# Double and Triple Bond Positioning

In organic chemistry, the position of a double or triple bond in a molecule can have a significant impact on its chemical properties. Therefore, it's important to be able to determine and describe the position of these bonds in a clear and unambiguous way.

One common method for indicating the position of a double or triple bond is to use a system of numbering the carbon atoms in the molecule. In this system, the carbon atoms are numbered consecutively starting from one end of the molecule, and the position of the double or triple bond is indicated by the lowest possible number. For example, in the molecule but-2-ene, the double bond is positioned between the second and third carbon atoms, so we would indicate its position as "2."



Here's an example from one of the videos: "Imagine you have a molecule of pent-3-ene. The triple bond in this molecule is positioned between the third and fourth carbon atoms. To indicate this position, we would use the numbering system and write '3' after the name of the molecule, like this: pent-3-yne."

Another method for indicating the position of a double or triple bond is to use a system of bond line notation, also known as skeletal formula. In this system, the carbon atoms are not explicitly shown, but are instead implied by the ends and junctions of the lines representing the bonds between them. The position of a double or triple bond is indicated by a "wedge" or "hash" mark, with the wedge pointing towards the carbon atom that the bond is attached to.