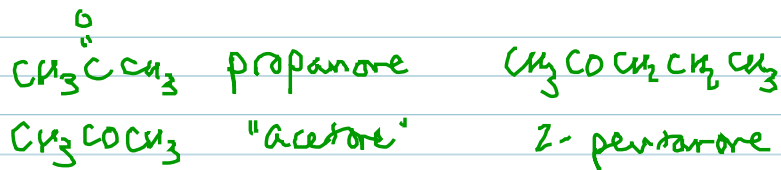


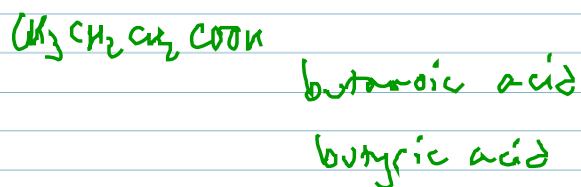
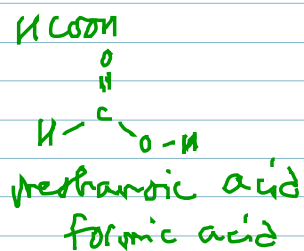
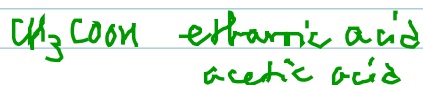
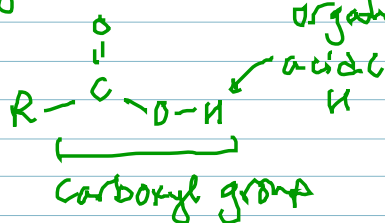
II. KETONES

→ both "R's" are C's

→ "-one"



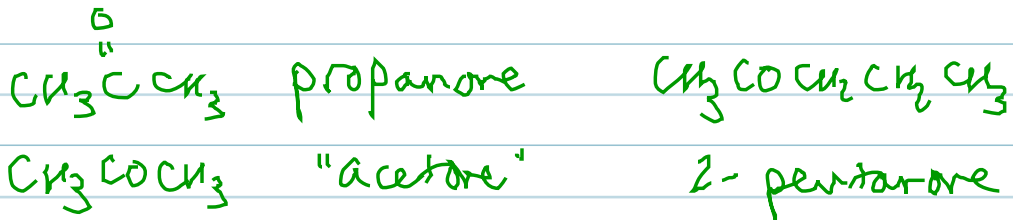
III. Carboxylic acids (usually weak organic acids)



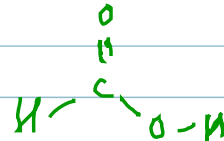
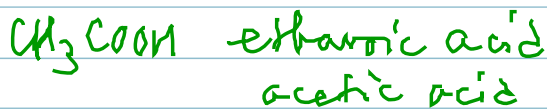
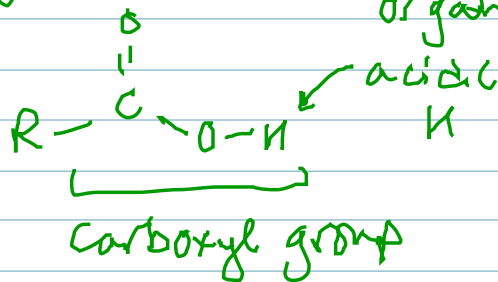
II. KETONES

→ both "R's" are C's

→ "-one"



III, Carboxylic acids (usually weak organic acids)



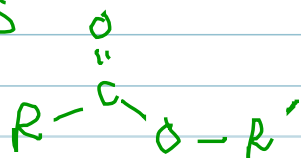
methanoic acid
formic acid



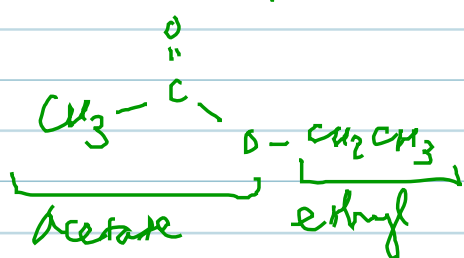
butanoic acid

butyric acid

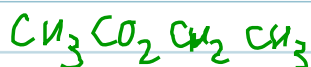
IV ESTERS



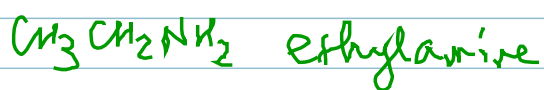
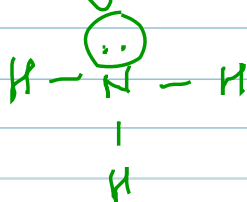
natural
artificial



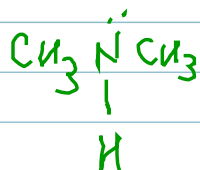
ethyl acetate



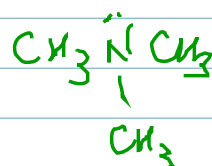
D. AMINES organic bases



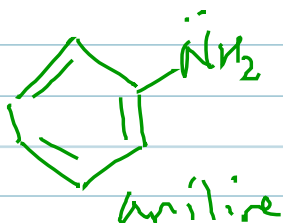
1° primary



2° amine

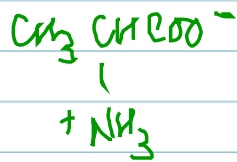
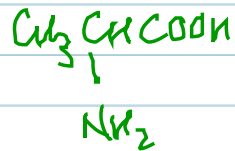


3° tertiary



E. AMINO ACIDS → at least 1) -NH₂ "amino"
1) -COOH "acid"

alanine



combine 2 amino acids → peptide

multiple ⇒ polypeptide

multiple ⇒ protein

PROTEIN

5,000 → 10,000,000 g/mol

→ ~50% C, 7% H, 23% O, 16% N by mass

→ each individual amino acid
in a polypeptide ⇒ residue

FUNCTION ⇒ BASED ON STRUCTURE

CARBOHYDRATES

