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COURSE: GENERAL CHEMISTRY ( CHM 102)

ASIGNMENT.

QUESTION 1.

1. Molecular For - M/Z 105 Is C6H5CO+
2. I) Organic Compounds are used in the production of Antibiotics, Anticancer, Drugs, Painkillers, Anesthetic etc. used in the Medicine.

II) Organic compound are helpful in diagnosing aids to detect the organic part of the disturbed substance or deficiency e.g. Diabetics is associated with increased sugar level, Sugars have Aldehyde and Ketone groups. Checking for the Functional group can be used as a parameter in in diagnosing disturbed substances in the body.

III) Organic compounds help us study our food component and requirement of the body for various purposes like Pregnancy, Diseased condition and Body fitness.

IV) Organic compounds is used in clearing impurities for example in Drug extraction from plants the fatty matter from the pulp is removed using Petroleum ether.

V) Organic Compounds are used as Sterilizing agents and Disinfectants like Phenol, Formaldehyde etc.

VI) Diamonds, graphite and petroleum are found to be highly valuable, durable and hardest in the world.

3)

* Homocyclic compounds are cyclic compounds having atom of the same element as ring member while heterocyclic compounds are cyclic compounds having atom of different elements as ring members including carbon atom.
* Homocyclic compounds contains atom of same element bounded to each other forming a ring. While heterocyclic compounds contains atom of at least two different elements bounded to each other forming a ring.
* Homocyclic compounds include, benzene, cyclohexane, toluene, cyclohexanol, etc. while heterocyclic compounds include, pyran, azocine, thiocane,etc.

QUESTION 2.

1. Distance of solvent front =12.2cm

Distances of the band are 2.4cm, 5.6cm and 8.9cm respectively.

Retardation factor (Rf) = Distance moved by substance

Distance moved by solvent front.

Rf for 2.4cm band = 2.4

12.2

Rf= 0.19

Rf for 5.6cm band = 5.6

12.2

Rf =0.46

Rf for 8.9cm band = 8.9

12.2

Rf =0.73

1. A is an Aldehyde

B is a Ketone.

1. 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrane is also called Brady test which is used to quantitatively detect the carboxyl functionality of a Ketones or Aldehyde functional group. A positive test is signalled by the formation of a yellow, orange or red precipitate
2. Functional Groups.
3. Alkanol/Alcohol= Ethanol, Methanol
4. Ether= Methoxy ethane, Methoxy Propane
5. Aldehyde/Alkanals=Decanal, Octanal
6. Carboxylic acid= Propanoic Acid,Butanoic Acid
7. Esters=Ethyl Ethanoate, Propyl Hexanoate
8. Ketones/Alkanones=Pentanone, Hexanone
9. Amines=3 Amino -1- Pentanoic Acid, 2 Amino -1- Hexanoic Acid