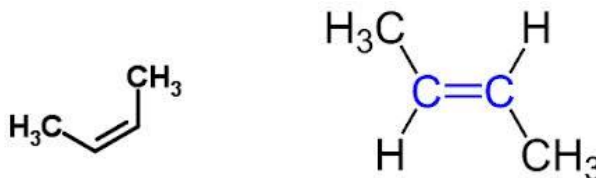


Alenes and Alkynes

A. Alkenes

- have at least one double bond (C=C)
- general formula: C_nH_{2n}
- there must be a minimum of 2 carbons
- use the same prefixes as for alkanes
- change the ending to 'ene'
- indicate the location of the bond by assigning the carbon backbone (parent chain) numbers
- the numbering begins closest to the double bond

Example: 2-butene



B. Alkynes

- have one triple bond (C≡C)
- general formula: C_nH_{2n-2}
- there must be a minimum of 2 carbons
- use the same prefixes and numbering as for alkanes and alkenes
- change the ending to 'yne'

Example: 4-octyne



C. Structural Isomers

- a compound that has the same molecular formula as another compound but a different molecular structure
 - Example: 1-butene and 2-butene

