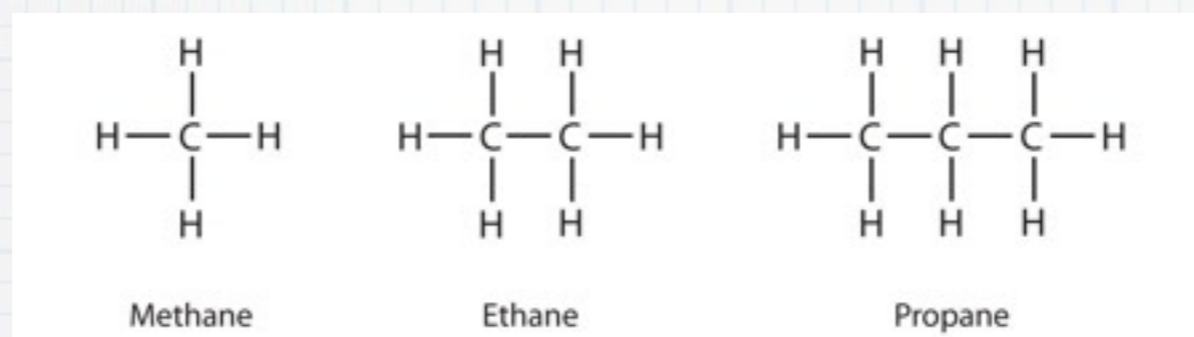


Organic Chemistry and Functional Groups

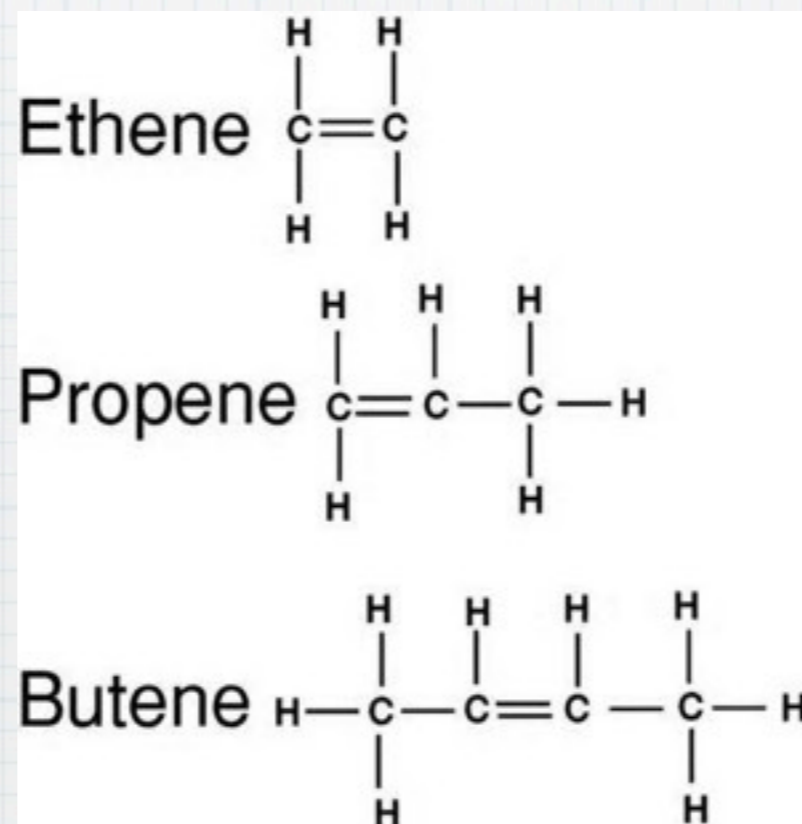
Organic Chemistry

- * **Organic Chemistry:** Studies carbon based compounds, hydrocarbons, and their derivatives.
- * **Hydrocarbons:** Consists entirely of carbon and hydrogen.

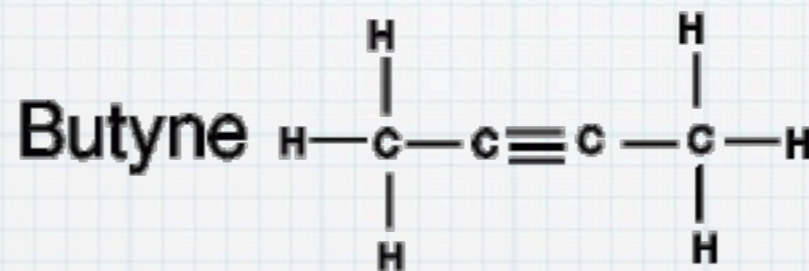
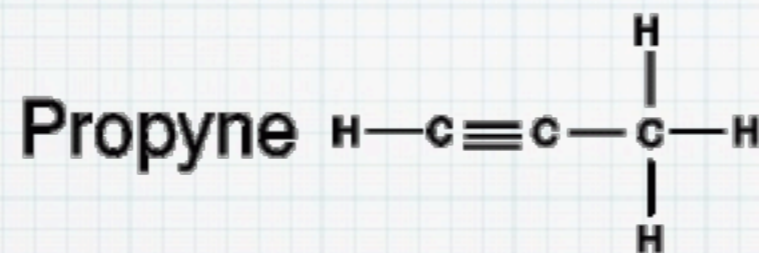
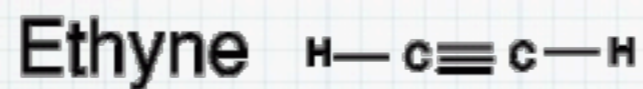
* Alkanes: Saturated chains



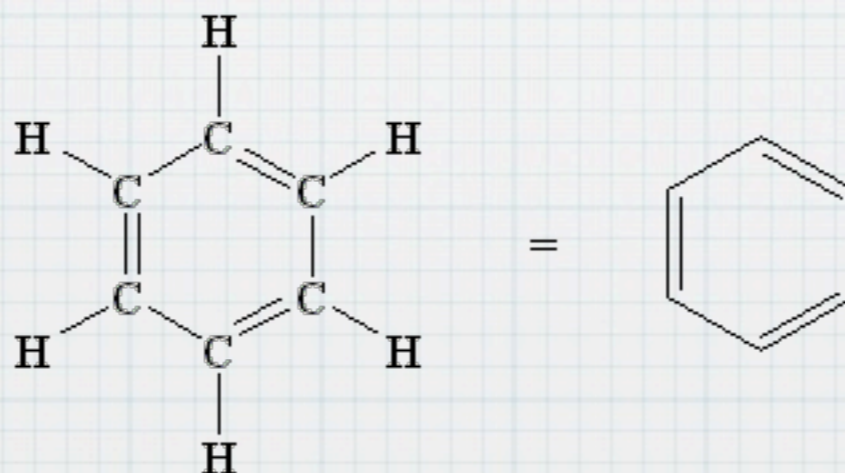
* Alkenes: Unsaturated chains, double bond



* Alkynes: Unsaturated chains, triple bonds



* Aromatic: aromatic ring



*** Hydrocarbons are considered to be non-polar molecules, and are insoluble in water.**

Functional Groups

- * **Functional Group:** specific arrangement in an organic compound that is capable of chemical reactions.

- * Why classify compounds according to functional group?
- * Compounds with similar functional groups undergo similar reactions.
- * Functional group will react the same, regardless of size or position.

* There are several types of functional groups. However, for the purpose of this unit, we will be discussing eight (8):

* Hydroxyl

* Amino

* Carboxyl

* Methyl

* Aldehyde

* Sulfhydryl

* Ketone

* Phosphate