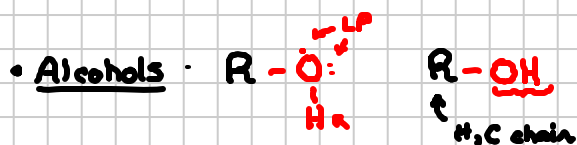


Lecture 252 Alcohols, Aldehydes and Ketones

Note Title

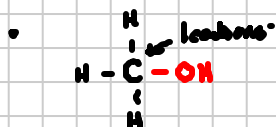
4/15/2012

Functional Group: Substituent that uniquely identifies a molecule.



- Rules:
- use "ol" ending.
 - keep "ol" number low.
 - use "ol" position in name.
 - don't forget substituents.

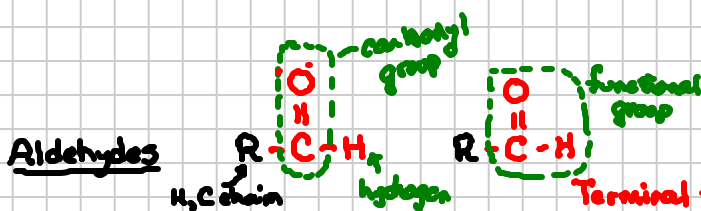
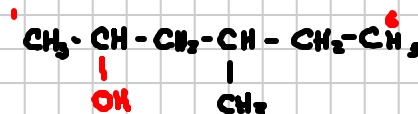
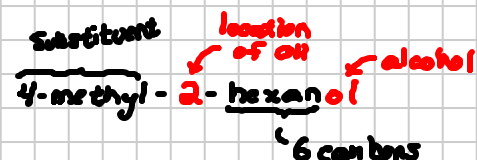
Examples:



methan~~X~~
 methanol

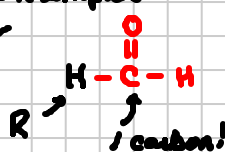


ethan~~X~~
 ethanol
 - drinkable
 - fuel

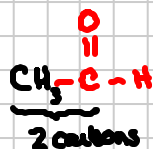


- Rules: functional group defines #1 carbon
- use "al" ending
 - don't forget substituents
 - always on an end of the chains.

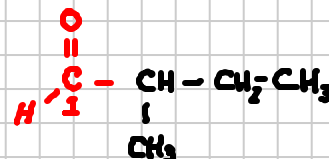
Examples:



methan~~X~~
 methanal = formaldehyde



ethan~~X~~
 ethanal

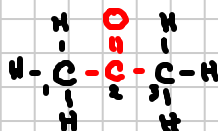


carbonyl group. Not terminal. #'s required

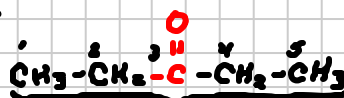


- Rules:
- use "one" ending.
 - keep "one" number low.
 - use "one" position in name.
 - don't forget substituents.

Examples:



propan~~X~~
 2-propanone
 acetone



pentan~~X~~
 3-pentanone

