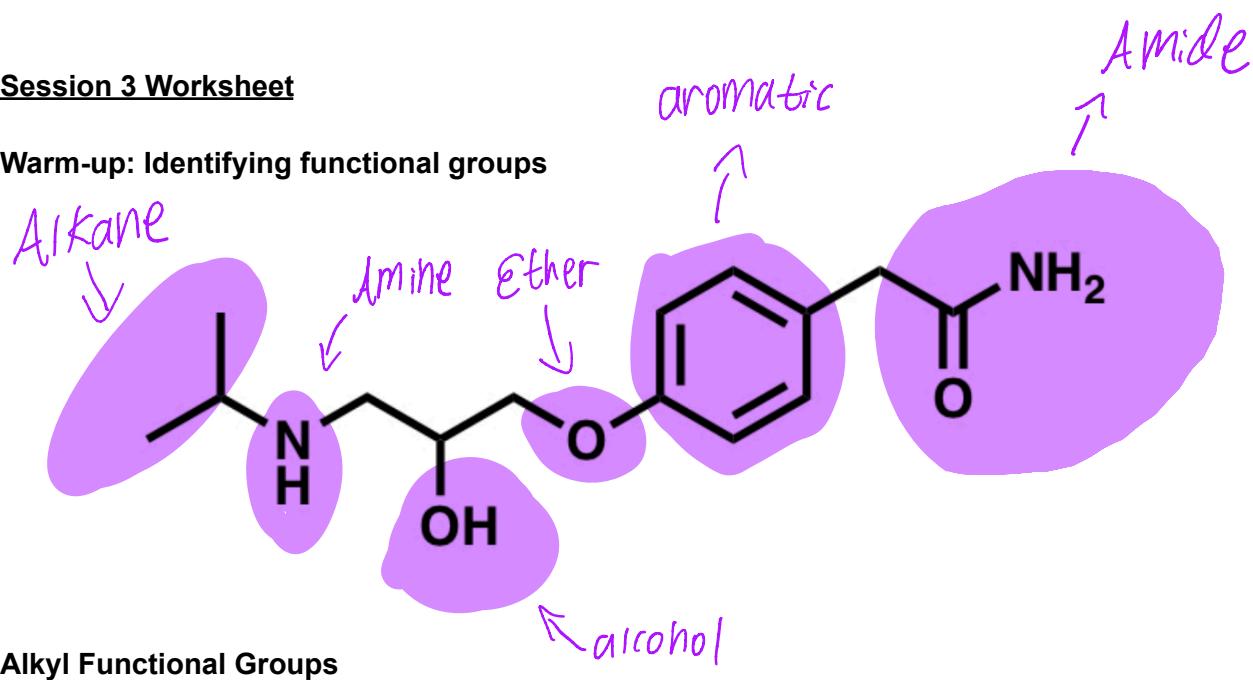


Session 3 Worksheet

Warm-up: Identifying functional groups



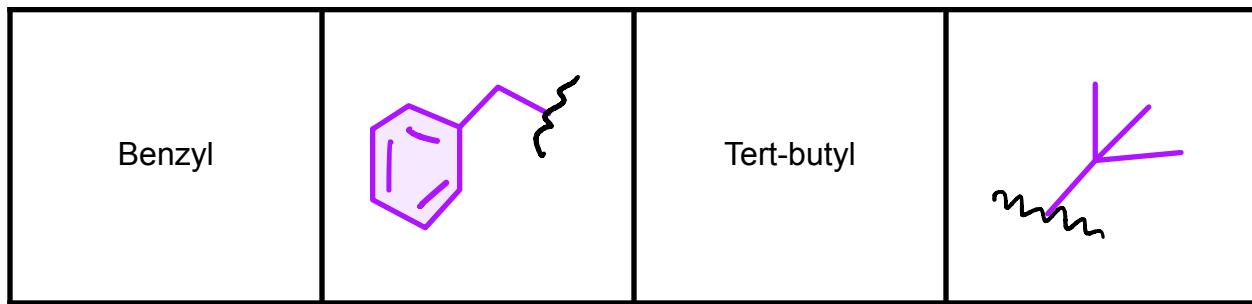
Methyl		Ethyl	
Propyl		Butyl	
Isopropyl		Phenyl	

Isobutyl

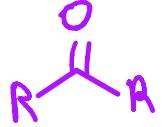
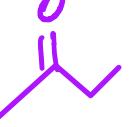
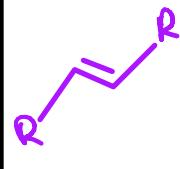
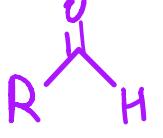
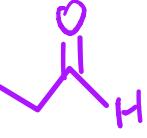
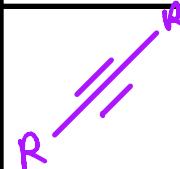
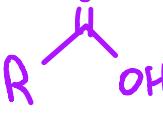
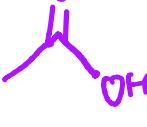
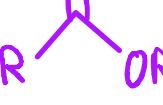
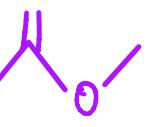
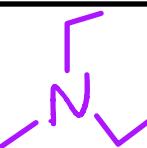
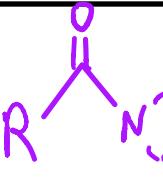
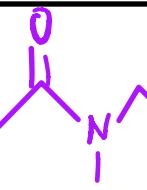


sec-butyl





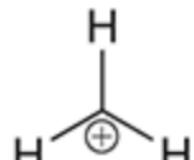
Functional groups study sheet

Alkyl Halide	$R-X$		Nitrile	$R-C\equiv N$	
Alkane			Ketone		
Alkene			Aldehyde		
Alkyne			Carboxylic Acid		
Alcohol	$R-OH$		Ether		
Aromatic/ Arene/ Benzene			Ester		
Amine			Amide		

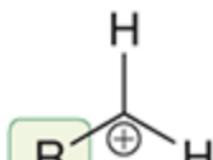
Degree of Substitution

Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary are used to describe the degree of substitution on a carbon of interest (the carbon we're looking at)

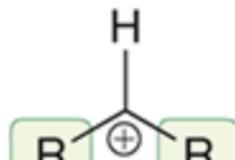
It looks at the number of carbons (R groups) bonded to that specific carbon



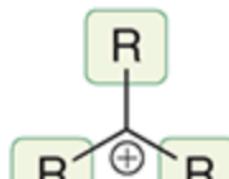
Methyl



Primary

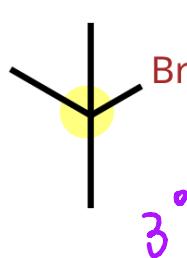


Secondary

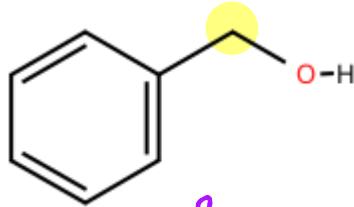


Tertiary

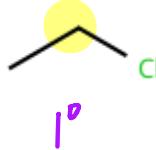
Are the following carbons of interest in the compounds primary, secondary, or tertiary?



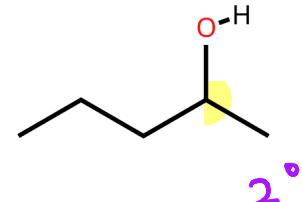
3°



1°



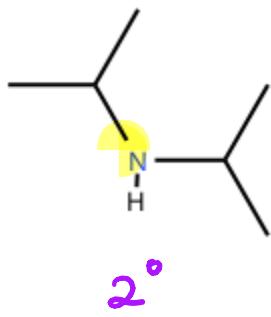
1°



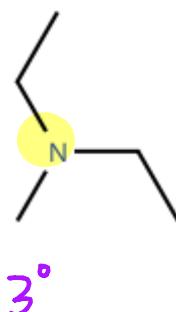
2°

Amines

Look at the number of R groups bonded to the actual Nitrogen atom



2°



3°

What is the geometry and bond angle of amines?

trigonal pyramidal and 108.7°

Polar Covalent Bonds:

- A bond where the EN values of 2 atoms are between 0.5 and 1.7
- As a result, electrons are shared unequally

Dipole Moment:

- An indicator of polarity in a compound
- δ^- & δ^+ charges shared between molecules

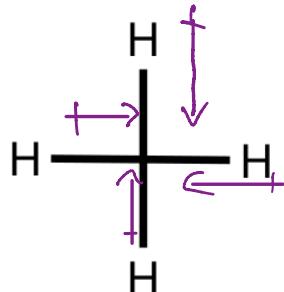
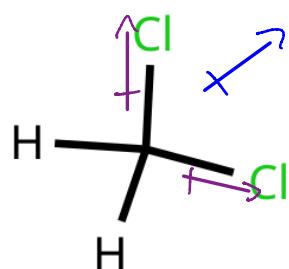
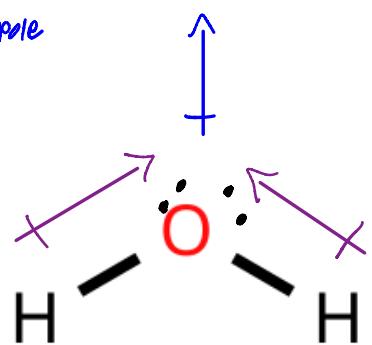
Expressed in debye (D)

Net Dipole:

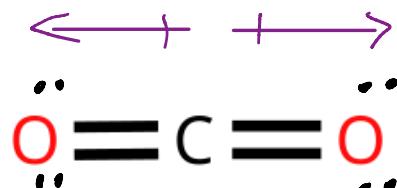
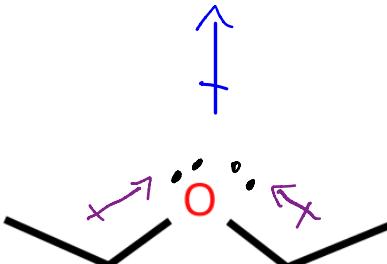
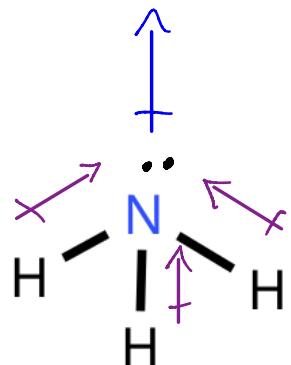
- The overall movement of a compound due to an imbalance of charges

Label the partial charges and draw the dipole moment on the compounds below:

■ = net dipole



No net dipole



No net dipole