

## Exam 2 Test Prep

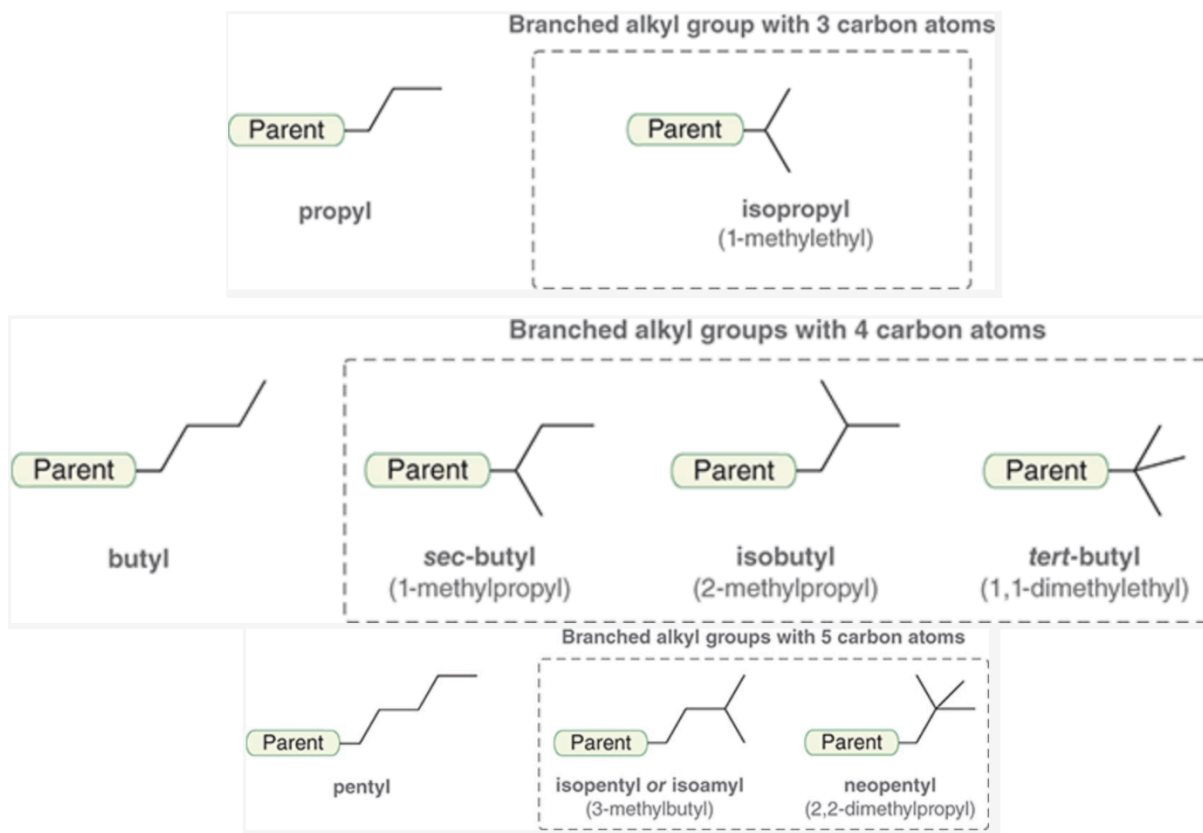
### IUPAC Naming

Naming Alkanes:

Number of C atoms	Formula	Name
1	CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
2	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	ethane
3	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	propane
4	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	butane
5	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	pentane
6	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	hexane
7	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	heptane
8	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	octane
9	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	nonane
10	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	decane

1. If there is a competition of numbering chains of an equal length, number so that you get the \_\_\_\_\_ amount of substituents
2. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate a ring
3. To name alkyl substituents \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_
4. Number the parent chain and assign substituents the \_\_\_\_\_ number possible according to IUPAC rules
5. To put names together, \_\_\_\_\_ substituents and combine using \_\_\_\_\_

Common names of alkyl groups (memorize)



When a substituent appears more than once in a molecule:

# of functional groups:	Prefix:
2	Di-
3	Tri-
4	Tetra-
5	Penta-
6	Hexa-

### Naming Alkyl Halides

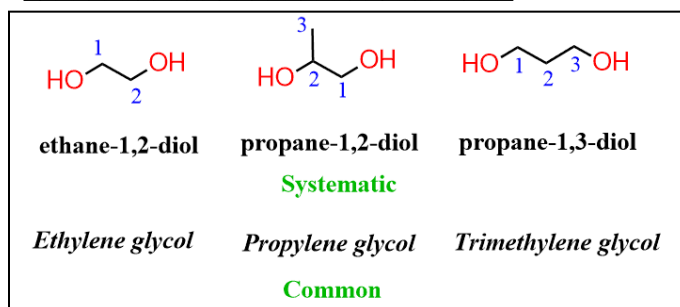
1. Halogen is treated as a \_\_\_\_\_

### Naming Alcohols

1. Number the chain that includes the \_\_\_\_\_ group
2. Ends in \_\_\_\_\_
3. Alcohol gets \_\_\_\_\_ (for the purposes of this class)

### Naming Diols

1. Similar to alcohols just make sure you indicate the prefix of multiple alcohols
2. Remember the \_\_\_\_\_ of basic diols



### Bicyclic Compounds

1. Find total \_\_\_\_\_
2. Use \_\_\_\_\_
3. Find \_\_\_\_\_
4. Order paths going \_\_\_\_\_

### Naming Alkenes

1. Ends in \_\_\_\_\_
2. Use the longest chain that \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pi bond is assigned \_\_\_\_\_

Allyl and Vinyl groups



## Naming Alkynes

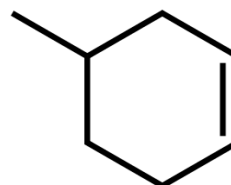
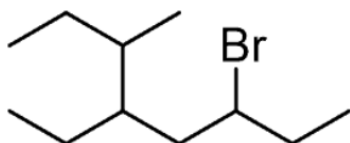
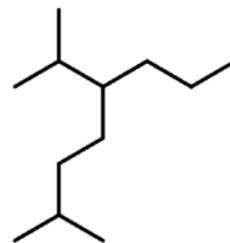
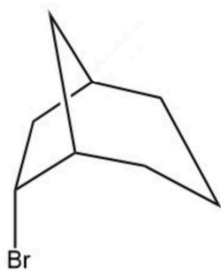
1. Use \_\_\_\_\_
2. The triple bond should be assigned \_\_\_\_\_

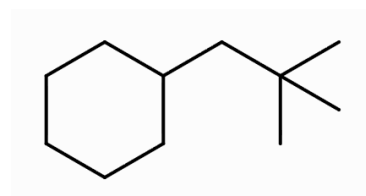
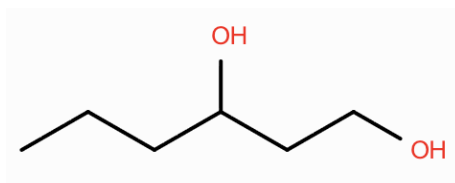
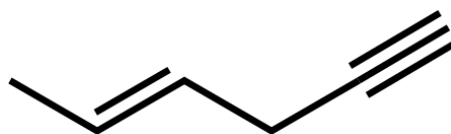
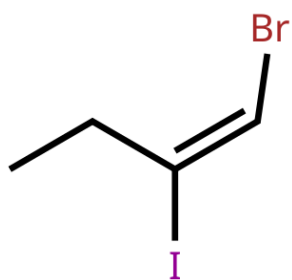
### Alkenes and Alkynes: Which Takes Priority?

A molecule containing an alkene and alkyne with *no* higher-ranking substituents

- will be **numbered** so as to provide the lowest set of locants
- will be **named** so as to arrange the ene/yne **alphabetically**

### Practice





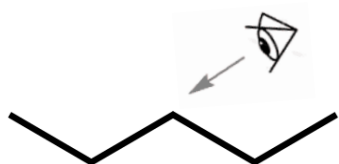
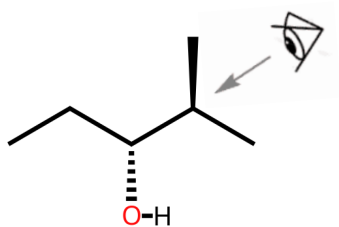
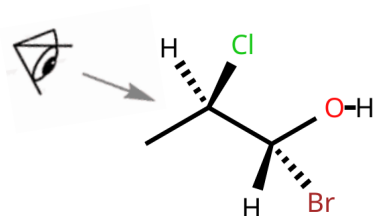
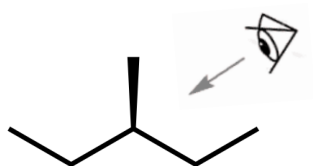
## Newman Projections

A bird's eye view of the molecule!

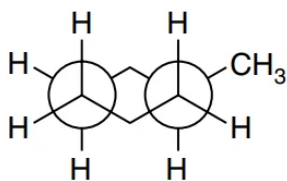
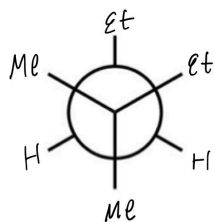
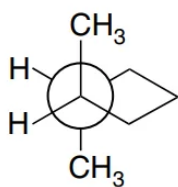
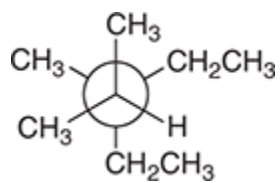
Steps to creating a Newman Projection:

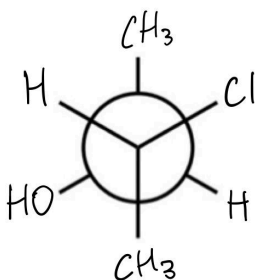
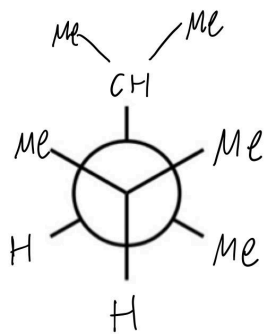
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Practice:** draw the Newman projection for the following bond line structures



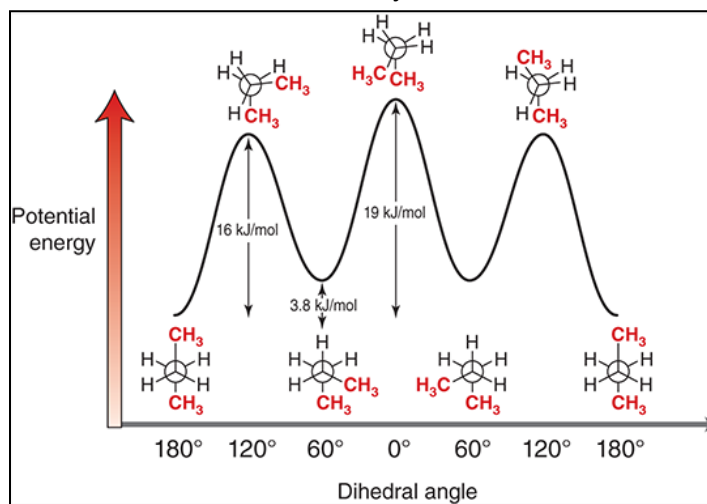
**Practice:** draw and name the bond line structure given the Newman projection





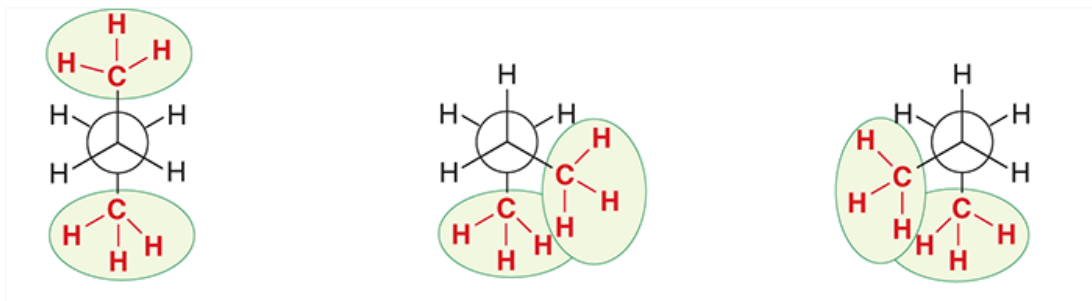
Stability of Newman projections:

Conformation analysis of butane

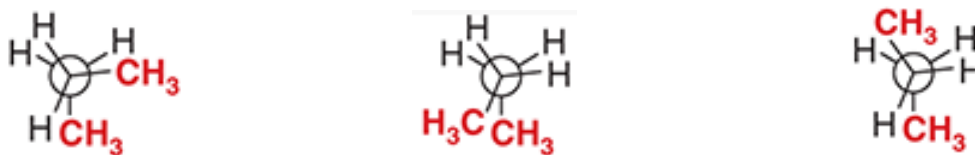




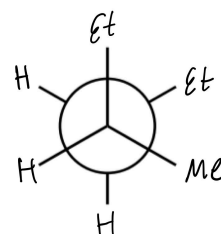
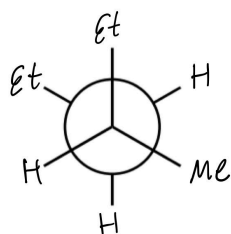
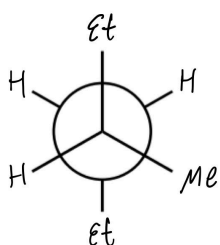
Staggered Conformations:

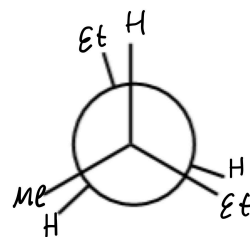
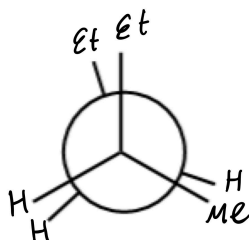
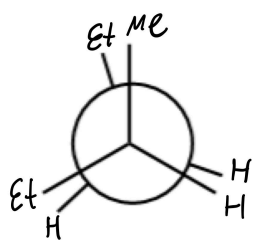


Eclipsed Conformations:



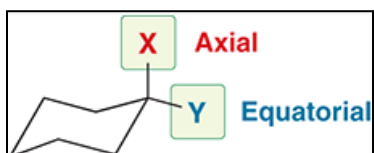
**Practice:** Which of the projections is higher in energy? Lower?



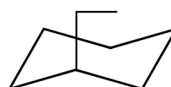
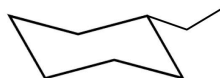
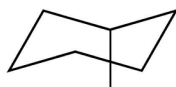
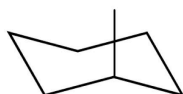


## Conformations of Cycloalkanes

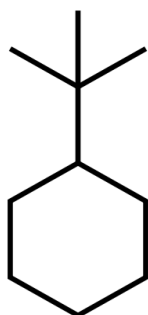
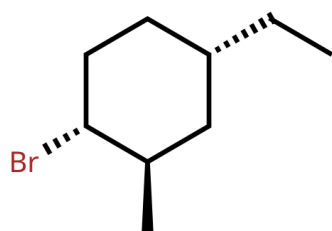
Axial and Equatorial:



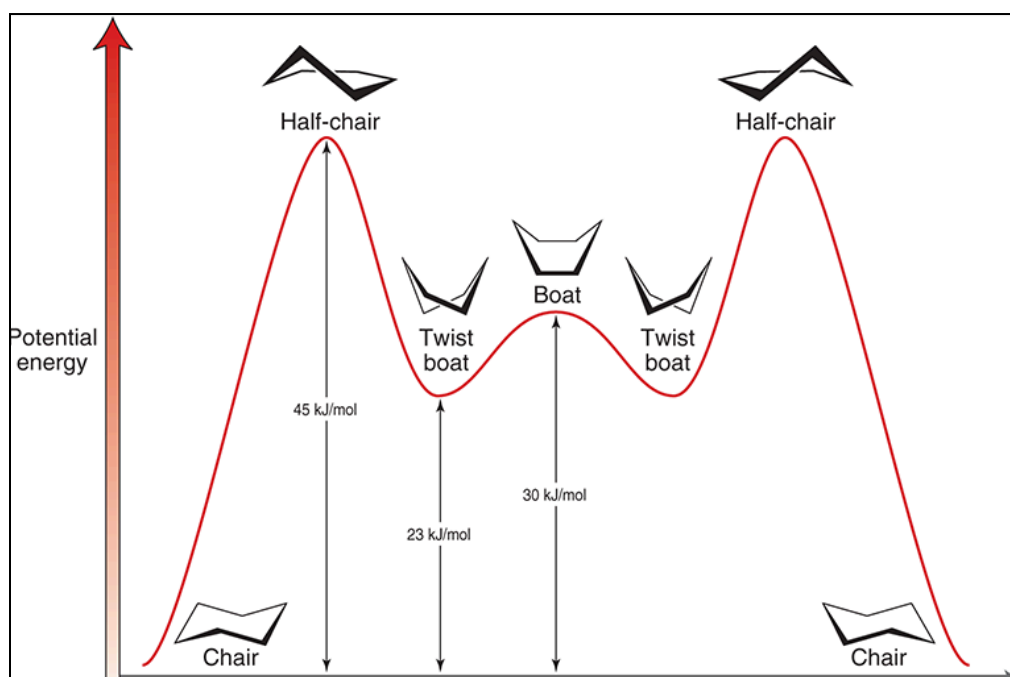
Label the substituents as axial or equatorial



Draw the ring flip for the following compounds and identify which one is more/less stable:

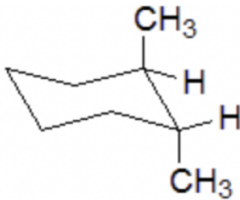

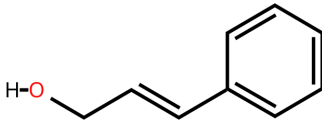
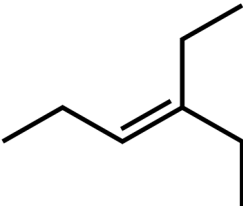
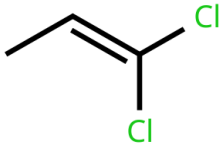
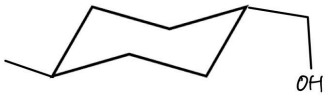


Review: Stability of chair conformations:



## Cis/Trans Isomerism

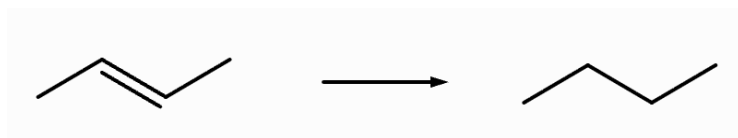
Identify if the following compounds are cis, trans, or nonisomeric (neither):

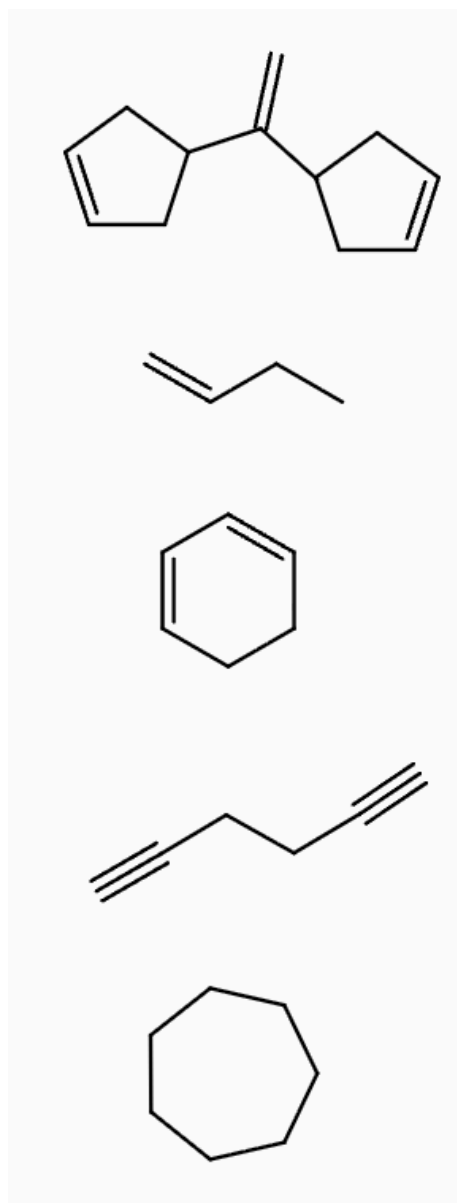
## Index of Hydrogen Deficiency

Type of Bonding	IHD Value
Single bond	
Pi bond	
Ring	

What is the name of the reaction that can increase the IHD value? What elements does it use?

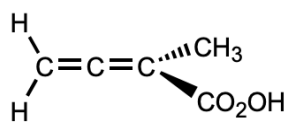
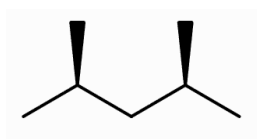
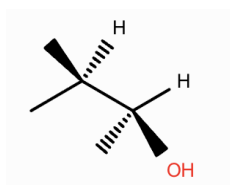
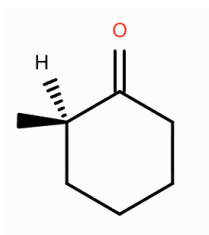
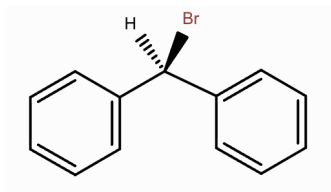


Identify the IHD value of the following compounds:

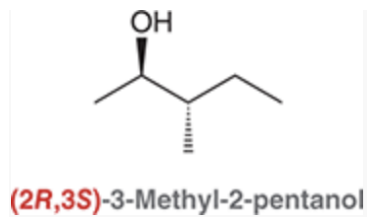


## Stereochemistry

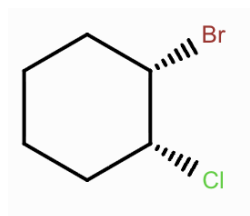
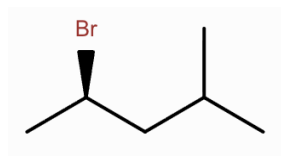
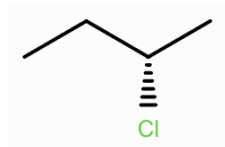
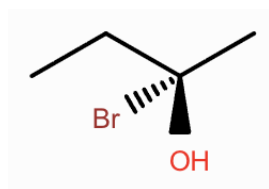
Are the following compounds chiral or achiral? If it is chiral, what is the configuration?



Chirality in IUPAC:



Name the structure and include the chirality:



Draw the structure given the name:

(1R, 2R)-1-bromo-2-chlorocyclobutane

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(S)-1-bromo-1-chloropropane

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(2R,3S)-2,3-dichloropentane



Racemic Mixture:

Optically Pure:

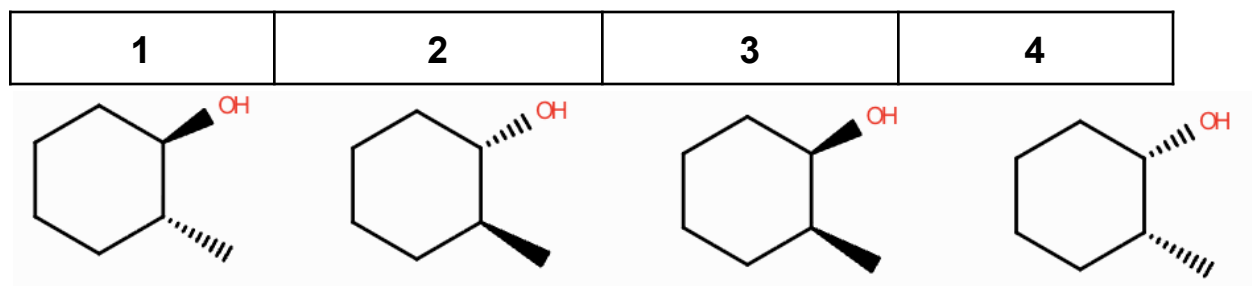
Enantiomers:

Diastereomers:

T/F: Enantiomers have the same physical properties(boiling point, melting point and density), but diastereomers have different physical properties

- A. True
- B. False

Looking at the compounds below, identify the relationship of:



1+2: \_\_\_\_\_

1+3: \_\_\_\_\_

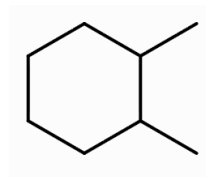
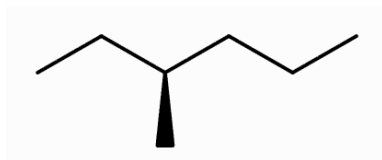
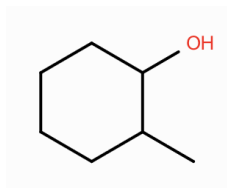
1+4: \_\_\_\_\_

2+3: \_\_\_\_\_

2+4: \_\_\_\_\_

3+4: \_\_\_\_\_

Calculating the maximum # of stereoisomers (be careful)



The method of determining which enantiomer was yielded in a reaction is:

- A. IR Spectroscopy
- B. H-NMR
- C. Polarimetry
- D. Blow it up
- E. C-NMR

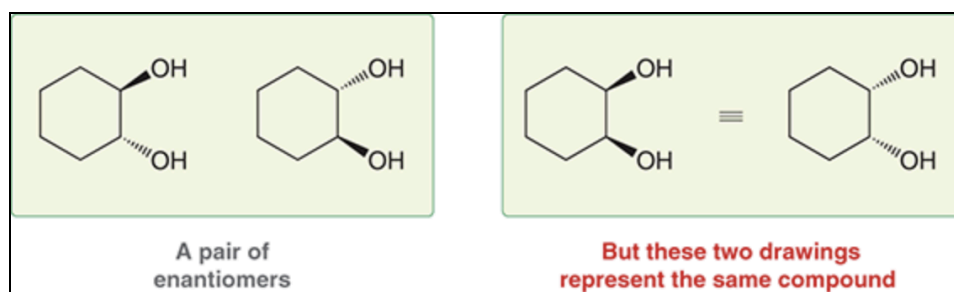
### Meso Compounds

They have \_\_\_\_\_

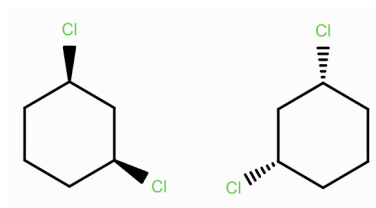
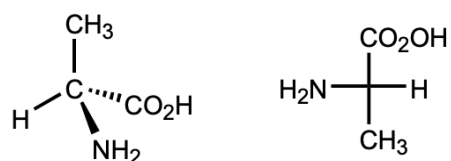
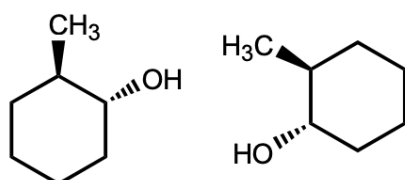
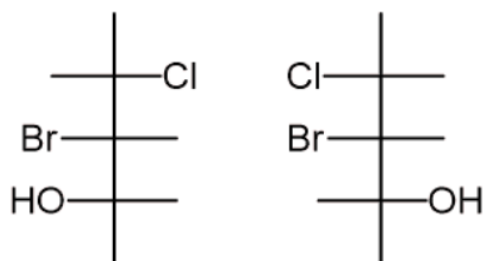
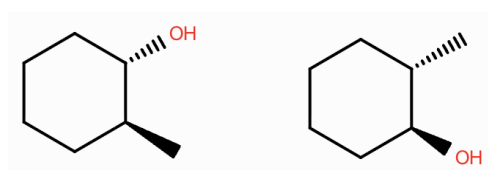
Their chiral centers are \_\_\_\_\_

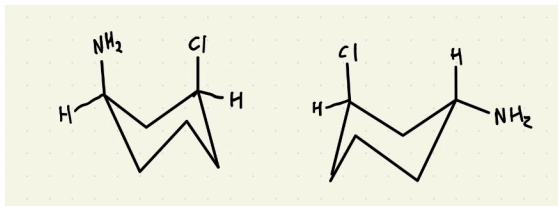


Example

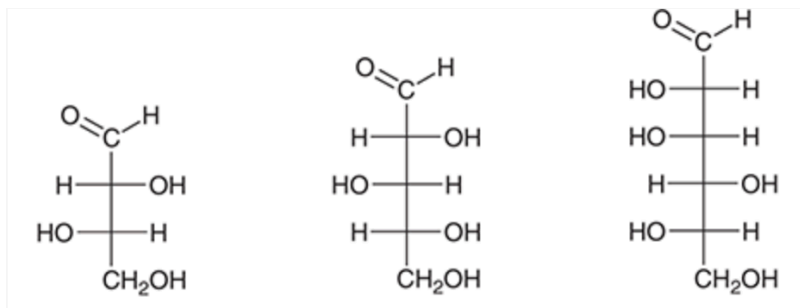


Identify the relationship of the following compounds as Meso, Enantiomer, Diastereomer, or the same compound:





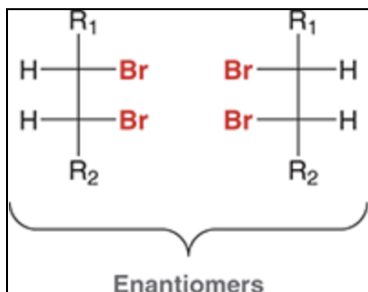
## Fischer Projections

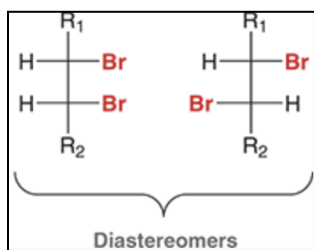


Horizontal Line =

Vertical Line =

Example:





Assigning configuration of fischer projections

Draw one horizontal line as a \_\_\_\_\_

Draw one vertical line as a \_\_\_\_\_

**Practice:** Assigning the configuration of the Fischer projection:

