

## Organic Compounds

- It used to be thought that only living things could synthesize the complicated carbon compounds found in cells
- German chemists in the 1800's learned how to do this in the lab, showing that "organic" compounds can be created by non-organic means.
- Today, organic compounds are those that contain \_\_\_\_\_ (with a few exceptions such as carbon dioxide and diamonds)



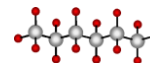
## Carbon's Bonding Pattern

- Carbon has \_\_\_\_\_ electrons in its outer shell. To satisfy the octet rule, it needs to \_\_\_\_\_

This means that each carbon

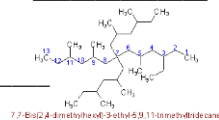
atom forms \_\_\_\_\_.

- The 4 bonds are in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_, a triangular pyramid.



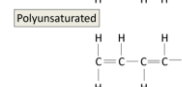
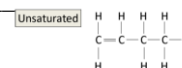
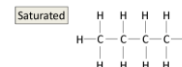
## Carbon's Bonding Pattern

- Carbon can form \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Compounds with just \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are "\_\_\_\_\_": non-polar compounds like fuels, oils and waxes.



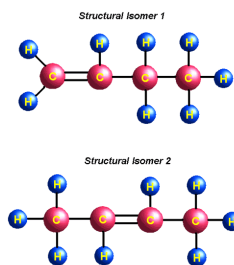
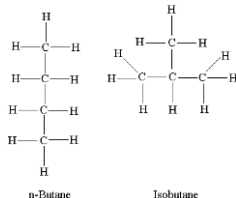
## Saturated vs. Unsaturated

- **Single Bonds** - \_\_\_\_\_ Hydrocarbons contain only \_\_\_\_\_ bonds. (They are saturated with the \_\_\_\_\_ atoms.)
- **Multiple Bonds** - \_\_\_\_\_ Hydrocarbons contain at least one (or more) \_\_\_\_\_ bond.



## Isomers

**Isomers** – compounds that have \_\_\_\_\_ but different \_\_\_\_\_ (shapes).



## Organic Nomenclature

- **Prefix** indicates the number of \_\_\_\_\_ in the compound

1	meth
2	eth
3	prop
4	but
5	pent
6	hex
7	hept
8	oct
9	non
10	dec

## Organic Nomenclature

- **Base word**

indicates

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (s)

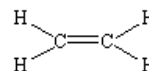
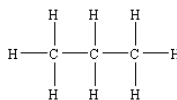
in the compound

-ane \_\_\_\_\_ bond

-ene \_\_\_\_\_ bond

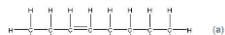
-yne \_\_\_\_\_ bond

## Practice



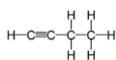
Draw hexane.

## Organic Nomenclature



- Use a \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate where the double or triple bond is located in the compound. (Always use the smallest number possible.)

- Use a \_\_\_\_\_ between numbers and words



## Organic Nomenclature

- **Alkanes** -  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  rule
- **Alkenes** -  $C_nH_{2n}$  rule
- **Alkynes** -  $C_nH_{2n-2}$  rule

Examples:

- butane                      ethene
- octane                      hexyne

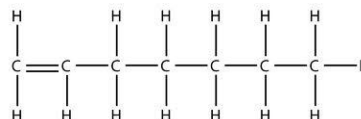
## Practice

What is the chemical formula for

- methane?
- 2-pentene?
- 3-nonyne?

## Practice

- What is the name for the structure below?
- What is the molecular formula for it?



Draw 1-butene