyclopentane

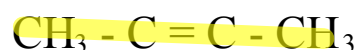
Naming Alkenes / Alkynes

Naming alkenes (double bonds) and alkynes (triple bonds) are very similar to alkanes. When naming, take these two points into consideration:

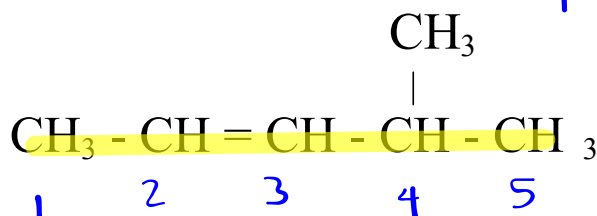
- the longest parent chain of carbon atoms must include the multiple bond, and the chain is numbered from the end closest to the multiple bond
- the name of the compound's parent chain is preceded by a number that indicates the position of the multiple bond on the parent chain.



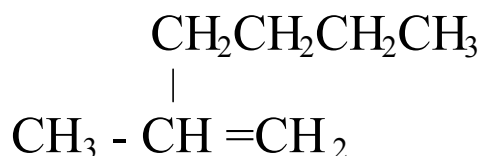
1-butene



2-butyne

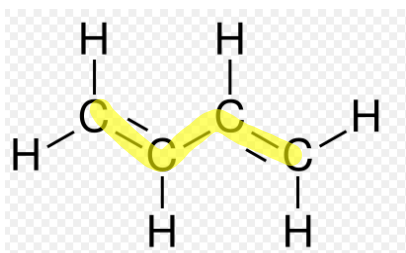
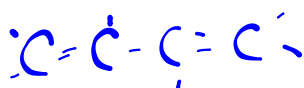


4-methyl-2-pentene



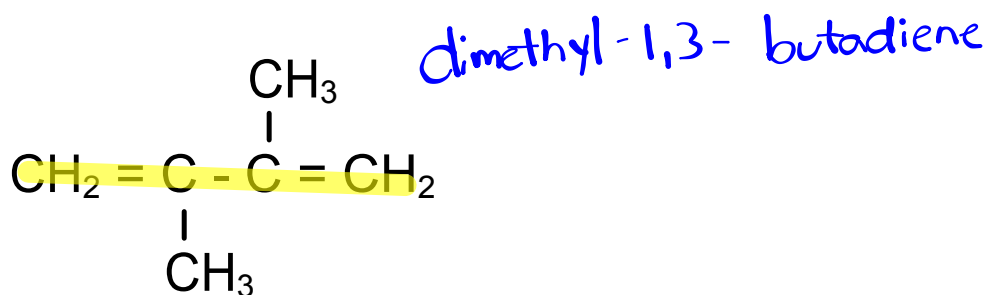
Multiple Multiple Bonds

If there is more than one multiple bond in an organic compound, the name of the compound is changed to a _____diene, with the placing of the double bonds indicated at the beginning of the parent name.



1,3-butadiene

dibutene



dimethyl-1,3-butadiene

Homework

Worksheet 46