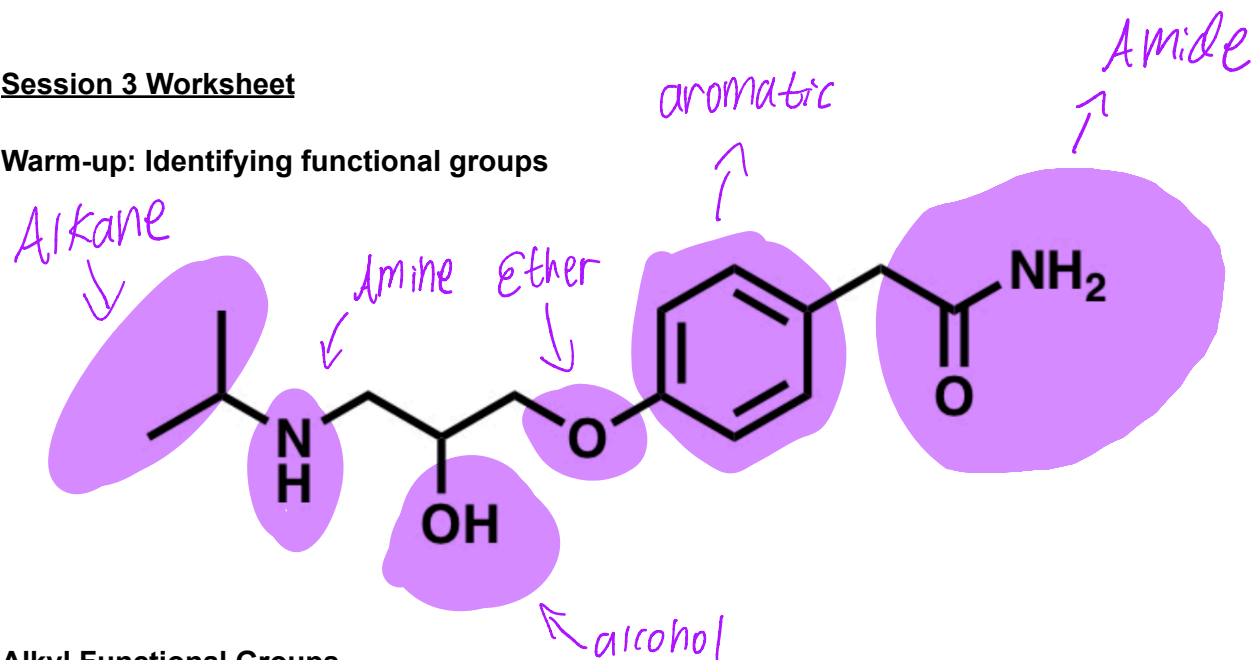


Session 3 Worksheet

Warm-up: Identifying functional groups



Alkyl Functional Groups

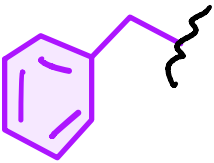
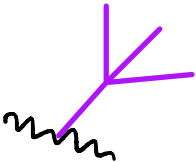
Methyl		Ethyl	
Propyl		Butyl	
Isopropyl		Phenyl	

Isobutyl




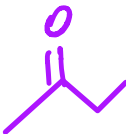



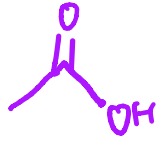



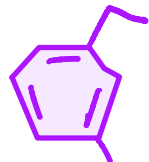
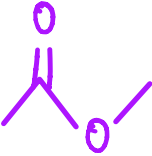




sec-butyl



Benzyl		Tert-butyl	
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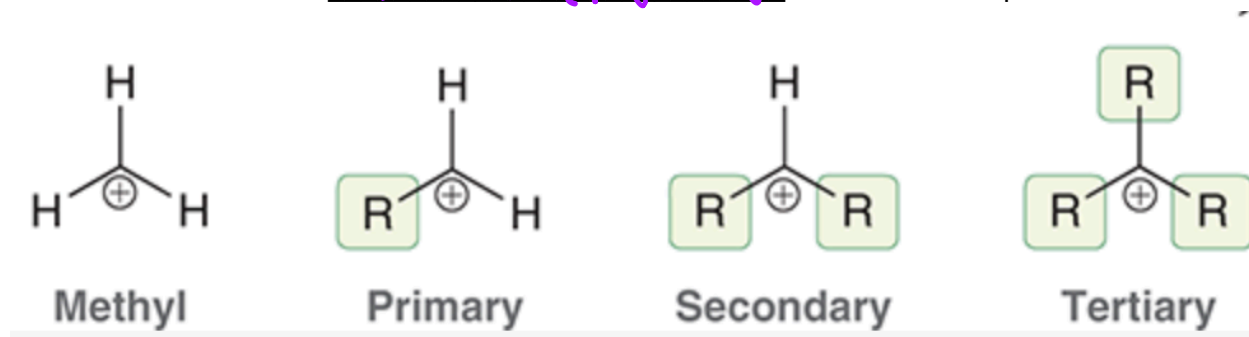
Functional groups study sheet

Alkyl Halide	$R-X$		Nitrile	$R-C\equiv N$	
Alkane	$R-CH_2-CH_2-R$		Ketone	$R-C(=O)-R$	
Alkene	$R-CH=CH-R$		Aldehyde	$R-CHO$	
Alkyne	$R-C\equiv C-R$		Carboxylic Acid	$R-COOH$	
Alcohol	$R-OH$		Ether	$R-O-R$	
Aromatic/ Arene/ Benzene			Ester	$R-COO-R$	
Amine	$R-N(R)-R$		Amide	$R-C(=O)-NH-R$	

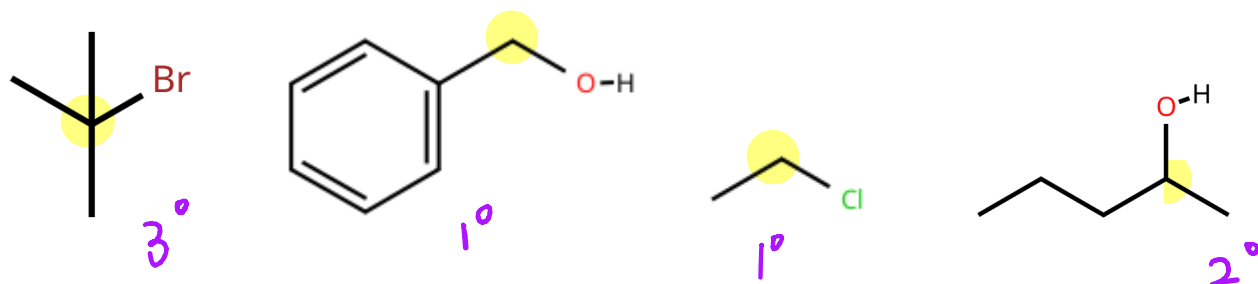
Degree of Substitution

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



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



Amines

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



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
- AKA, electrons are shared unequally

Dipole Moment:

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

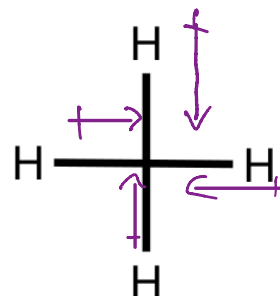
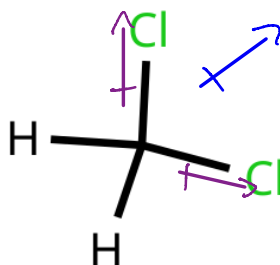
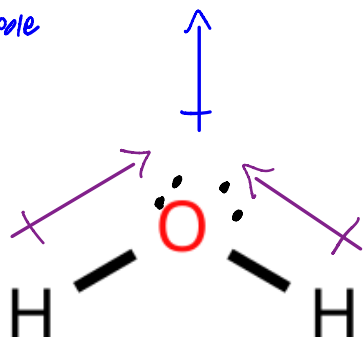
Expressed in debye (D)

Net Dipole:

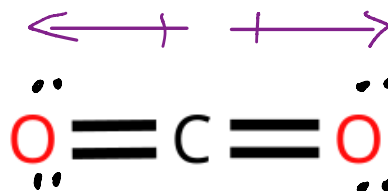
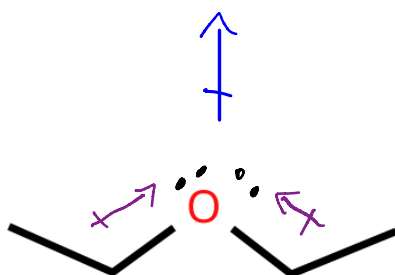
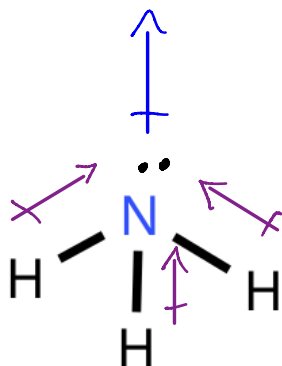
- The overall movement of a compound due to an imbalance of charges

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

■ = net dipole



No net dipole



No net dipole