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Naming and drawing ethers worksheet

Which of the following is Butan-1-Official Language? [1201] Which of the following is Butan-2-Official Language? [1202] Which of the following is 2-MethylPropan-1-Official Language? [1203] Which of the following is 2-MethylPropan-2-Official Language? [1204] Which of the following skeletal formulas is of 3,3-dimethylbutan-2-offical language? [1205] Which of the following skeletal formulas is of 2,3-dimethylbutan-2-offical language? [1206] Which of the following skeletal formulas is of 3,3-dimethylbutan-1-offical language? [1207] Which of the following skeletal formulas is of 2,3-dimethylbutan-1-offical language? [1208] Which of the following is 2,2-Dimethylbutan-1-Official Language? [1209] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-3-Ol? [1210] Which of the following is 2-Methylpentan-3-Ol? [1211] Which of the following is 4-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1212] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1213] Which of the following is 2-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1214] Which of the following is 4-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1215] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1216] Which of the following is 2-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1217] Hexon-3-Ol Which of the following is? [1218] Hexon-2-Ol Which of the following is? [1219] Hexon-1-Ol Which of the following is? [1220] Which of the following is 2-methoxy-2-methylpropan-1-ol? [1221] Which of the following is 1-methoxy-2-methylpropan-1-ol? [1222] Which of the following is 2-ethoxypropan-1-ol? [1223] Which of the following is 1-ethoxypropan-1-ol? [1224] Which of the following is 2-ethoxypropan-1-ol? [1225] Which of the following is 2-ethoxypropan-1-ol? [1226] Which of the following is 2-ethoxypropan-1-ol? [1227] Propan-1-Rajbhasha which of the following is? [1228] Propan-2-Rajbhasha which of the following is? [1229] Which of the following is ethoxyethane? [1230] Which of the following is ethoxyethane? [1231] Propan-1-Ol which of the following is? [1232] Which of the following is Butan-1-Official Language? [1233] Which of the following is Butan-2-Official Language? [1234] Which of the following is 2-MethylPropan-1-Official Language? [1235] Which of the following is 2-MethylPropan-2-Official Language? [1236] Which of the following is Penton-1-Rajbhasha? [1237] Which of the following is Penton-2-Official Language? [1238] Penton-3-Ol which of the following is? [1239] Which of the following is 3-Methylbutan-1-Official Language? [1240] Which of the following is 2-Methylbutan-1-Official Language? [1241] Which of the following is 2-Methylbutan-2-Official Language? [1242] Which of the following is 3-Methylbutan-2-Official Language? [1243] Which of the following is 2,2-DimethylPropan-1-Official Language? [1244] Which of the following is 3,3-dimethylbutan-2-ol? [1245] Which of the following is 2,3-dimethylbutan-2-offical language? [1246] 3,3-Dimethylbutan-1-Which is the official language? [1247] 2,3-Dimethylbutan-1-Which is the official language? [1248] Which of the following is 2-ethylbutan-1-offical language? [1249] Which of the following is 2,2-dimethylbutan-1-offical language? [1250] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-3-Official Language? [1251] Which of the following is 2-Methylpentan-3-Ol? [1252] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1253] Which of the following is 4-Methylpentan-1-Official Language? [1254] Which of the following is 4-Methylpentan-2-Official Language? [1255] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1256] Which of the following is 2-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1257] Joe Joe The following is Hexon-3-Ol? [1258] Hexon-2-Ol which of the following is? [1259] Hexon-1-Ol Which of the following is? [1260] Which of the following is 2-methoxybutane? [1261] Which of the following is 1-methoxybutane? [1262] Which of the following is 2-methoxypropane? [1263] Which of the following is 1-methoxypropane? [1264] Which of the following is ethoxyethane? [1265] Which of the following is ethoxyethane? [1266] Propan-2-Ol which of the following is? [1267] Which of the following is 4-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1268] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1269] Which of the following is 2-Methylpentan-2-Ol? [1270] Which of the following is 4-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1271] Which of the following is 3-Methylpentan-1-Ol? [1272] 3-Methylpentan-1-Ol 3-Methylhexon-1-Ol 4-Methylhexon-1-Ol 4-Methylpentan-1-Ol who is the right name? [1273] Hepton-1-Ol Hexon-1-Ol Penton-1-Ol 5-Methylpentan-1-Ol Which is the correct name? [1274] 1-methoxy-2-methylpropan-2-methoxy-1-methoxy-2-methoxy-2-methylpropan-1-is the right name for ol? [1275] 1-ethoxy-2-methylpropan-2-methoxy-2-methylpropan-1-methoxy-2-ethylpropan-1-methoxy-2-methylpropan-1-ol which is the right name? [1276] Propan-1-ol butanal-1-ol butanol propol which is the right name? [1277] Methoxyethane methoxymethane athoxemene which is the correct name? [1278] Ethanol methanol ethanol alcohol which is the correct name? [1279] Ethanol hydroxyethane methyl methanol which is the correct name? [1280] Propan-2-ol propol butan-2-ol butanol which is the correct name? [1281] Is ethoxyethane the correct name for ethoxyethane ethoxyethane? [1282] Methoxyethane atoxymethane atoxyethane methoxyethane which is the correct name? [1283] Propol 1-Methylpropan-1-Ol butan-1-ol propan-1-ol which is the correct name? [1284] Methoxemethane atoxymethane methoxyethane ethoxyethane which is the correct name? [1285] Ethanol ethanol methylol methanol which is the correct name? [1286] Ethanol Methanol Methanol-1-Ol Methanol Methyl Which is the correct name? [1287] 2-Methylthalethanol Propanol Butan-2-Ol Propan-2-Ol which is the correct name? [1288] Methoxyethane athoxyethane methoxymethane ethoxymethane which is the correct name? [1289] Methoxyethane ethoxyethane ethoxymethane which is the correct name? [1290] Chloroethanol 2-hydroxychloroethane 2-chloroethane ethanol chloride which is the correct name? [1291] 1-chloropropan-2-ol 2-chloropropan-1-ol 1-chloropropan-1-ol 2-chloropropan-1-ol which is the right name? [1292] 3-chloropropan-1-ol 1-chloropropan-3-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol 1-chlorobutan-3-ol which is the right name? [1293] 2-chloropropan-2-ol 1-chloropropan-2-ol 3-chloropropan-2-ol 1-chlorobutan-2-ol for which is the right name? [1294] 3-chloropropan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 2-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol which is the right name? [1295] 3-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol which is the right name? [1296] 4-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol which is the right name? [1297] 4-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol 3-chlorobutan-1-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol for which is the right name? [1298] 2-chlorobutan-3-ol 3-chlorobutan-3-ol 3-chlorobutan-2-ol 2-chlorobutan-2-ol for which is the right name? [1299] 2-Chlorobutan-3-Ol 1-Chlorobutan-2-Ol 1-Chlorobutan-3-Ol 4-Chlorobutan-2-Rajbhasha which is the correct name? [1300] 1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol 2-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol 2-chloro-1-methylpropan-2-ol 1-chloro-1-methylpropan-2-ol for what is the right name? [1301] 1-chloro-1-methylpropan-1-ol 2-chloro-2-methylpropan-1-ol 1-chloro-1-methylpropan-2-ol 2-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol which is the right name for Ol? [1302] 1-chloro-2-methylpropan-3-ol 2-chloro-3-methylpropan-1-ol 3-chloro-2-methylpropan-1-ol 3-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol ether two alkyl or isle groups are compounds bonded to oxygen atoms, As in Formula R1-O-R2. An attribute in the Ether functional group is not the IUPAC naming suffix, so it is necessary to designate it as a sub-specific one. To do so, the common alkoxy sub-below are the names derived from its alkyl component (below): Alkoxy Group name ALCOXI Group name CH3-methyl CH3O-methoxy CH3CH2-ethyl CH3CH2O-Ethoxy (CH3) 2CH-isopyl (below), (CH3) 2CHO-isopropoxy (CH3) 3C-tert-Butyl (CH3) 3CO-tert-Butoxy C6H5-Phenoxy C6H5O-Phenoxy Ether can be named as a separate word each of the two carbon groups followed by a space and word ether. -OR group can also be named as a sub-existing using the group name, alcox example \(\PageIndex{1}\)) CH3-CH2-O-CH3 called ethyl methyl ether or methoxyethane. The small, small alkyl group becomes the Alkoxy substituent. The big, tall alkyl group side becomes the alca base name. Each alkyl group on each side of oxygen is counted separately. The carbon closest to oxen is given a numbering priority. Alkoxy side (small side) has -oxy ending with its corresponding alkyl group. For example, CH3CH2CH2CH2CH2-O-CH2CH2CH3 is 1-propoxypropan-1-ol. If there is CIS or trans stereochemistry, the same rule still applies. Example \(\PageIndex{2}\)) \(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3\), ethyl ether (sometimes referred to only as ether) \(\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3\), ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (glyme). Practice \(\PageIndex{2}\)) Try to name the following compounds using these conventions: JJ Try to draw structures for the following compounds: 2-Pentyl Ether J1-(2-Propoxy) Cyclopentane J Simple Ether Are given common names in which oxygen-bound alkyl groups are named in alphabetical order described in order by the word ether. Top left example IUPAC name Under shows the common name in blue. There are many simple ether symmetrical, with two alkyl substituents similar. These are As dialkyl ether. Anisol (try naming anesole by the other two conventions. JJ 1,2-epoxyethane, ethylene oxide, dimethylene oxide, oxyclophane, furan (this compound is fragrant) tetrahydrofuran oxycyclopentane, 1,4-epoxybutane, Tetramethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxycyclohexane exercise \(\PageIndex{3}\)) Try to draw structures for the following compounds: 3-bromonitro 2-methoxypropan-1-yl 3-ethylfuran J in cyclic ether (heterocyc), replaced with one or more carbon oxygen. Often, it is called heterotom, when carbon is replaced by an atom other than oxygen or carbon or hydrogen. In this case, the stem is called oxycyclohexane, where the prefix oxa is an indicator of the replacement of carbon by oxygen in the ring. These compounds start at oxygen numbered and continue around the ring. For example, if there is a sub-replacement alcohol, alcohol has a high priority. However, if a sub-replacement is a halide, ether has a high priority. Alcohol is a high priority if there is both alcohol group and halide. Numbering starts with the end which is the nearest high priority sub-closest. There are ethers that have many ethereal groups called cyclic polyethers or crown ethers. They have also been named using the IUPAC system. The sulfur analogue (R-S-R') of ether is called sulfide, for example, (CH3) 3C-S-CH3 tert-butyl is methyl sulfide. Sulfides are chemically more reactive than ether, reflecting greater nucleophilicity of sulfur relative to oxygen. References Schore, Neil E. and Vollhardt, of Peter C. Organic Chemistry: Structure and Function. New York: Bleyer, Brennan, 2007. Winter, Arthur. Biological chemistry for dummy. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley, 2005. Pellegrini, Frank. Rocks QuickReview Organic Chemistry II. Foster City, CA: Ville, 2000 The following ether name: (Answer to the problems above: 1. Diethyl Ether; 2. 2-ethoxy-2-methyl-1-propane; 3. CIS-1-atoxy-2-methoxycyclohexane; 4. 1-ethoxy-1-methylcyclohexane; 5. Oxycyclohexane; 6. 2,2-Dimethyloxycyclohexane) Contributor

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