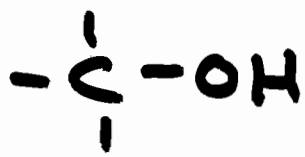
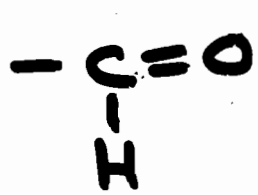
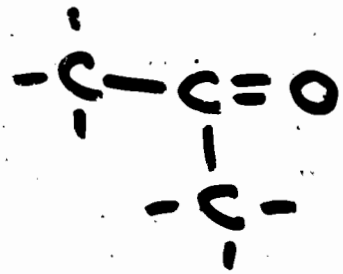
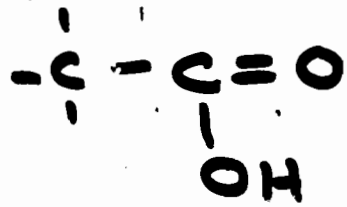
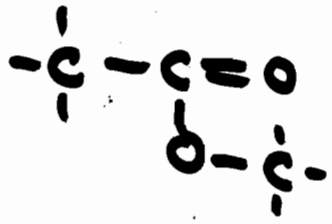
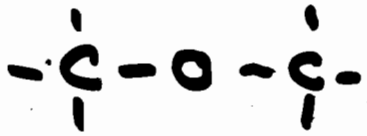
Functional Group Concept.

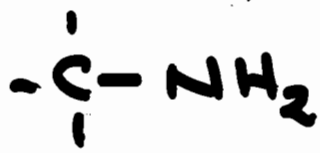
- Halides are exceptions
- Every other common functional group is in suffix, since compound is named as a ketone, etc.

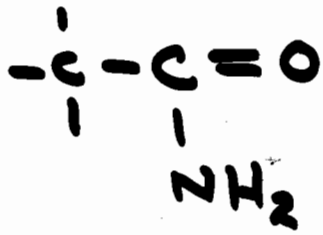
or as an aldehyde, or as an ester, or as an alcohol, etc.

Functional Group		Suffix
Alcohol		-ol
Aldehyde		-al
Ketone		-one
Carboxylic Acid		-oic Acid.

ESTER  ALKYL -OATE

ETHER  ALKYL ALKYL ETHER

AMINE  -AMINE

AMIDE  -AMIDE

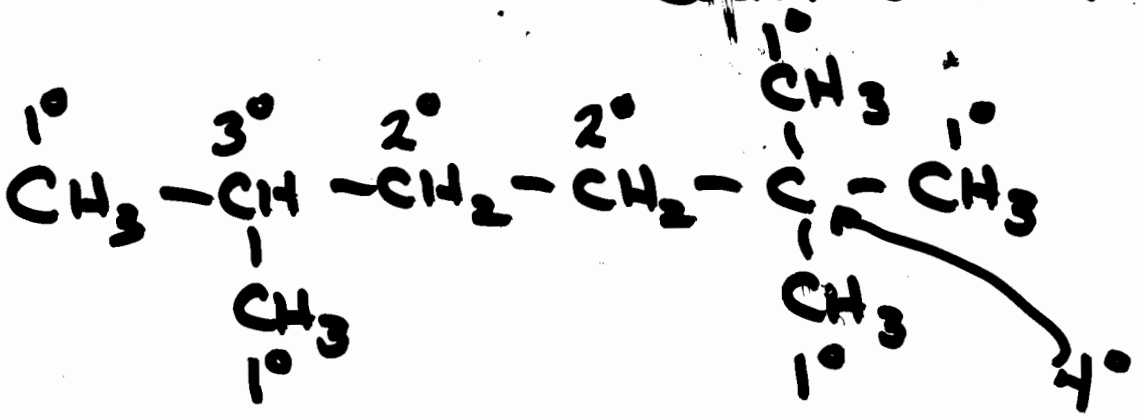
NITRILE  -(E)NITRILE

ACYL HALIDE OR ACID HALIDE  -OYL CHLORIDE

yes, acid bromides and acid fluorides do exist, but are so much less common than acid chlorides that we'll just focus on acid chlorides

Some Additional Terms.

- Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary



- Primary (1°) - Carbon Bound to one Other Carbon

- Secondary (2°) - Bound to two other Carbons.

- Tertiary (3°) - Bound to Three other Carbons

- Quaternary (4°) - Bound to Four other Carbons.

OTHER TERMS

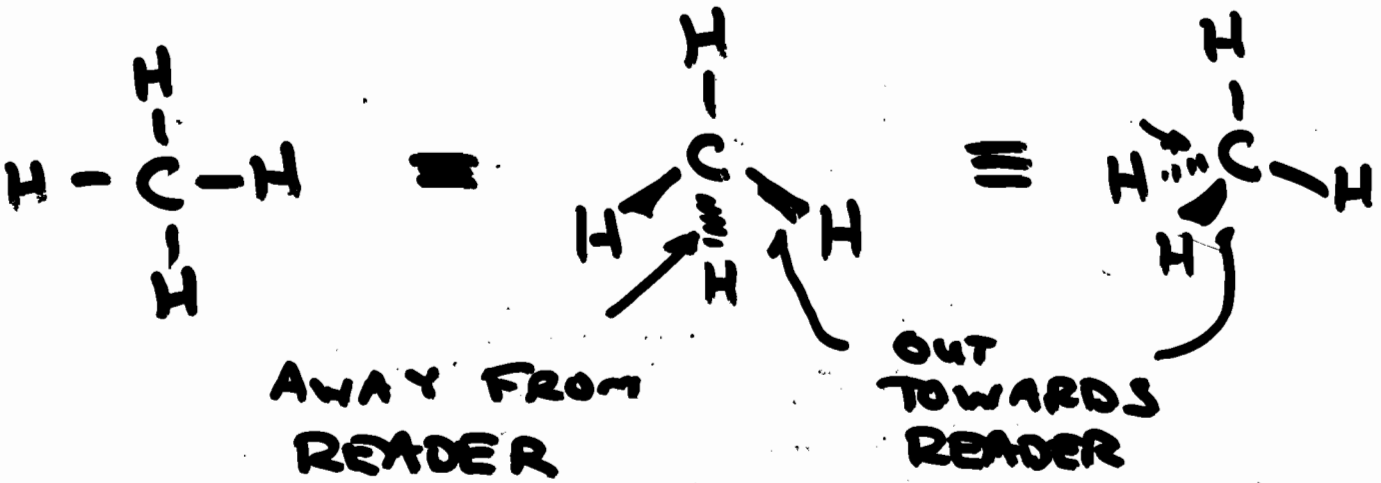
- METHYL $-CH_3$

- METHYLENE $-CH_2-$

- METHINE $-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{C}}-H$

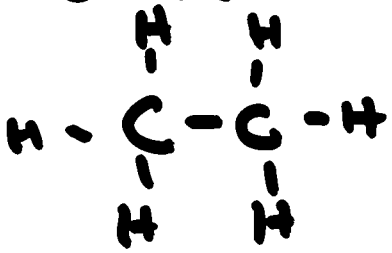
CH 3 STEREOCHEMISTRY.

- DISCUSSION OF DIFFERENCES IN MOLECULE AS THEY EXIST IN SPACE - CAN BE 2-D OR 3-D.

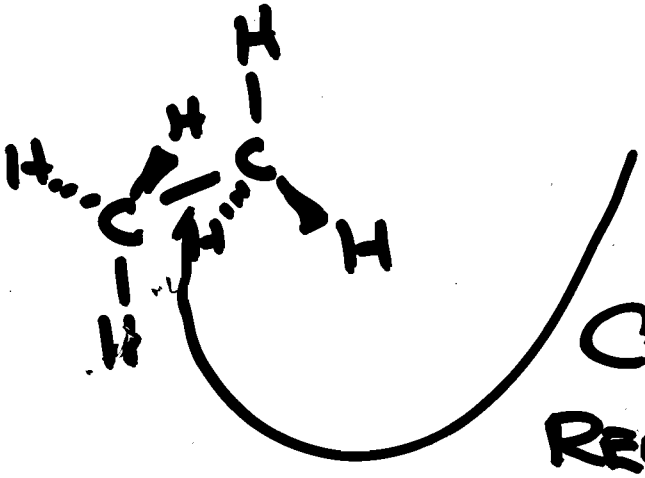


- ALL FOUR C-H'S IDENTICAL.

ONCE YOU GET TO ETHANE



NOT ALL OF THE RELATIONSHIPS ARE THE SAME.



THAT BOND CAN ROTATE

CHANGES THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE C-H BONDS.