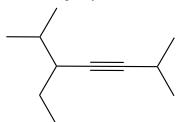
## **CONCEPT: NAMING ALKYNES**

- Recall: Alkynes possess a C—C \_\_\_\_\_ bond.
- Set of rules for naming alkynes are very similar to alkenes.
  - □ Modify ending from -ane to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - □ Alkynes do not possess \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ isomers.

location-<mark>substituent</mark>-location-parent-modifier

**EXAMPLE**: Determine systematic name of the following alkyne.



- STEP 1: Find the longest carbon chain (parent chain) and assign name according to the prefixes and modifier.
  - □ Parent chain should include a \_\_\_\_\_ bond and have \_\_\_\_ number of carbons.
  - □ If a tie between longest chains, choose chain with more substituents.
- **STEP 2:** Assign name to all the substituents.
- **STEP 3:** Start numbering the chain from the end closest to the \_\_\_\_\_ bond.
  - □ Assign location to \_\_\_\_\_ triple bonded carbon.
- **STEP 4-6:** Repeat from previous naming topic.

## **CONCEPT: NAMING ALKYNES**

**PRACTICE:** Give a systematic name for this molecule.

**PRACTICE:** Draw a structure for 4-ethyl-7-phenyl-2-heptyne.