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MATRIC NO: 17/MHS03/016

DEPARTMENT: ANATOMY

QUESTION 1

A. Fragment at m/z =105

N=14amu. 105-14=91

91/12 = 7.5---------C7NH?

7\*12 = 84

1\*14 = 14

105 - (84+14) = 7

So therefore 7 hydrogen's gives C7NH7

Therefore... (2n +2 -no of hydrogen)/2

[2(7.5)+2-7]/12= 5.25

Then add an oxygen atom

C7NH7 -------C6NOH3

[(2(6.5)+2-3)/2]=5.5

B.– Organic compounds are important because they serve as the basic form of all carbon bases for life on earth.

* Create energy production in biological life
* Causes atmospheric depletion and releases hydrocarbon energy
* Organic compounds have versatile bonding patterns and are part of all organisms
* Long carbon chain can be produced
* Will bond with many other elements
* Can form single, double and triple bonds
* A huge number of carbons is produced
* Organic compounds form stable bonds to other carbon

atoms- (catenation).

C.

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| --- | --- |
| Homocyclic | Heterocyclic |
| They are cyclic compounds having atoms of the same element as ring members | They are cyclic compounds having atoms of different elements as ring members including carbon atoms |
| Ring contains atom of the same element | Ring contains atoms of different elements |
| Contains atoms of the same element bonded to each other containing a ring | Contains atoms of at least two different element bonded to each other forming a ring |
| Examples include: benzene, cyclohexane,toluene, cyclohexanol | Examples include: pyran, azocibe, thiocane etc. |

QUESTION 2

* R.f of the first band = 2.4/12.2= 0.19=~ 0.2.

R.f of the second band= 5.6/12.2= 0.45=~ 0.5.

R.f of the third band= 8.9/12.2= 0.729=~ 0.73.

* A- belongs to the family of the aldehyde, aromatic aldehyde and alpha hydroxyl ketone functional groups

B- belongs to the alkene or alkyne family.

* Brandy’s test 2,4- Dinitrophenylhydrazine can be used to qualitatively detect the carbony functionality of a ketone or aldehyde functional group.

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| Organic compounds | Functional group | example |
| * Alkanes | RH | CH4- methane  C2H6- propane |
| * Alkenes | RR’  C=CR2R3CH3 | CH2=CH2- ethylene  CH2=CH2- propene |
| * Alkynes | RIC≡CR2 | HC≡ CH- acetylene  CH3 C ≡ CH HC≡ CH- propene |
| * Alcohols | ROH | CH3OH- methanol  C2H5OH- ethanol |
| * Alkyl halides | RX | CHCL3- chloroform  CH2CL2- dichloromethane |
| * Aldehyde | RCHO | CH3CHO- ethanal  CH2O- methanal |
| * Carboxylic acid | RCOOH | CH3COOH- ethanoic acid  HCOOH- formic acid |