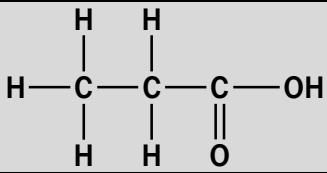
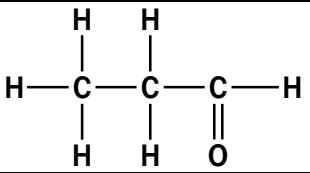
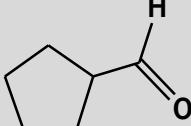
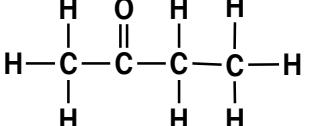
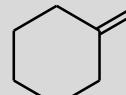
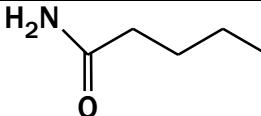
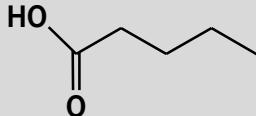
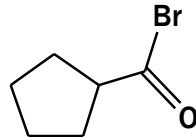
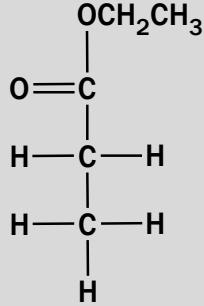
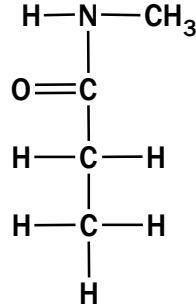
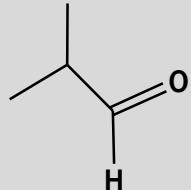
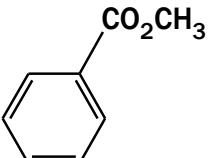
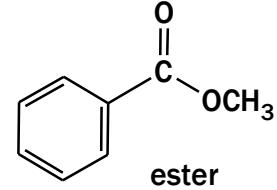
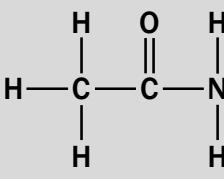
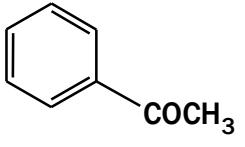
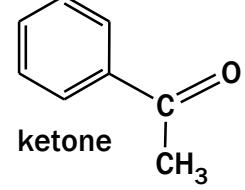
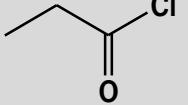
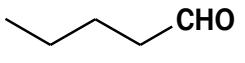
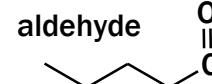
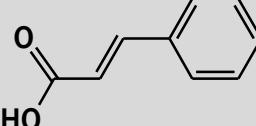
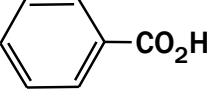
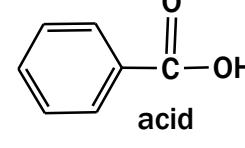
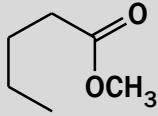
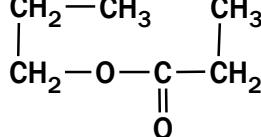
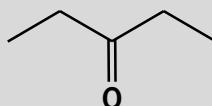
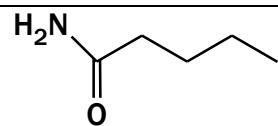
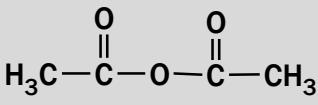
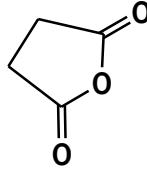
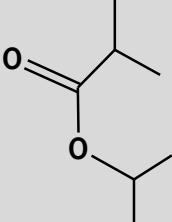
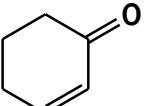
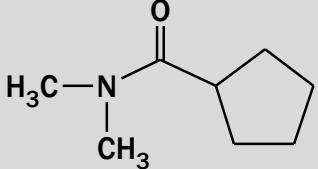
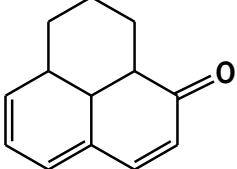
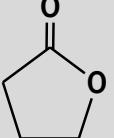
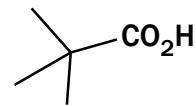
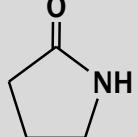
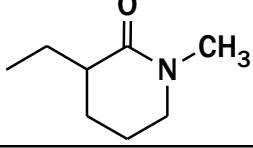
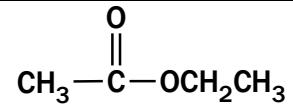
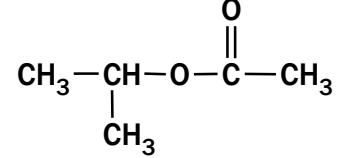
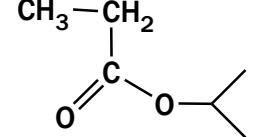
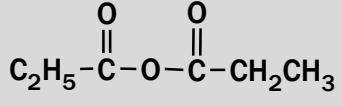


Naming Carbonyl Functional Groups **KEY**

	Functional group name		Functional group name
	carboxylic acid		aldehyde
	aldehyde		ketone
	ketone		1° amide
	acid		acid bromide
	carboxylic ester		2° amide (2° = two carbon groups on N atom)
	aldehyde		
	1° amide (1° = only one carbon attached to N atom)		
	acid chloride		
	acid		
	ester		ester

	Functional group name		Functional group name
	ketone		1° amide
	anhydride (acetic anhydride)		anhydride (maleic anhydride)
	ester		ketone (enone)
	3° amide		enone (trienone = ketone + three double bonds)
	ester (lactone) <i>(cyclic esters are called lactones)</i>		acid
	2° amide (lactam) <i>(cyclic esters are called lactams)</i>		3° lactam
	structure		structure
draw the structure of butanoic acid	$\text{HO}-\underset{\parallel \text{O}}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$	draw the structure of ethyl acetate	
draw the structure of methyl propanoate	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\parallel \text{O}}{\text{C}}-\text{OCH}_3$	draw the structure of isopropyl acetate	
draw the structure of ethyl propanoate	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\parallel \text{O}}{\text{C}}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	draw the structure of isopropyl propanoate	
draw the structure of propanoic anhydride		draw the structure of 2-methylcyclohexanone	