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DEPARTMENT: Medicine and surgery

COURSE: Chemistry 102

1) Give the IUPAC names of the following organic compounds

a) CH_3OCH_3 b) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ c) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2\text{C}$

d) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ e) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$

a) CH_3OCH_3 : Methoxymethane.

b) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$: Ethoxyethane.

c) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2\text{C}$: pentanamide.

d) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$: methoxyethane.

e) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$: Ethoxypropane.

2) Discuss the properties of ethers.

a. Physical properties

* An ether molecule has a net dipole moment due to the polarity of C-O bonds.

* The boiling point of ether is comparable to the alkanes but much lower than that of alcohols of comparable molecular mass despite the polarity of the C-O bond.

* Ether molecules are miscible in water. This is attributed to the fact that like alcohols, the oxygen atom of ether can also form hydrogen bonds with a water molecule.

b. Chemical properties.

* Doesn't react with bases, active metals, oxidizing agents and reducing agents.

* Strong acids will cleave ethers at elevated temperatures.

* When stored in the presence of oxygen, ethers will form explosive peroxides such as diethyl ether peroxide.

3) Discuss explicitly two methods of preparing ethers and show equations of the reaction.

