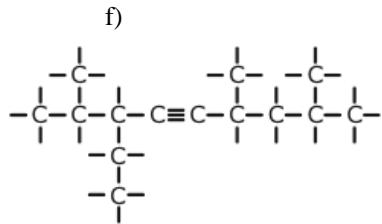
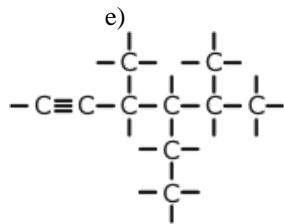
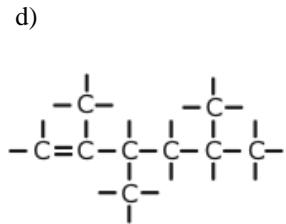


## Worksheet 5: Alkenes and Alkynes

1. Draw a structural formula for each name given.

a) 1-pentene	d) 2-octene
b) 2-pentene	e) 4-octyne
c) 3-hexyne	f) 2-butene

2. Write a IUPAC name for each alkene or alkyne.

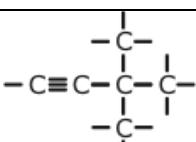
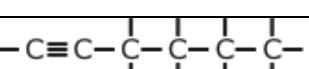


3. For the molecular formula  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$  draw and name all of the possible non-cyclic structural isomers.

4. For each compound, provide:

- i) the IUPAC name or the structural formula
- ii) the molecular formula
- iii) the class of hydrocarbon (alkane, alkene, or alkyne)
- iv) draw the structural formula and name one structural isomer

a) a) 4-methyl-1-pentyne	b) dimethylpropane
c)	d)

e) 2,2-dimethylbutane	f) 3-ethyl-2,4-dimethyl-2-pentene
g) 3,3-dimethyl-1-pentyne	<p>h)</p> 
i)	<p>j)</p> 

5 Draw a complete structural formula for each hydrocarbon.

(a) 1-butyne	(c) 3,3-dimethyl-1-butyne
(b) 2,2-dimethyl-3-ethylpentane	(d) 2,3,5-trimethyl-1-octene

6. For each hydrocarbon, write the molecular formula and draw a structural diagram.



7. Classify each hydrocarbon as saturated or unsaturated

- (a) hexane      (b) cyclobutane      (c) 1-butyne      (d) propene

8. Draw and name three alkyne structural isomers for the formula C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.