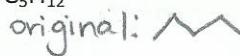


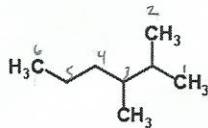
Key

- How many bonds must carbon always have? 4
- What type of bonding occurs in alkanes? covalent - the sharing of electrons
- Are alkanes saturated or unsaturated? saturated - maximum number of hydrogens are used
- What is the difference between conformational isomers and structural isomers?
 - conformational - molecules w/ same atom connections but different structures
 - structural - molecules w/ same molecular formula but different atom arrangements

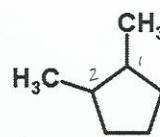
Ex. C_5H_{12} original:  conf.  struct. 

- Molecular formula for: alkane C_nH_{2n+2} cycloalkane C_nH_{2n}

- Give the molecular formula for the following molecules. Then, state the name.

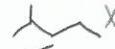
a. C_8H_{18}

2,3-dimethylhexane

b. C_7H_{14}

1,2-dimethylcyclopentane

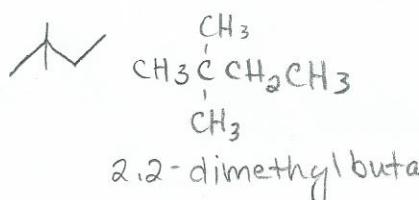
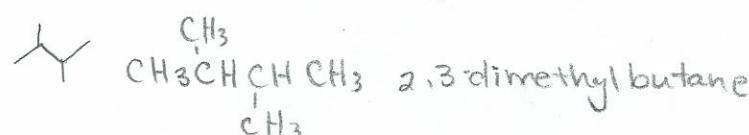
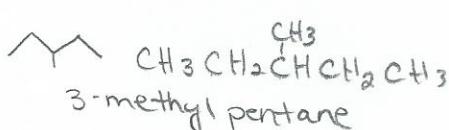
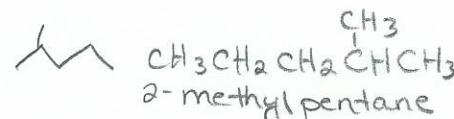
- Which of the following molecules has the molecular formula C_5H_{10} ?

- a. 2-methylpentane  X
- b. cyclopentane  ✓
- c. 1-methylcyclobutane  ✓
- d. Pentane  X

- Draw both the line formula and condensed structural formula for a linear alkane with 7 carbons.



- Draw and name isomers for alkanes with the formula C_6H_{14} .

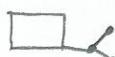


10. Fill in the chart with the corresponding prefix to number of carbons.

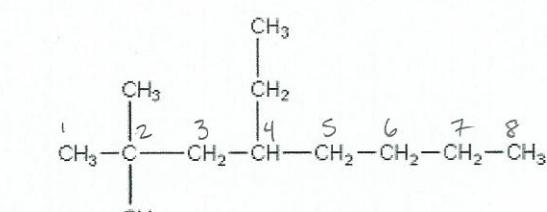
Prefix	# of carbons
eth	2
dec	10
Hept	7
hex	6
but	4
meth	1
prop	3
pent	5
Non	9
Oct	8

11. What is the isopropyl group? Draw an example of it.

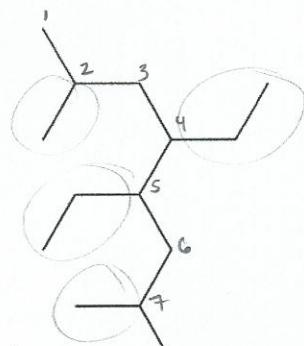
a methyl group coming off the second to the last carbon (as in chain, will mostly see in cyclic structures)



12. Name each of the following molecules.



4-ethyl-2,2-dimethyl octane



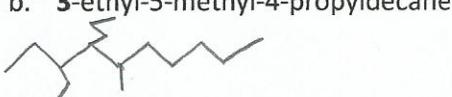
4,5-diethyl-2,7-dimethyloctane

13. Draw each of the following molecules.

a. 1-ethyl-2,3,5-trimethylcycloheptane



b. 3-ethyl-5-methyl-4-propyldecane
change the 2 to 3-



14. Draw and name isomers for C₇H₁₆.

