Alcohols

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- An alcohol is a hydrocarbon derivative that contains a ***hydroxyl*** functional group.

IUPAC Names

3C- pentanol	9 C- nonanol
4C- butanol	10 C- decanol

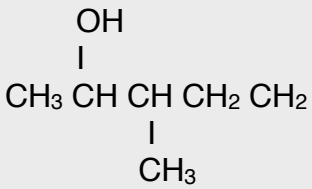
- The general formula for the series is

R-OH

Naming Alcohols

1) Identify the base number of carbons.
   - The base is the longest continuous chain of carbons that contains the hydroxyl group.
   - Use the number of carbons as a prefix before the suffix **-ol**
2) When numbering, the hydroxyl takes priority for the lowest carbon.
3) Specify the position of the hydroxyl group using a number separated by dashes directly in front of the -ol suffix.
4) Name any additional side chains and identify their positions using numbers.

Example:



Answer: 3-methylpentan-2-ol

Drawing Alcohols

1) Start by drawing the base chain. Draw the number of carbons as indicated by the prefix.
2) Add any indicated double or triple bonds.
3) Add any indicated side chains, including the indicated hydroxyl group.
4) Saturated the remaining carbons

Example: 2-methylpentan-1-ol

Answer: