

(17) Today

Section 3.1
Functional Groups

Section 3.2
Alkanes and Isomers

Section 3.3
Alkyl Groups

Section 3.4
Nomenclature

Next Class (18)

Section 3.2
Alkanes and Isomers

Section 3.3
Alkyl Groups

Section 3.4
Nomenclature

(19) Second Class from Today

Section 3.3 Alkyl Groups

Section 3.4 Nomenclature

Section 3.5 - 3.7 Properties and
Conformations of Alkanes

Chap 4 Cycloalkanes

Third Class from Today (20)

Chap 4 Cycloalkanes

Please rework test 1 and hand in on Monday, Oct 23

CHEM 0315 MWF 11:30 to 12:20 lab F 12:35 to 3:25
16 seats Restricted to seniors

A **functional group** is a group of atoms within a molecule that has a characteristic chemical behavior.¹



alcohol functional group

H-bond donor + H-bond acceptor

weak bases

weak acid

¹ Organic Chemistry, 10th ed. McMurry. (2023) Openstax

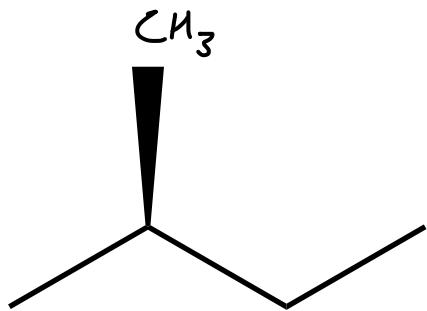
Functional Groups: Alkanes and Alkenes and Alkynes

Section 3.1

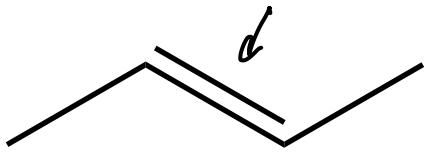


linear, acyclic alkane

$C + H's$ all single bonds

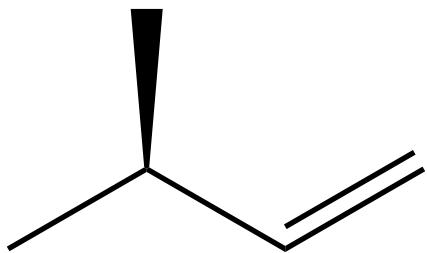
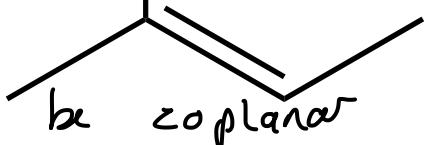


branched, acyclic alkane

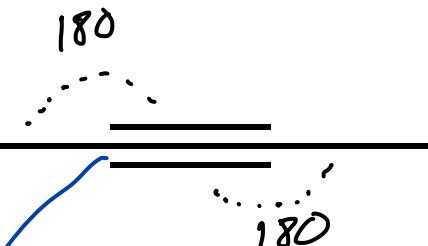


linear, acyclic alkene

remember, all atoms connected to C at ends of db must

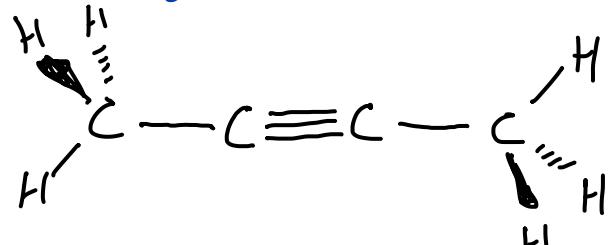


branched, acyclic alkene



linear, acyclic alkyne

where the triple bond ends... there is a C atom

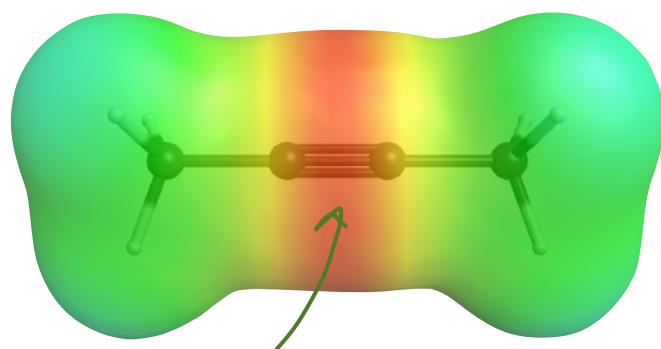
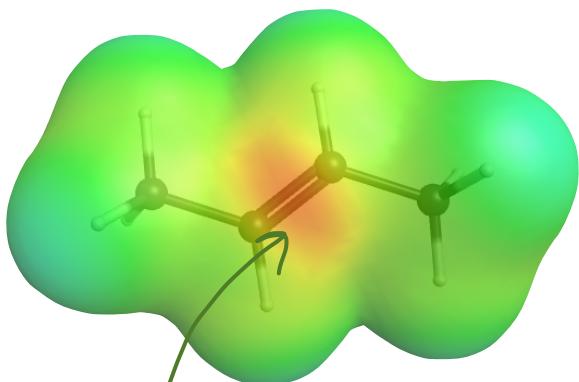
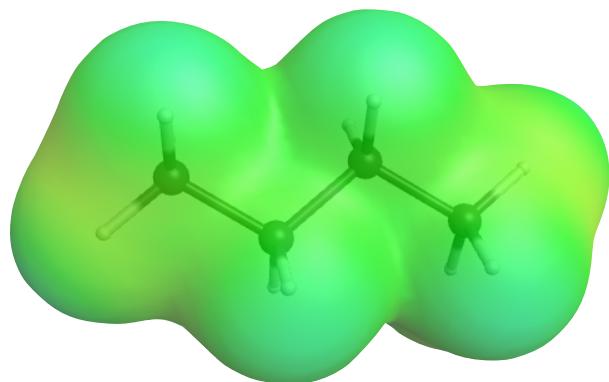
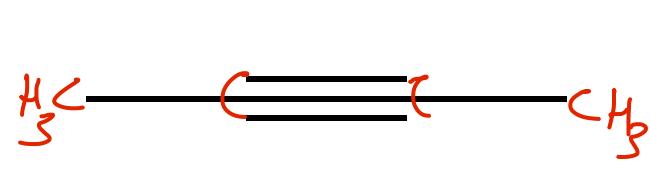
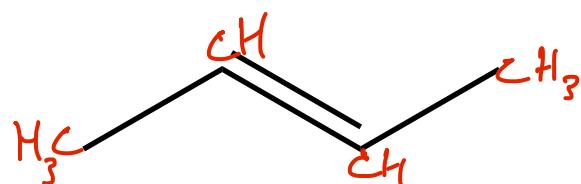
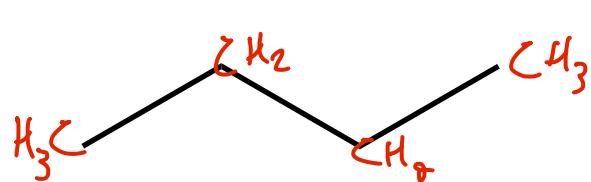


$C, H's + C \equiv C$



Functional Groups: Alkanes and Alkenes

Section 3.1



not particularly interesting
- mostly looks like a
weak positive charge
on the surface of the
molecule

C_4H_{10} saturated with H atoms... no room for more
2 more H atoms than alkene of same length
4 more than alkyne

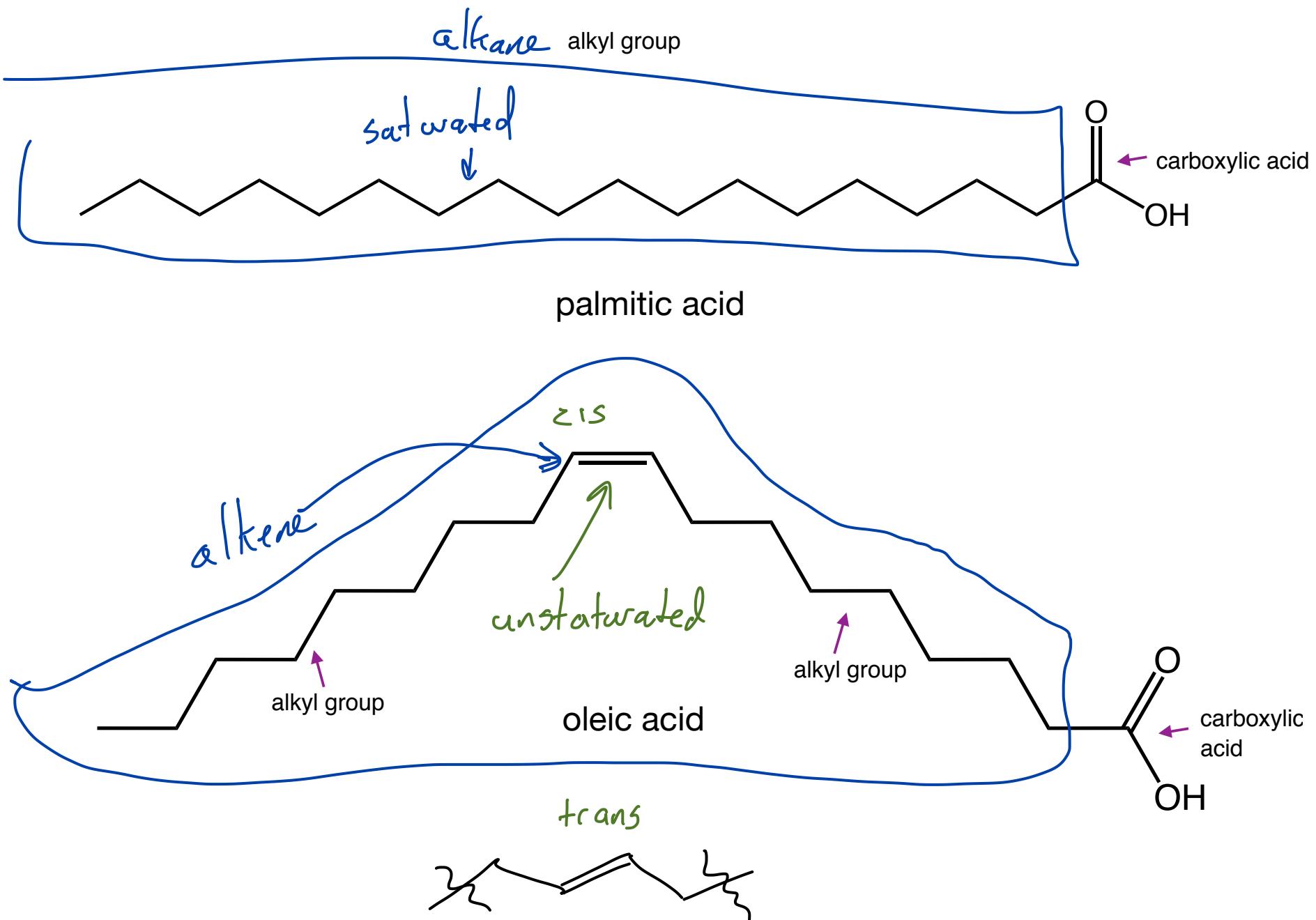
Formulas?
 C_4H_8

not saturated with H's. we can do
chemistry and add more H's.
unsaturated

C_4H_6

Alkanes and Alkenes: Saturated and Unsaturated Fatty Acids

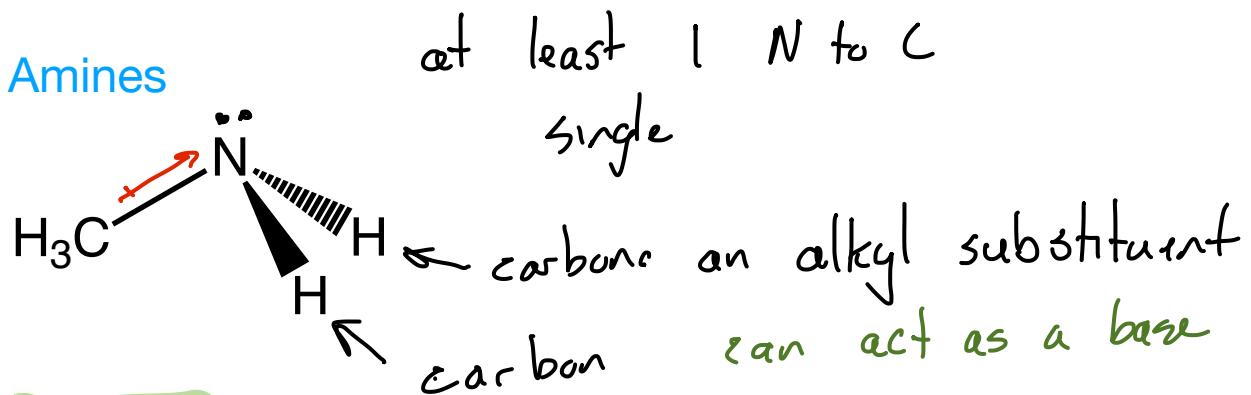
Section 3.1



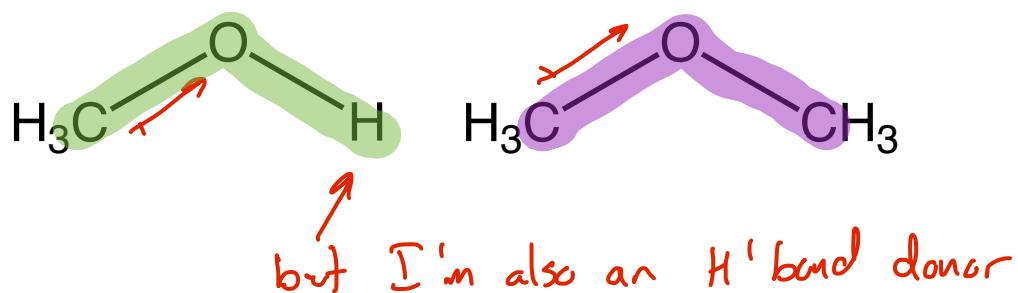
Functional Groups: Carbon Singly Bonded to N, O, S, F, Cl, Br, I

Section 3.1

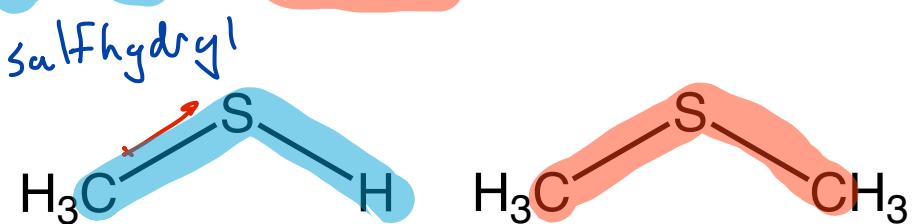
Amines



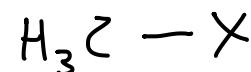
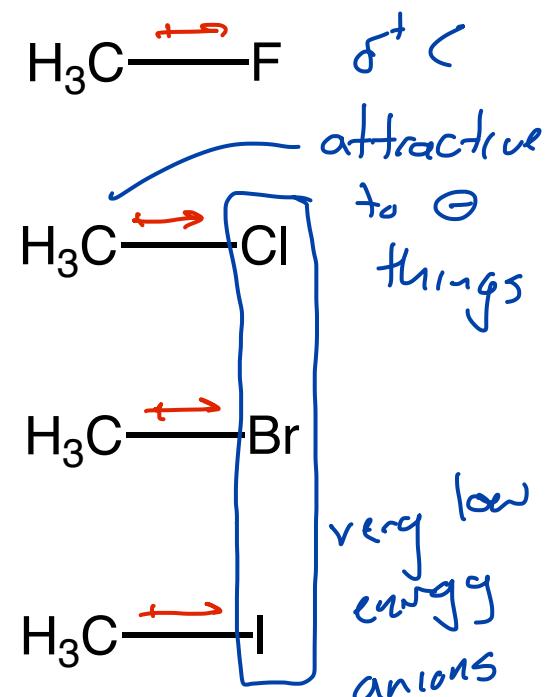
Alcohols and Ethers



Thiols and Thioethers



Alkyl Halides

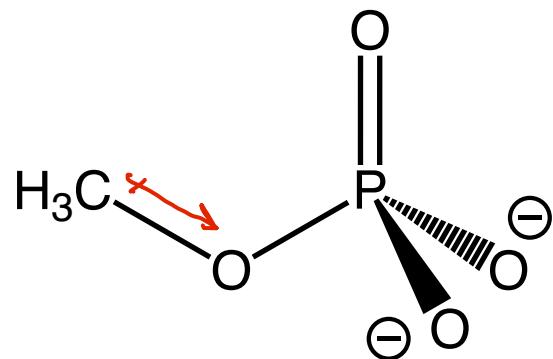


the C atoms in these functional groups are kind of \oplus

Functional Groups: Carbon Singly Bonded to O

Section 3.1

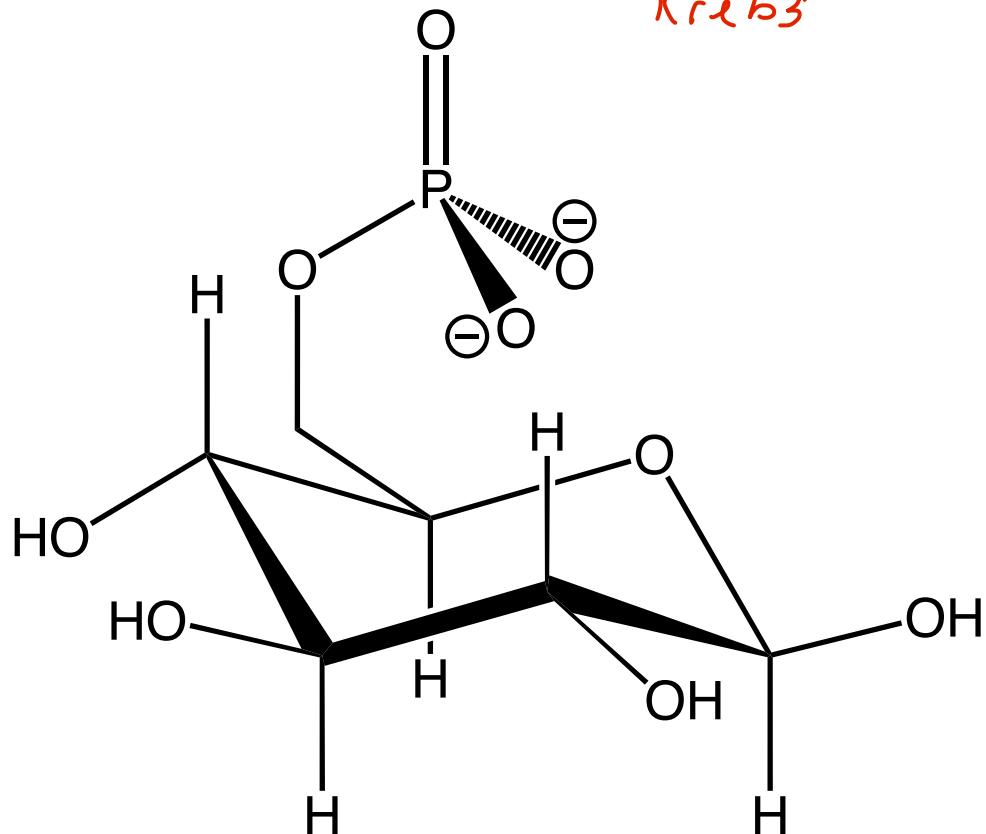
Organophosphates



PO_4^{3-}
is a stable
anion

pesticides bad for you

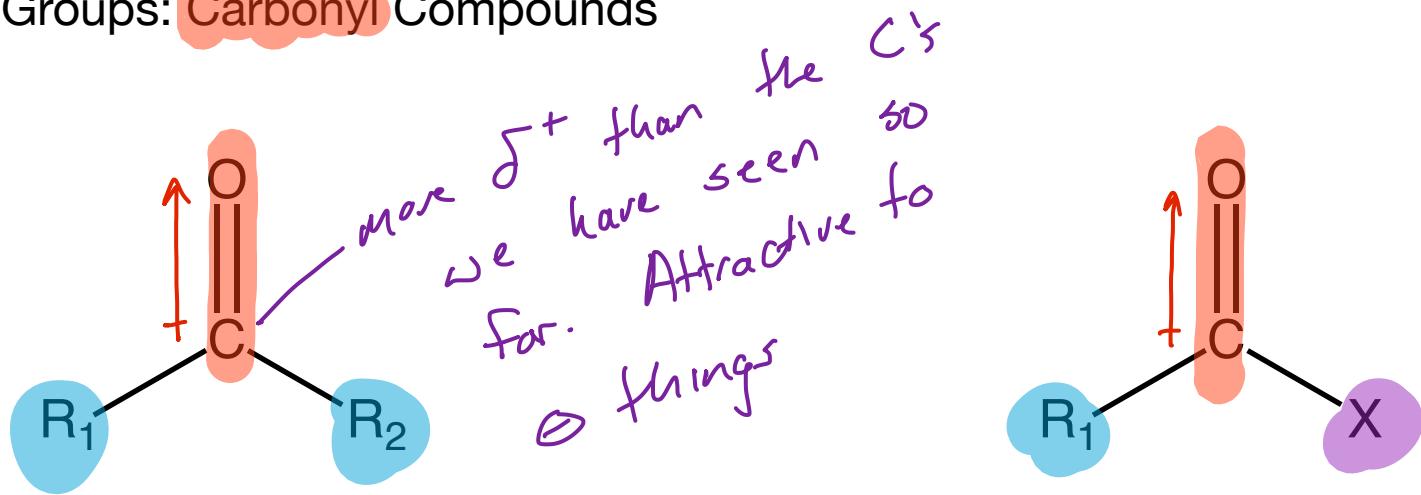
glycolysis → krebs



glucose-6-phosphate

Functional Groups: Carbonyl Compounds

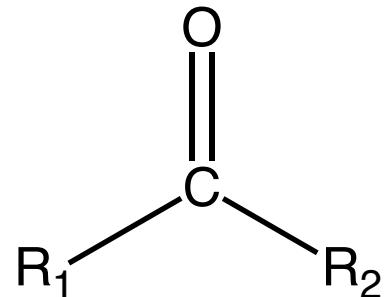
Section 3.1



R is used as an organic variable
can be alkyl, alkenyl ... hydrogen

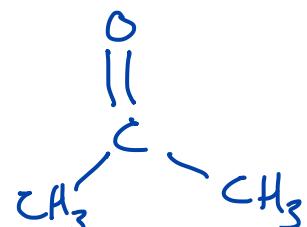
X is used as a variable for halogens or
other electronegative atoms

Ketones

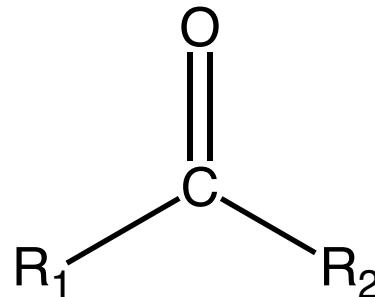


R₁ or R₂ ≠ H

both have to be C

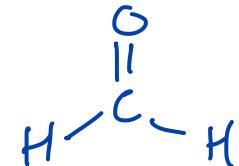
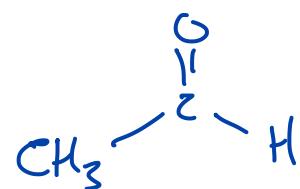


Aldehydes

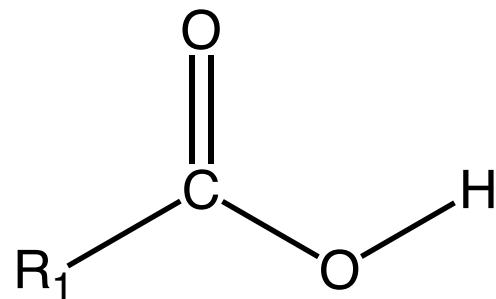


R₁ or R₂ = H

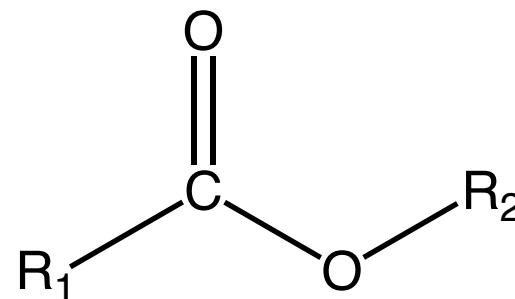
if one R group is H



Carboxylic Acids and Esters

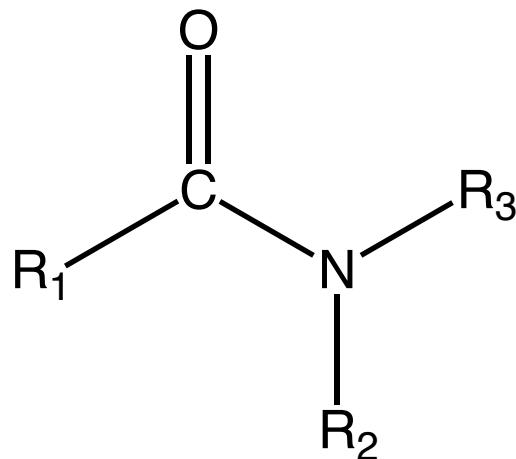


R₁ = H or R₁ ≠ H



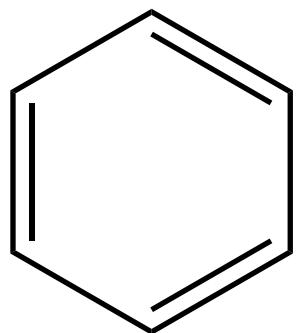
R₁ = H or R₁ ≠ H but R₂ ≠ H

Amides

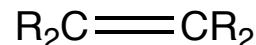


Functional Groups: Aromatic Compounds

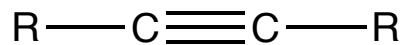
Section 3.1



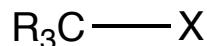
Grouped to highlight which ones have similar reactivities



alkenes



alkynes



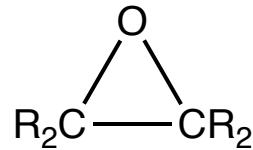
$\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$
Alkyl Halides



alcohols

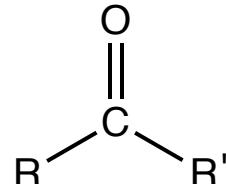


ethers

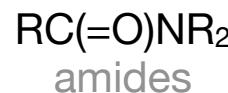


epoxides

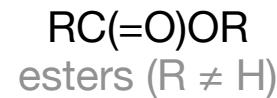
and more...



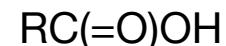
ketones ($\text{R}, \text{R}' \neq \text{H}$) and
aldehydes ($\text{R} \text{ or } \text{R}' = \text{H}$)



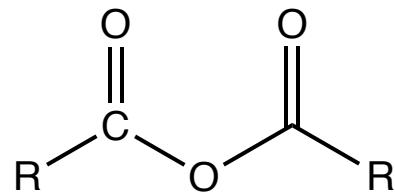
amides



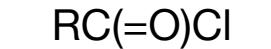
esters ($\text{R} \neq \text{H}$)



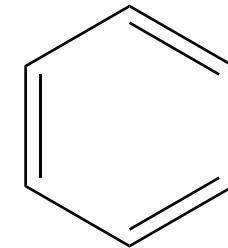
carboxylic acids



anhydrides



acid chlorides



aromatics

and more...