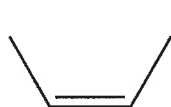


- Cis (Z) = same side
- Trans (E) = opposite side
 - ie:



Cis (Z)



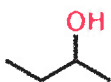
Trans (E)

Molecular Geometry and Hybridization

Name	Molecular Geometry	Hybridization
Linear		sp
Trigonal planar		sp ²
Tetrahedral		sp ³
Trigonal bipyramidal		sp ³ d
Octahedral		sp ³ d ²

Functional Groups

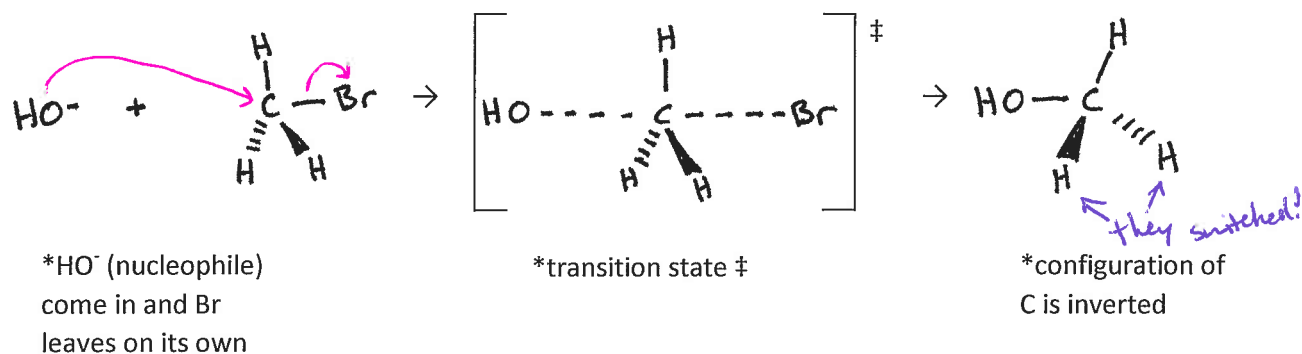
- Reactivity of a compound is determined by the number and type of functional group
- Alcohols $1^\circ > 2^\circ > 3^\circ$



- Ether $R-O-R$

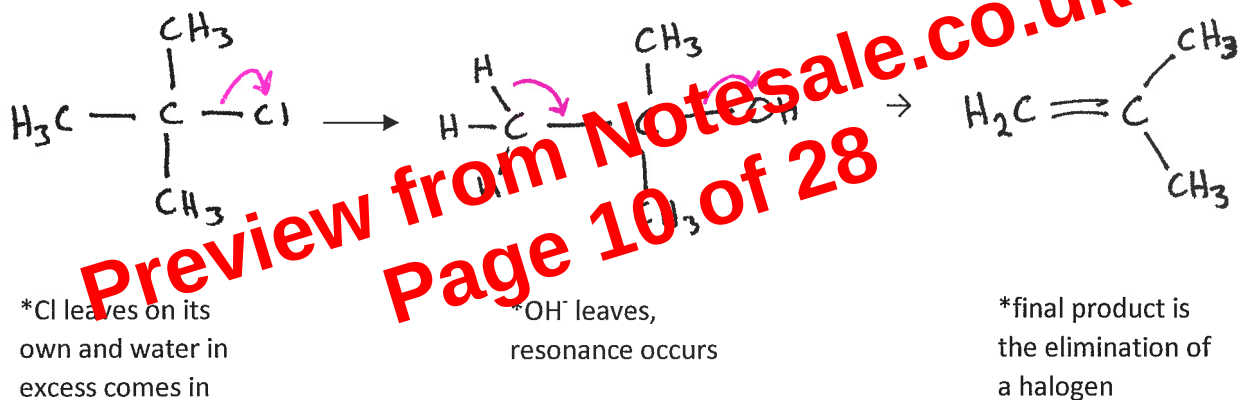
Sn2 Reaction

- Substitution, favors cold, 2 things theoretically happening at once



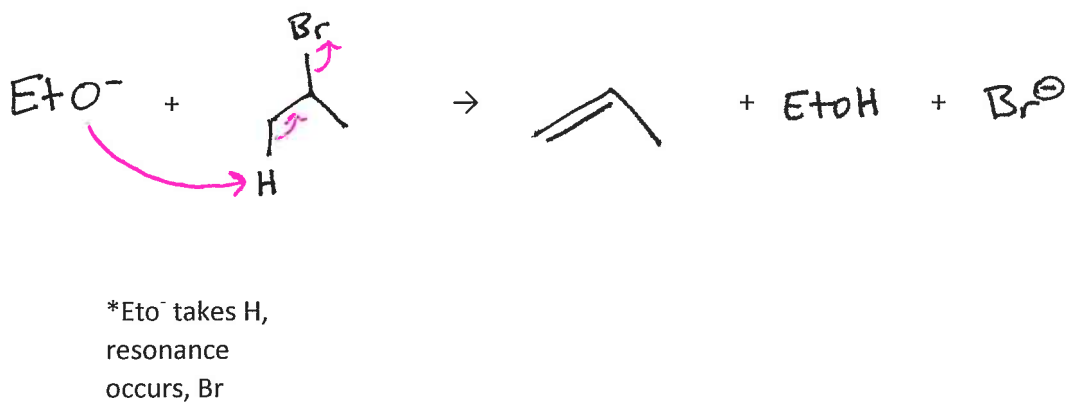
E1 Reaction

- Elimination, favors heat



E2 Reaction

- Elimination, favors heat



Stability of Carbocations

- More resonance opportunity = more stability

$3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ > \text{methyl}$



IUPAC Naming

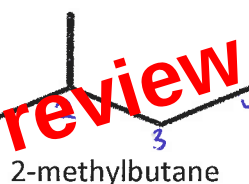
- Prefixes

- Meth- 1 carbon
- Eth- 2 carbons
- Prop- 3 carbons
- But- 4 carbons
- Pent- 5 carbons

- Hex- 6 carbons
- Hept- 7 carbons
- Oct- 8 carbons
- Non- 9 carbons
- Dec- 10 carbons

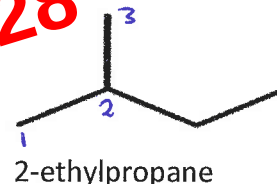
Rules

- Parent name of hydrocarbon is the longest continuous chain of carbons.



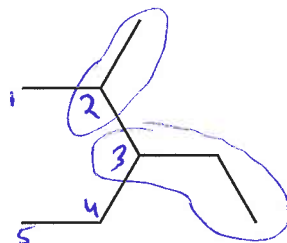
2-methylbutane

NOT:



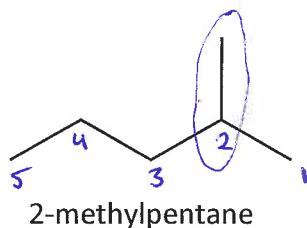
2-ethylpropane

- A chain branching off the parent chain is an alkyl group.



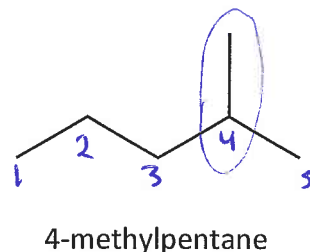
2-methyl-3-ethylpentane

- The alkyl groups are organized by the smallest number first when naming.

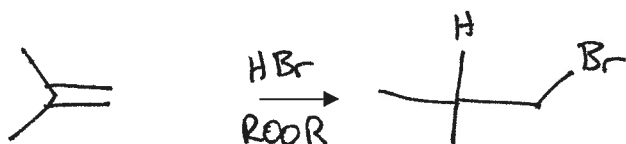


2-methylpentane

NOT:



4-methylpentane

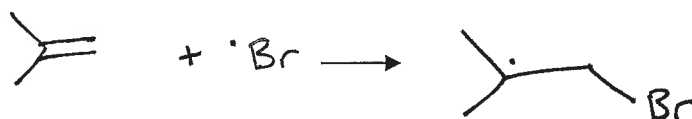


Halogenation of Higher Alkanes

1. Chain Initiation



2. Chain Propagation



3. Chain Termination

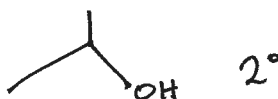


Alcohol Structure and Nomenclature

- Ethanol



- 2-propanol (isopropyl alcohol)



- 2-methyl-2-propanol (tert-butyl alcohol)



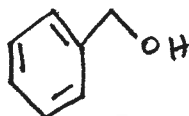
- 2-propenol (allyl alcohol)



- 2-propynol (propargyl alcohol)



- Benzyl alcohol



- Phenol

