

# VIDYAPEETH



BATCH CODE: 19-PJ301EA 2025

SUBJECT NAME: CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER NAME:

Organic chemistry IUPAC Nomenclature

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Lecture No.

03

By – Swapnil Sir



# Today's Goal

Subtopic

I.U.P.A.C. nomenclature

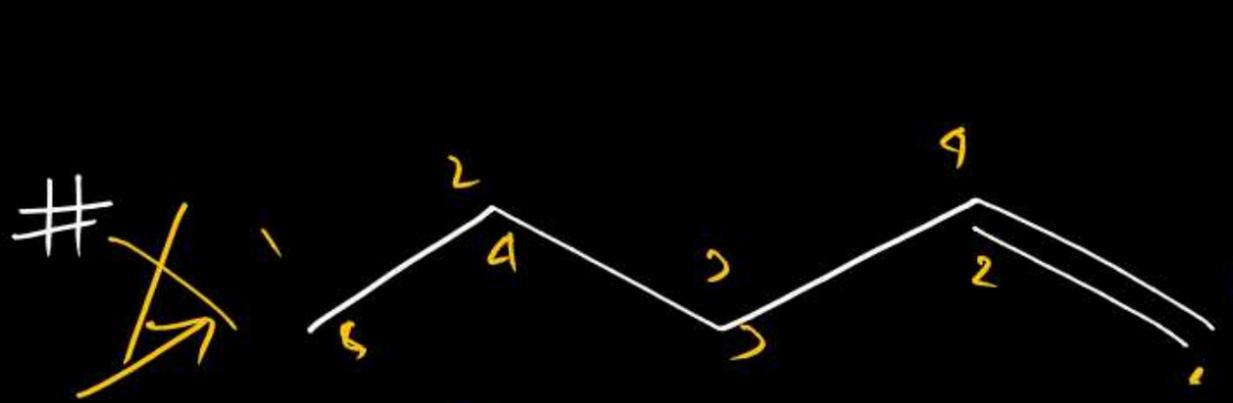
→ Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

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# # Saturated Hydrocarbons



# Unsaturated Hydrocarbons  $\Rightarrow$  <sup>ene</sup> double bond or <sup>yne</sup> triple bond or both present in molecule

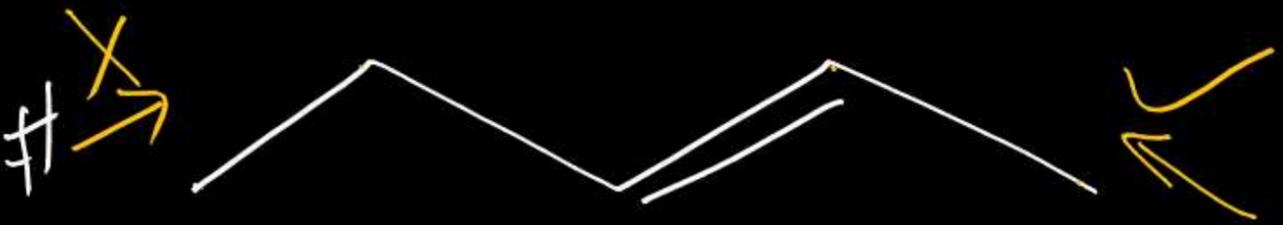


Pent-1-ene

# Always mention unsaturation position while writing S-I name

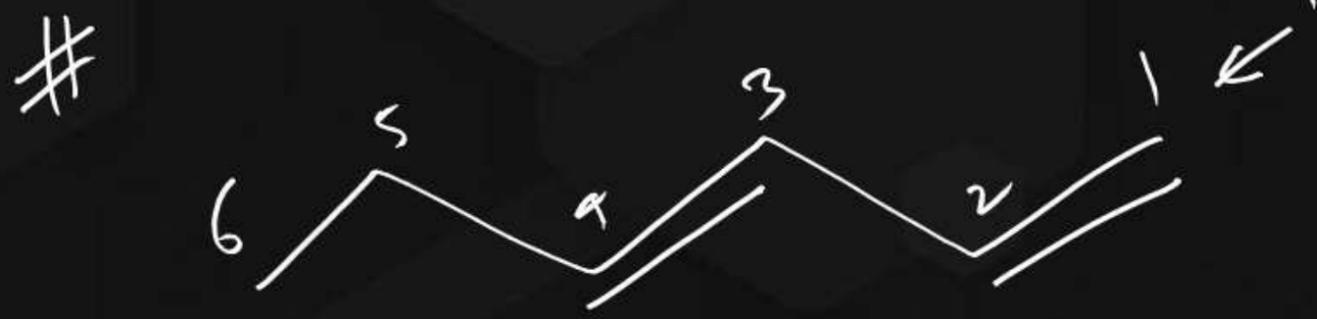
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# follow F.P.D. { Assign lowest position }

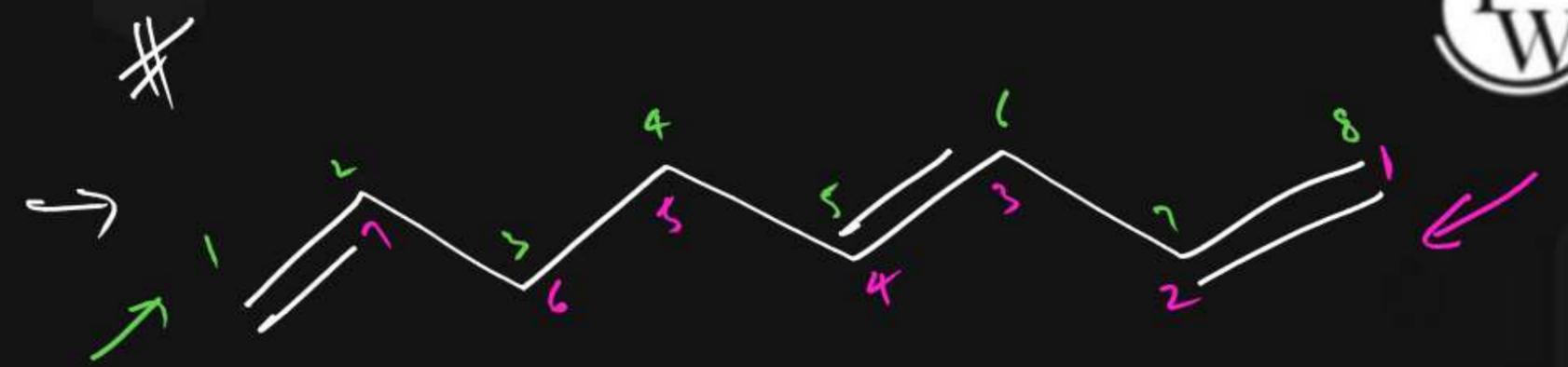


Pent-2-ene

then follow lowest sum of rule



Hex-1,3-diene



FPD

F.P.D. Same

lowest sum

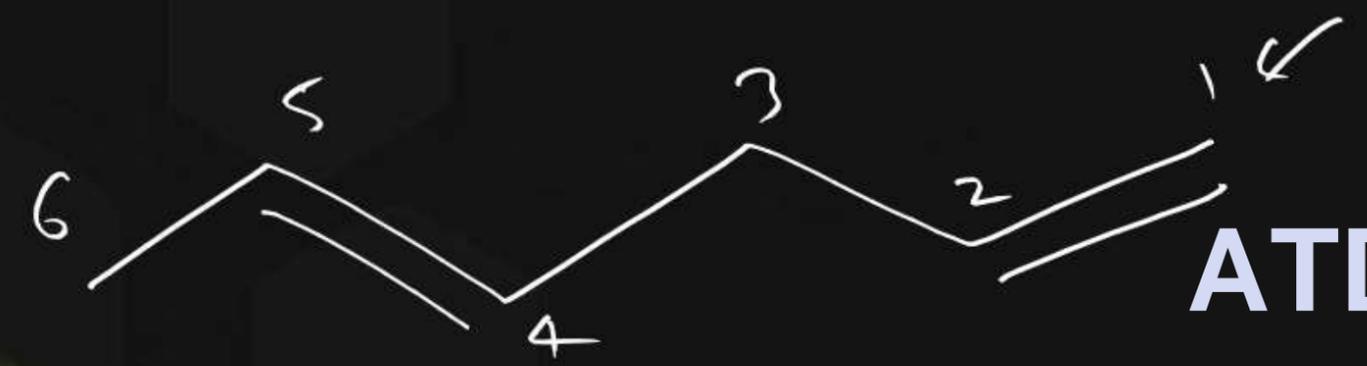
$$1 + 5 + 7$$

||  
B X

$$1 + 3 + 7$$

||  
|| ✓

Oct-1,3,7-triene



Hex-1,4-diene

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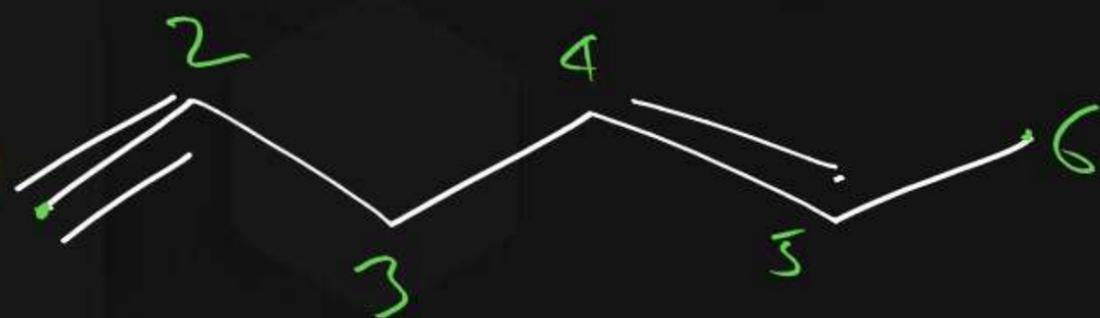


# Combination



Hex-1-ene-5-yne

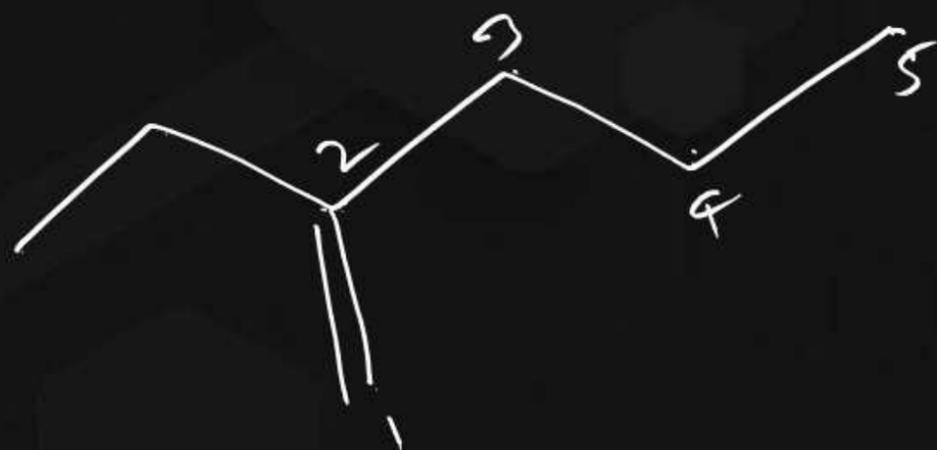
# If = &  $\equiv$  present  
F.P.D. same from either side  
 than preference given to = over  $\equiv$



Hex-4-ene-1-yne

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#



2-ethylpent-1-ene

# to find longest chain  
select the chain which  
contain maximum number  
of unsaturation.

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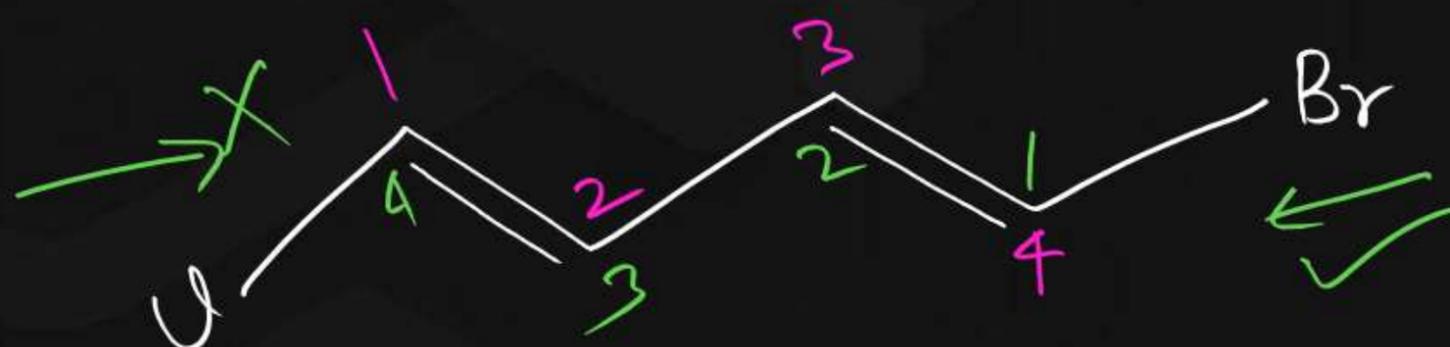
#



2,4-diethylpent-1,4-diene



#



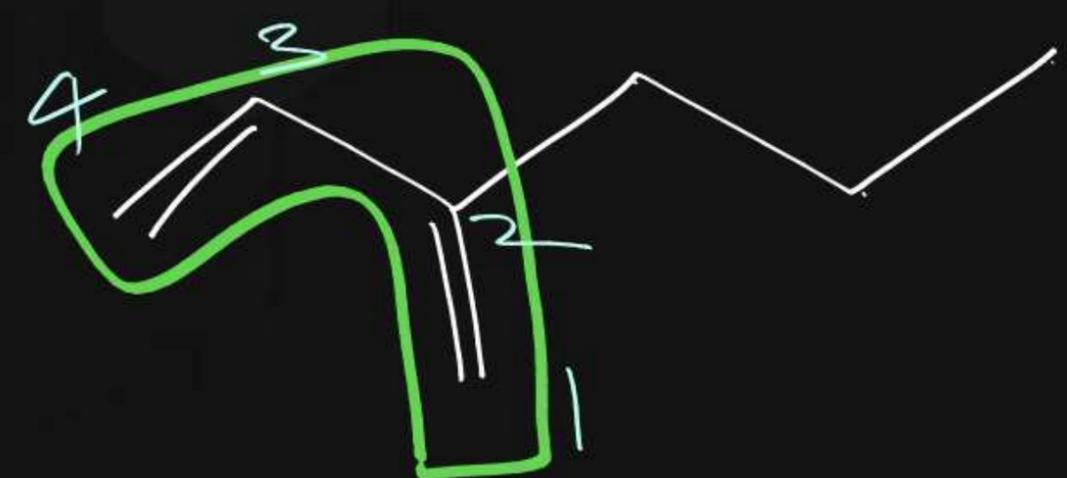
→ #1 F.P.D. (same)

# Start numbering from the side of substitution alphabetical preference

1-bromo-4-chlorobut-1,3-diene

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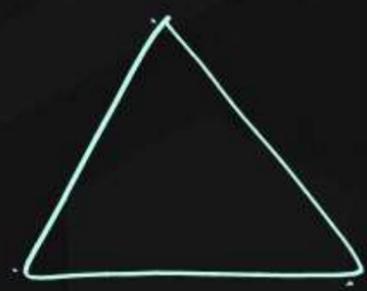
#



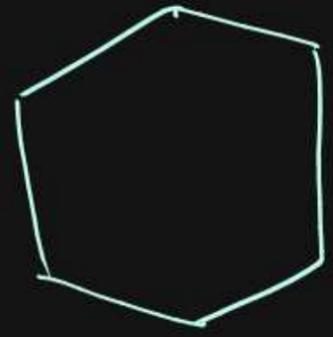
2-n-propylbut-1,3-diene

# Cyclic

Use prefix Cyclo



CycloPropane



cycloHexane

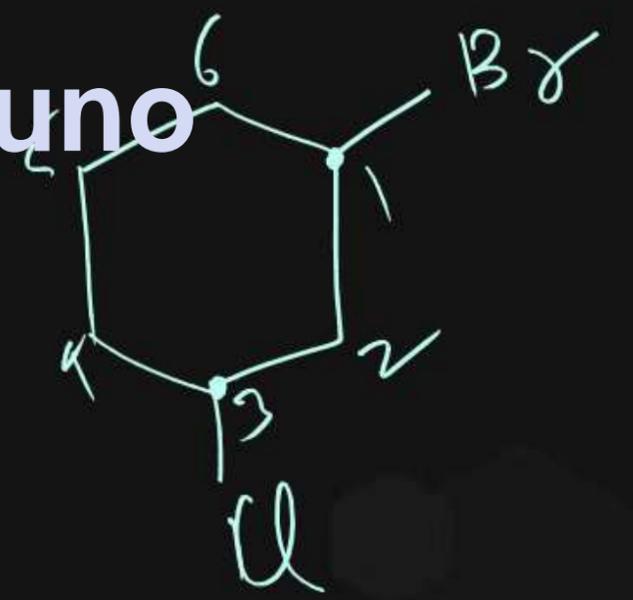


CycloButane



CycloPentane

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{ Alphabetically }

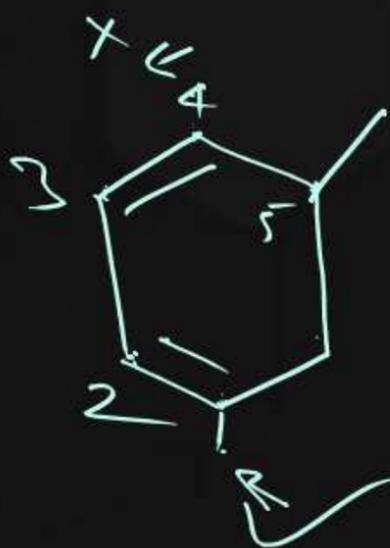
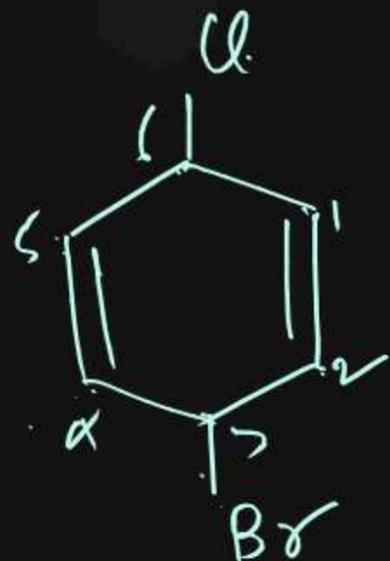
1-bromo-3-chloro cyclohexane



#



3-bromocyclohex-1-ene

5-methylcyclohex-1,3-diene

3-bromo-6-chlorocyclohex-1,4-diene

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3-ethyl-1-methylcyclopent-1-ene

#

Cyclo and g



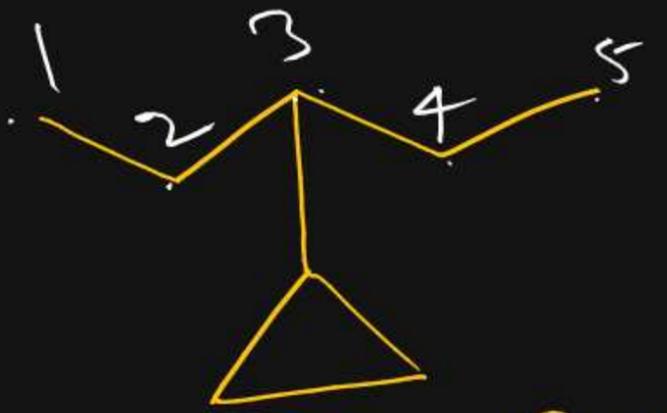
Case-I



Case-II



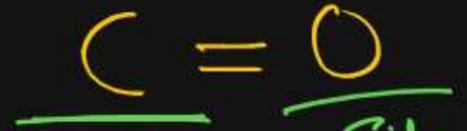
Case-III



main chain

side chain

methylcyclopropane



main chain      side chain

n-propylcyclopropane

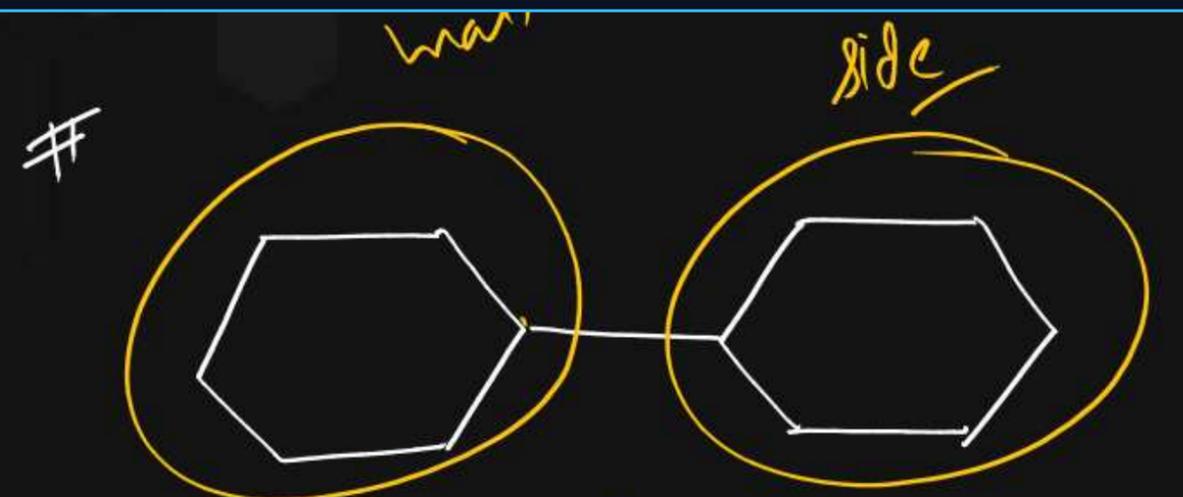


sidechain      main chain

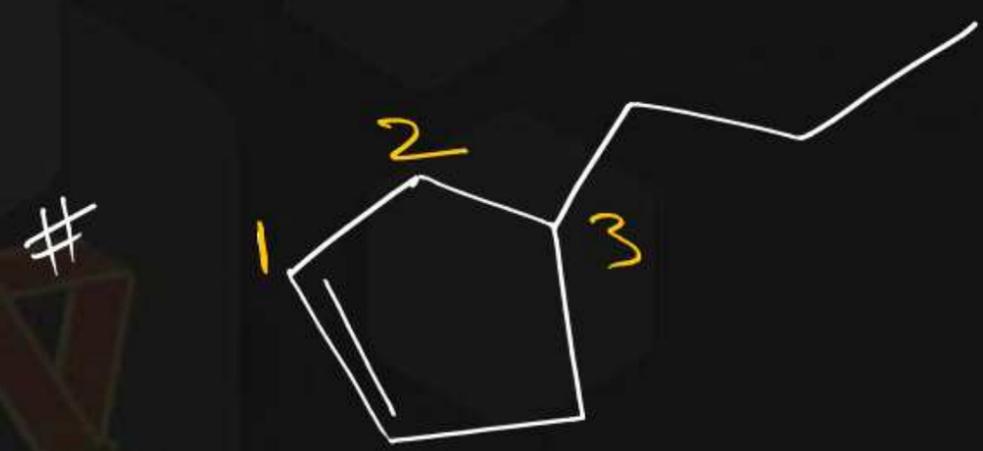
3-cyclopropylpentane



3-cyclobutylprop-1-ene

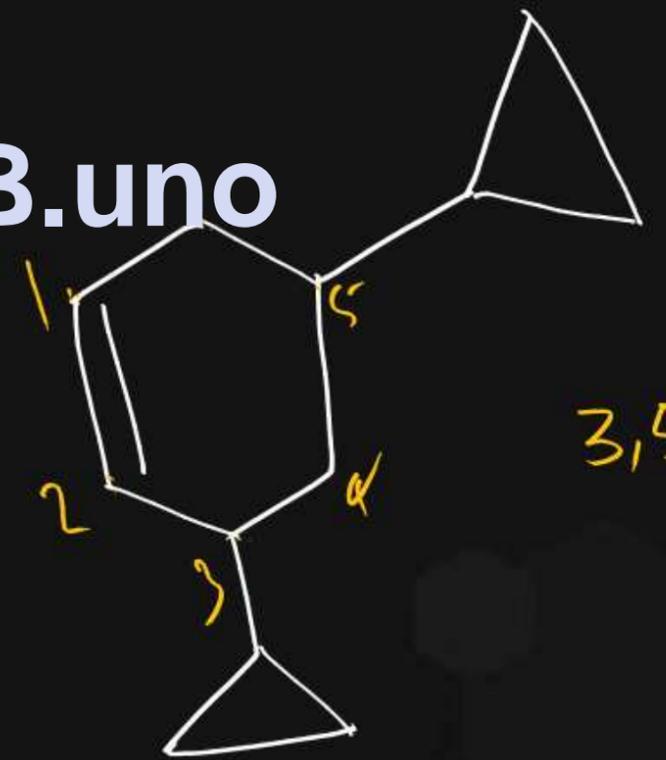


cyclohexylcyclohexane



3-n-propylcyclopent-1-ene

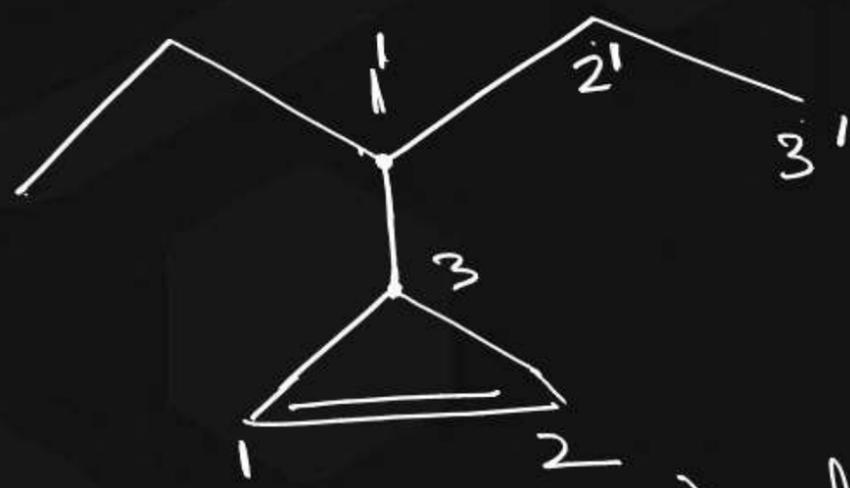
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3,5-dicyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene



#

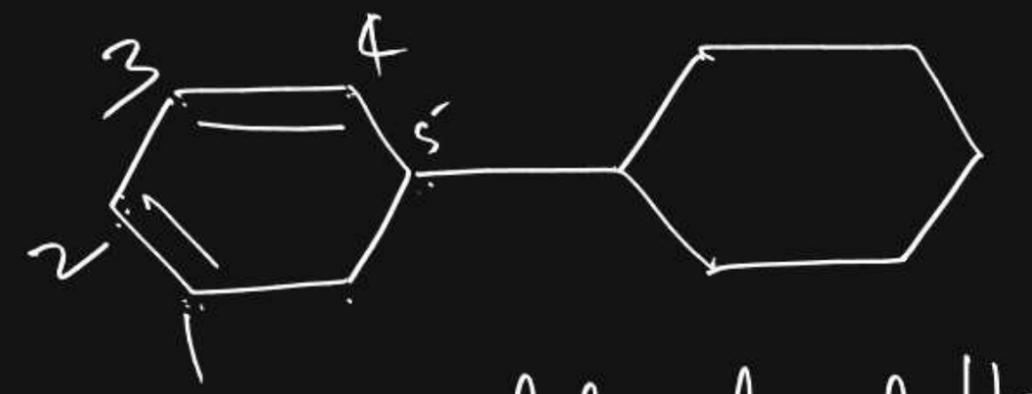


3-(1-ethylpropyl)cycloprop-1-ene

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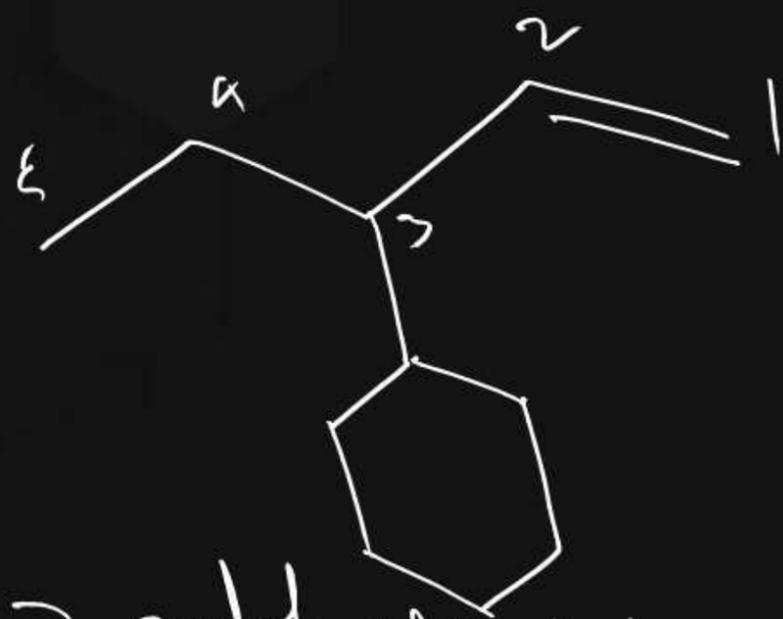
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#

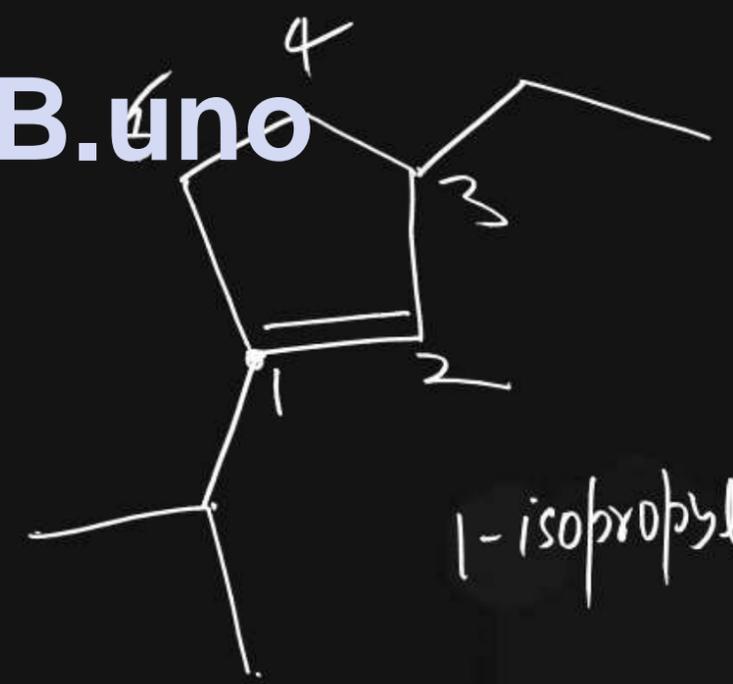


5-cyclohexylcyclohex-1,3-diene

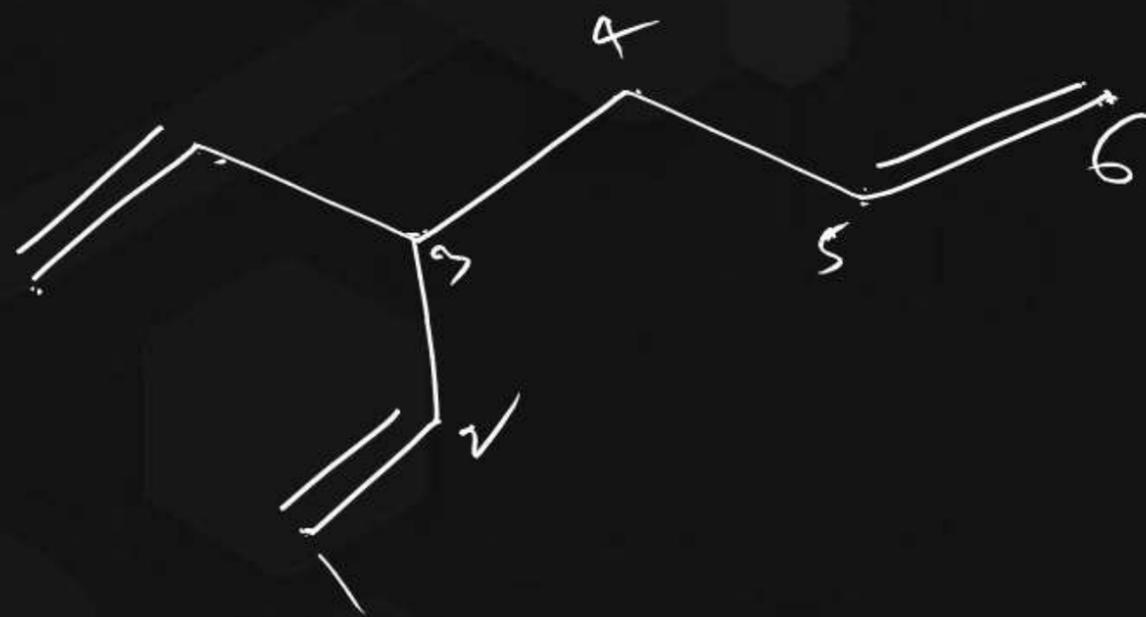
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3-cyclohexylpent-1-ene

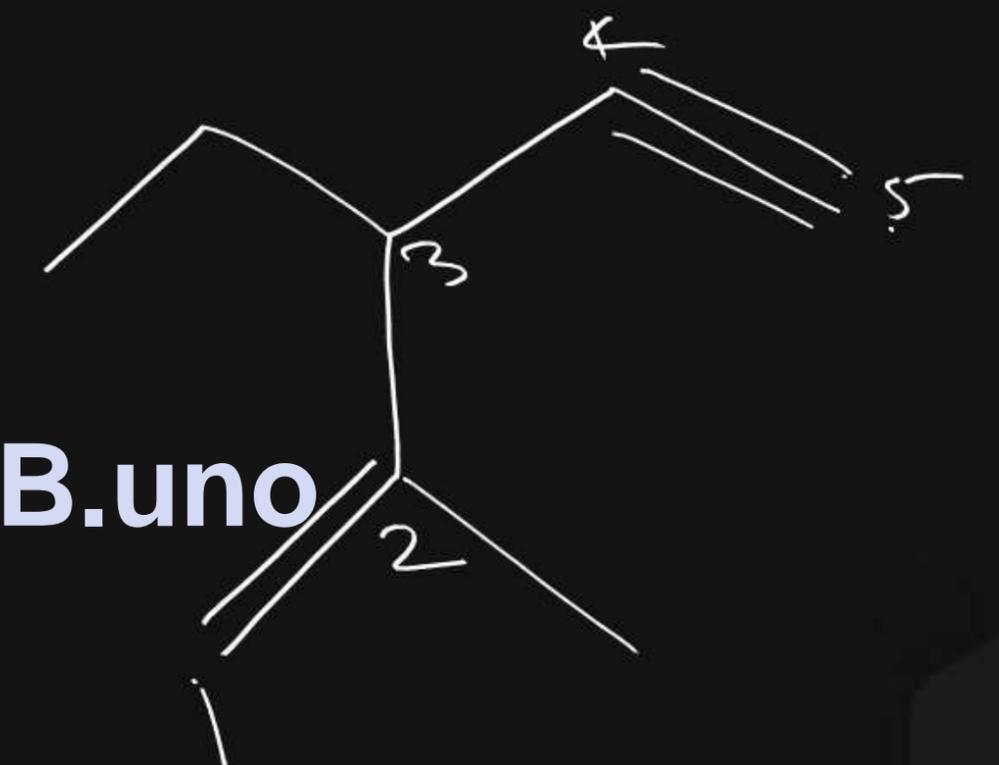


1-isopropyl-3-ethylcyclopent-1-ene



3-ethenylhex-1,5-diene

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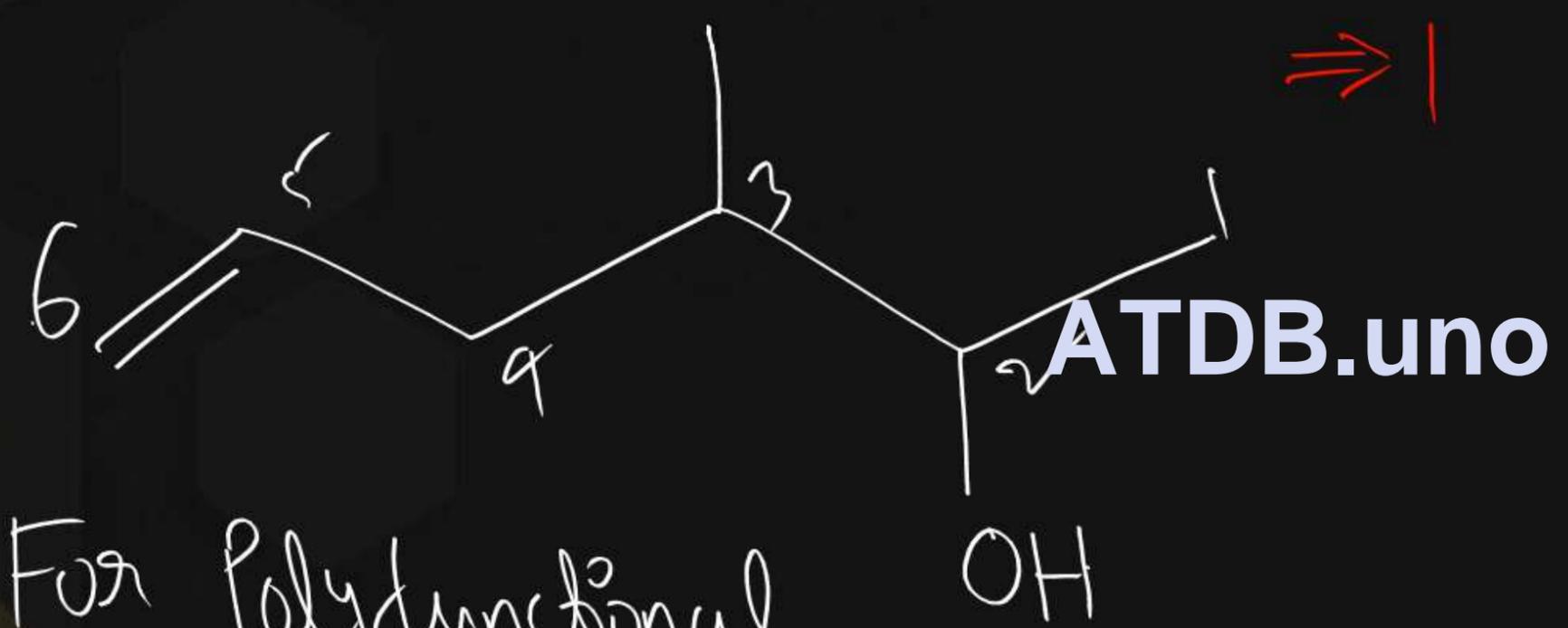
3-ethylpent-1-ene-4-yne



Functional group  $\Rightarrow$  (monofunctional) Suffix-II

FoPoDo

Suffix-II



For Polyfunctional

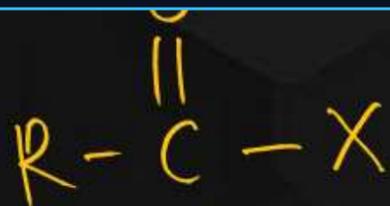
Refer to Seniority table  $\rightarrow$

FoPoDo



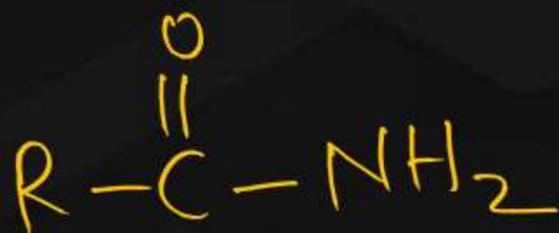


⑤



acid halide { acid chloride, acid bromide }

⑥



amide

⑦

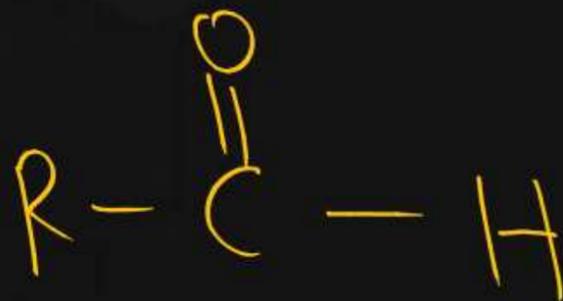


cyanide

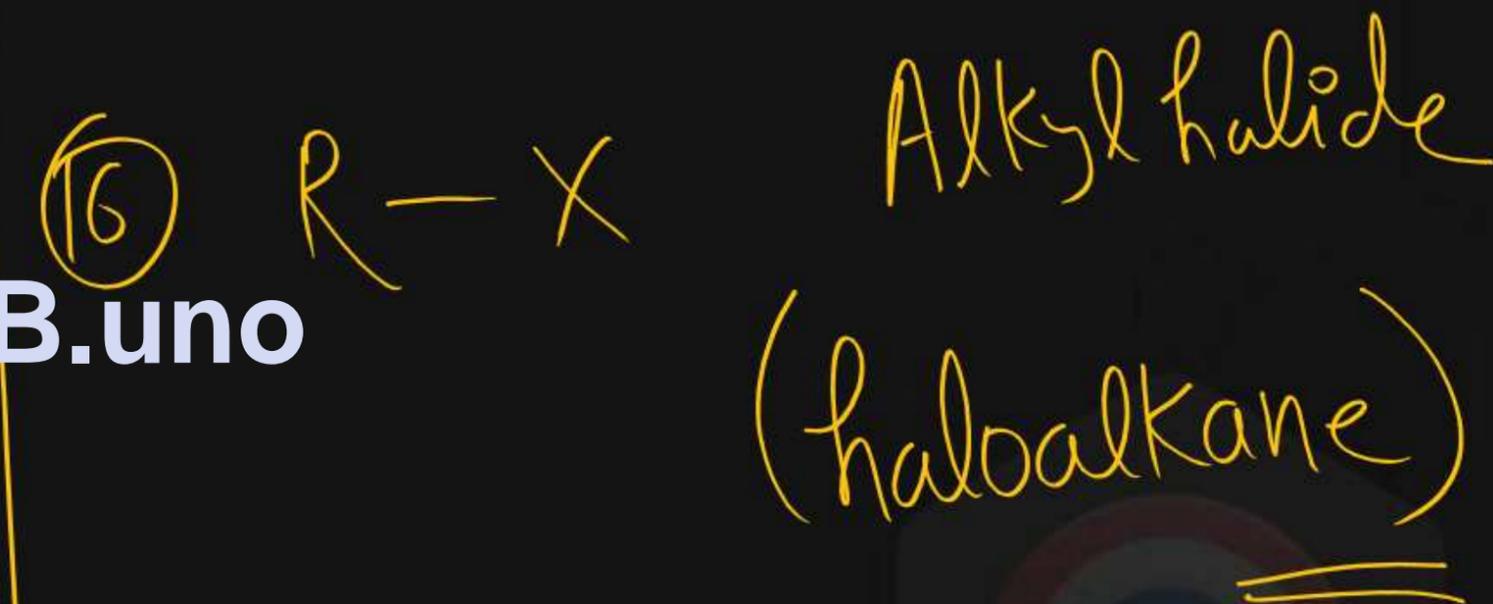
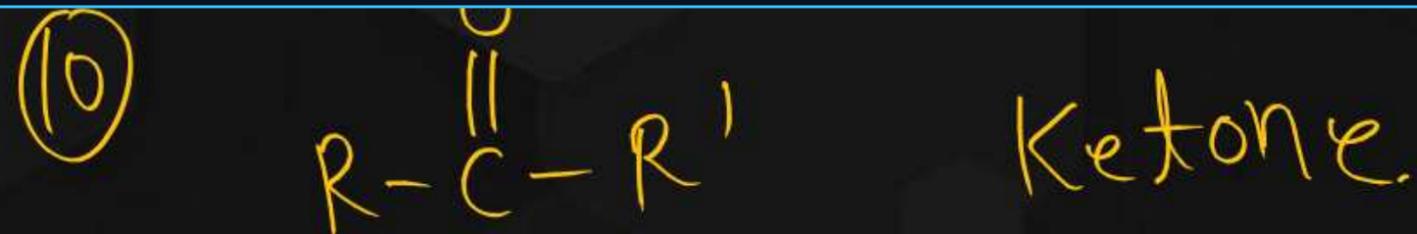
⑧

ATDB.uno  
Isocyanide

⑨



aldehyde

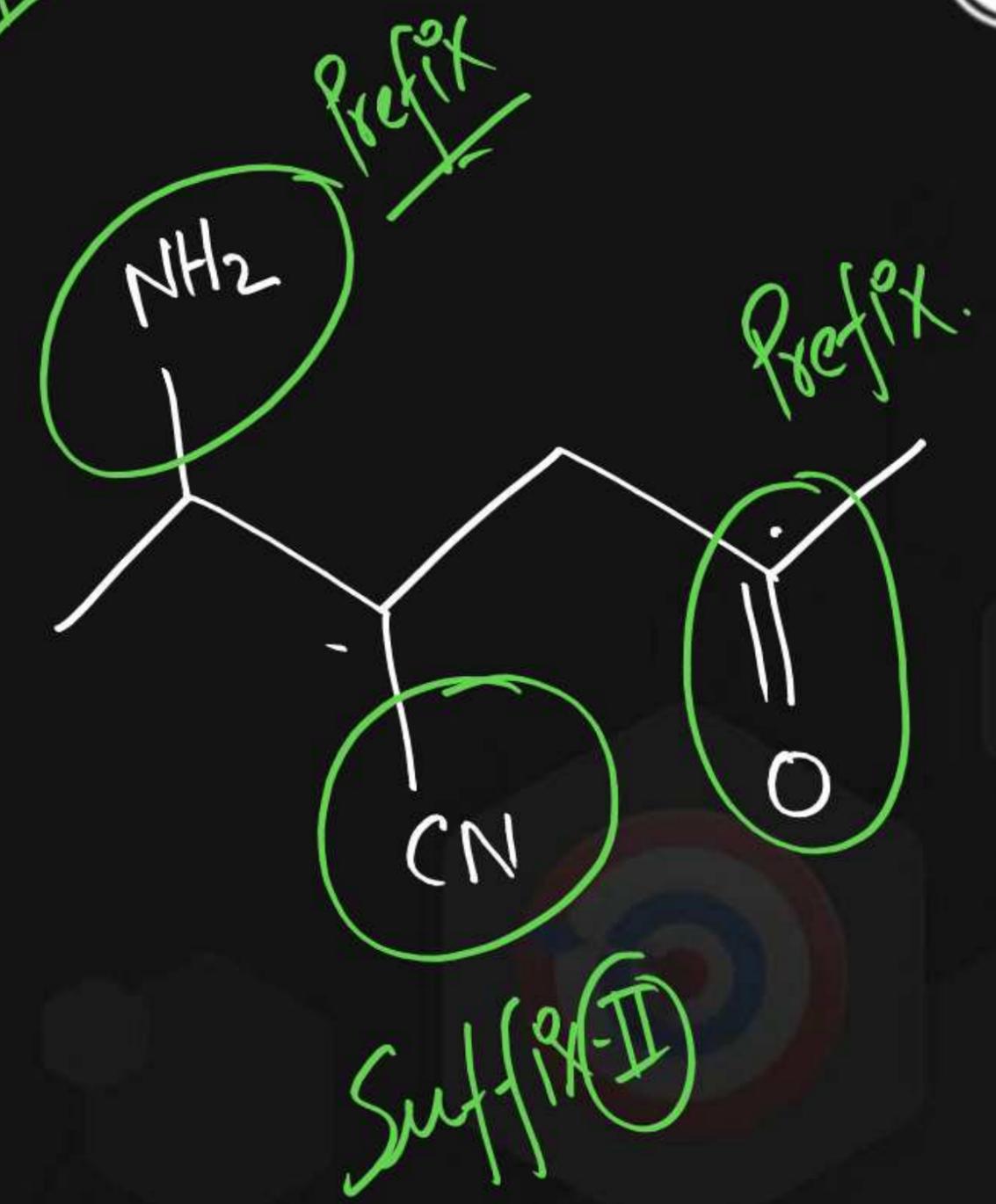
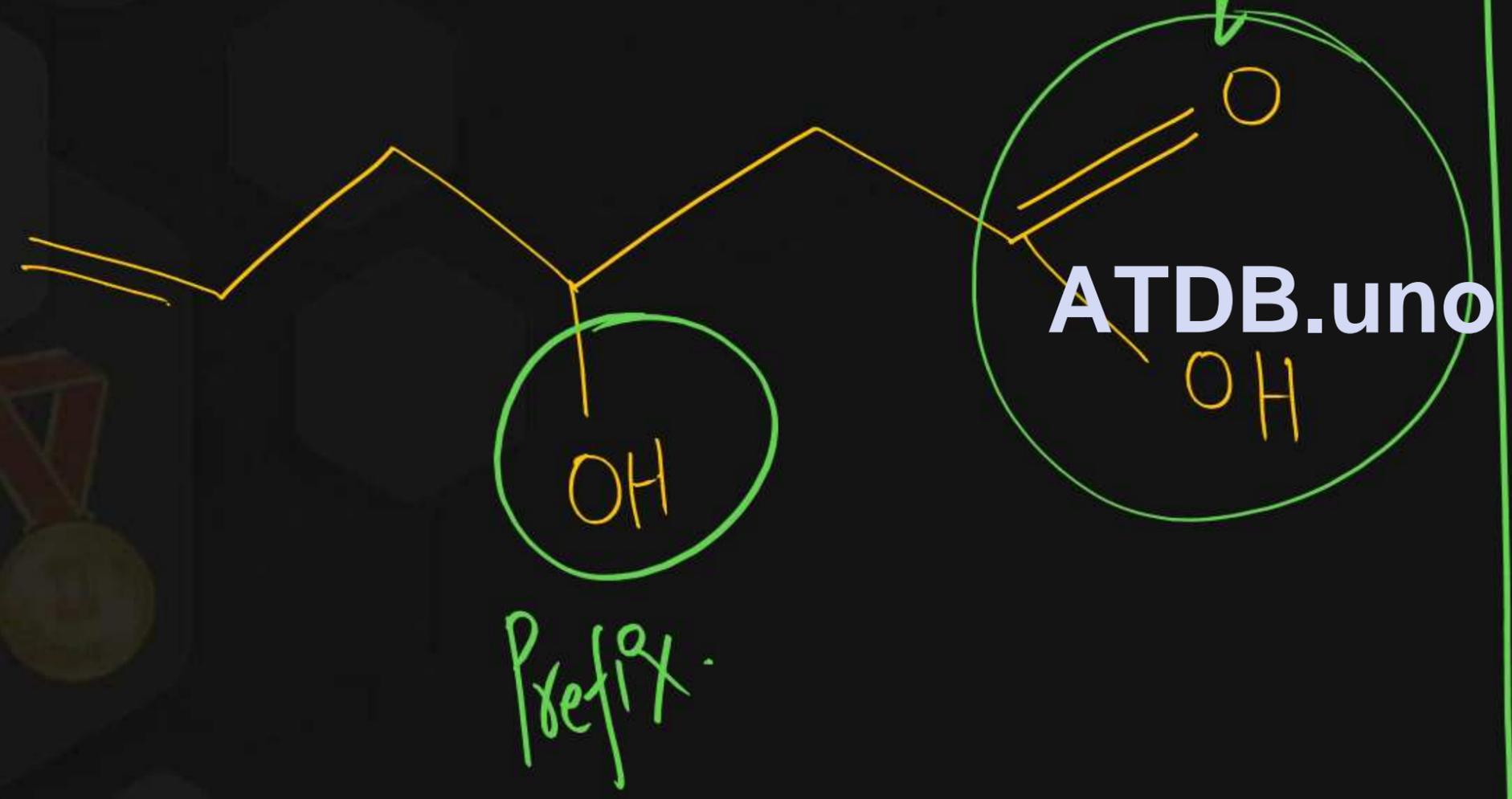


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# # Seniority table





#

F.P.D.

Non-1,5,7-triene

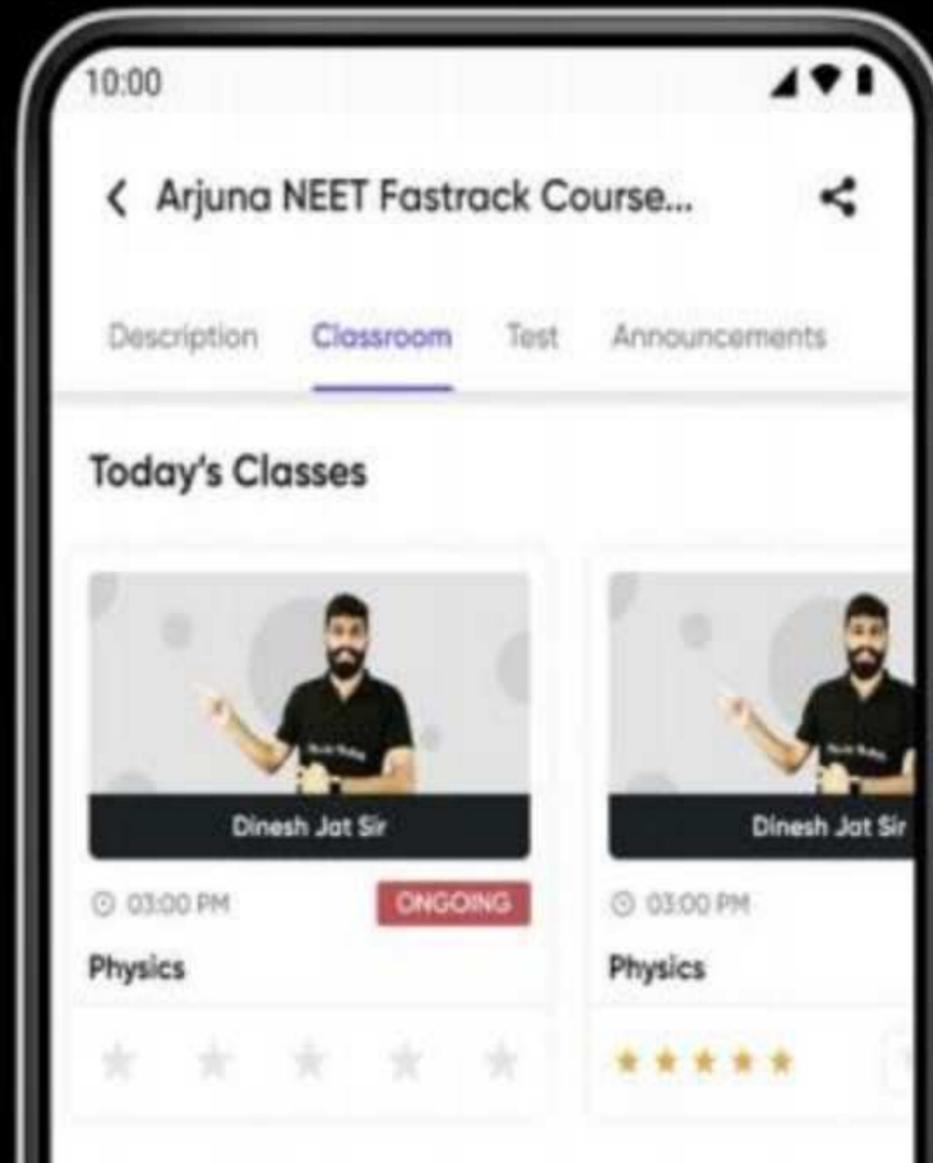
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Solve the DPP and check Solution



"SCAN" to join our "TELEGRAM" channel

**VIDYAPEETH**

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**WORK, POWER AND ENERGY**

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**DPP-1** (JAP/046)

[Introduction, Definition of work, work done by constant force, Area under force-displacement curve]

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<p>1. A particle moves from position <math>\vec{x}_1 = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}</math> to position <math>\vec{x}_2 = 14\hat{i} + 13\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}</math> under the action of force <math>-4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}</math> N. The work done by this force will be</p> <p>(A) 100 J (B) 50 J</p>	<p>(A) <math>8 \times 10^{-2}</math> joules (B) <math>16 \times 10^{-2}</math> joules (C) <math>4 \times 10^{-4}</math> joules</p>
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*Thank You!!!!*

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