Unsaturation or Rings?

If we are given the molecular formula for a hydrocarbon, we can deduce a reasonable amount of information about its structure.

All acyclic (non-cyclic) alkanes have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} where n= number of carbon atoms in the molecule and 2n+2= the number of hydrogen atoms in the molecule. Try the formula on the following **alkanes**:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_4 & \text{CH}_3\text{-C-CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

The presence of a ring or double bond reduces the number of hydrogens in the molecule by two for each ring or double bond; therefore, a compound with the general formula C_nH_{2n} contains *either* one *ring* or one *double bond*.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3 & CH_2=CHCH_2CH_3 & \\ C_4H_{10} & C_4H_8 & C_4H_8 \\ C_nH_{2n+2} & C_nH_{2n} & C_nH_{2n} \\ & & & & & & & & \\ (saturated) & & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

By now you should know what will happen if we were to remove **two more** hydrogen atoms!! A compound with the general formula C_nH_{2n-2} might have **one** *triple bond*, **two** *double bonds*, **two** *rings or* **one** *ring plus* **one** *double bond*.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{5}C\equiv CH & CH_{2}=CHCH=CH_{2} \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & &$$