

Table 8.1.2 10 Straight-Chain Alkanes You Need to Know

Name	Molecular formula	Structural formula	Ball and stick model	Space filling model
methane	CH ₄	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$		
ethane	C ₂ H ₆	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
propane	C ₃ H ₈	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
pentane	C ₅ H ₁₂	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
heptane	C ₇ H ₁₆	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
octane	C ₈ H ₁₈	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
nonane	C ₉ H ₂₀	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		
decane	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$		

8.1 Review Questions

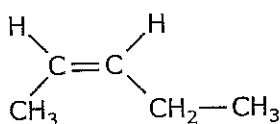
1. How is a condensed structural formula different from a carbon skeleton formula? Use an example.
2. Draw carbon skeleton structural formulas for all of the isomers of the alkane with seven carbon atoms. Under each diagram, write the isomer's name.

3. What is the difference between a structural isomer and a geometric isomer? Use an example in your answer.

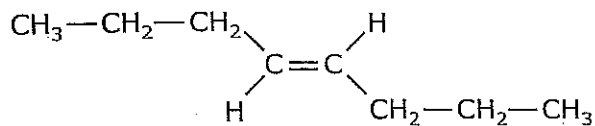
4. Draw 1-pentene. Does this molecule exhibit *cis-trans* isomerism? Explain.

5. Classify the following as being *cis* or *trans* isomers:

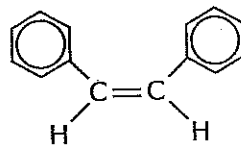
(a)



(b)



(c)



6. An important nutrient for your body is fat. Infants require a diet high in fat for brain development. Your body needs fats for energy and to dissolve certain vitamins. Fats in foods are classified as saturated, unsaturated, and polyunsaturated. Animal products contain a high level of saturated fats. What is meant by the term "saturated"?

7. (a) Unsaturated fats are generally a liquid at room temperature. What is meant by the term "unsaturated"?

(b) Which of the following are unsaturated: alkanes, alkenes, alkynes, cycloalkanes, aromatics?

8. Classify the following as alkane, alkene, alkyne, cycloalkane, or aromatic without drawing the structure. Some may have more than one classification.

(a) C_5H_{10} _____

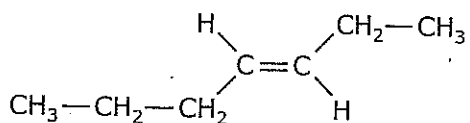
(b) $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}$ _____

(c) C_9H_{16} _____

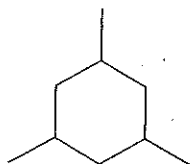
(d) C_6H_6 _____

9. Name the following compounds.

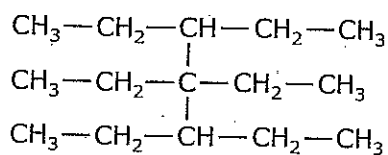
(a)



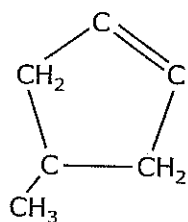
(b)



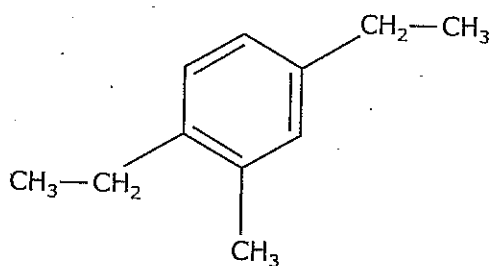
(c)



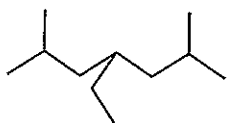
(d)



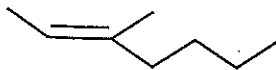
(e)



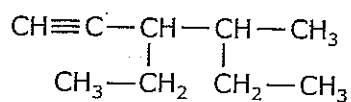
(f)



(g)



(h)



10. Draw condensed structural formulas for the following compounds.

(a) 4-ethyl-3,5-dimethylnonane

(b) 5,6-dimethyl-3-heptyne

(c) *trans*-2-heptene

(d) 1,3-dimethyl-2-propylcycloheptane

(e) 4,5,5-trimethyl-2-heptyne

(f) ethylcyclohexane

(g) 3,3-methyl-4-ethyloctane

(h) 3-cyclopentyl-5,5-dimethyl-1-hexene