

Chapter 29

CONCEPT REVIEW

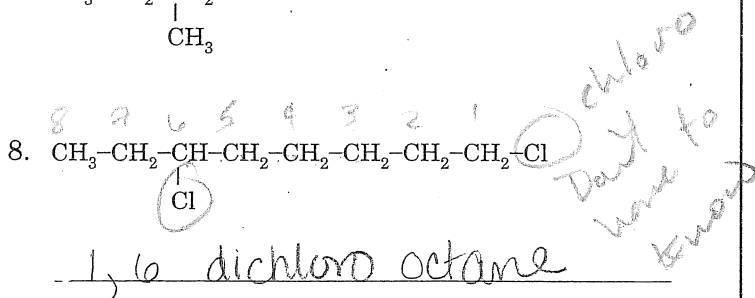
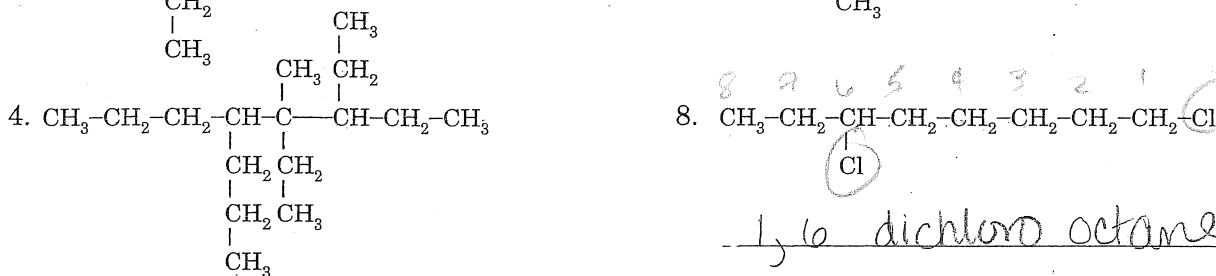
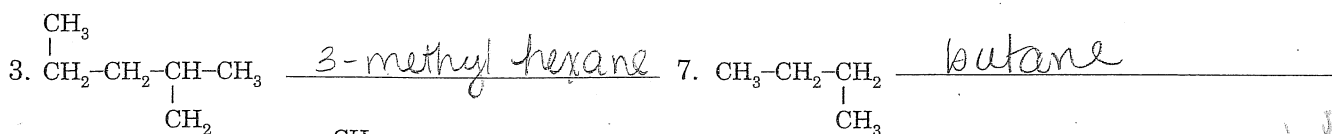
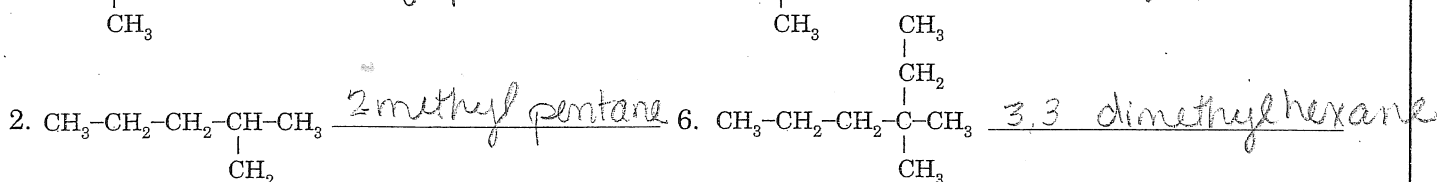
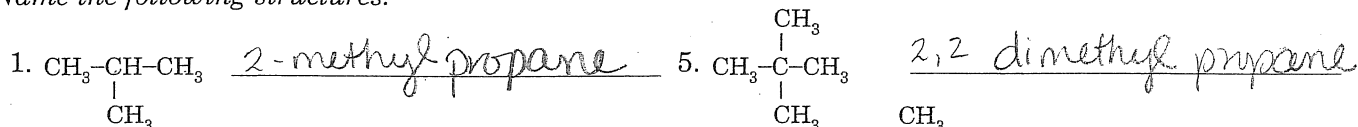
Do this
Every

Alkanes, C_nH_{2n+2}

Nomenclature Rules Summary:

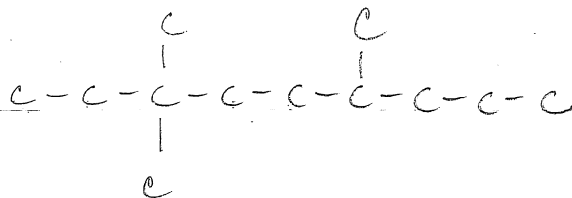
1. Number the longest parent chain so the branches have the lowest position numbers.
2. A prefix is used to indicate two or more identical branches.
3. If there are several branches, name them in alphabetical order.

Name the following structures.

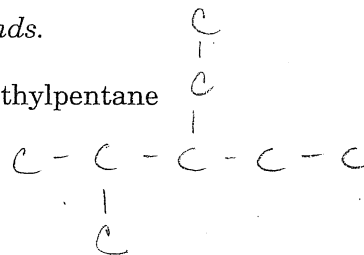

*chloro
Don't
have to
know*

Write the condensed structural formulas for the following compounds.

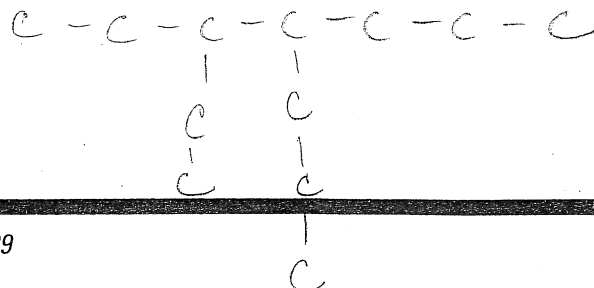
9. 3,3,6-trimethylnonane



11. 2-methyl-3-ethylpentane



10. 3-ethyl-4-propylheptane

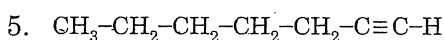
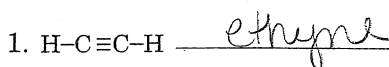


Alkenes, C_nH_{2n} , and Alkynes, C_nH_{2n-2}

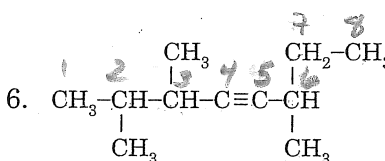
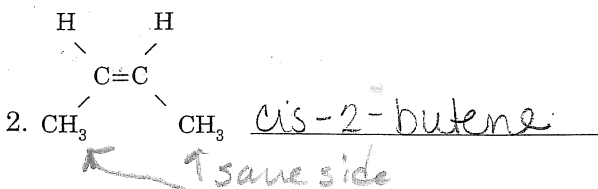
Nomenclature Rules Summary:

1. Number the parent chain so that the double or triple bond has the lowest number in the parent chain.
2. The double or triple bond is numbered as the first carbon involved in the bond.
3. *Cis-* or *trans-* precedes the name if the structure represents one of these isomers.

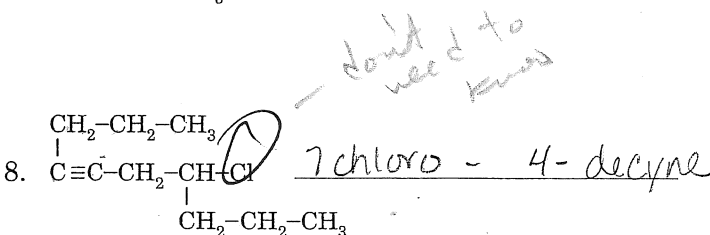
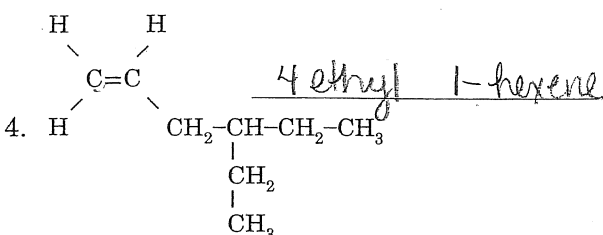
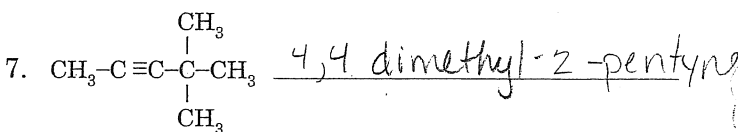
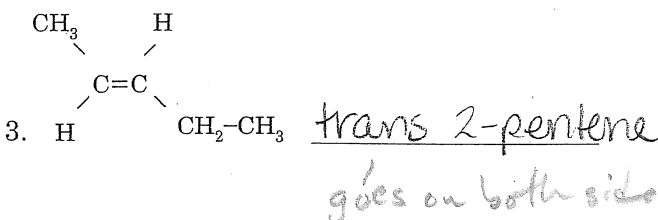
same side ONLY for Double (ene) alkenes
Name the following structures.



1-heptyne

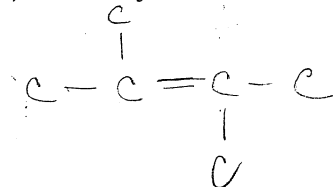


2,3,6-trimethyl-4-octyne

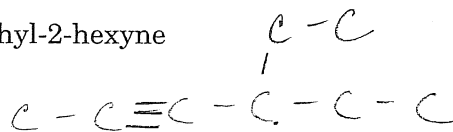


Write the condensed structural formulas for the following compounds.

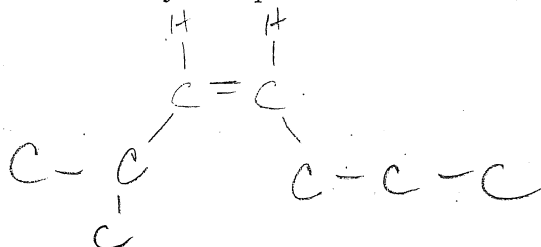
9. 2,3-dimethyl-2-butene



11. 4-ethyl-2-hexyne



10. cis-2-methyl-3-heptene



12. trans-2-pentene

