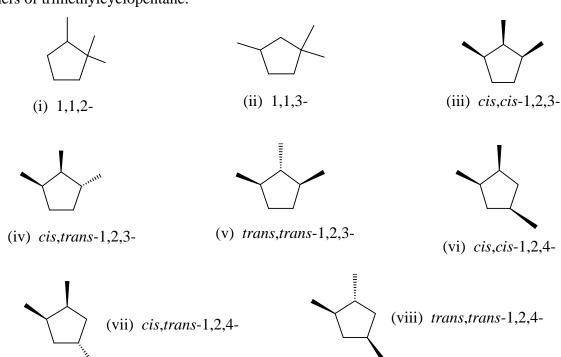
#### ANSWERS TO ISOMER PROBLEMS

# 1. Isomers of $C_7H_{16}$ :

(i)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	n-heptane
(ii)	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	2-methylhexane
(iii)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3-methylhexane
(iv)	(CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3-ethylpentane
(v)	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	2,2-dimethylpentane
(vi)	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	2,3-dimethylpentane
(vii)	$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$	2,4-dimethylpentane
(viii)	$(CH_3CH_2)_2C(CH_3)_2$	3,3-dimethylpentane
(ix)	$(CH_3)_3CCH(CH_3)_2$	2,2,3-trimethylbutane

## 2. Isomers of trimethylcyclopentane:



#### ISOMERS OF ALKENES WITH THE FORMULA C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>

- (1) CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> 1-hexene
- (2)&(3) CH<sub>3</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> cis & trans-2-hexene
- (4)&(5) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> cis & trans-3-hexene
- (6) CH<sub>2</sub>=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> 2-methyl-1-pentene
- (7) CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> 3-methyl-1-pentene
- (8)  $CH_2=CHCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$  4-methyl-1-pentene
- (9) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> 2-methyl-2-pentene
- (10)&(11) CH<sub>3</sub>CH=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> cis & trans-3-methyl-2-pentene
- (12)&(13) CH<sub>3</sub>CH=CHCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> cis & trans-4-methyl-2-pentene
- (14)  $CH_2=C(CH_2CH_3)_2$  2-ethyl-1-butene
- (15)  $CH_2=C(CH_3)CH(CH_3)_2$  2,3-dimethyl-1-butene
- (16)  $CH_2=CHC(CH_3)_3$  3,3-dimethyl-1-butene
- $(17) (CH_3)_2 C = C(CH_3)_2$  2,3-dimethyl-2-butene

### ISOMERS OF ALKYNES WITH THE FORMULA $C_6H_{10}$

 $HC \equiv C - CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$  1-hexyne

 $CH_3C \equiv C - CH_2CH_2CH_3$  2-hexyne

 $CH_3CH_2C \equiv CCH_2CH_3$  3-hexyne

 $HC = CCH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$  3-methyl-1-pentyne

 $HC \equiv C - C(CH_3)_3$  3,3-dimethyl-1-butyne

 $CH_3C\equiv C-CH(CH_3)_2$  4-methyl-2-pentyne

 $HC = C - CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$  4-methyl-1-pentyne

## MONOCHLORO ISOMERS (EXCLUDING OPTICAL ISOMERS) PRODUCED FROM THE REACTION BETWEEN METHYLCYCLOHEXANE AND Cl<sub>2</sub> WITH UV LIGHT

chloromethylcyclohexane

1-chloro-1-methylcyclohexane

cis-1-chloro-2-methylcyclohexane

trans-1-chloro-2-methylcyclohexane

cis-1-chloro-3-methylcyclohexane

Cl

CH<sub>3</sub>

trans-1-chloro-3-methylcyclohexane

trans-1-chloro-4-methylcyclohexane

cis-1-chloro-4-methylcyclohexane

#### ISOMERS OF DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXENE (EXCLUDING OPTICAL ISOMERS)

1,2-dimethylcyclohexene

1,6-dimethylcyclohexene

$$\underset{H_3C}{\overbrace{\hspace{1cm}}}^{CH_3}$$

1,5-dimethylcyclohexene

1,4-dimethylcyclohexene

1,3-dimethylcyclohexene

3,3-dimethylcyclohexene

4,4-dimethylcyclohexene

$$H_3C$$
 $CH_3$ 

$$H_3C$$
 $CH_3$ 

trans-3,4-dimethylcyclohexene

trans-3,5-dimethylcyclohexene

trans-3,6-dimethylcyclohexene

cis-3,6-dimethylcyclohexene

trans-4,5-dimethylcyclohexene cis-4,5-dimethylcyclohexene