

Topic:	UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS
Objective:	FK_05_01
Given some organic compounds the student must be capable of doing the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write the formulas • write the names 	

UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS

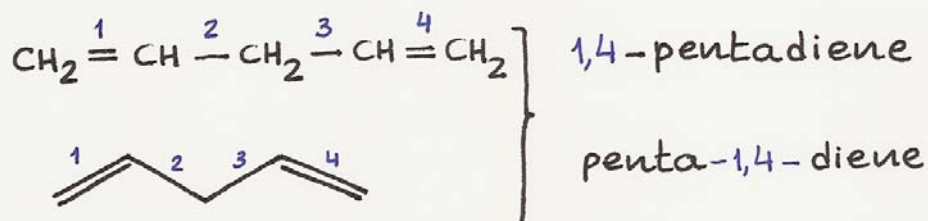
Alkenes

↳ Alkenes are unsaturated hydrocarbons that contain a C=C bond



↳ The names of alkenes are based on the longest continuous chain of carbon atoms that contains the double bond → The name given to the chain is obtained from the name of the corresponding alkane by changing the ending from -ane to -ene.

↳ If a substance contains two or more double bonds, each is located by a numerical prefix. The ending of the name is altered to identify the number of double bonds: -diene (two), -triene (three)...

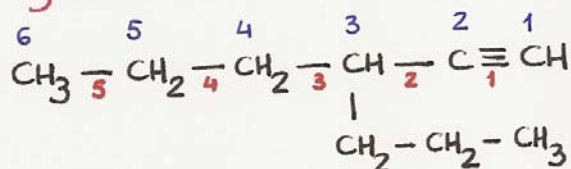


Alkynes

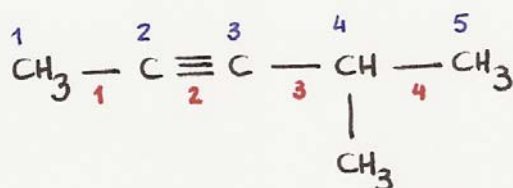
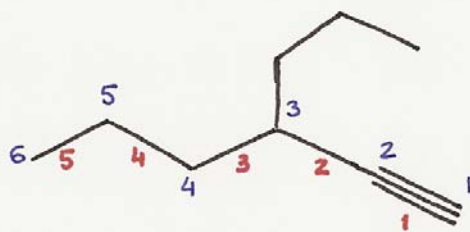
↳ Alkynes are unsaturated hydrocarbons containing one or more $C \equiv C$ bonds



↳ Alkynes are named by identifying the longest continuous chain in the molecule containing the triple bond and modifying the ending of the name from -ane to **-yne**.



3-propyl-1-hexyne



4-methyl-2-pentyne

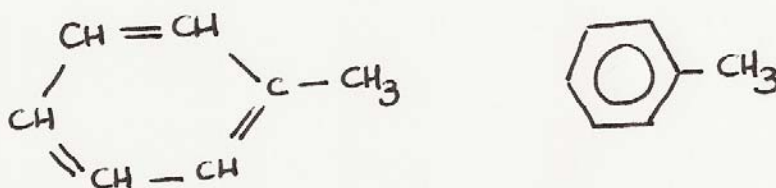
Aromatic hydrocarbons

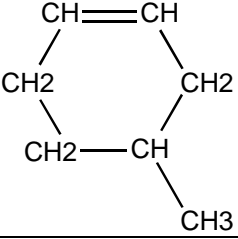
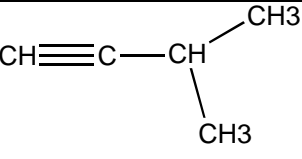
↳ Aromatic hydrocarbons are members of a large and important class of hydrocarbons. The simplest members are:

Benzene



Toluene (methylbenzene)



Formula	Name
	
	methyl-2-butene
	
	2,3-dimethyl-1-pentene
	3,4-dimethyl-1,3-pentadiene
	3-methyl-2-pentene