

ALKENES AND ALKYNES

Naming Alkenes and Alkynes

ALKENES - (alkENEs)

→ An alkene contains a *double* bond.

ALKYNES - (alkYNEs)

→ An alkyne contains a *triple* bond.

The general rules for naming alkenes and alkynes are similar to the general rules for naming alkanes. You use the ending **-ene** for an alkene (which contains a double bond) or the ending **-yne** for an alkyne (which contains a triple bond).

You need to indicate the correct location of the double or triple bond with a number. As before, the number selected should be the smallest possible and takes precedence over all side chains.



ALKENES AND ALKYNES

Drawing Alkenes and Alkynes

Examples: Draw the following hydrocarbons

2-pentene

3,3-dimethyl-1-butyne

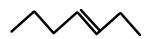
4,5-diethyl-1,6-octadiene



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Naming Alkenes and Alkynes

Examples: Name the following hydrocarbons











ALKENES AND ALKYNES - Worksheet

The Complete Organic Chemistry Worksheet

The Complete Organic Chemistry Worksheet.doc

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1. Name the following hydrocarbons.

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ a.CH_3-CH_2-CH-CH-CH_3 \\ CH_2 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_4 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_5 \\ CH_5 \\ CH_7 \\ CH_7$$



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2. Name the following hydrocarbons.



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- 5. Draw the structural formulas for the following:
 - a. 3-heptyne
 - b. cyclopentene
 - c. 3-phenyl-2,2-dimethylhexane
 - d. 1,3-butadiene
 - e. 1-ethyl-2-methylbezene
 - f. 2,4-dimethyl-2-pentene



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7. Name the following compounds.