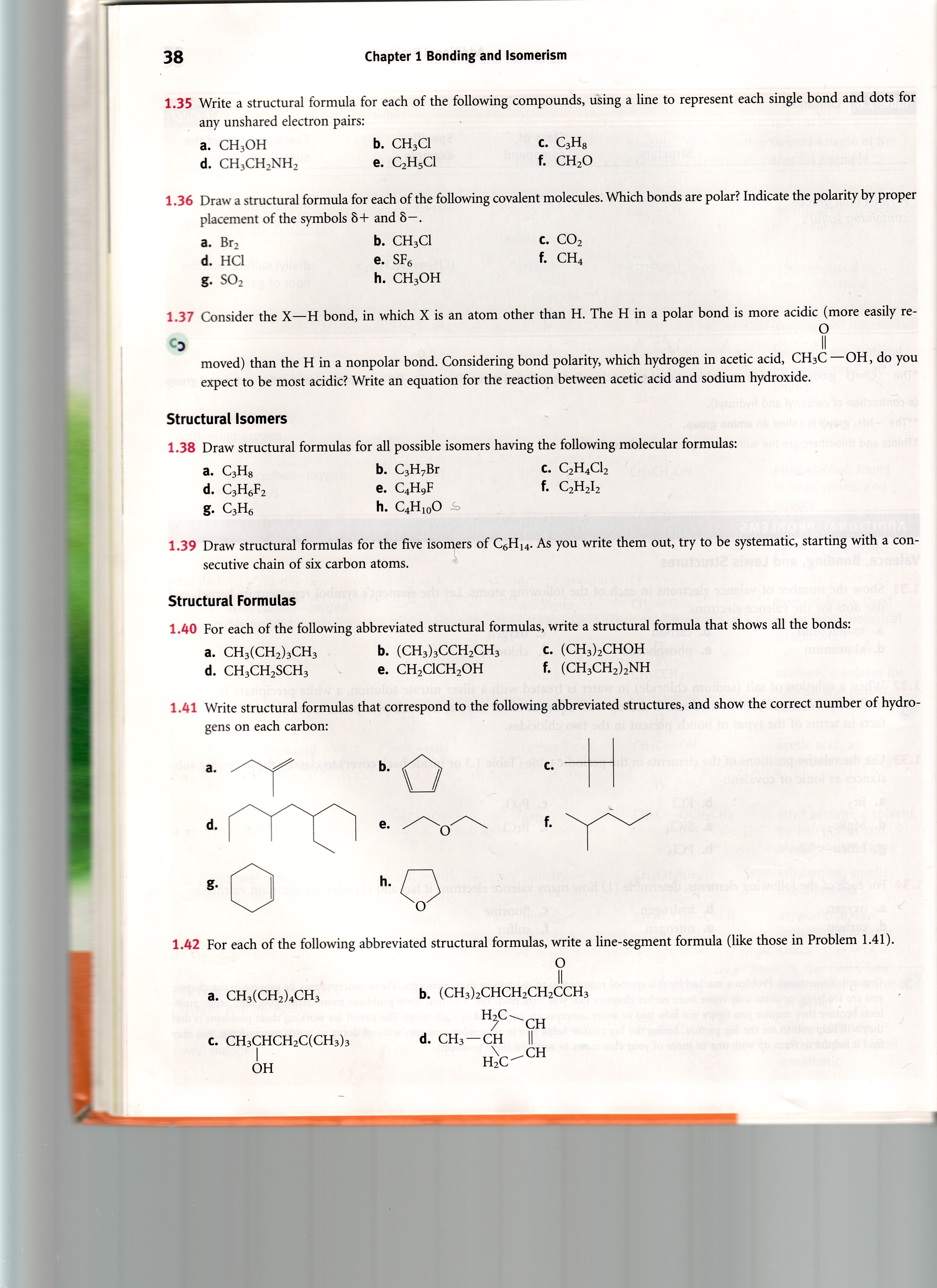
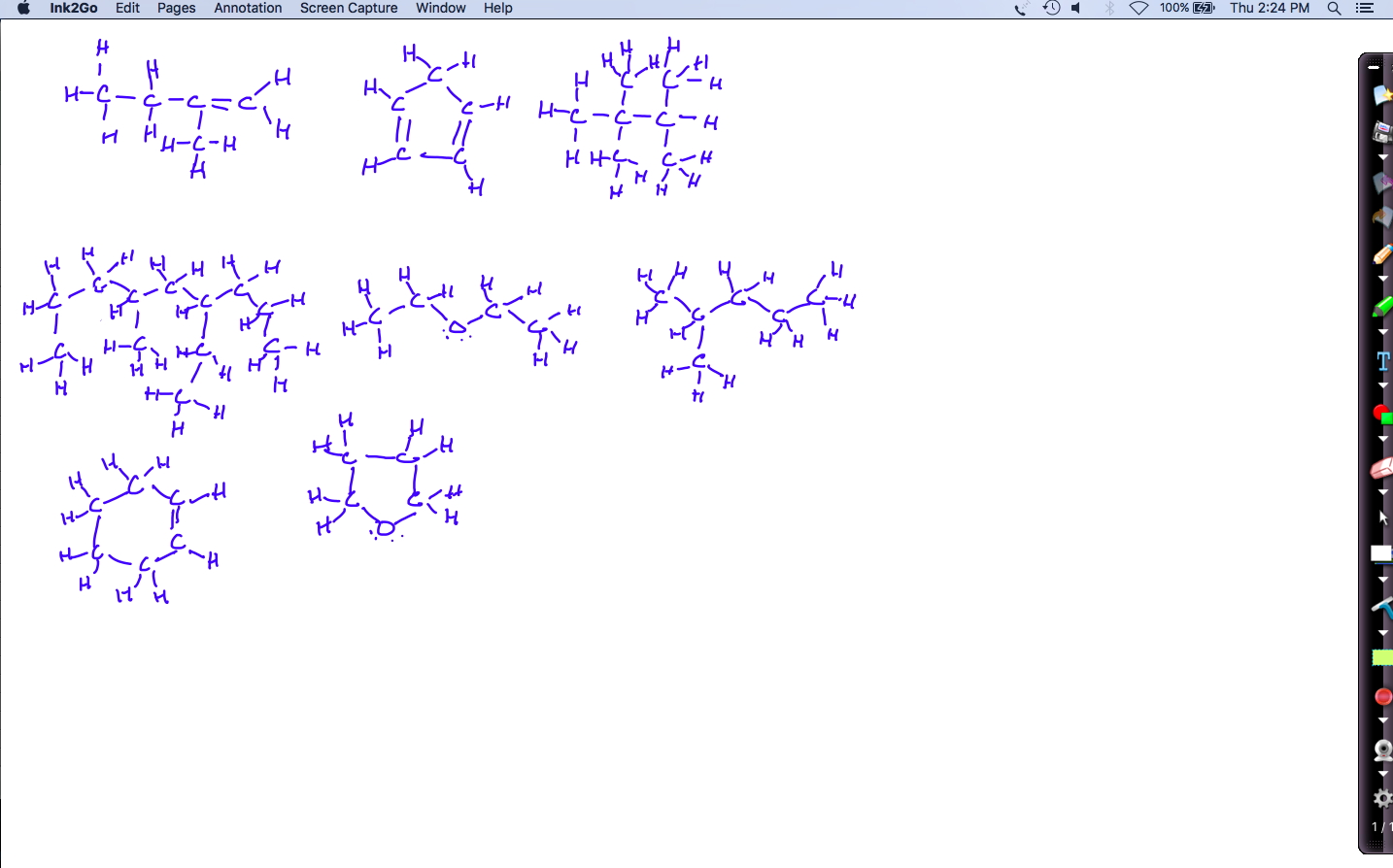
**CHE2060 Lecture 2 HW KEY**

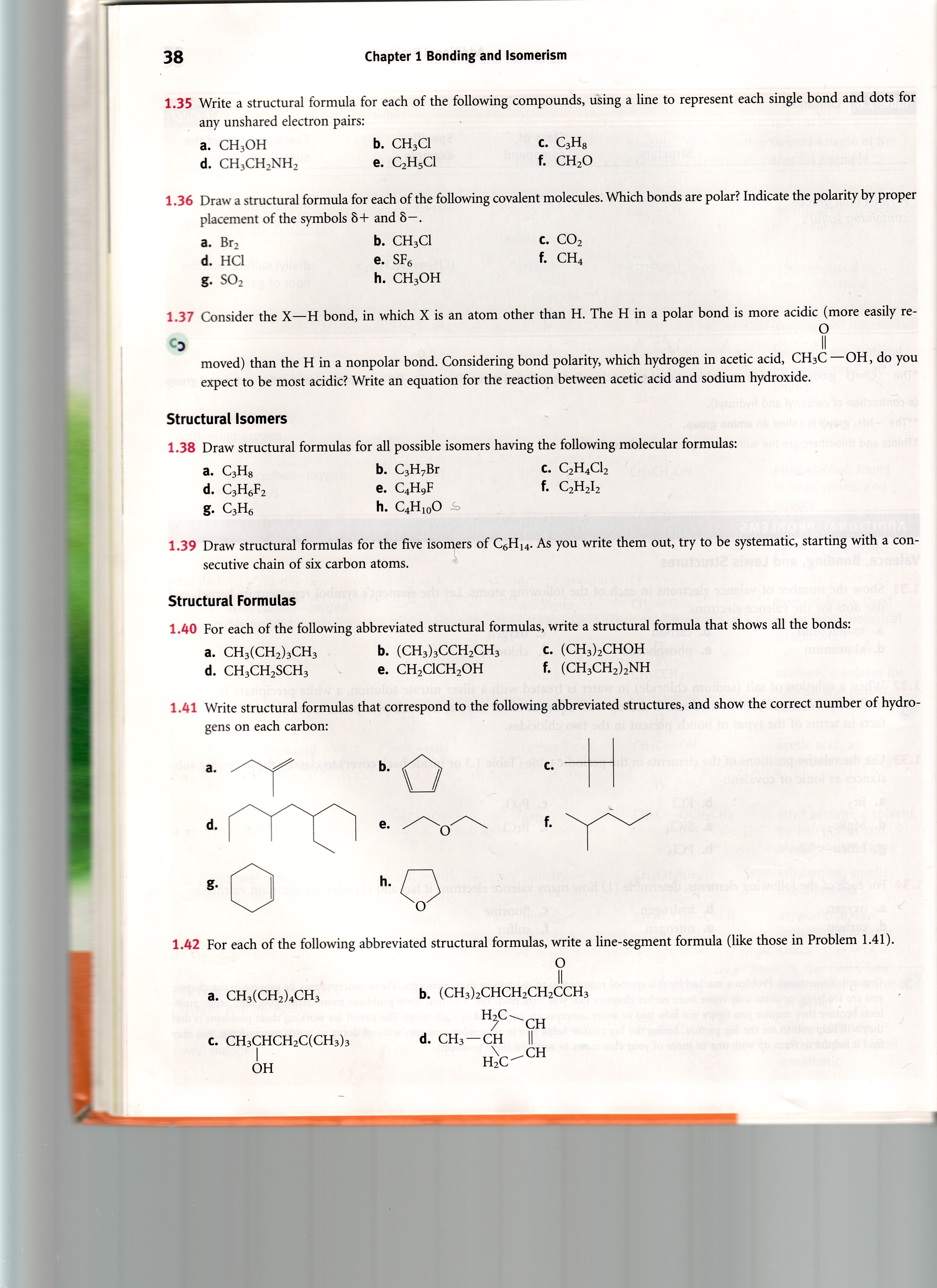
**2.1: Drawing molecular structure**

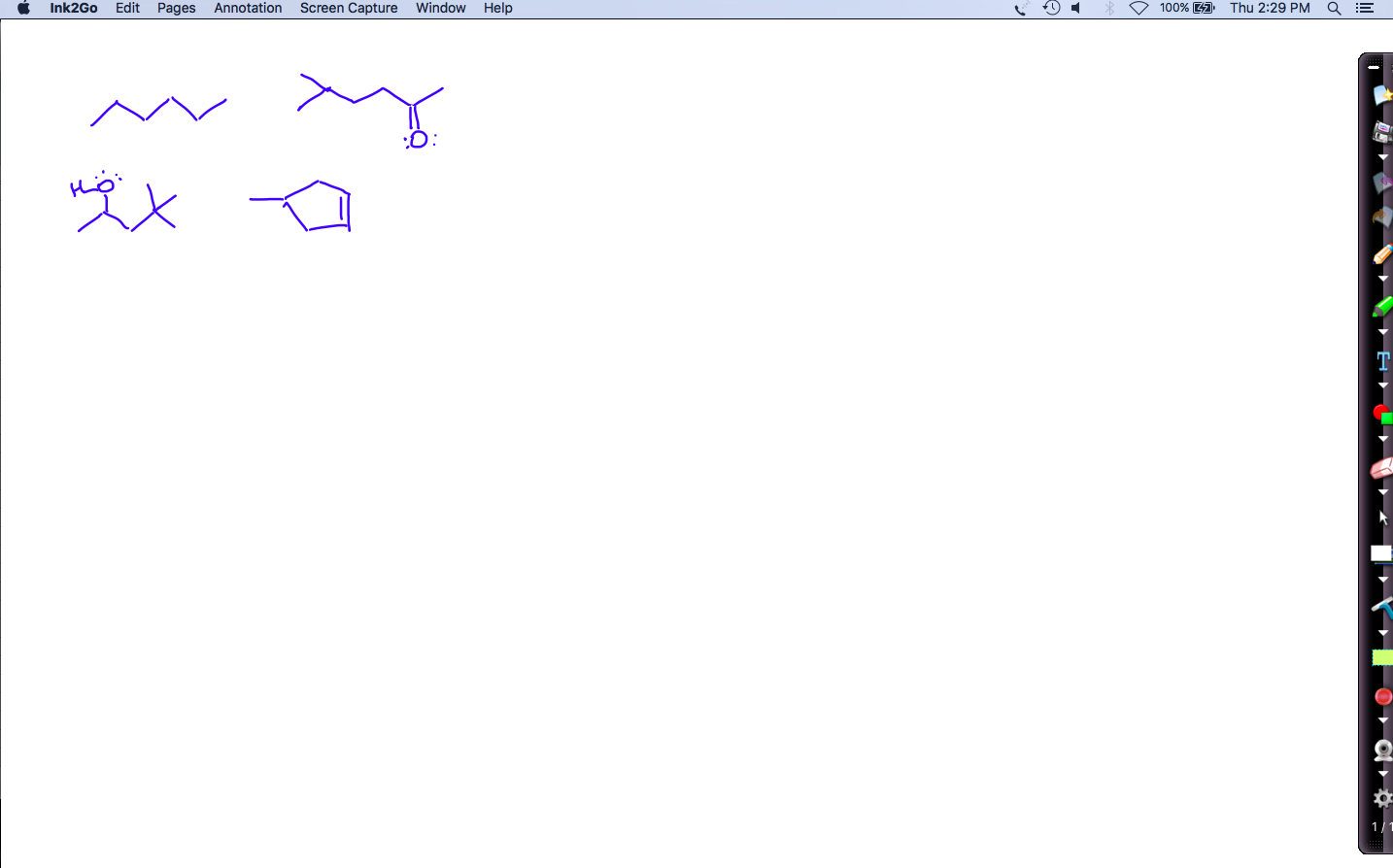
1. Write complete structures (showing all atoms) for each of these line-bond structures.





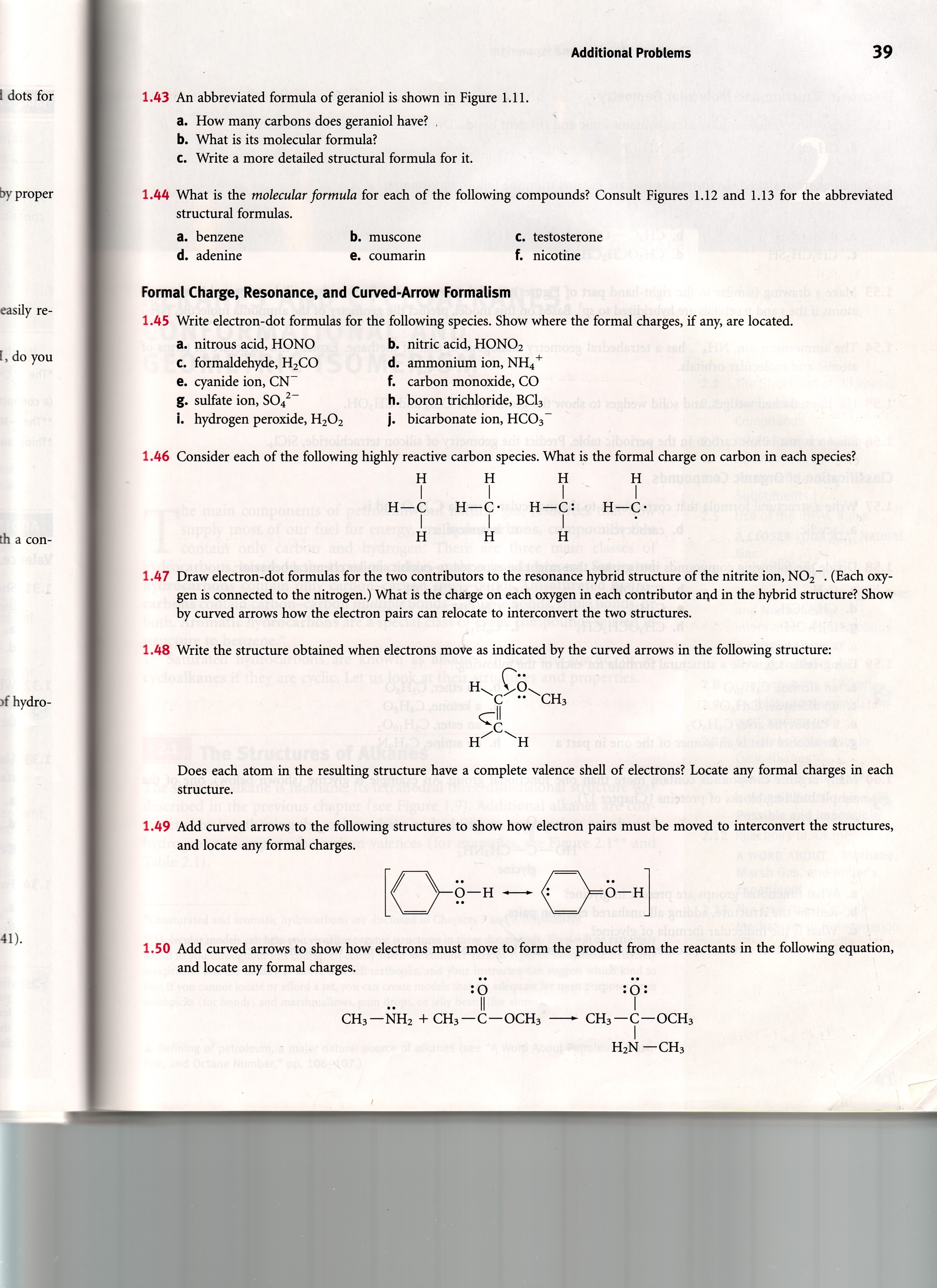
2. For each of molecules drawn below, draw a line-bond representation.

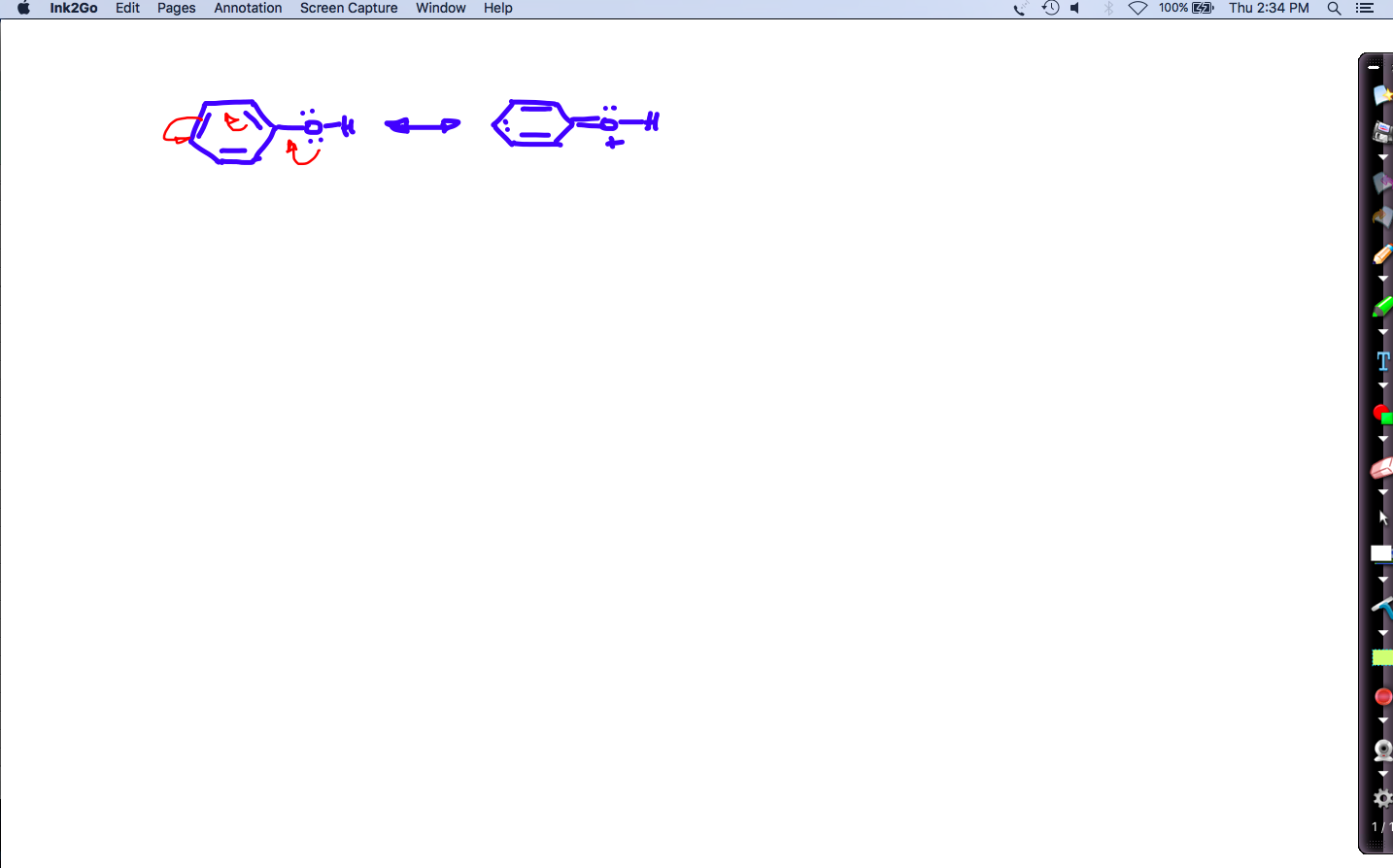


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**2.2: Arrow formalism & molecular framework**

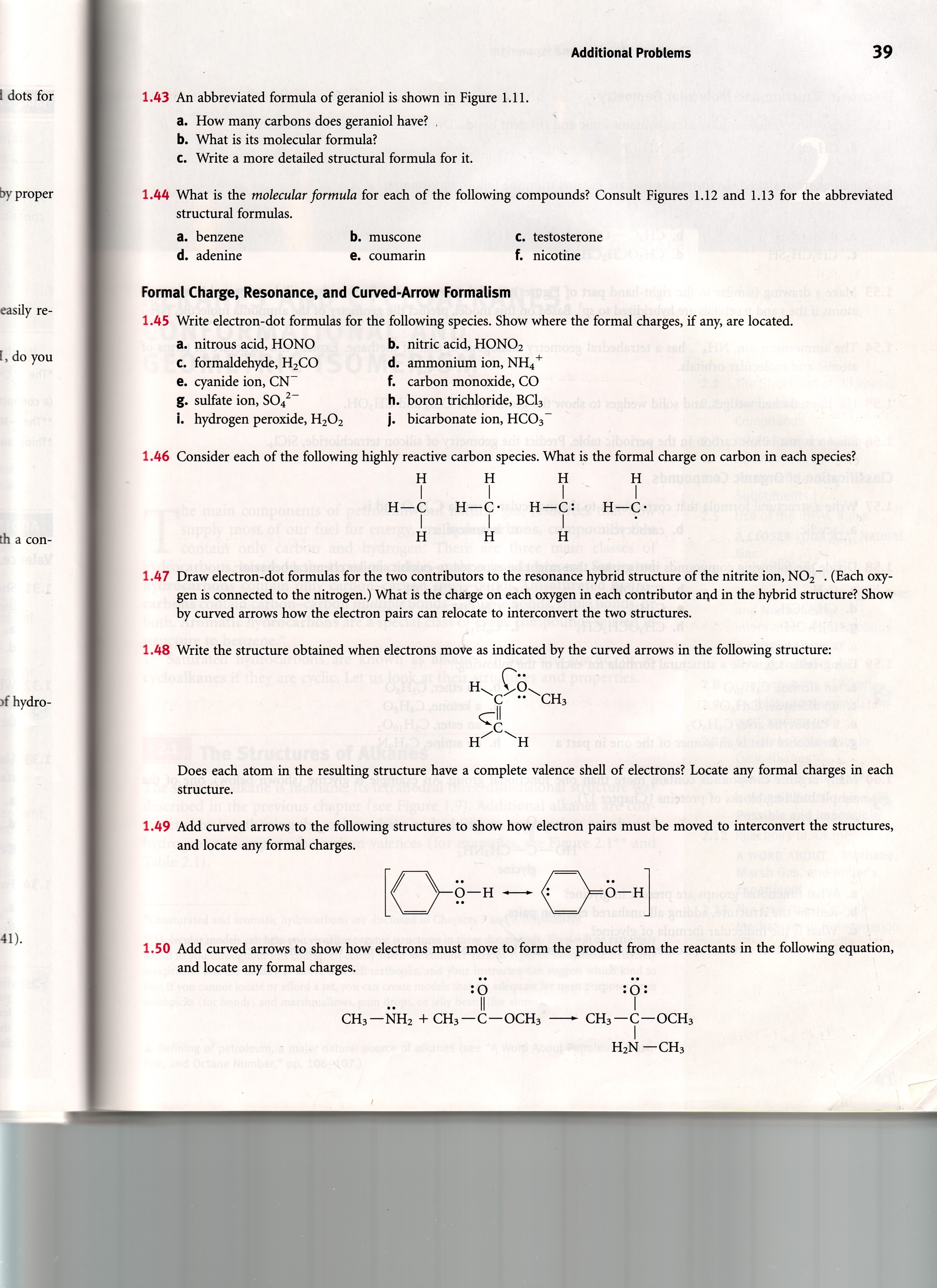
3. Draw curved arrows to shift these resonance structures.

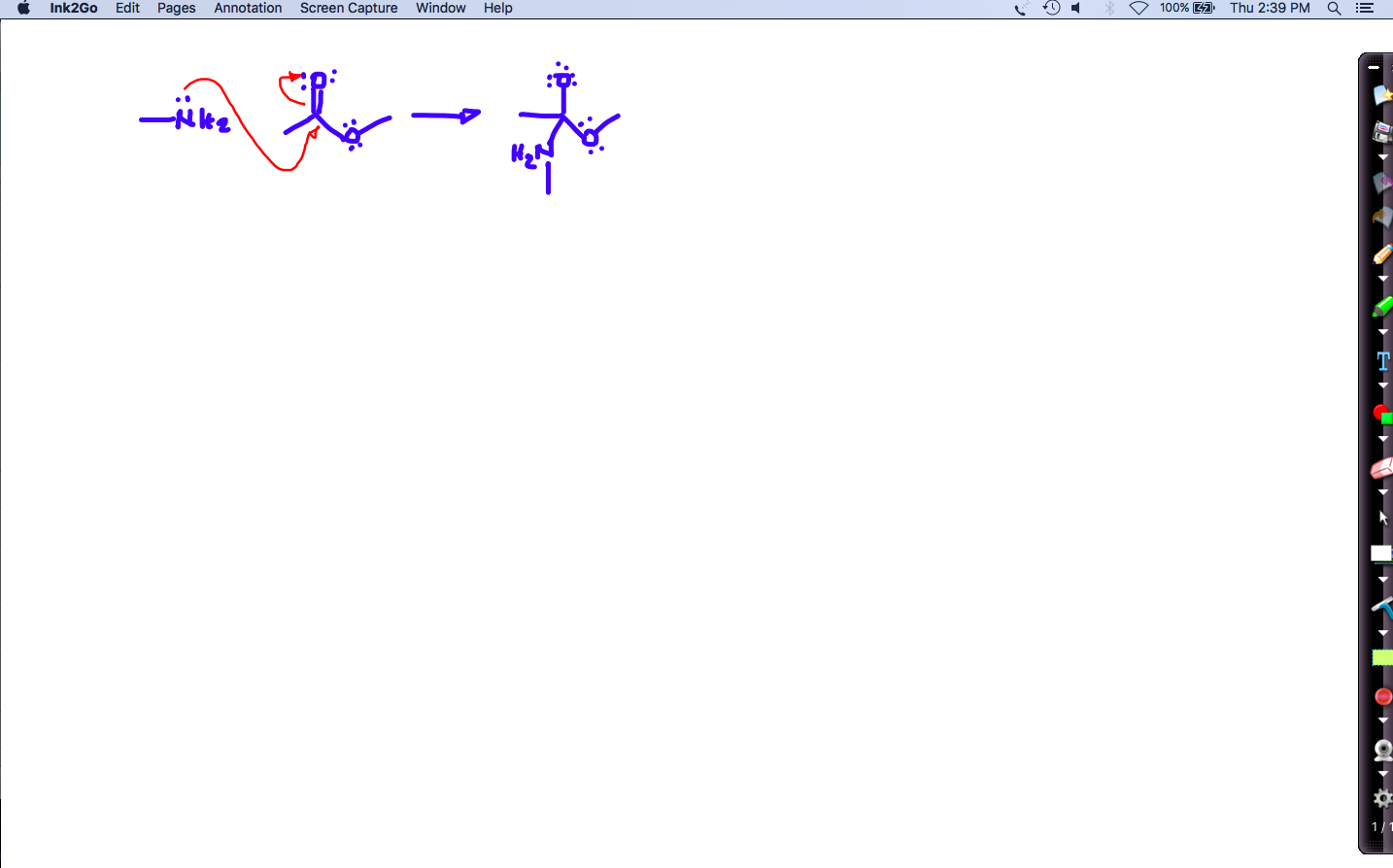




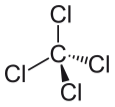
4. Draw curved arrows to show how electrons move to form the product on the right from

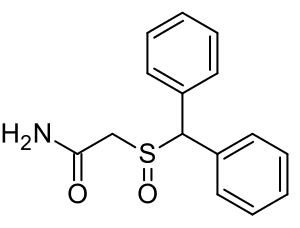
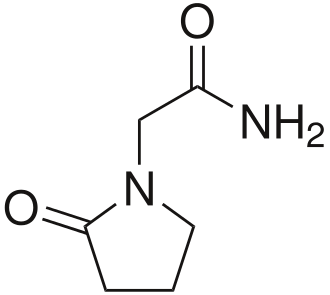
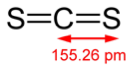
the reactants on the left.



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5. Label each of the molecules shown here as:

1. Linear or branched
2. Carbocyclic
3. heterocyclic



heterocyclic carbocyclic linear linear

**2.3 & 2.5: Introduction to alkanes / IUPAC naming**

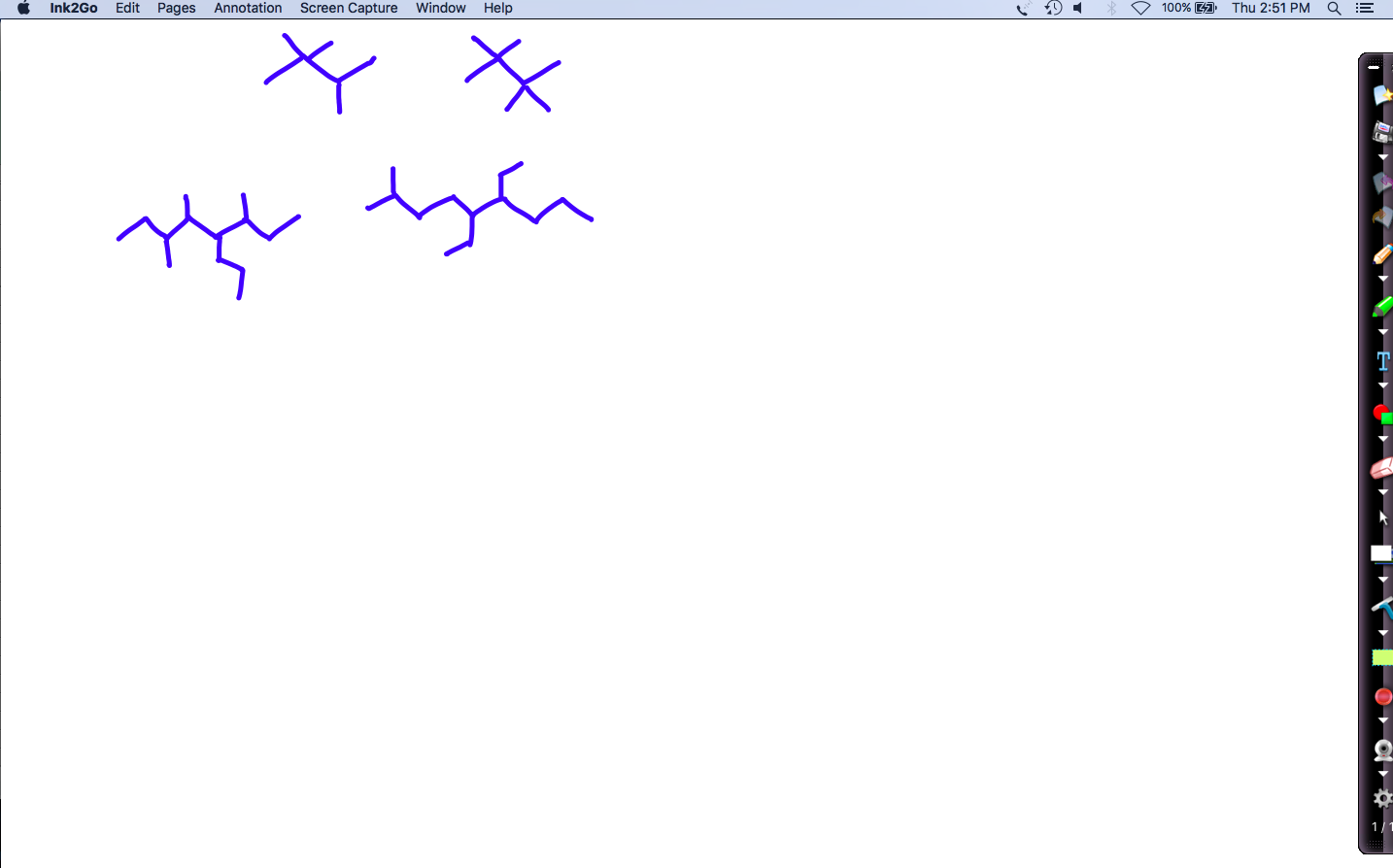
6. Give the molecular formula for a 20-carbon cycloalkane. C20H40

7. Why are alkanes called “saturated” hydrocarbons?

Each carbon is saturated with bonds to other atoms and is therefore not able to participate in multiple bonding.

8. Write line-bond drawings of each of these alkanes:

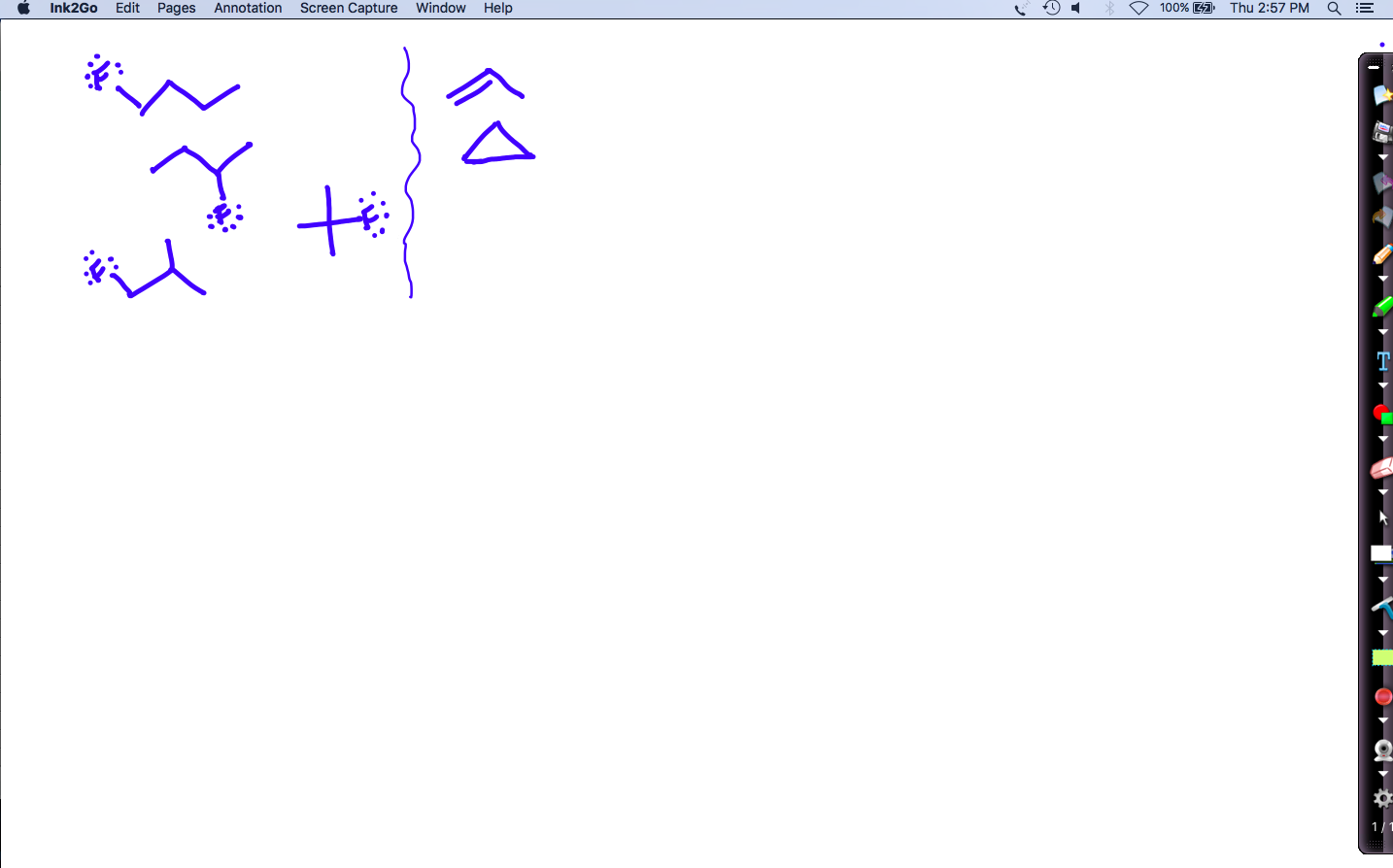
1. 2,2,3-trimethylbutane
2. 2,2,3,3-tetramethylbutane
3. 3,4,6-trimethyl-5-propyloctane
4. 5,6-diethyl-2-methylnonane

**

**2.4: Isomers**

9. Draw structural formulas for all possible isomers with each of these molecular formulas:

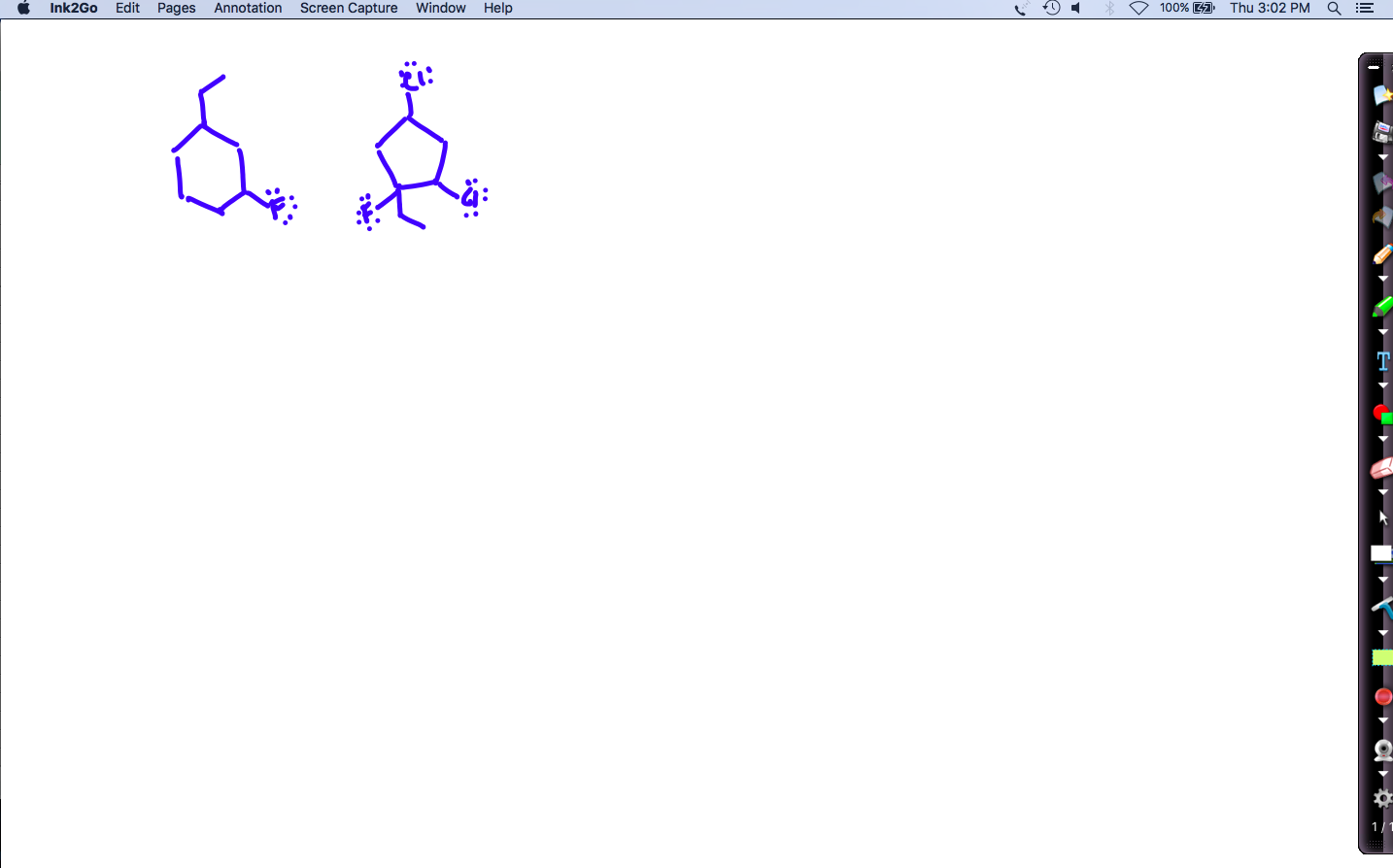
1. C4H9F
2. C3H6

****

**2.6: Alkyl halides & cycloalkanes**

10. Write line-bond drawings for each of these alkyl halides:

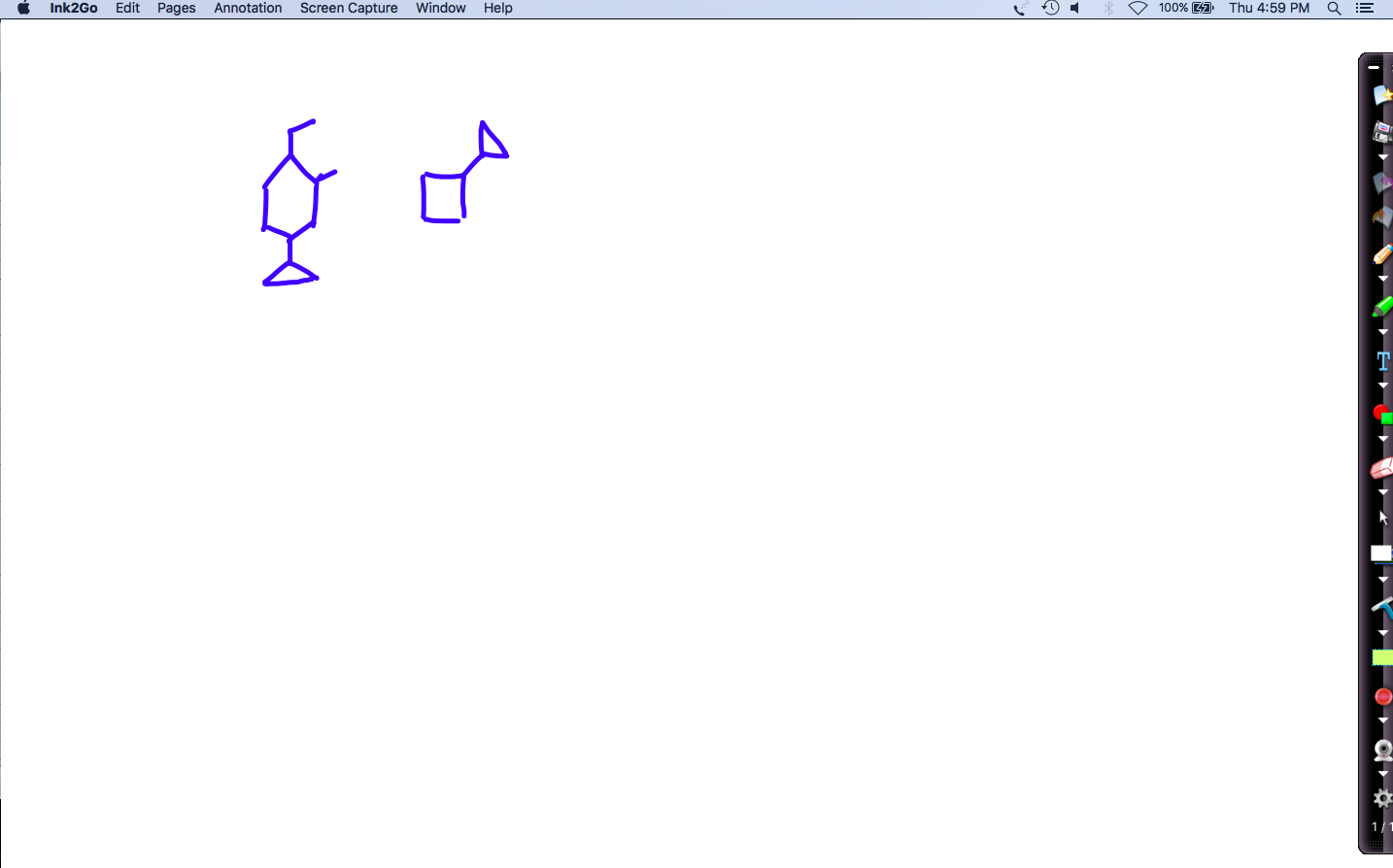
1. 1-ethyl-3-fluorocyclohexane
2. 1,3-dichloro-4-ethyl-4-fluorocyclopentane

****

11. Write line-bond drawings of each of these cycloalkanes:

a. 4-cyclopropyl-1-ethyl-2-methylcyclohexane

b. cyclopropylcyclobutane

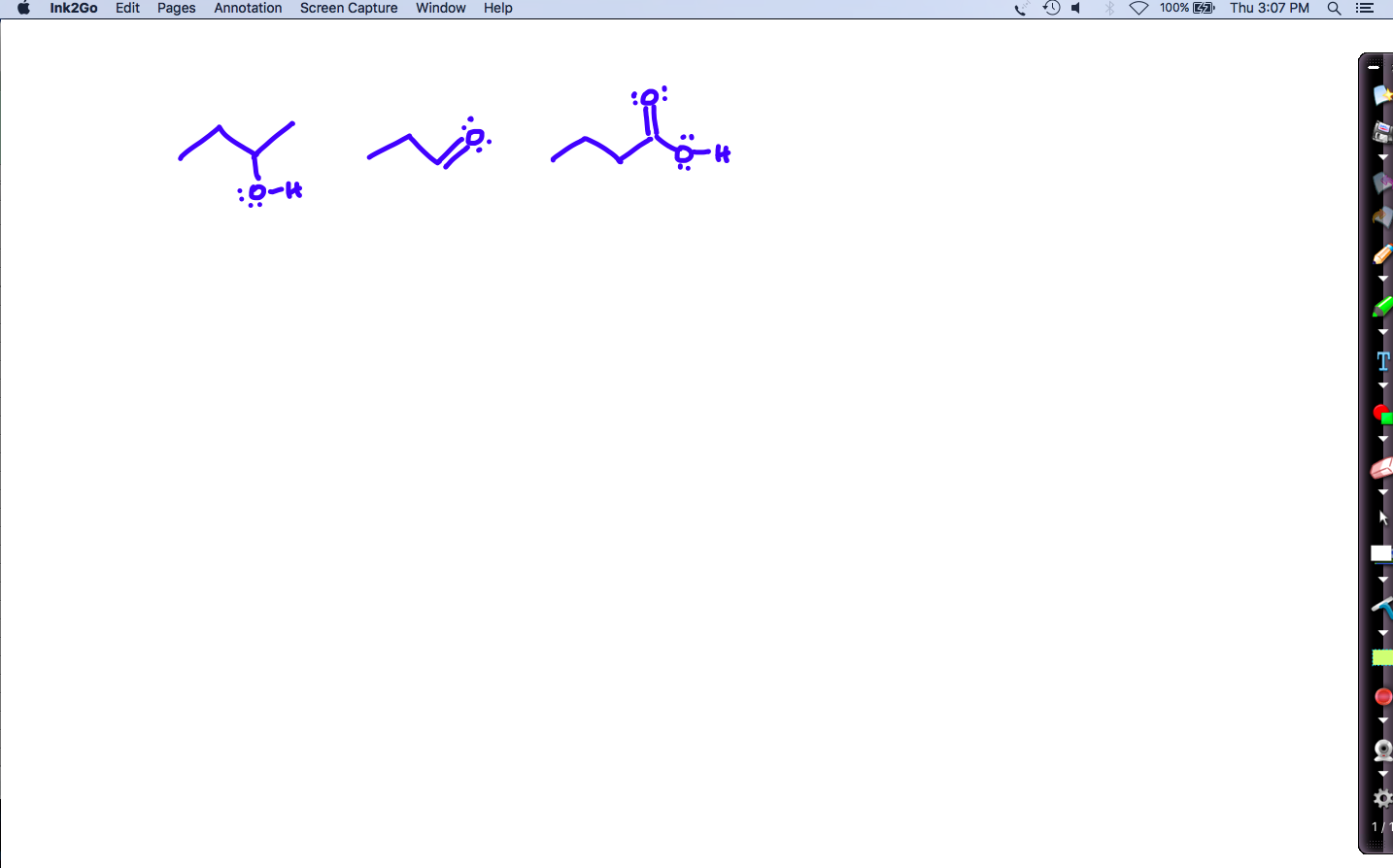
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**Functional groups**

12. Draw structures or line-bond drawings for each of these molecules whose molecular

formulas are shown next to their functional group names:

1. an alcohol, C4H10O
2. an aldehyde, C3H6O
3. a carboxcylic acid, C4H8O2

****

13. Compare these pairs of functional groups. Which is more polar and therefore more reactive?

a. alcohols or thiols? alcohols

b. nitriles or amines? amines

c. alkenes or arenes? alkenes

d. alcohols or ethers? alcohols

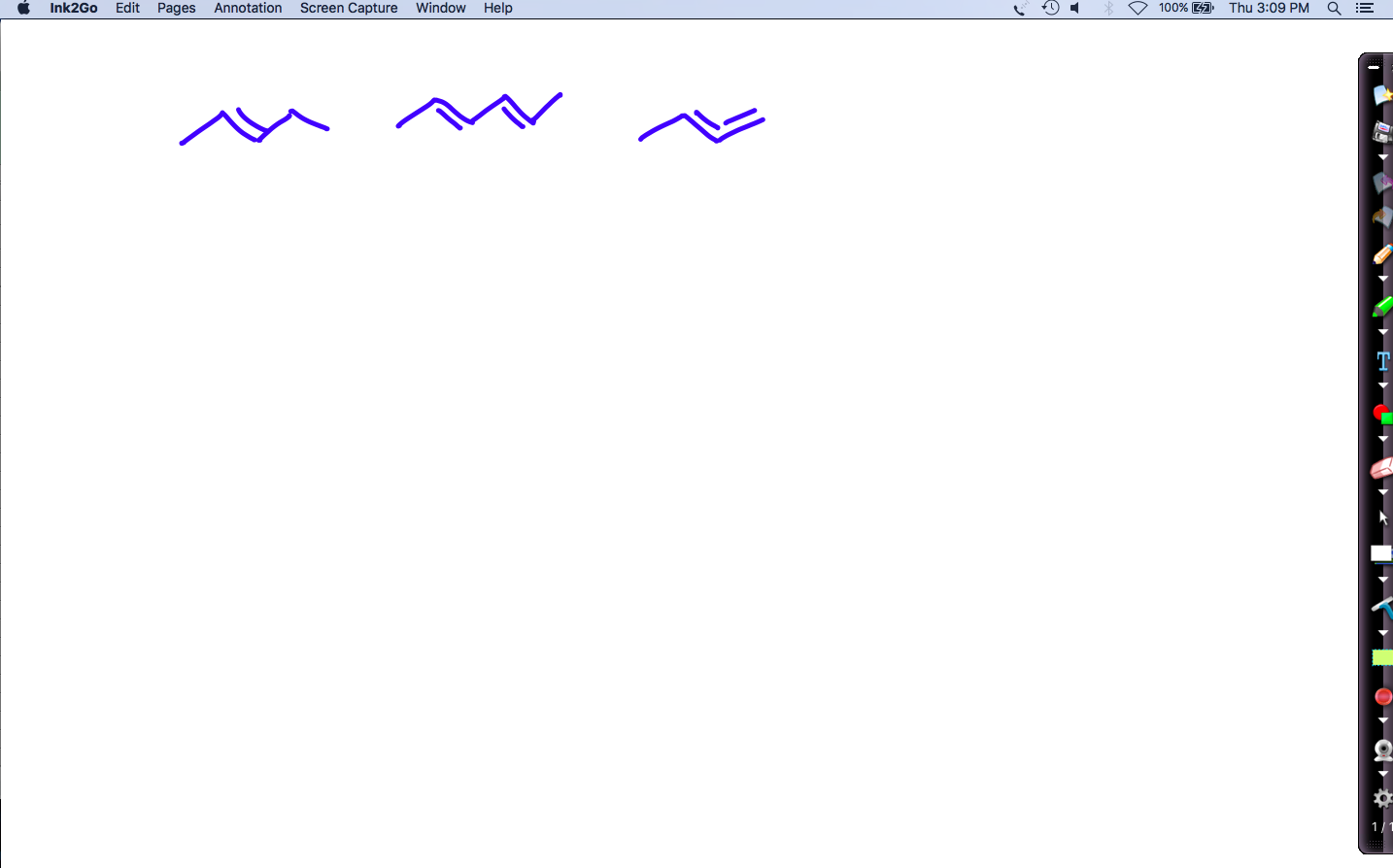
**2.8 & 2.9: Alkenes & alkynes**

14. Draw line bond examples of molecules with:

a. isolated double or triple bonds

b. conjugated double bonds

c. cumulated double bonds

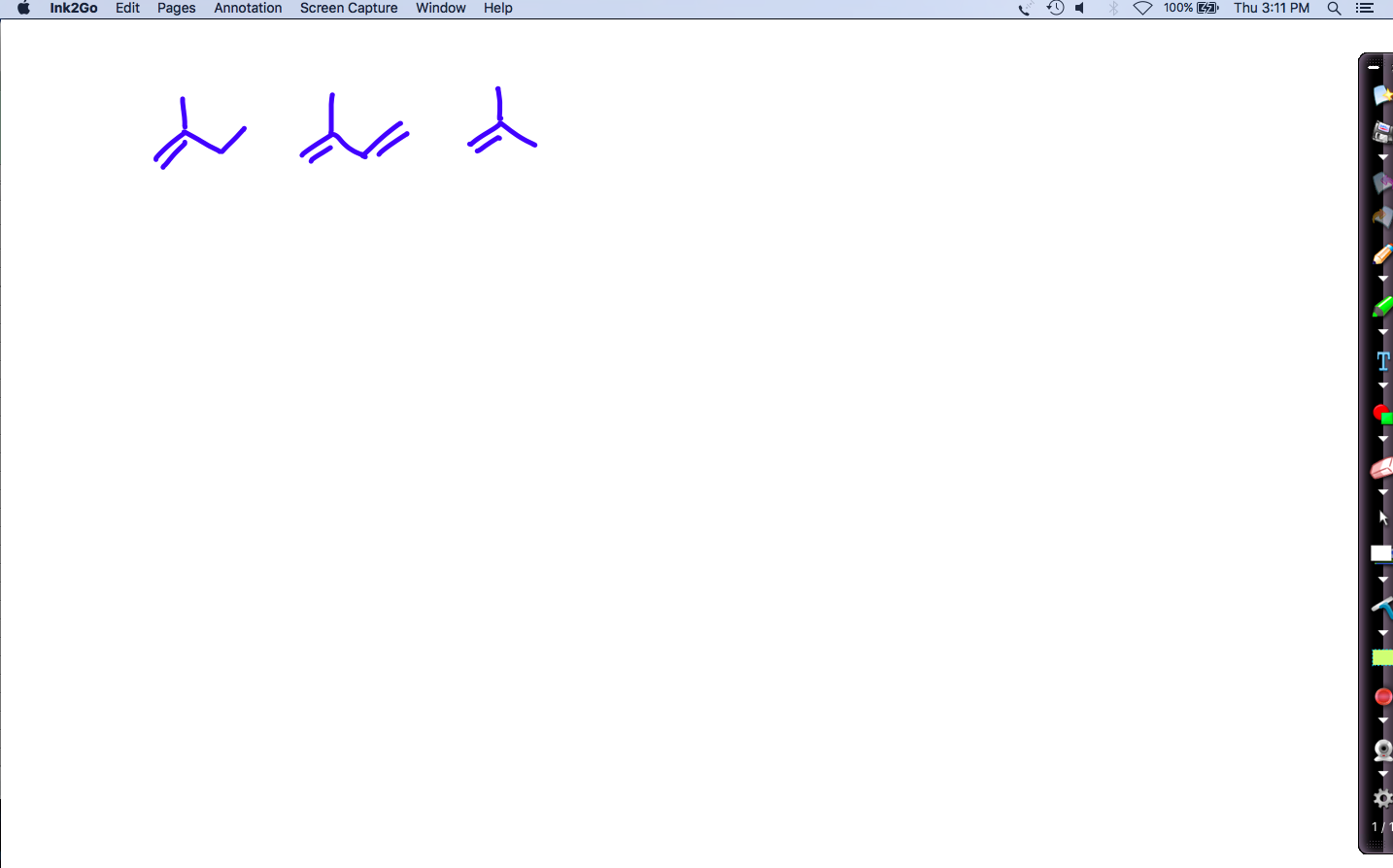


15. Create line-bond drawings of these alkenes:

a. 2-methyl-1-butene

b. 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene

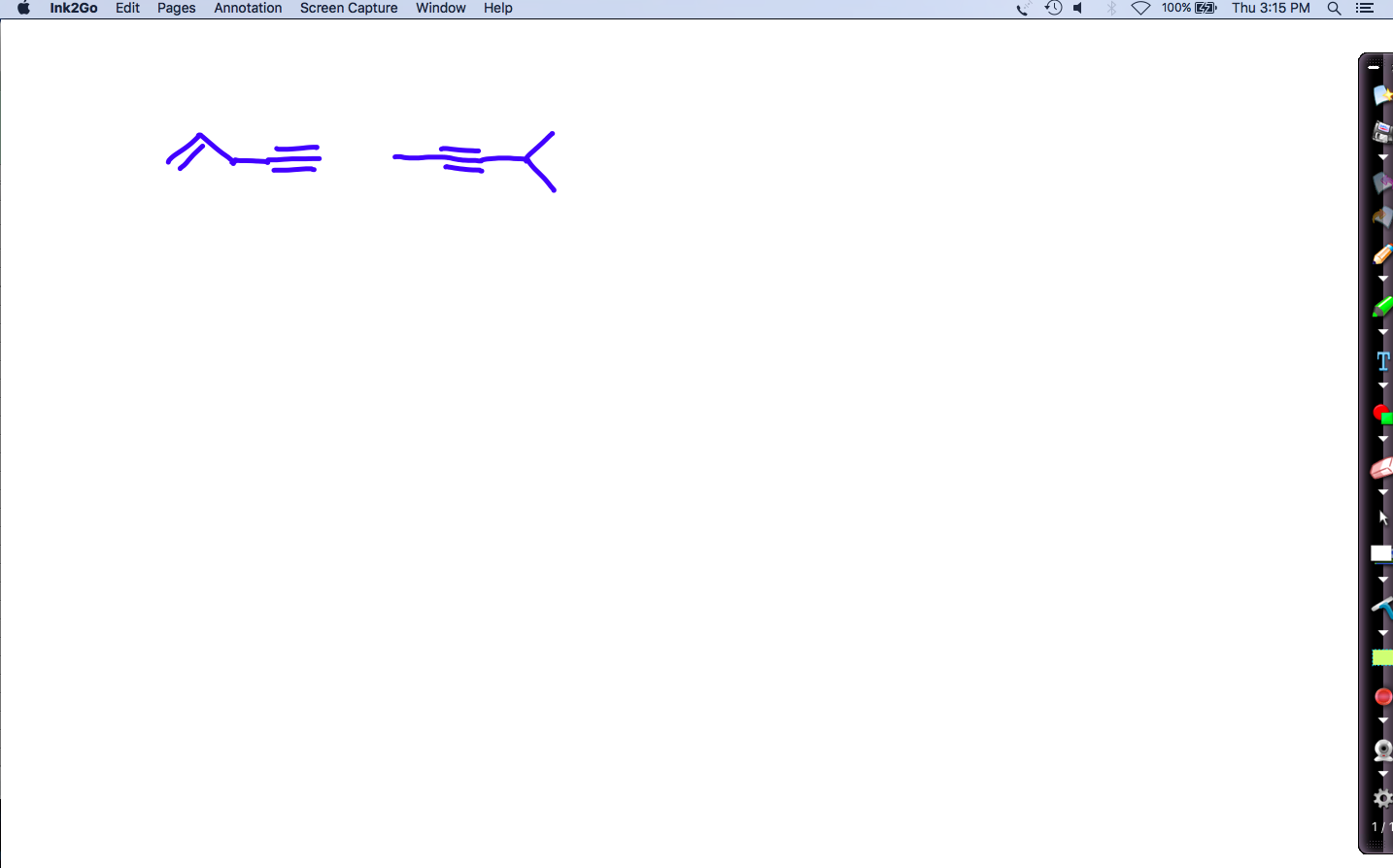
c. 2-methylpropene



16. Create line-bond drawings of these alkynes:

a. 1-pentene-4-yne

b. 4-methyl-2-pentyne



**2.10: Alkene isomers**

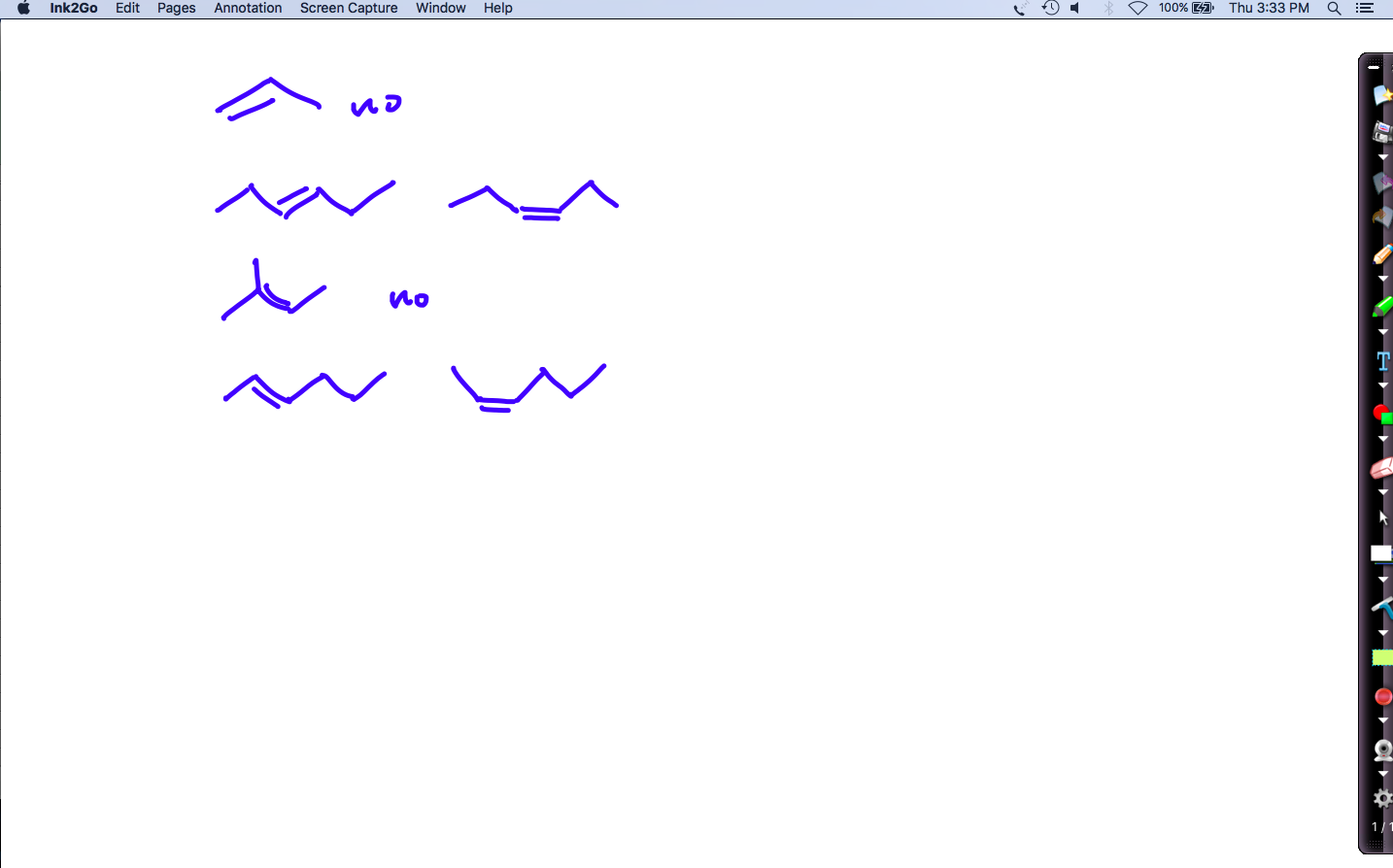
17. Which of these compounds exist as cis-trans isomers? Draw both isomers if possible.

a. propene

b. 3-hexene

c. 2-methyl-2-butene

d. 2-hexene

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**2.11 – 2.13: Organohalogens, arenes & molecular formulas**

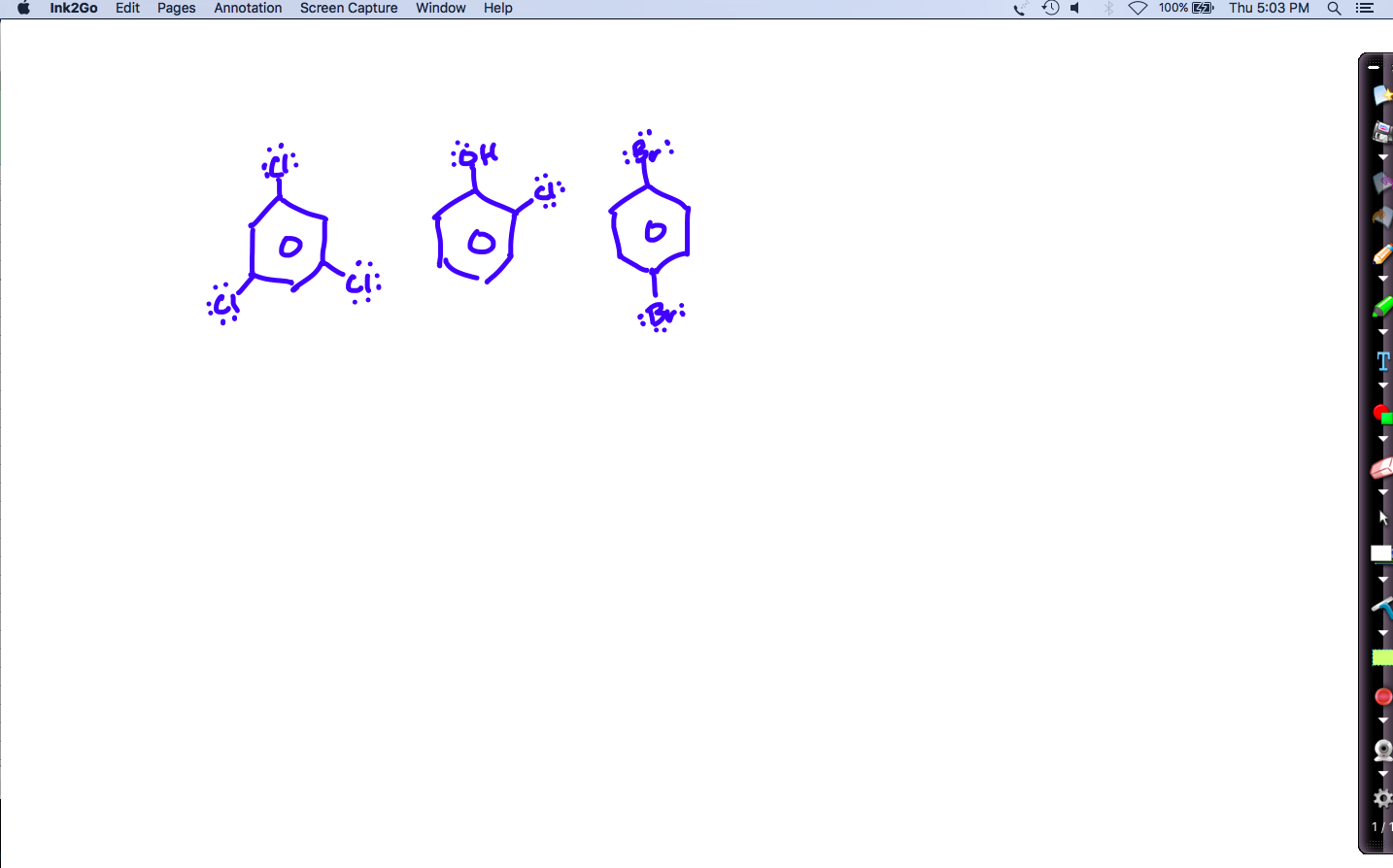
18. Can any / all conjugated ring systems be called arenes? Why or why not?  
 No. The term arene refers specifically to 6-carbon rings with conjugated double bonds.

19. Create line-bond drawings for these aromatic compounds:

a. 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene

b. o-chlorophenol

c. p-dibromobenzene



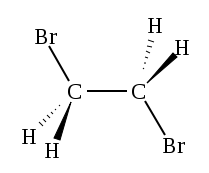
20. This is the pesticide known as ethylene dibromide (EDB). It’s found in trace amounts in algae & kelp but it’s main source is man as we synthesize large amounts of it. Years ago, EDB was used to be an additive to leaded gasoline and as fumigant & soil pesticide. It’s use now confined to treating stored logs and to killing moths in beehives, and in preparation of dyes and waxes. EDB is a potent carcinogen and causes brain effects like depression & collapse.

a. Give the proper IUPAC name for EDB as shown below.

b. What is the molecular formula of EDB?

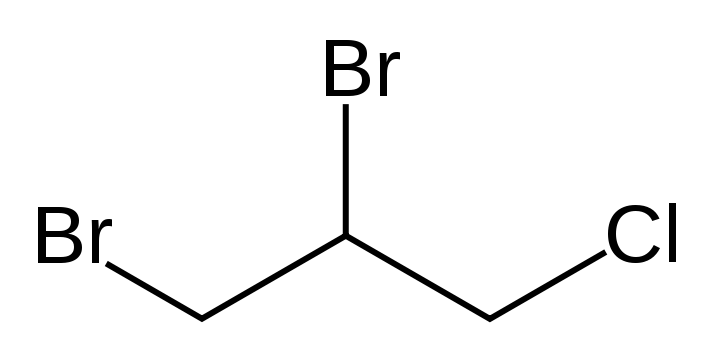
c. Does your name include the molecule’s conformation?

d. Draw the other (alternate) conformation and compare its stability to the form shown here.

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1. 1,2-dibromoethane
2. C2H4Br2
3. No: staggered and eclipsed conformations aren’t named
4. Eclipsed Brs; less stable

21. This small molecule is another fumigant, DBCP. This compound no longer used in American agriculture (banned in 1979), but it was the active ingredient in the nematicide Nemagon, aka Fumazone. Sadly it causes sterility in male mammals at high concentrations. DBCP continutes to be a groundwater contaminant and is very persistent in the environment.

**a. What is the IUPAC name of this banned pesticide?

b. What is its molecular formula?

c. How many isomers can it take? Draw them all!

d. Do you think the isomers would have the same chemical and biological effects as DBCP?

a. 1,3-dibromo-3-chloropropane

b. C3H5Br2Cl

c. Many…. At least 8

d. No