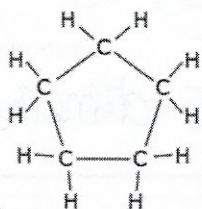


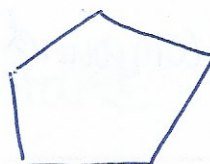
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Cycloalkanes
2. Aromatic Rings |
|--------------------------------------|

Cycloalkanes

- Carbon atoms may bond to each other and form a Cyclic structure



becomes



- General Formula: C_nH_{2n}

* cyclo-

# of C Atoms	Prefix	Cycloalkane	Formula
1	Meth-	not possible	
2	Eth-	not possible	
3	Prop-	cyclopropane	C_3H_6
4	But-	cyclobutane	C_4H_8
5	Pent-	cyclopentane	C_5H_{10}
6	Hex-	cyclohexane	C_6H_{12}
7	Hept-	cycloheptane	C_7H_{14}
8	Oct-	cyclooctane	C_8H_{16}
9	Non-	cyclononane	C_9H_{18}
10	Dec-	cyclodecane	$C_{10}H_{20}$

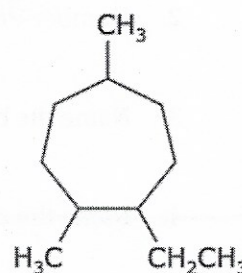
Steps to Naming Cycloalkanes:

- The ring that contains the greatest number of carbon atoms is the parent chain

- prefix "cyclo" is placed before the parent chain.

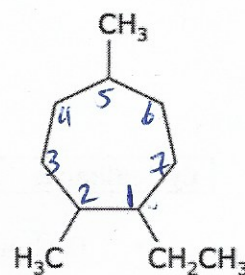
Parent Chain =

Cycloheptane



2. The carbon atoms are numbered either clockwise or counter-clockwise.

- the lowest numbers are used to identify the placement of the branches



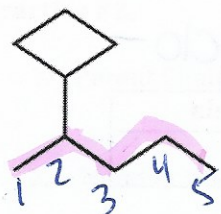
3. Name the branches

1-ethyl
2,5-dimethyl

4. Name the compound.

1-ethyl-2,5-dimethylcycloheptane

If the ring structure is not the longest continuous carbon chain, then it is named as a branch with prefix "cyclo" and ends in "yl."



Parent: pentane

Branch: 2-cyclobutyl

Compound: 2-cyclobutylpentane

Practice #1.

1. Parent Chain.

cyclohexane

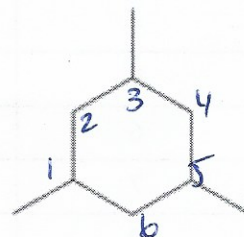
2. Number the parent chain.

3. Name the branches.

1,3,5-trimethyl

4. Name the compound

1,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane



Practice #2.

1. Parent Chain.

cyclopentane

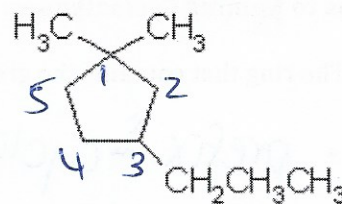
2. Number the parent chain.

3. Name the branches.

1,1-dimethyl
3-propyl

4. Name the compound

1,1-dimethyl-3-propylcyclopentane

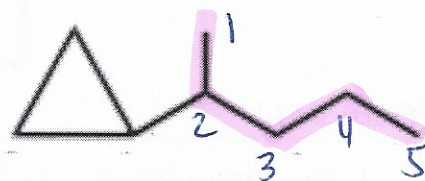


Practice #3.

1. Parent Chain.

pentane

2. Number the parent chain.



3. Name the branches.

2-cyclopropyl

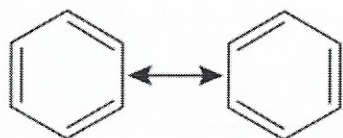
4. Name the compound

2-cyclopropyl pentane

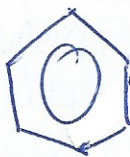
Aromatic Rings

- An aromatic hydrocarbon, or benzene, is a hydrocarbon with six carbon atoms in a ring
- It has the molecular formula C₆H₆
- The electrons in a benzene molecule are spread out across multiple atoms, so there is more than one way to draw its Lewis structure

• equivalent Lewis structures are called resonance structures

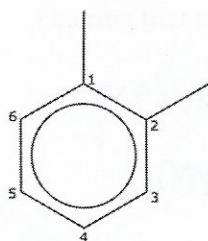


can also be drawn as



Steps to Naming Aromatic Rings:

- Same as other naming procedures! Except... parent chain is called: benzene



1,2-dimethylbenzene

Some organic compounds have benzene as a branch.

In this case, the branch name is "phenyl."

Practice #1.

1. Parent Chain.

benzene

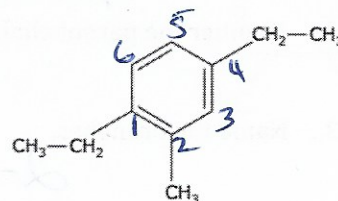
2. Number the parent chain.

3. Name the branches.

1,4-diethyl
2-methyl

4. Name the compound

1,4-diethyl-2-methyl benzene



Practice #2.

1. Parent Chain.

hexane

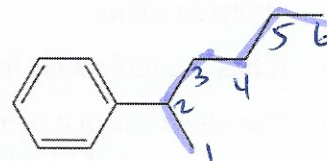
2. Number the parent chain.

3. Name the branches.

2-phenyl

4. Name the compound

2-phenyl hexane



Practice #3.

1. Parent Chain. (remember alkene and alkyne will be main parent chain)

cis

ethene

2. Number the parent chain.

3. Name the branches.

1,2-diphenyl

4. Name the compound

cis-1,2-diphenyl-1-ethene

