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**COURSE: CHM 102**

1. Alcohols can either be classified by:
* The number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group (OH). If they are three or two then it is a primary alcohol (1°), if they are one then it is a secondary alcohol (2°) and if there are none then it is a tertiary alcohol (3°). For example CH3CH(OH)CH3 Propan-2-ol(2°)
* The number of hydroxyl groups (OH) it possesses. One hydroxyl group is monohydric, two hydroxyl groups is dihydric and three or more hydroxyl groups are trihydric and polyhydric respectively. For example CH3CH2CH2OH Propanol (Monohydric alcohol)
1. **Solubility in water**
Alcohols are soluble in water. This is due to the hydroxyl group in the alcohol which is able to form hydrogen bons with water molecules. Alcohols with a smaller hydrocarbon chain are very soluble. As the length of the hydrocarbon chain increases, the solubility in water decreases. With four carbon in the hydrocarbon chain and higher, the decrease in solubility becomes visible as the mixture forms two immiscible layers of liquid. The reason why the solubility decreases as the length of hydrocarbon chain increases is because it is requires more energy to overcome the hydrogen bonds between the alcohol molecules as the molecules are more tightly packed together as the size and mass increases.
2. The [chemical equations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_equation) below summarize the fermentation of sucrose (C12H22O11) into ethanol (C2H5OH). Alcoholic fermentation converts one [mole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mole_%28unit%29) of [glucose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glucose) into two moles of ethanol and two moles of carbon dioxide, producing two moles of [ATP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenosine_triphosphate) in the process.

The overall chemical formula for alcoholic fermentation is:

C6H12O6 → 2 C2H5OH + 2 CO2

Sucrose is a [dimer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimer_%28chemistry%29) of glucose and fructose molecules. In the first step of alcoholic fermentation, the enzyme [invertase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invertase) cleaves the [glycosidic linkage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glycosidic_bond) between the glucose and fructose molecules.

C12H22O11 + H2O + invertase → 2 C6H12O6

Next, each glucose molecule is broken down into two [pyruvate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyruvate) molecules in a process known as [glycolysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glycolysis).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethanol_fermentation#cite_note-stryer-2) Glycolysis is summarized by the equation:

C6H12O6 + 2 ADP + 2 Pi + 2 NAD+ → 2 CH3COCOO− + 2 ATP + 2 NADH + 2 H2O + 2 H+

CH3COCOO− is pyruvate, and Pi is inorganic [phosphate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphate). Finally, pyruvate is converted to ethanol and CO2 in two steps, regenerating oxidized NAD+ needed for glycolysis:

* CH3COCOO− + H+ → CH3CHO + CO2

catalyzed by [pyruvate decarboxylase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyruvate_decarboxylase)

* CH3CHO + NADH + H+ → C2H5OH + NAD+

This reaction is catalyzed by [alcohol dehydrogenase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcohol_dehydrogenase) (ADH1 in baker's yeast).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethanol_fermentation#cite_note-3)

As shown by the reaction equation, glycolysis causes the reduction of two molecules of [NAD+](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicotinamide_adenine_dinucleotide) to [NADH](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicotinamide_adenine_dinucleotide). Two [ADP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenosine_diphosphate) molecules are also converted to two ATP and two water molecules via [substrate-level phosphorylation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Substrate-level_phosphorylation).

 C4H9

1. CH3CH(CH3)CHO + C4H9MgCl (C2H5)2O CH3CH(CH3)-C-OMgCL

 C4H9

H2O CH3CH(CH3)-C-OH +MgClOH

 H

1. .
2. .

 LiAlH4(C2H5)2O

1. CH3CH(CH3) CH3OH(CH3)CH2OH
2. CH3CH2OH+H2S04 CH5CH2CH2OH2OSO3H

 -H2O

 CH3CH2CH4OSO3H

CH3CH2CH2OSO3H CH3CH=CH2 +H2SO4

CH3CH=CH2 + H2O CH3CHCH3

 OH