

PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES OF LECTURE: FUNCTIONAL GROUPS IN ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

1) Identify the functional group in the following compounds and give them the correct name

Lavandulol of Lavanda perfume

potent inhibitor of liver detoxification mechanisms

Carbamazepine an anticonvulsant

Bioactive component of indian mustard oil

Geranyl acetate of fruity rose aroma

Carvacrol from Oreganum aroma

Penicillin the first industrial antibiotic (1942)

$$\bigcup_{C \mid O} C^{\geq N}$$

Synthesis intermediate



2) Draw a line between the functional group at left with its proper name at right

LACTAM

ALKYL HALIDE

ALKENE

KETONE

MERCAPTAN

ESTER

ALKYNE

SULFIDE

KETENE

ALDEHYDE



3) Compounds frequently possess more than one functional group. Identify with a name those in the following compounds.

Strychnine a poisonous alkaloid

A paracetamol derivative analgesic

- NH NH₂OH
- CI H_2N S CH_3

A metochlopramide derivative antiemetic

- 4) Draw in line form any structure you wish to portray that includes the functional group(s) indicated below:
- a) A carboxylic ester
- b) A ketone and two alkenyl groups
- c) A thioether and an alkyl chloride
- d) A methyl carbamate
- e) An aromatic aldehyde
- f) An aryl ring with two ether groups as substituents
- g) An alkyne also containing an ester function



5) In general terms, which compound in the following pairs shows a higher oxidation level?



$$H_{N}$$
 NH_{2} VS OCH_{3}

67) Draw all possible functional groups belonging to the following fundamental structures: X and Y represent heteroatoms.

c.-
$$Y$$
- C $\equiv X$

$$e.-C-C=X$$

$$d.-Y-C=X$$

$$F.-Y=C=X$$

and give them a name.



7) Give names to the main functional groups you see in the following compounds:

D)
$$\bigcirc$$
 OCH₃

$$O \longrightarrow NH_2$$

8) Give at least 4 examples of functional groups belonging to the following structural types:

$$b.-Z-C=X$$

$$d$$
.- C = X

$$f.-(Z)_2-C=X$$