## Chemguide - questions

## **GEOMETRIC ISOMERISM**

1. One of these molecules has geometric isomers and the other one doesn't. Explain the difference.

2. The following are all isomers of pentene, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. Pick out any of these which has geometric isomers, and draw the isomers.

$$\mathsf{CH_3CH_2CH} = \mathsf{CH_2} \qquad \qquad \mathsf{CH_3CH_2CH} = \mathsf{CHCH_3}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathsf{CH_3CH_2C} = \mathsf{CH_2} & & \mathsf{CH_3CHCH} = \mathsf{CH_2} & & \mathsf{CH_3CH} = \mathsf{CCH_3} \\ & \mathsf{CH_3} & & \mathsf{CH_3} & & \mathsf{CH_3} \end{array}$$

- 3. Draw all the isomers (including structural and geometric isomers) of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> which contain a carbon-carbon double bond.
- 4. This question is about the effect of geometric isomerism on the melting and boiling points of geometric isomers. If you haven't done this bit yet, ignore the question.
  - a) Explain why the boiling point of cis-1,2-dichloroethene is higher than that of the trans isomer.
  - b) Explain why the melting point of cis-1,2-dichloroethene is lower than that of the trans isomer.