CONCEPT: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

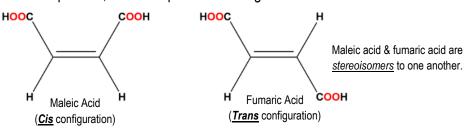
• Organic chemistry focuses on the structure, properties & reactions of ______-containing compounds.

□ Carbon makes up about 62% of the dry weight of the human body, showing its importance to life.

• Stereochemistry refers to the spatial _____ arrangement of atoms/molecules.

: same atomic composition, different spatial 3D arrangement.

EXAMPLE:



Configurations & Conformations

• Stereochemistry considers both a molecule's configuration & possible conformations.

□ Configuration: a 3D arrangement (only changed by breaking/reforming bonds).

□ *Conformations*: potentially______ 3D arrangements.

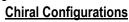
_ ____: a carbon in a molecule <u>bounded to four distinct chemical groups</u>.

☐ A chiral center can have one of two possible configurations (____ or ____).

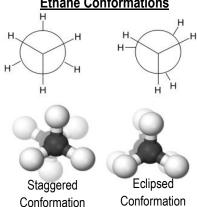
: same chiral molecules with opposite chiral configurations.

□ Enantiomers are *nonsuperimposable* mirror images that differ in chemical properties.

EXAMPLE: Label the configurations of the enantiomers below:



Ethane Conformations

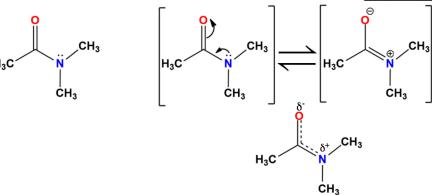


Resonance

• Resonance is the _____ of electrons within a molecule and has an energy stabilizing effect.

•Separate resonance structures are *not* actual transient states of the molecule & a is the best representation.

EXAMPLE:



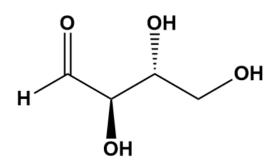
CONCEPT: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

PRACTICE: Determine the configuration of the following alkenes:

A) B)

PRACTICE: A) Identify the chirality centers in the molecule.

B) Determine the configuration of each chirality center.



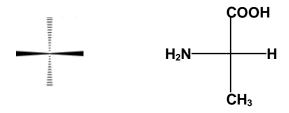
Fischer Projections

Projections: a molecular drawing style used commonly to portray chiral compounds.

☐ Horizontal bonds are all popping out of the page as ______.

□ Vertical bonds are all going into the page as _____.

EXAMPLE: Determine the R/S configuration of each chirality center in the Fischer projection below.



PRACTICE: Determine the R/S configuration of each chirality center in the Fischer projection below.

