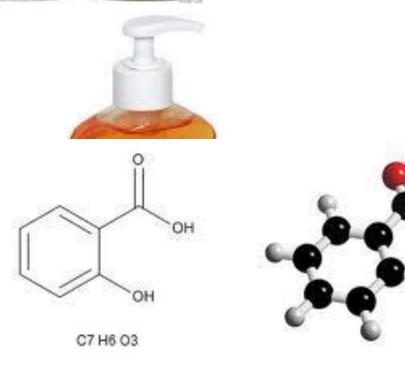
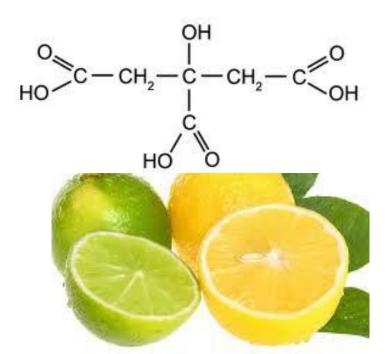




# Carboxylic Acids





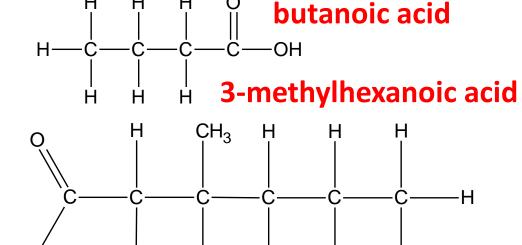
#### Naming and drawing carboxylic acids

The suffix for naming carboxylic acids is -anoic acid.

The carboxylic acid functional group must be on carbon 1 and the other side chains are named accordingly. The 1 does not feature in the name of the carboxylic acid.

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#### Name these:



#### Draw these:

4,4-dibromopentanoic acid

#### Do now:

Write down the **reagent** required to carry out these reactions

# Properties of carboxylic acids

Carboxylic acids have <u>higher</u> melting and boiling points than hydrocarbons because they are <u>polar</u> and have <u>strong</u> intermolecular forces.

Carboxylic acids with small carbon chains are soluble in water, carboxylic acids with long carbon chains (greater than 5) are solid and insoluble in water.

Carboxylic acids are formed by the oxidation of primary alcohols with either  $MnO_4^-/H^+$  or  $Cr_2O_7^{2-}/H^+$ .

purple to

oránge to

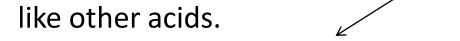
colourless

green

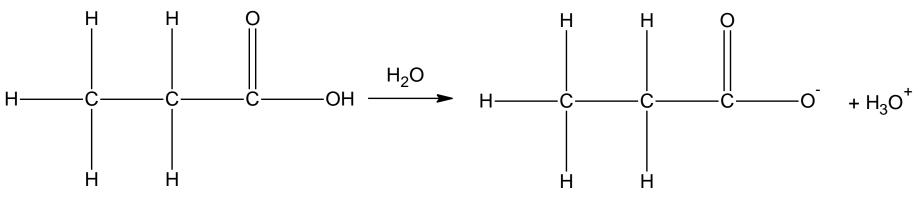
# Acidity of carboxylic acids

Carboxylic acids are acids, they lose protons.

Carboxylic acids react with bases, metals and carbonates just



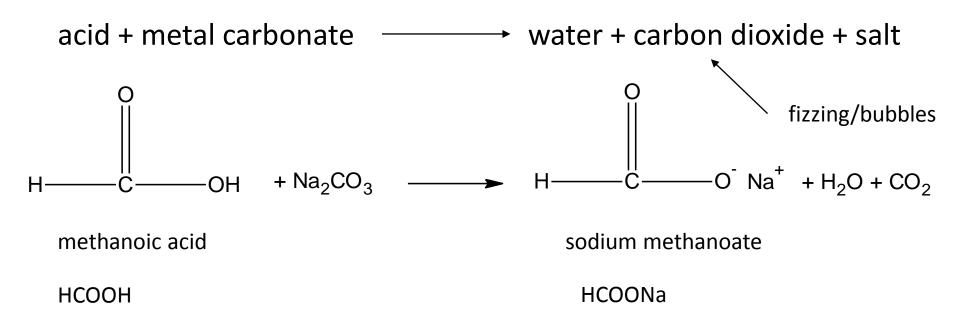
water hydrogen gas produced produced H carbon dioxide gas produced



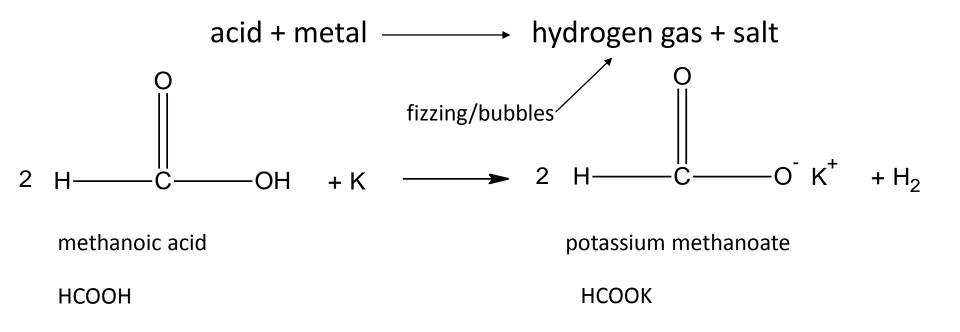
propanoic acid

propanoate ion

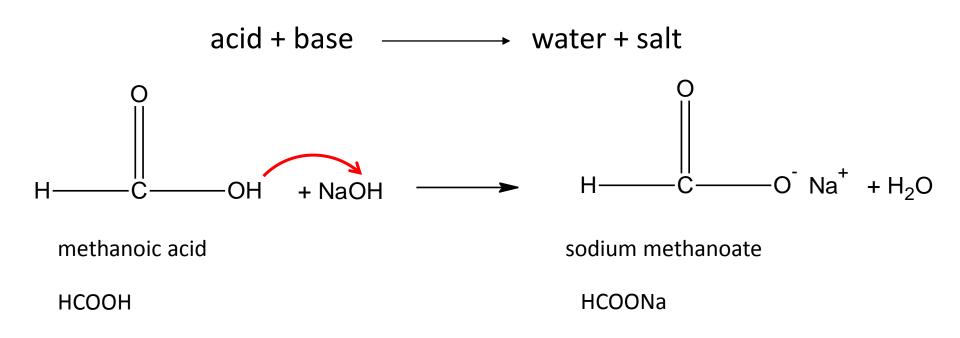
Carboxylic acids can react with carbonates to form water, carbon dioxide and an ionic salt.



Carboxylic acids can react with metals to form hydrogen gas and an ionic salt.

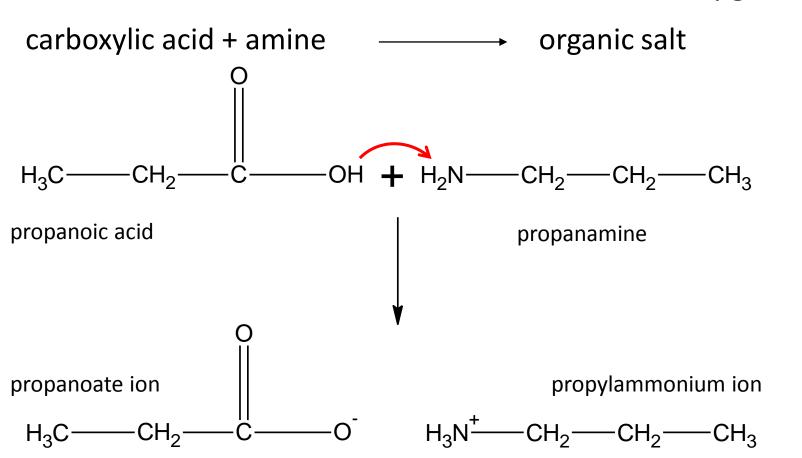


Carboxylic acids can react with bases (alkali's) to form water and an ionic salt.



Carboxylic acids can react with amines to form an ionic salt.

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#### Do now:

Draw and then name the following products from these reactions. If there are two products draw and name the major product.