



Doubt Clearing Session

Course on Nomenclature of Organic Compounds for Class XI

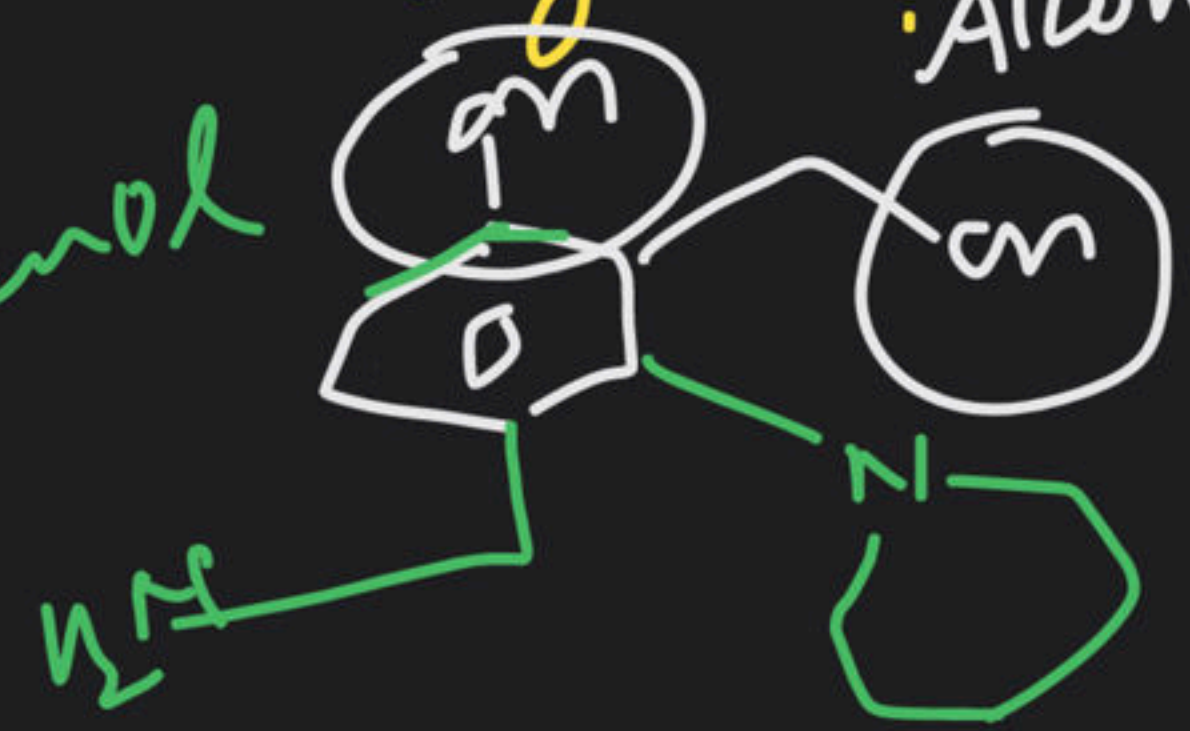
(iii), new

different f. group = 2 $\left(-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-OH \right. \& -OH \right)$

IND = 3

(iv) $\frac{2x+y}{x} + y = ?$ IND

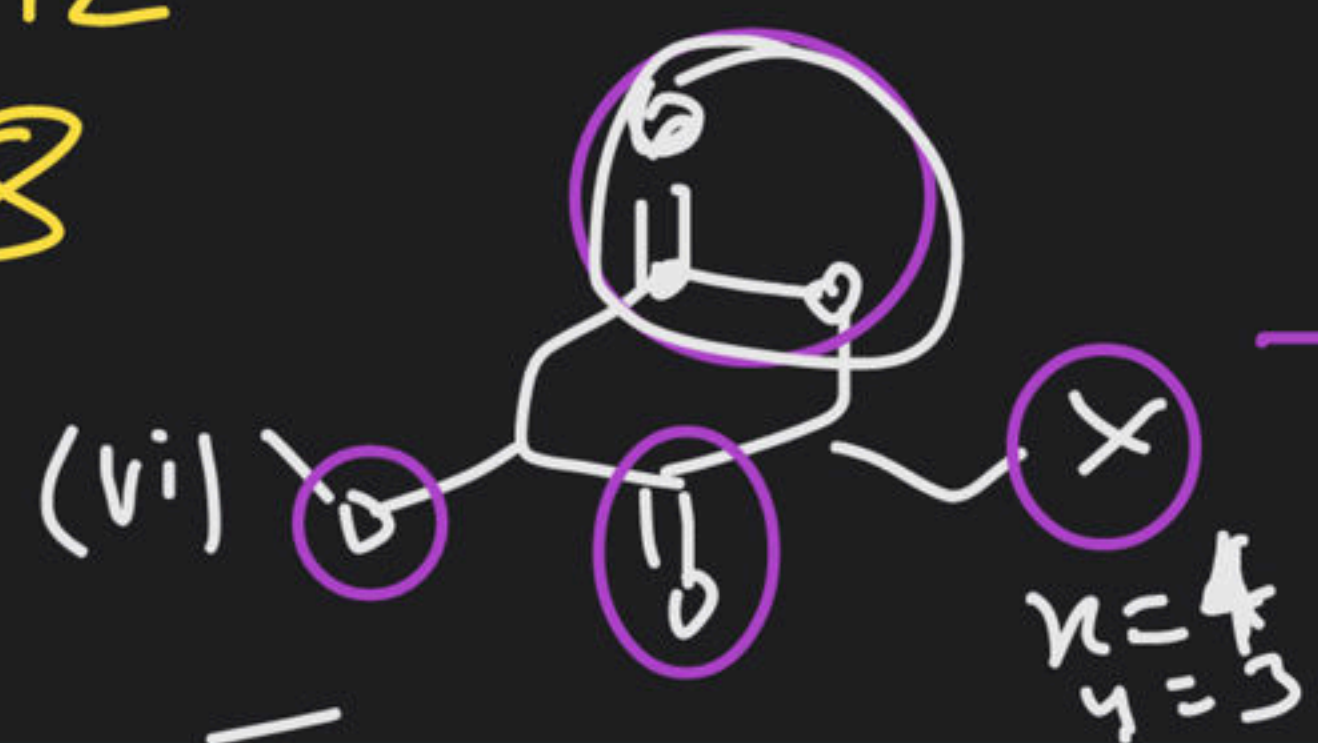
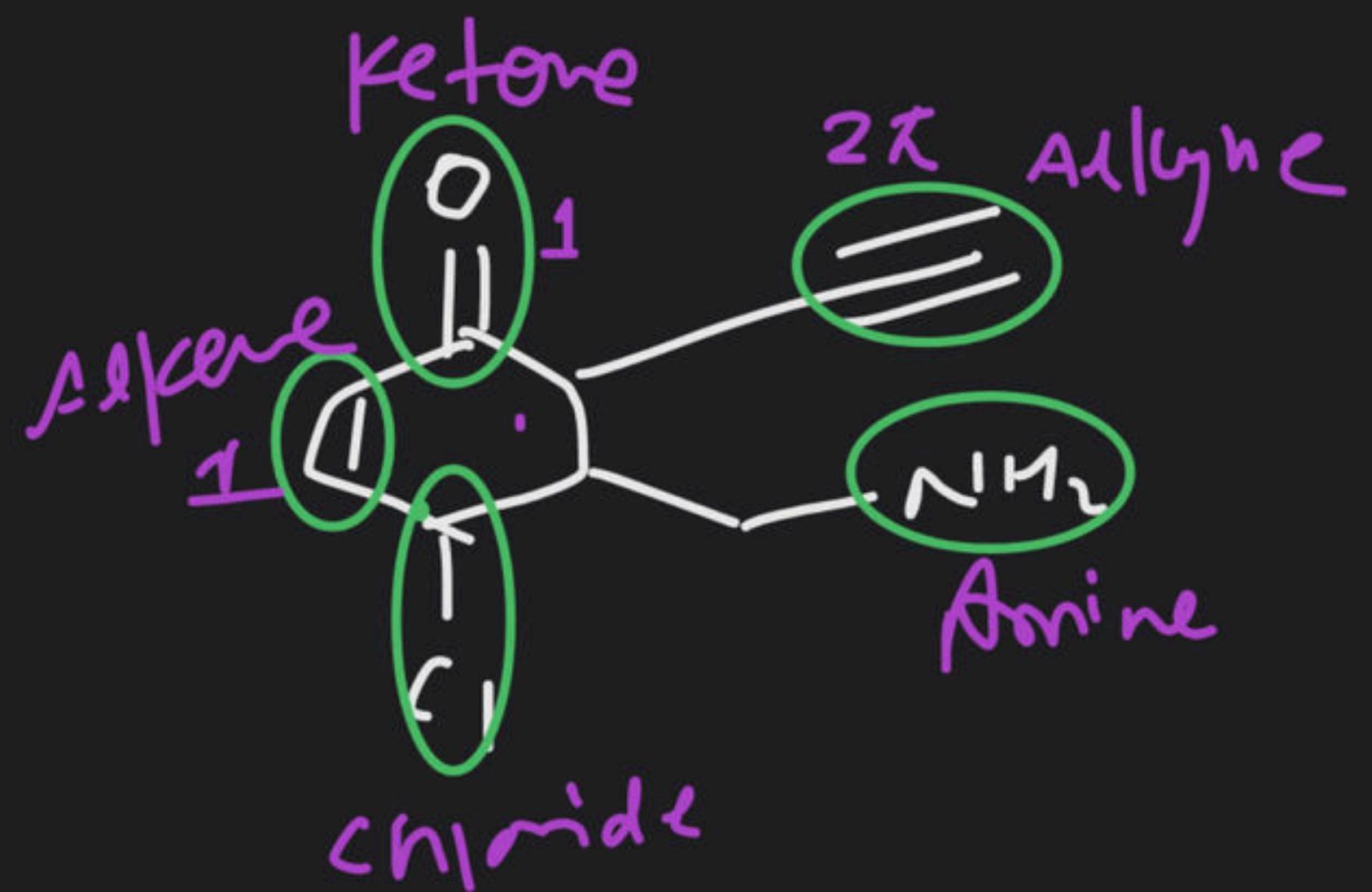
Phenol



Alcohol

- (A) 9
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 12
- (E) 8

(v) $x=4$
 $y=5$



$$\begin{array}{r} x=5 \\ y=5 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

Book :-

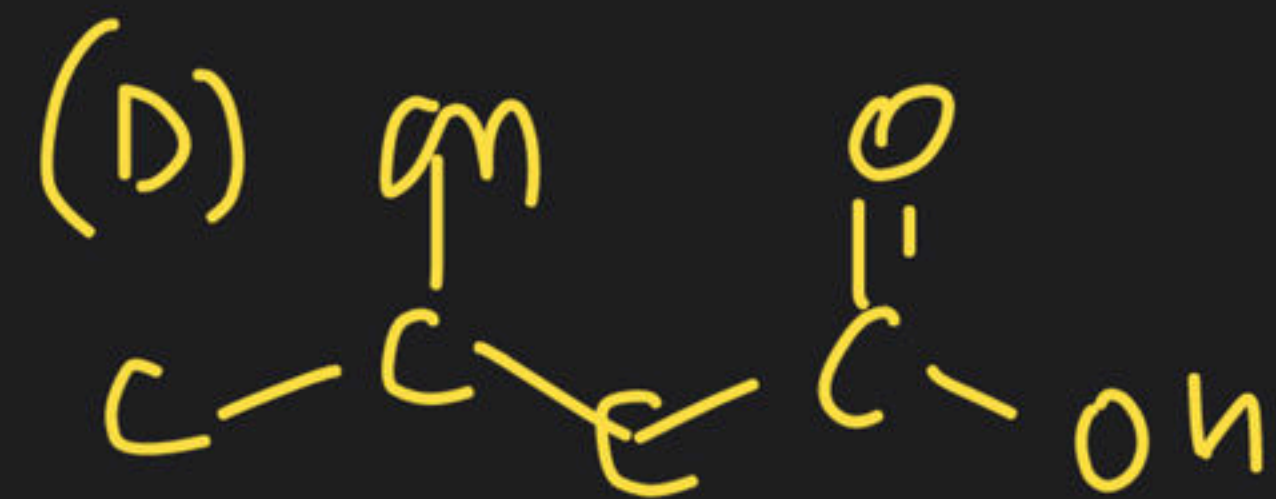
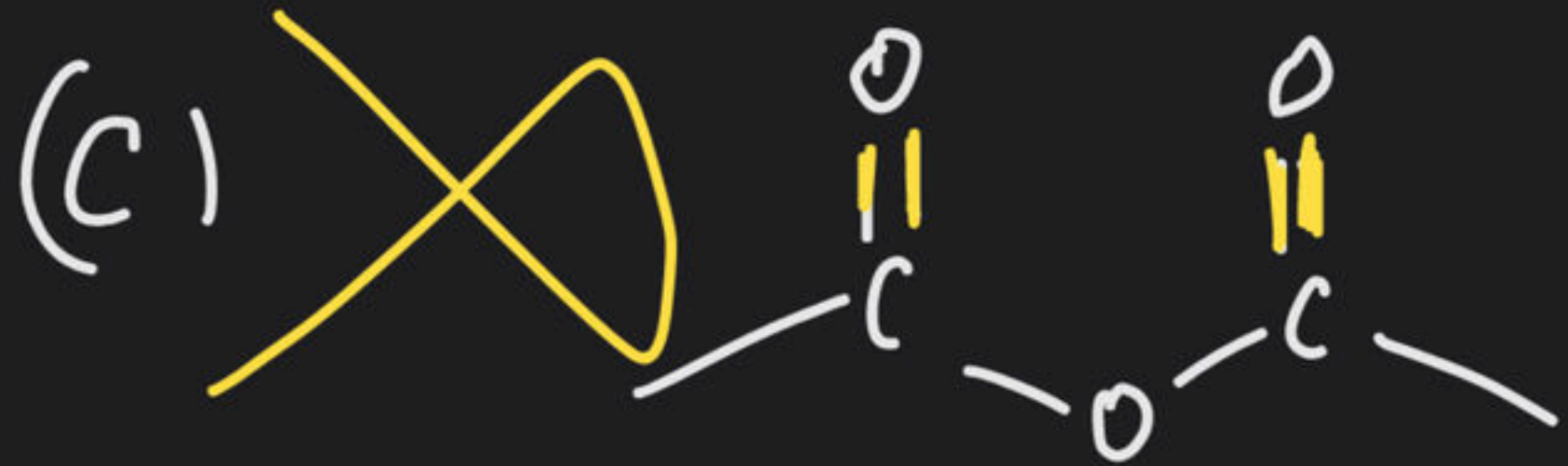
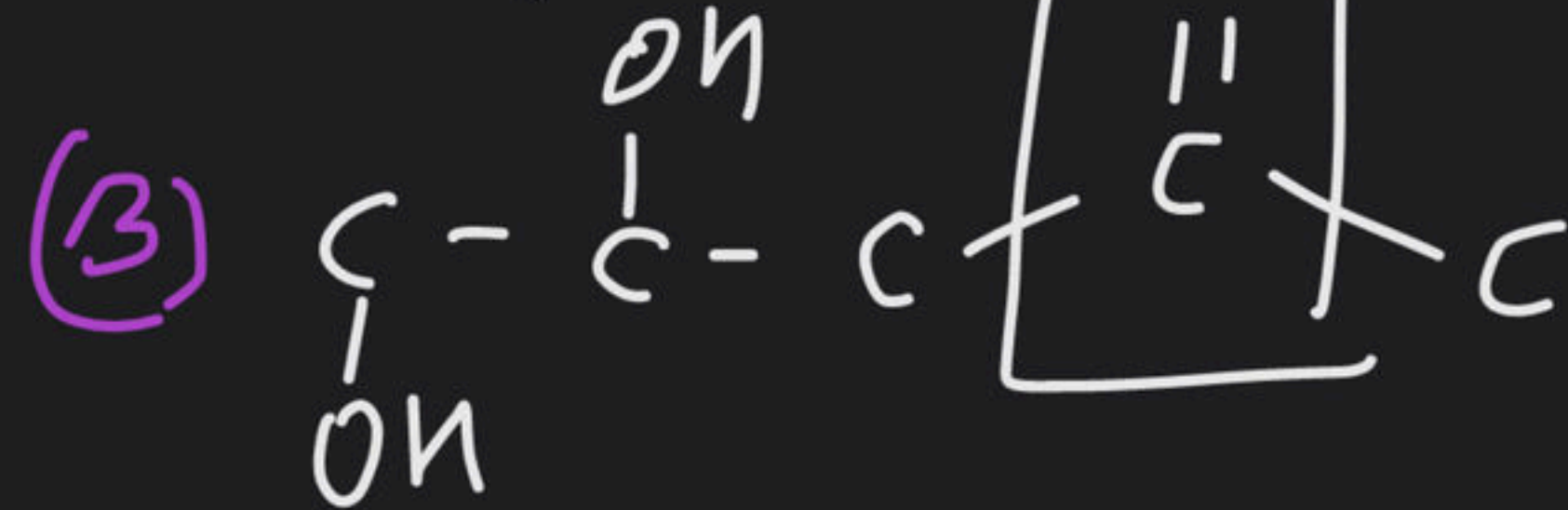
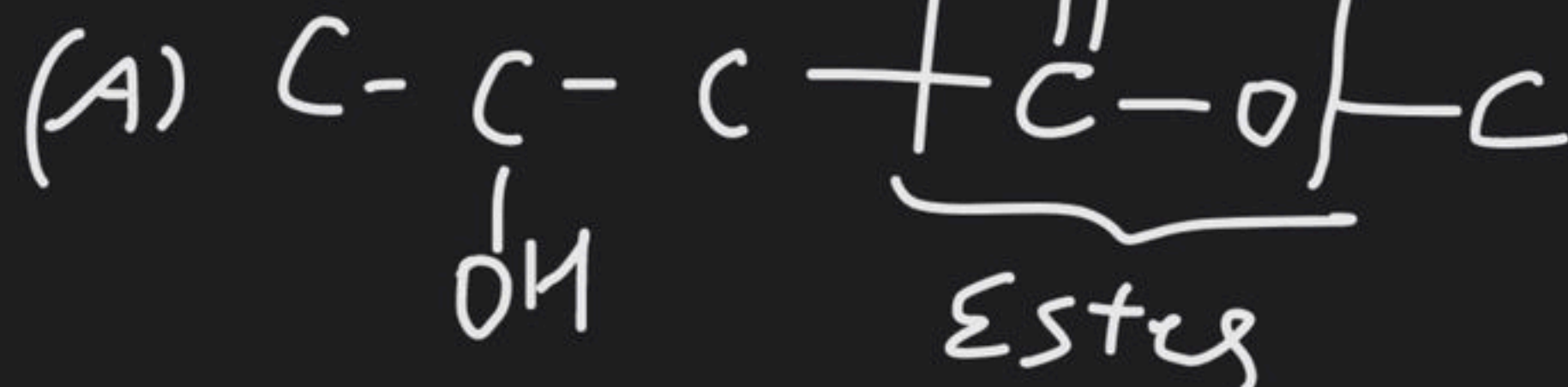
~~(4)~~



Maximum

(x)

$IND = 1$



(12)

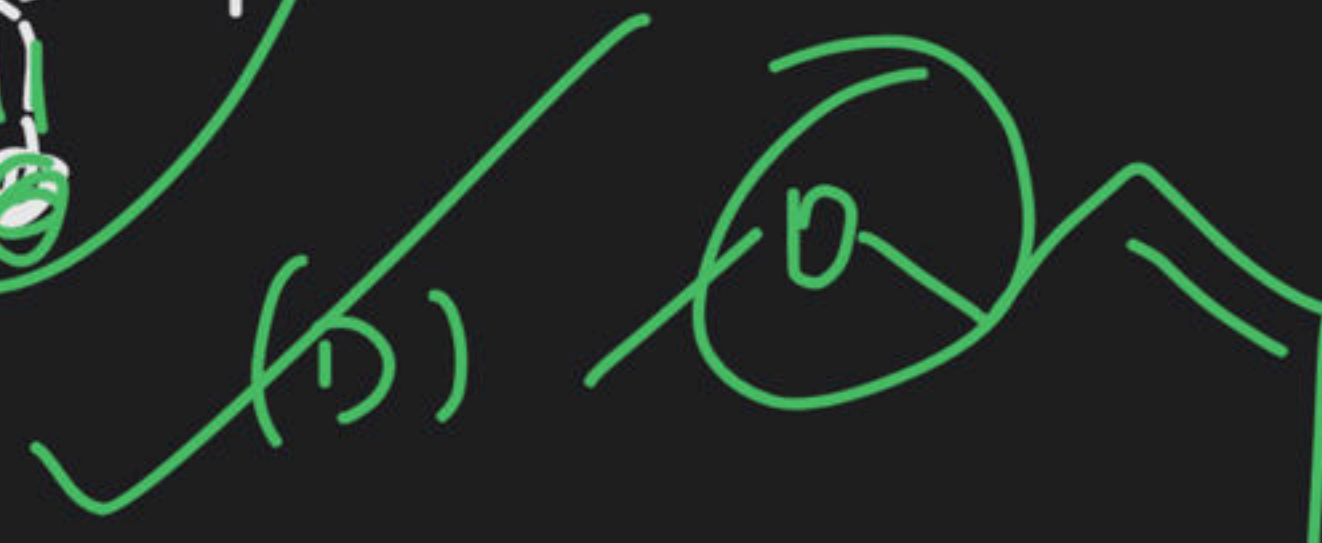
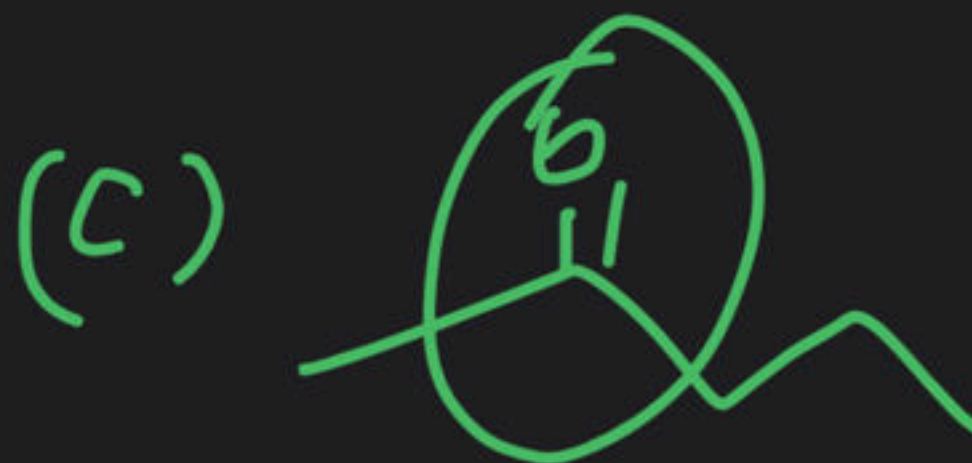
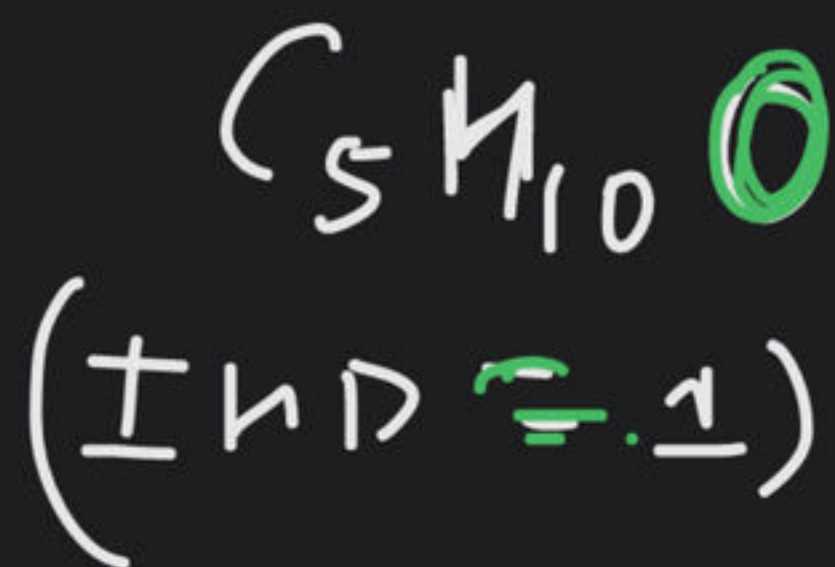


iso-octane

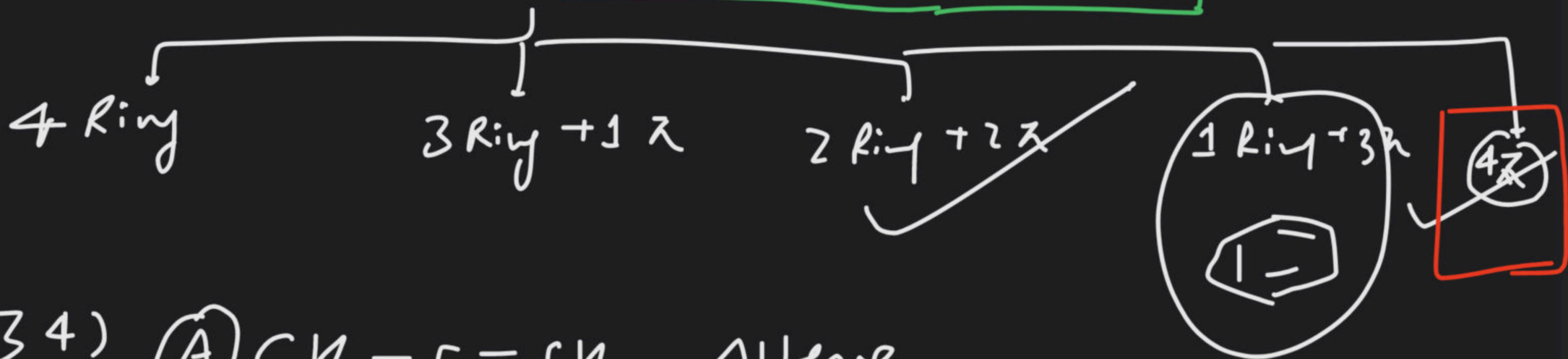


neopentane

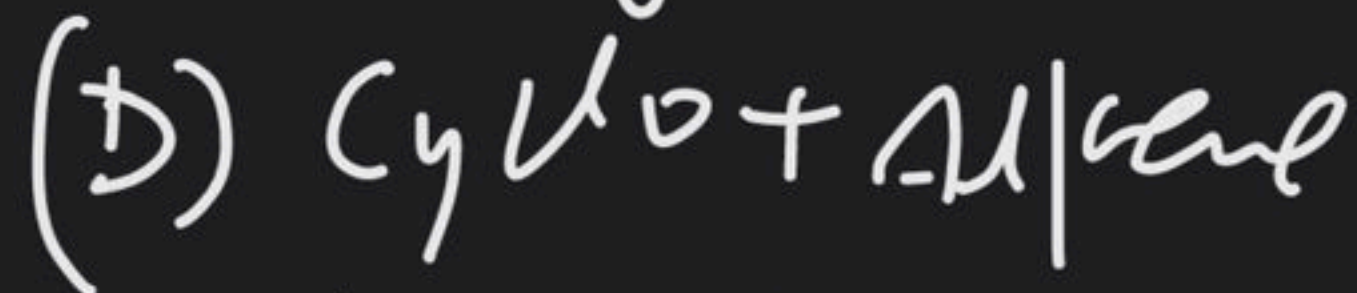
(31)



(33)



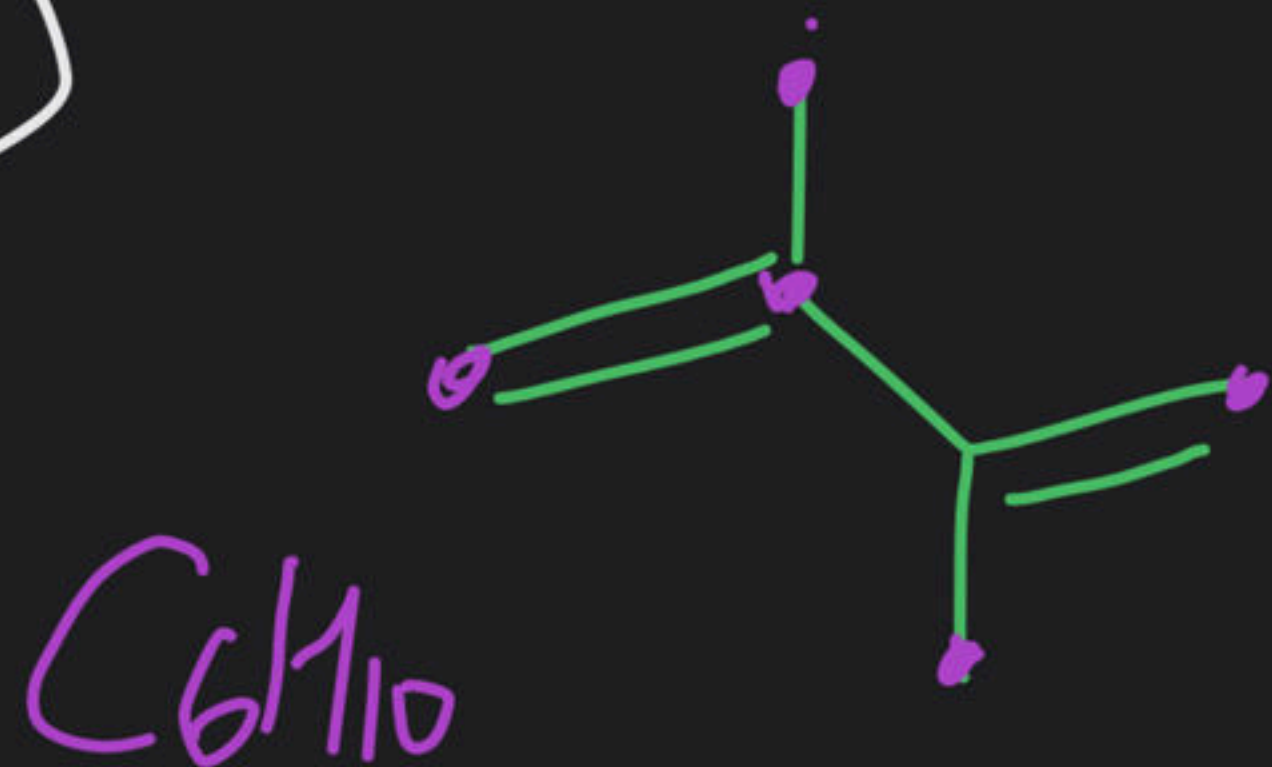
(B)



$$IND = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(36) Acyclic \Rightarrow No cyclic \Rightarrow open chain

(39)



C_6H_{10}

IND = 2

isomer

C_6H_{10}

(A) 1

(B) 3

(C) 3

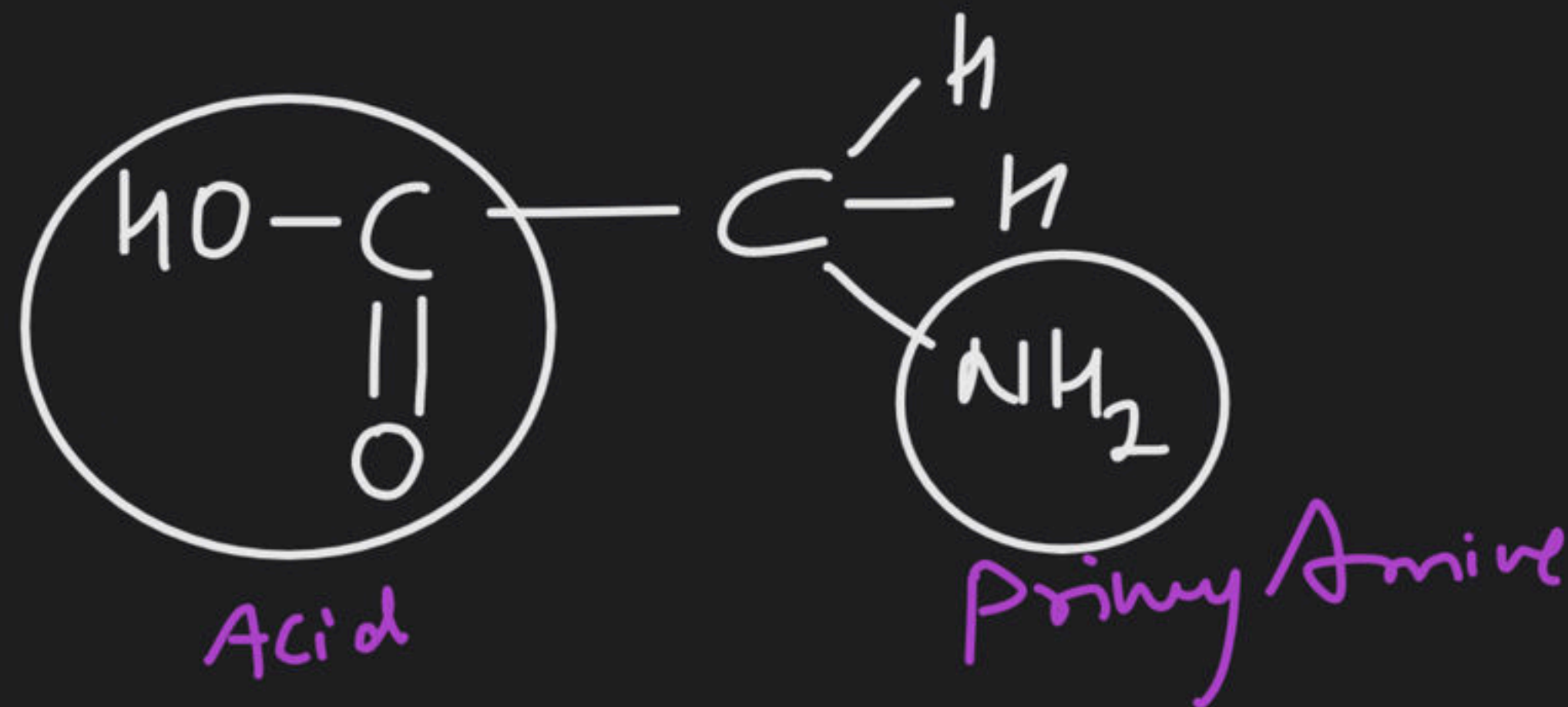
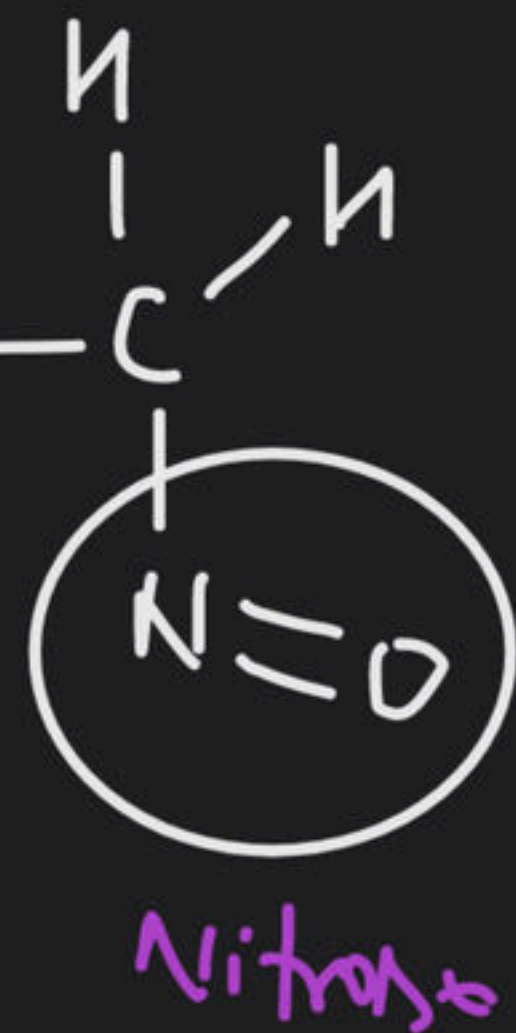
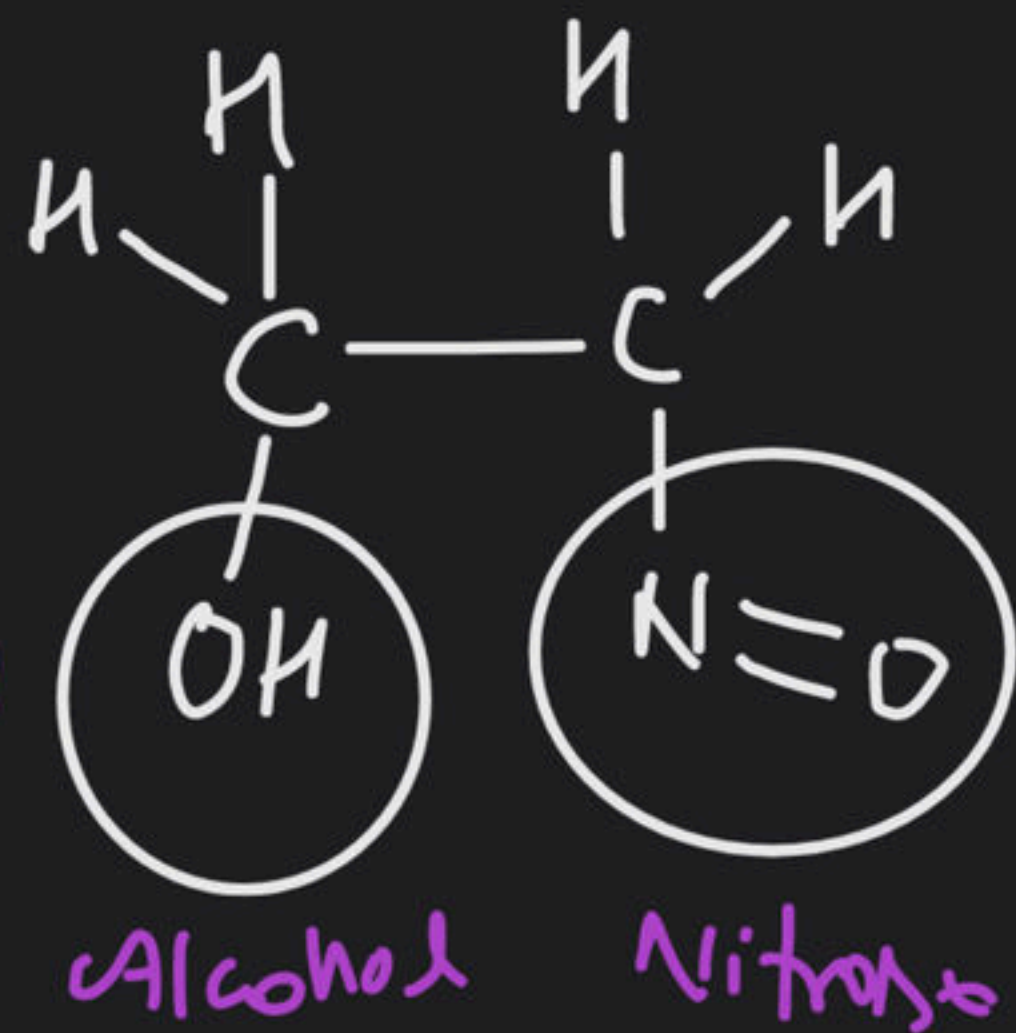
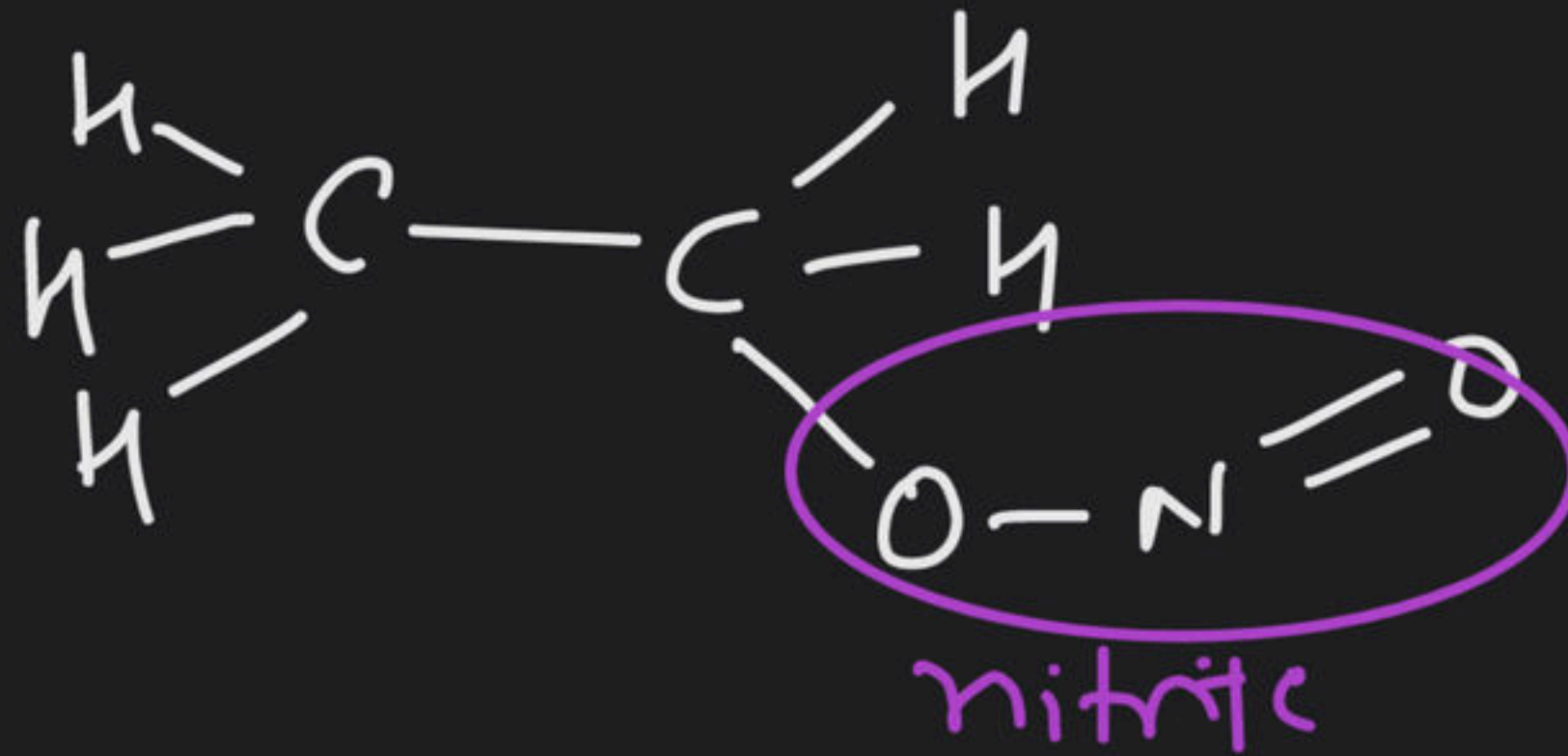
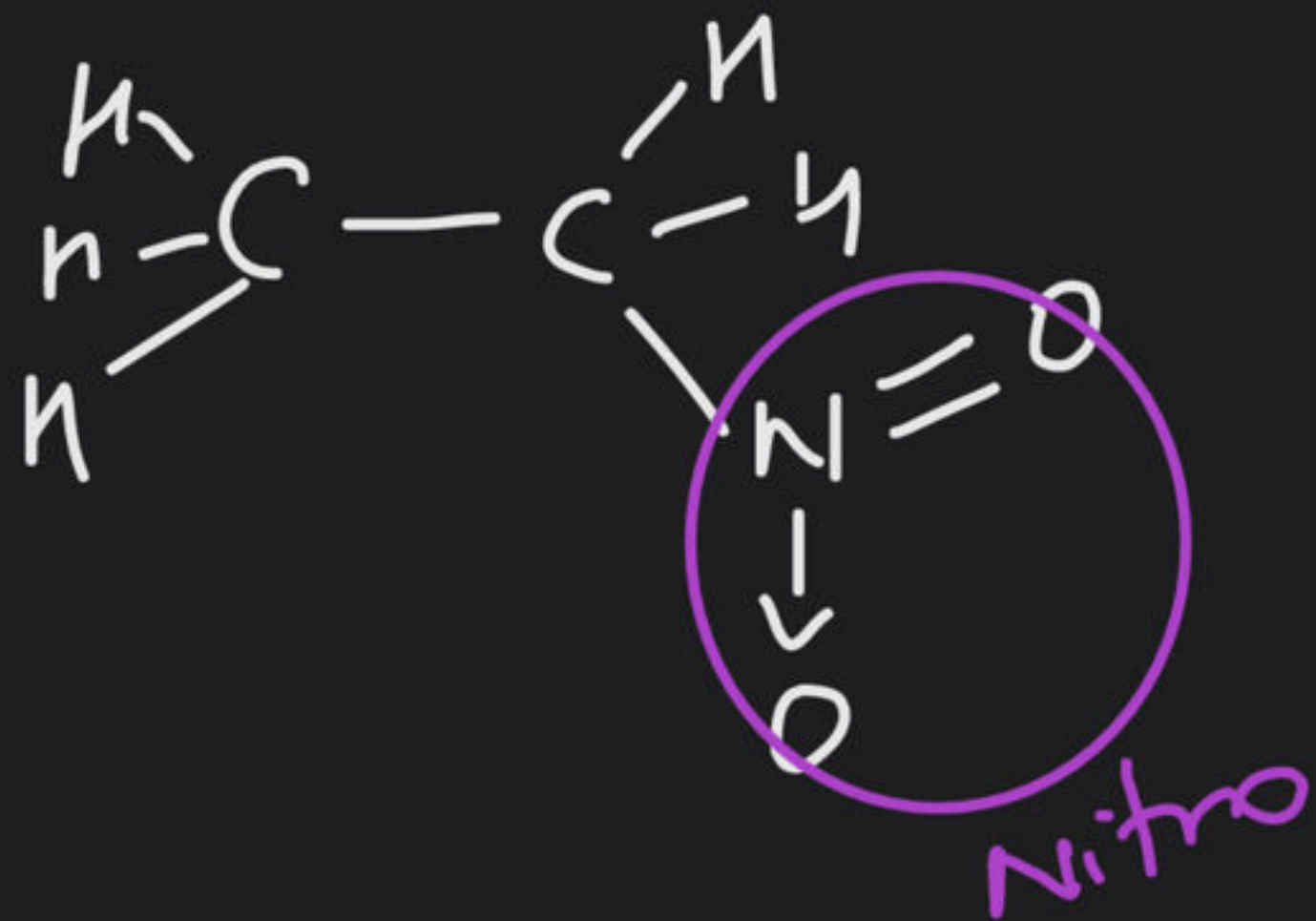
~~(D) 2~~

Book:- Cengage Publications 3e

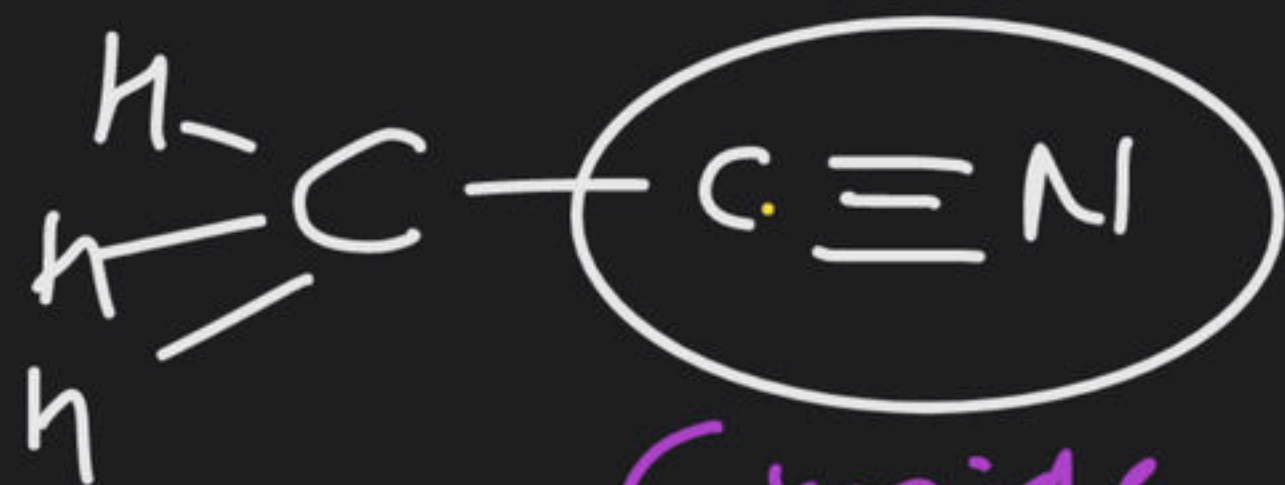
Problems & solution of
Organic chemistry

(Sneha K. Mishra)

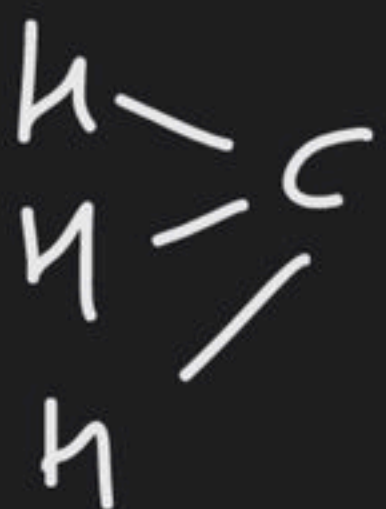
(6) $C_2H_5O_2N$ (Mol-Formula)



(7) C_2H_3N



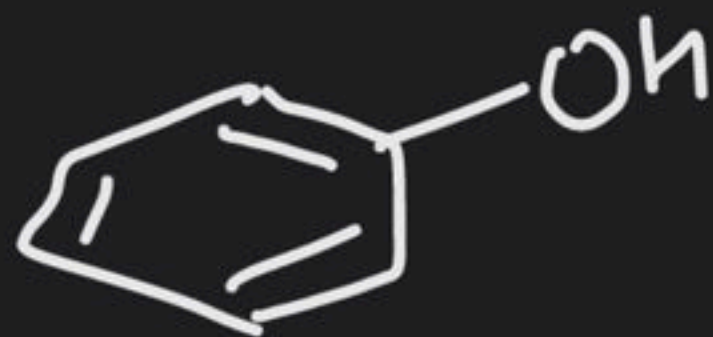
Cyanoide



iso-Cyanoide

2

(8)



phenol



Alcohol

Compounds

(9)

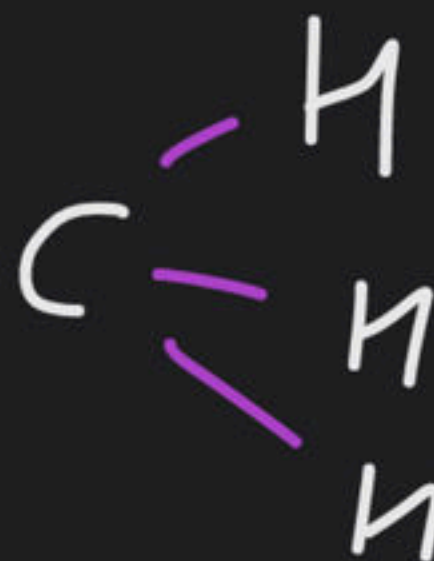
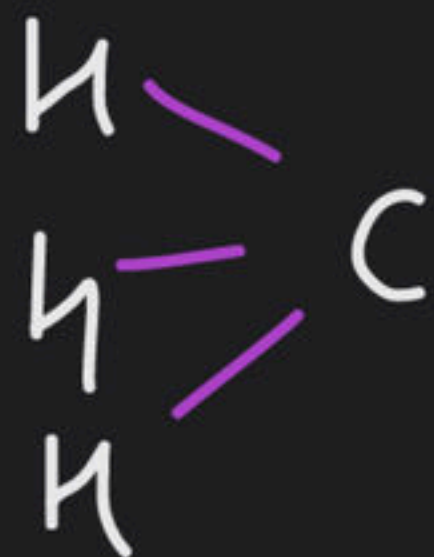
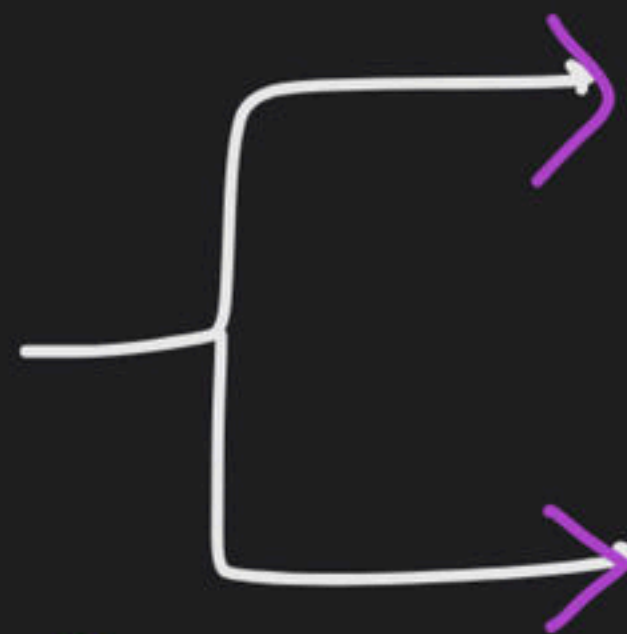
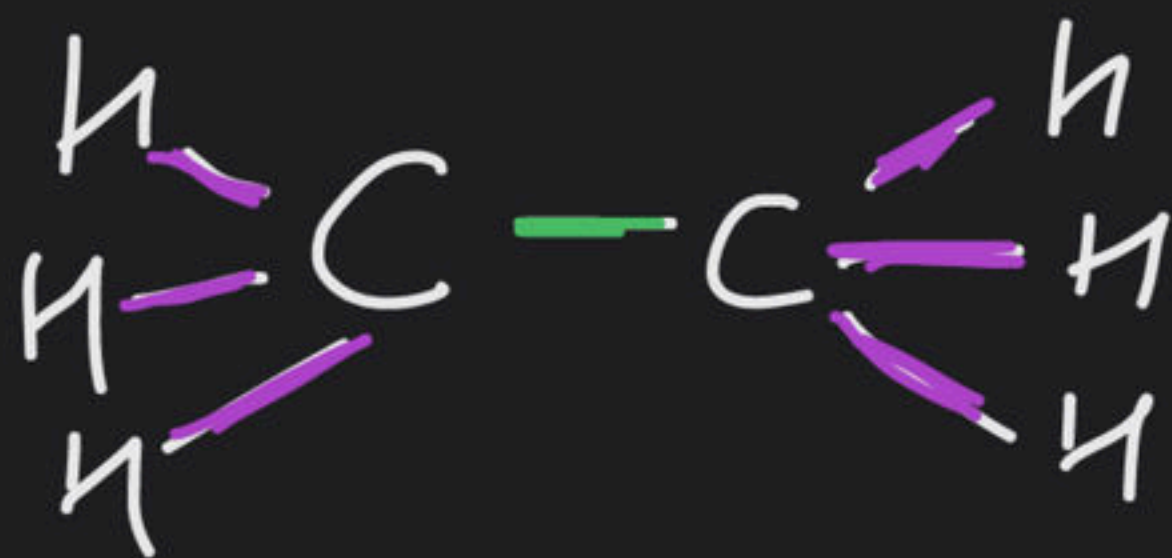
Total number of different functional
with

group^{are} possible.

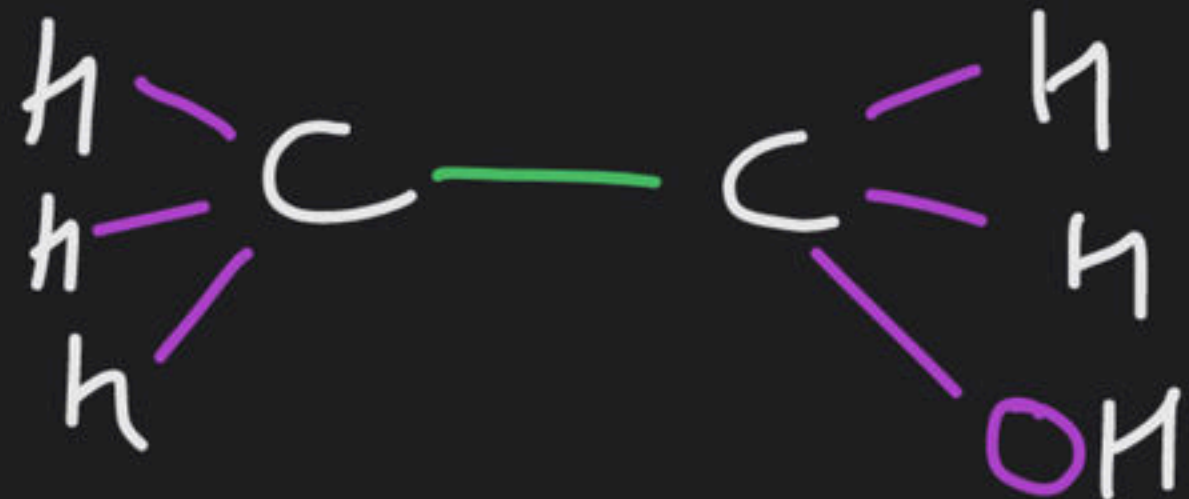
(9) C_2H_6O ($IND = 0$) ~~Cycle~~
 ~~π -Bond~~

(A) 1 (B) 2

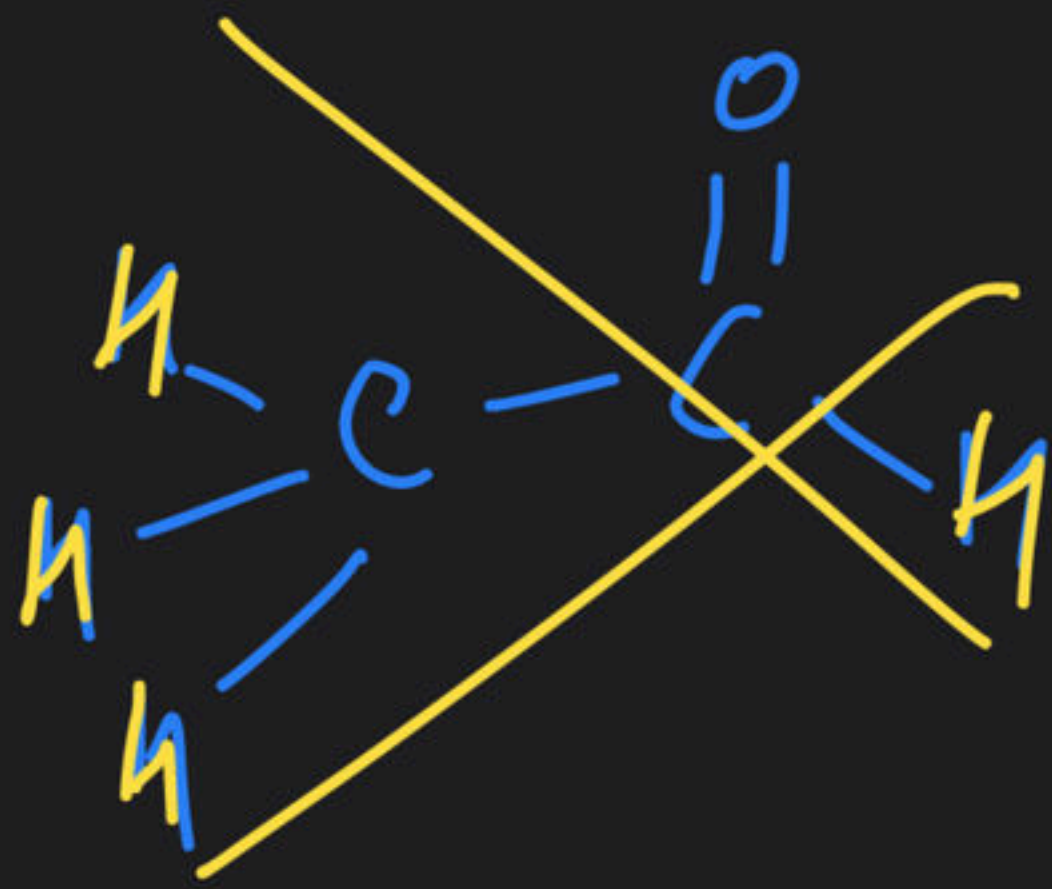
(C) 3 (D) 4



Ether



Alcohol



(A) 1 (B) 2

~~cy~~ (C) 3 (D) 4

(10) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_9\text{N}$ (IHD = 0) ~~Not~~

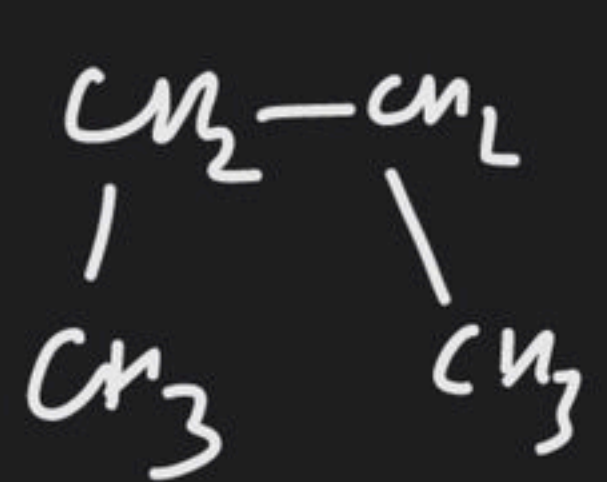
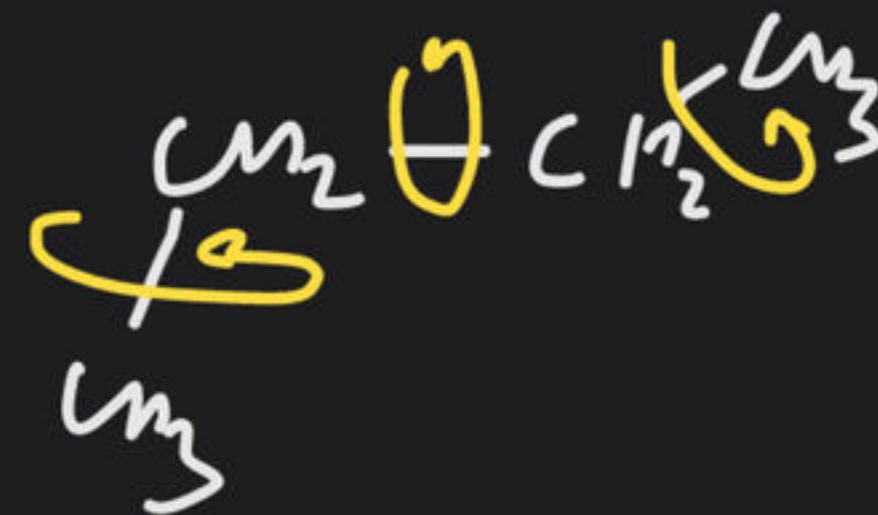
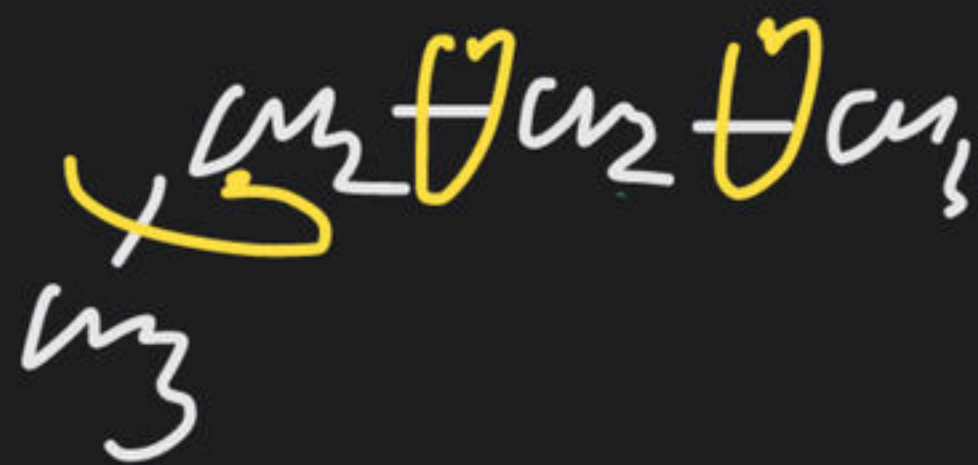
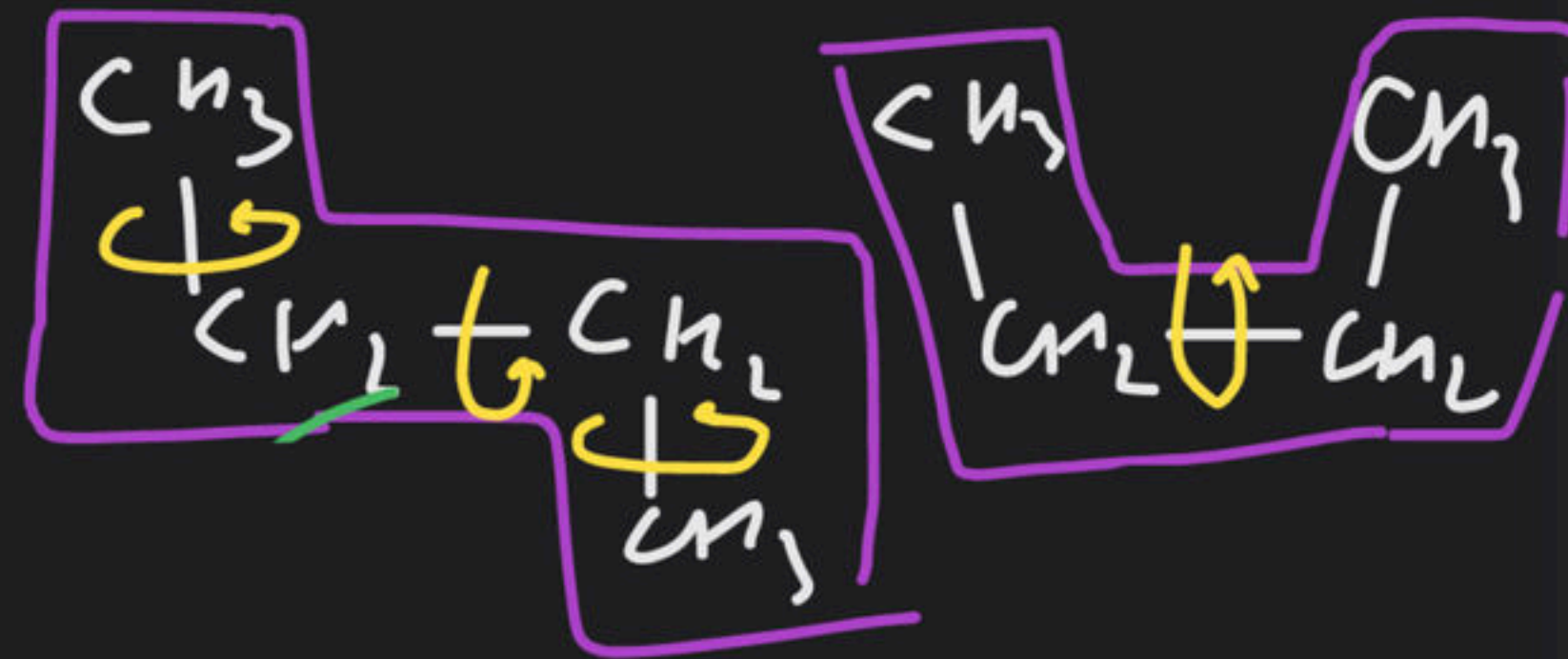
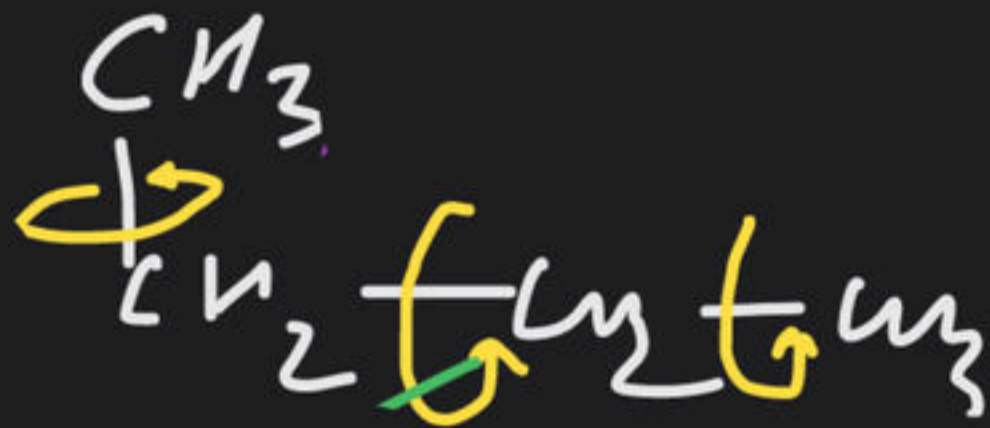
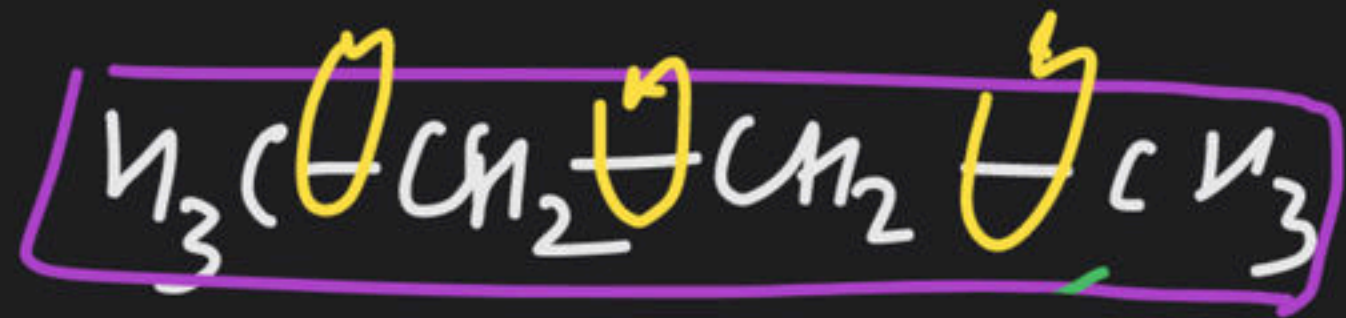
Amine $\begin{cases} \rightarrow (\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2) \\ \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_3) \end{cases}$

3

$(\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2)$

Note

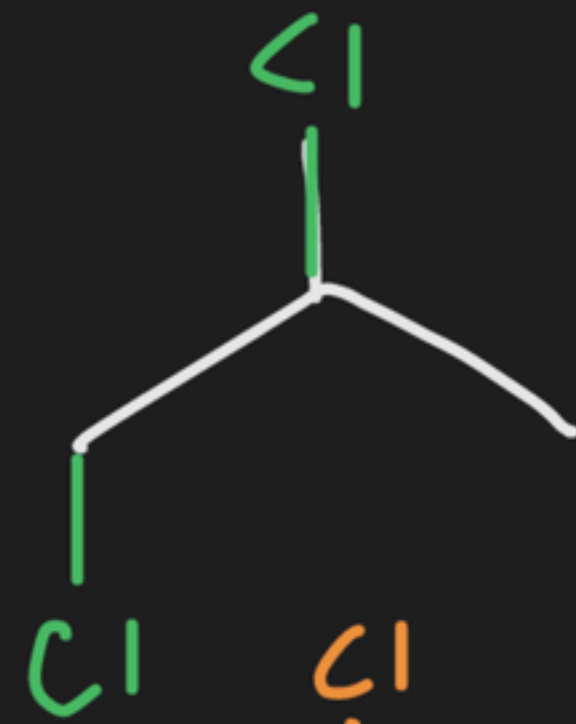
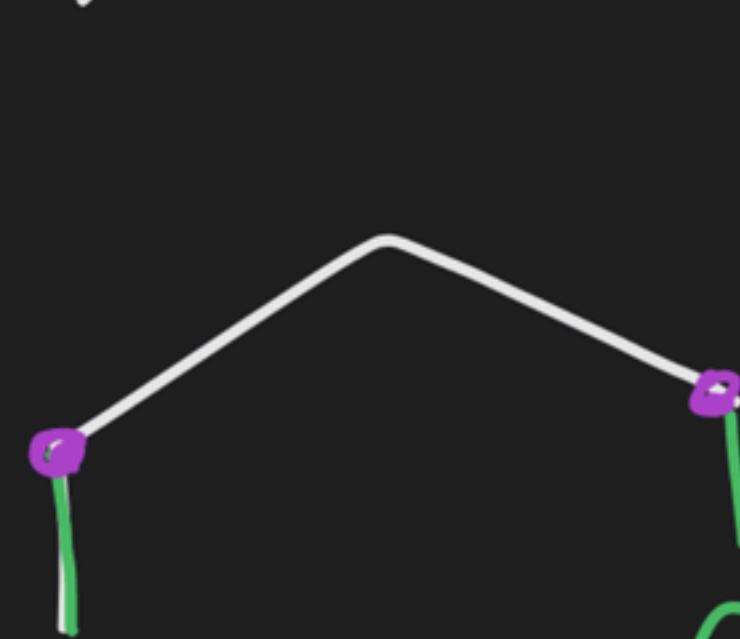
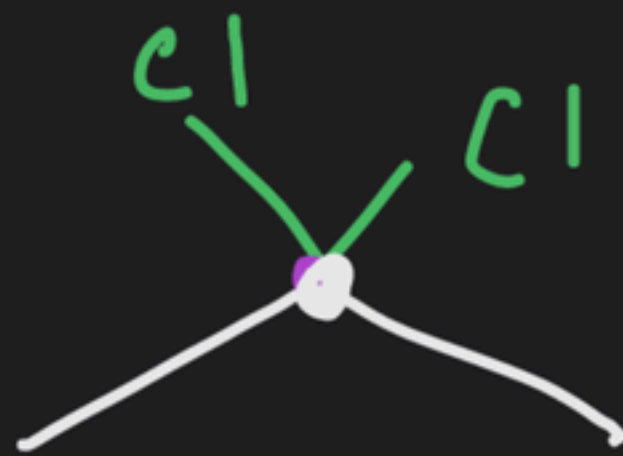
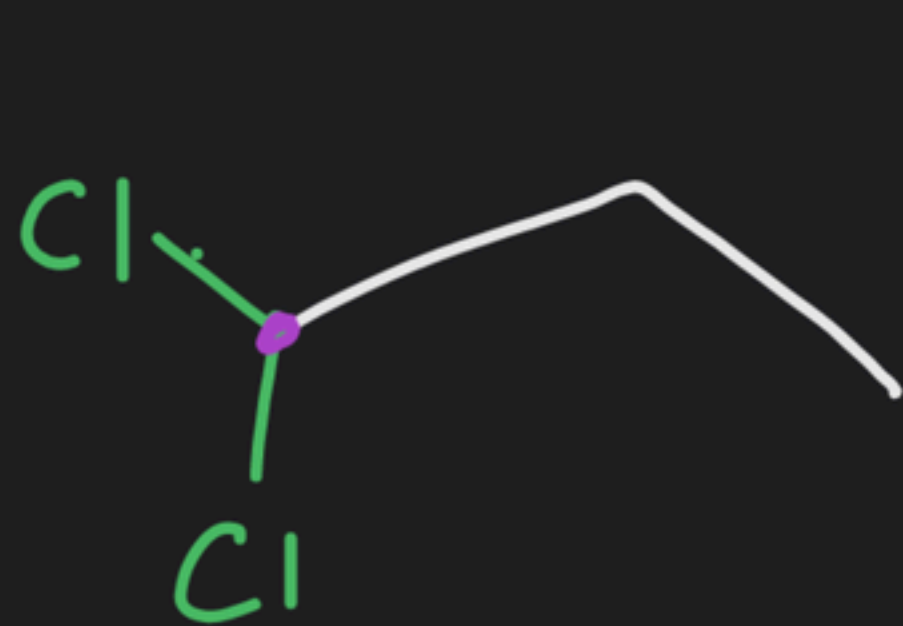
(i) All are same compounds



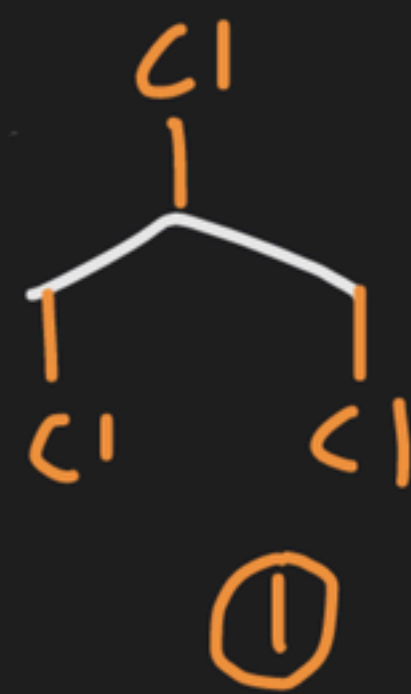
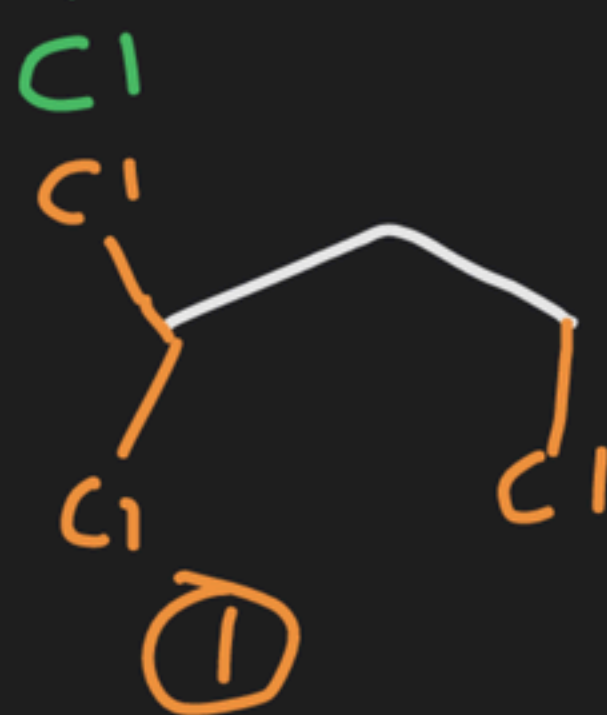
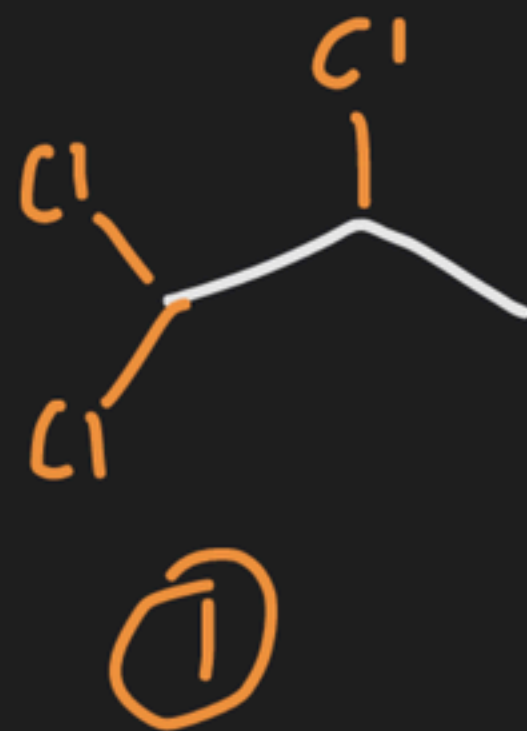
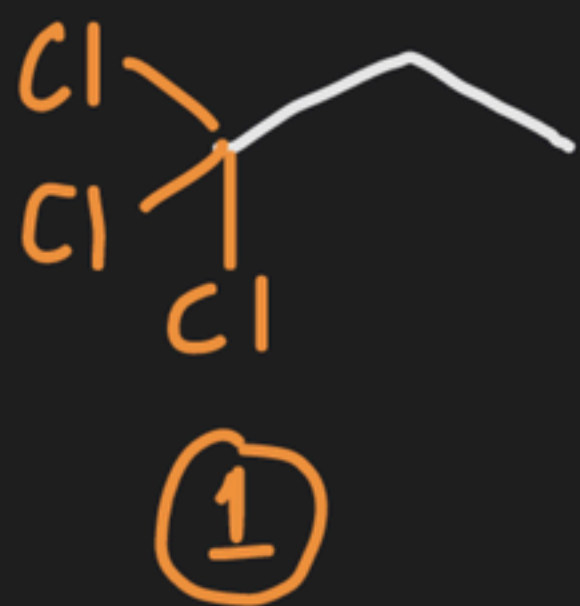
due to rotation across single bond.

Total no. of possible structures

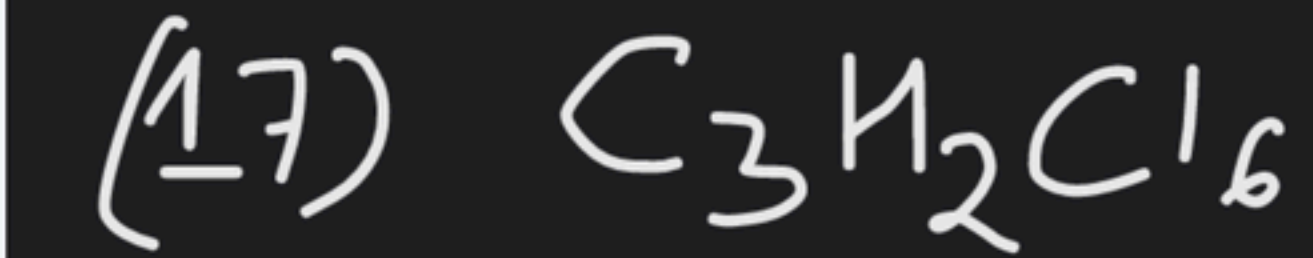
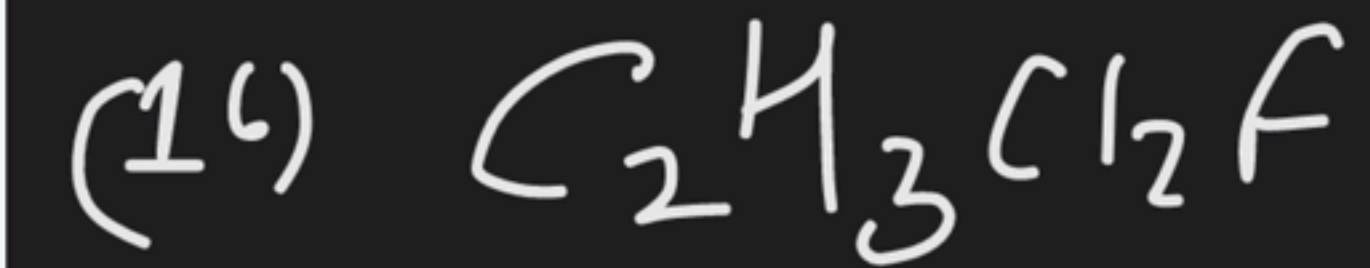
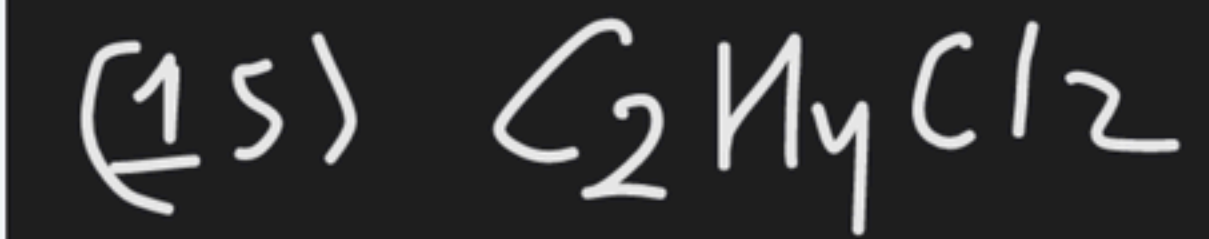
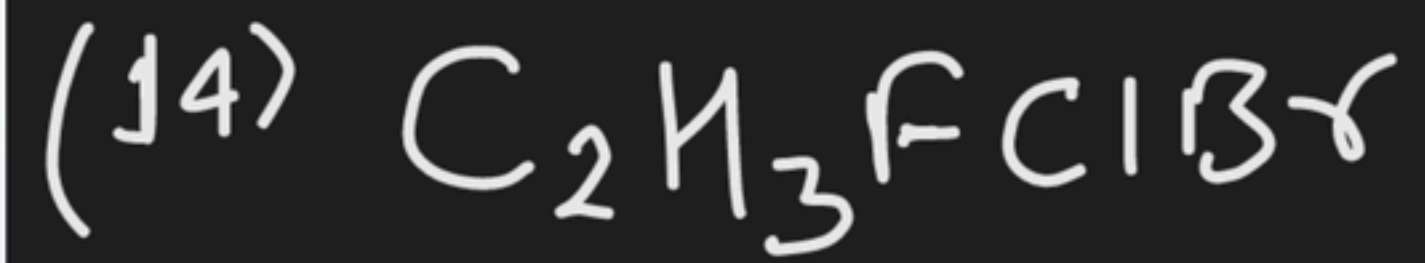
(11) $\underline{\underline{C_3H_6Cl_2}}$ (IHD = 0) ~~π bond~~ ~~cycle~~



(12) $C_3H_5Cl_3$



(13) C_3H_6ClBr

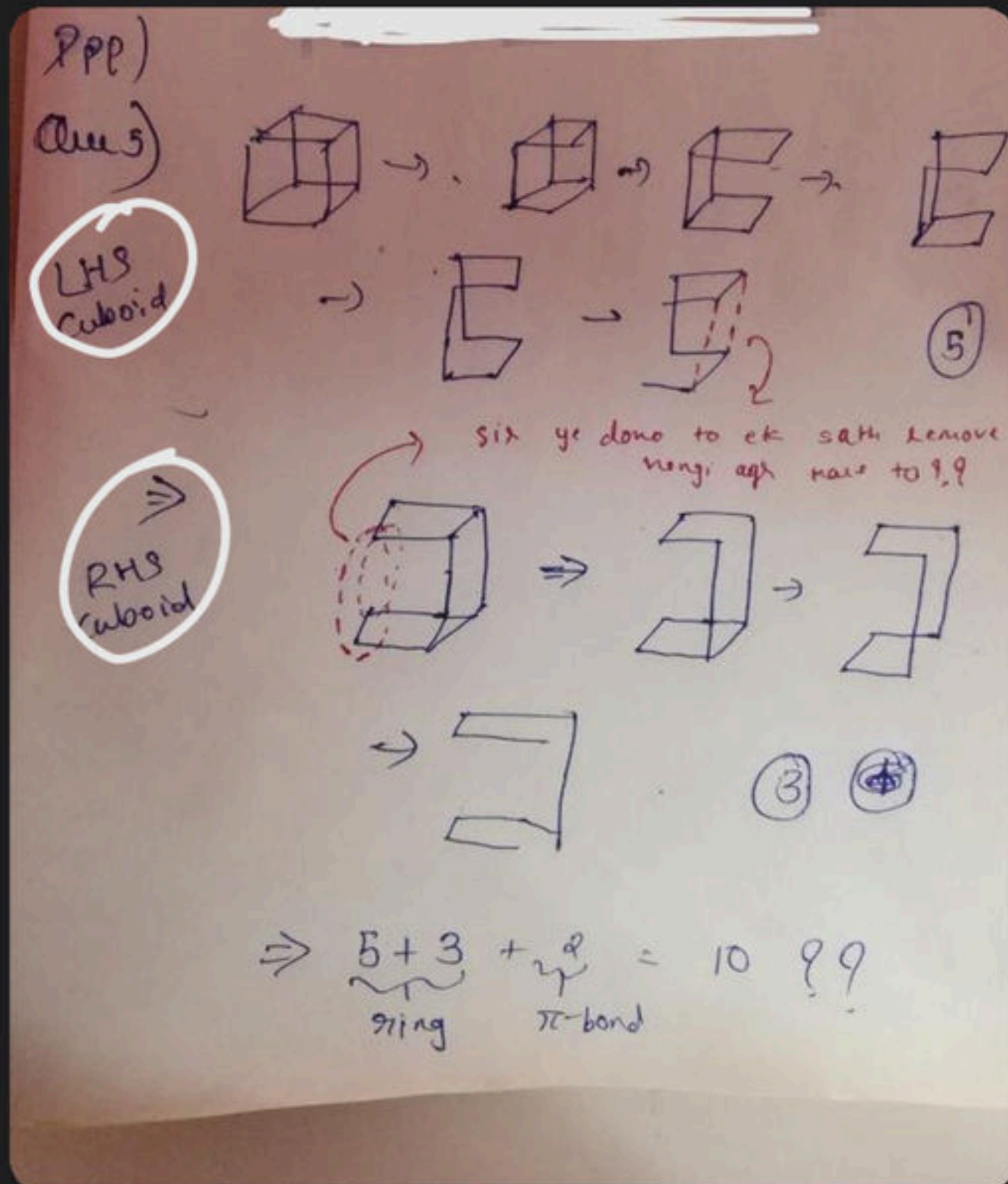
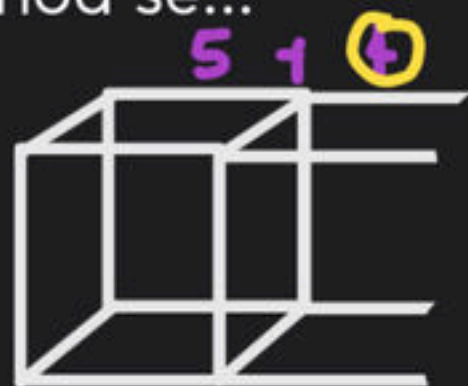




Question

from Varun Jain

sir isme 5+3 aa rha hai sides hatane wali method se...

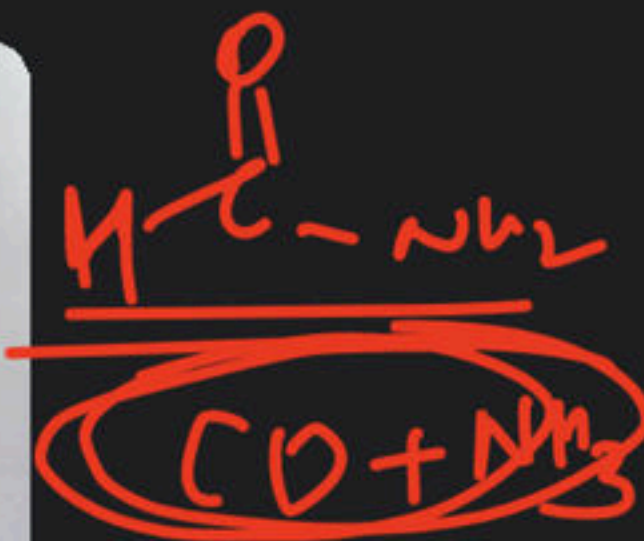
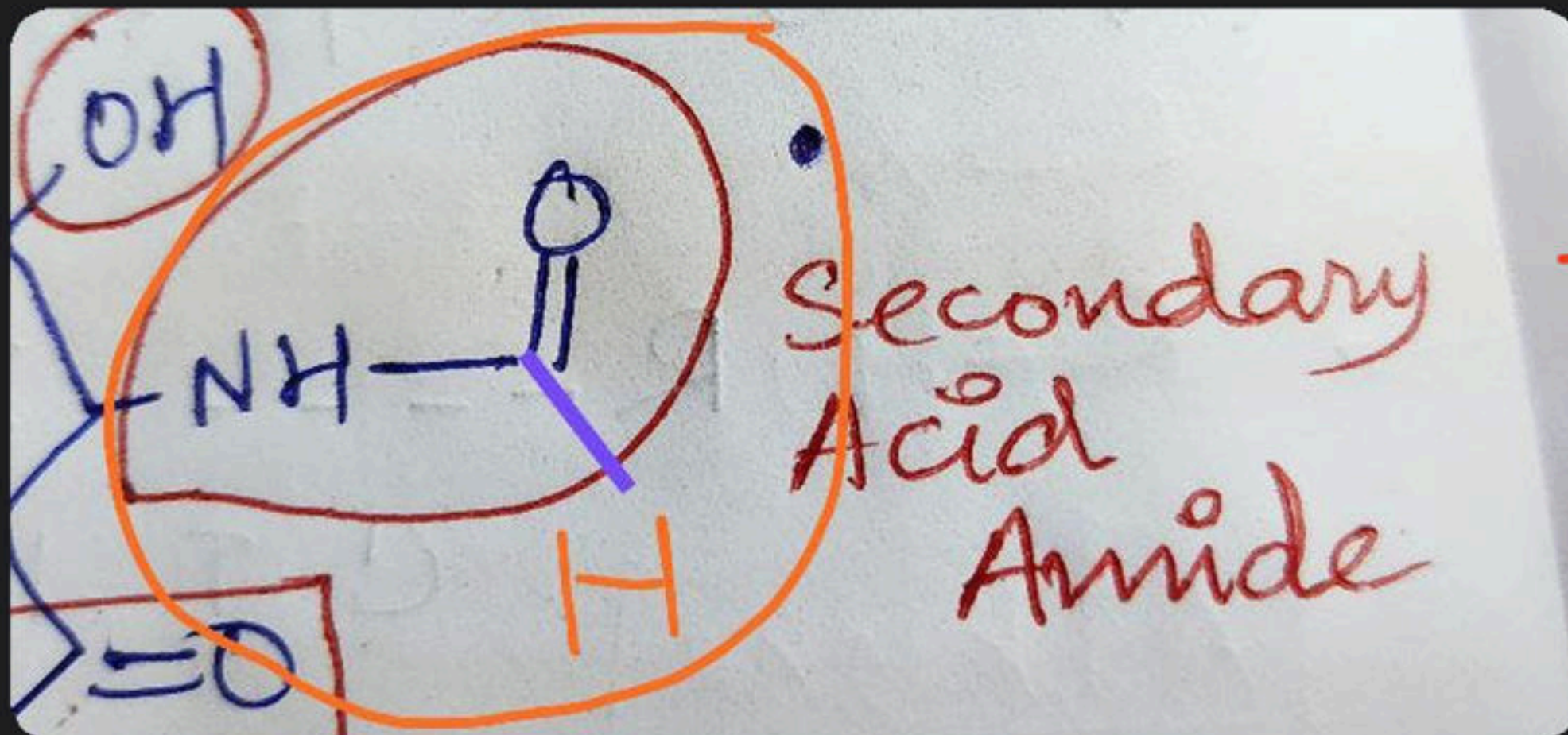


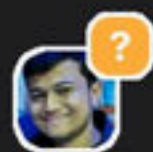


Question

from ARITRA AMBUDH DUTTA

SIR IN ACID AMIDE DEFINITION YOU TOLD THE R ATTACHED WITH C CAN'T BE H (IT'S UNSTABLE). BUT IN THIS CLASS ILLUSTRATION... IT'S THERE.... WHAT'S TO DO?

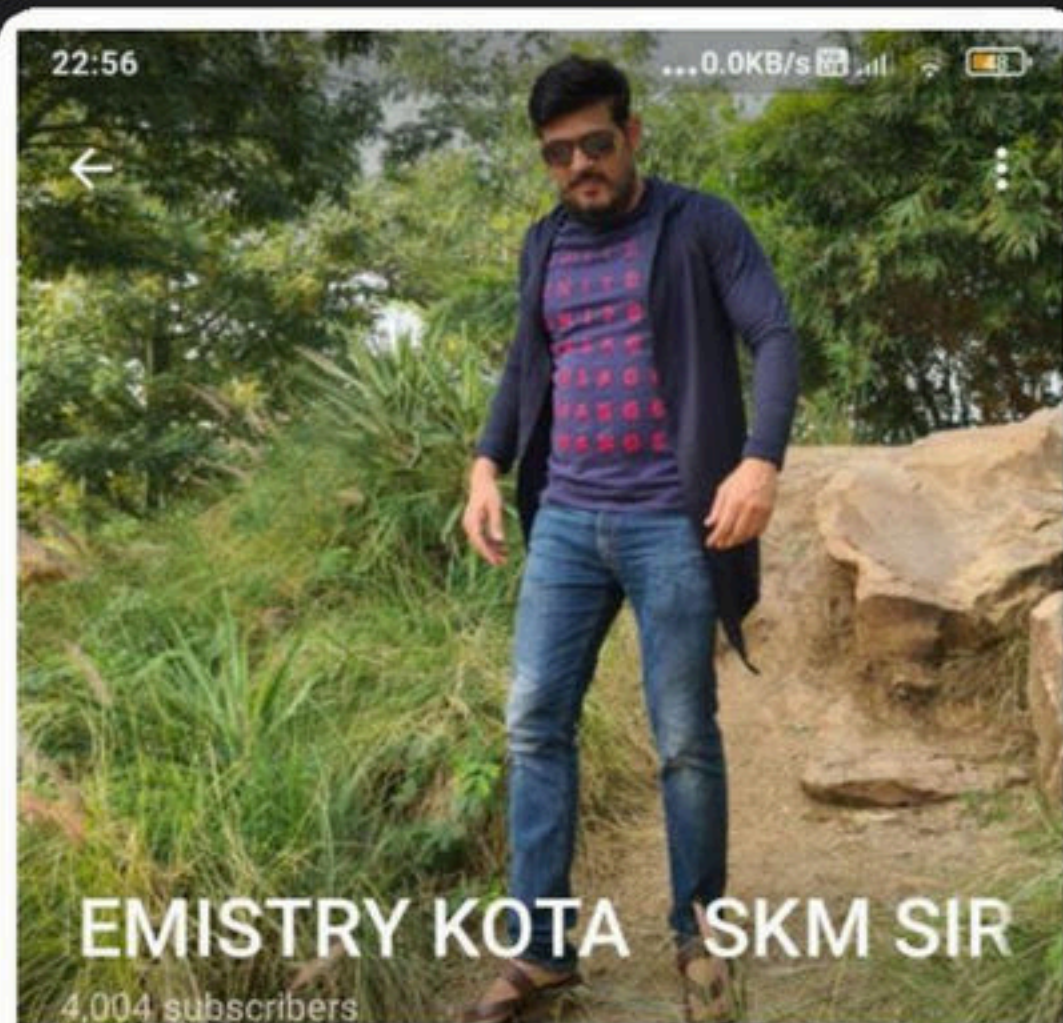




Question

from Abir Biswas

Sir apka birthday gift

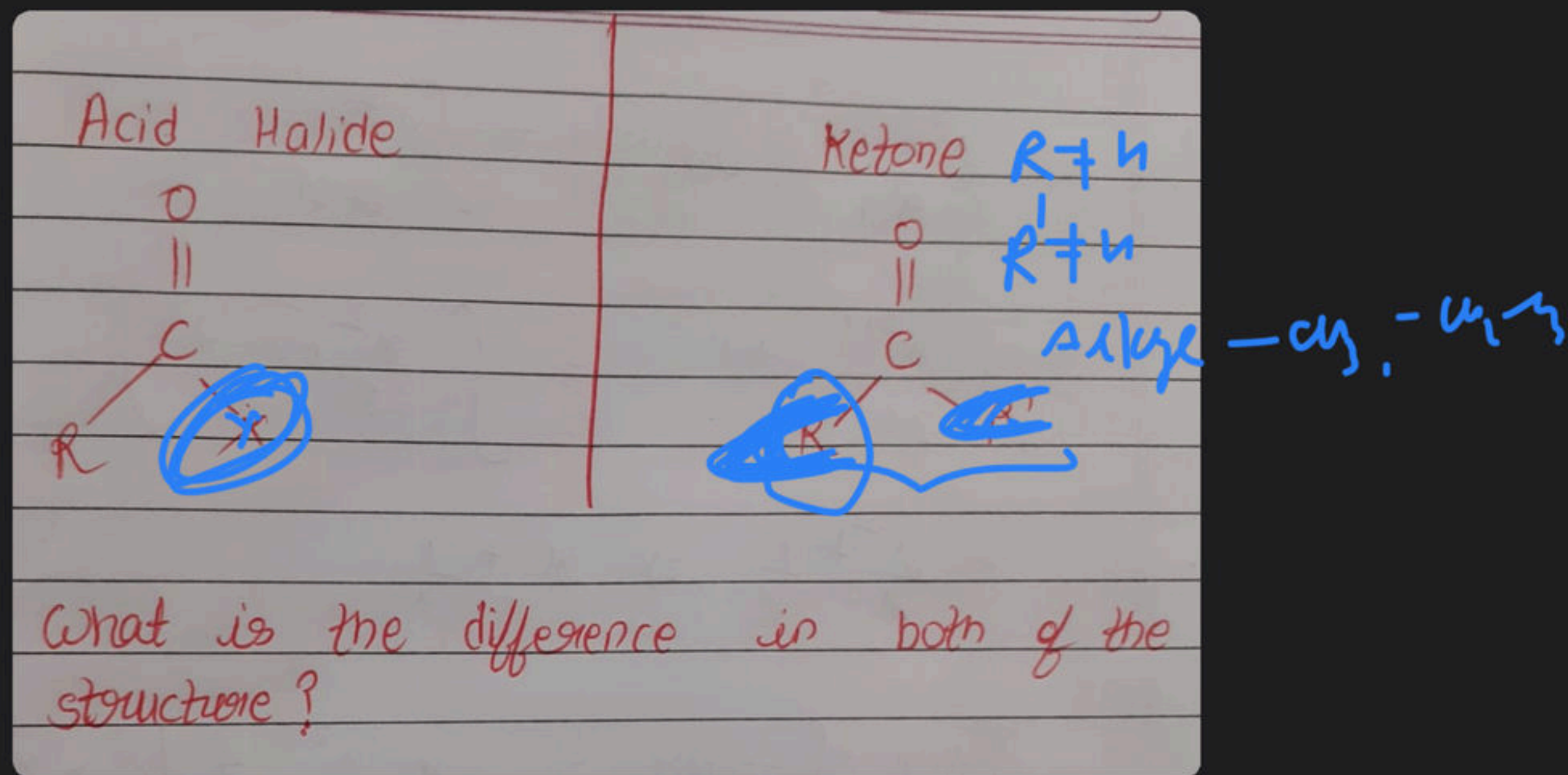




Question

from Yuvraj Bansal

R' ki jagh hydrogen ke alava kuch bhi aa sakta h, aur X ki jagh kuch bhi aa sakta h to ye to same structures hee ho gaye ??





Question

from Akanksha Das

Sir, if we remove the coloured bonds, then $\text{dbe}=2$ please explain sir

