

3. Trihydroxy alcohols (triols) - 3 OH groups per molecule

example: $C_3H_5(OH)_3$ _____ or _____

4. Primary alcohols - have OH group on an end carbon
they oxidize to form aldehydes

Secondary alcohols - have the OH attached to a carbon that is
bonded to 2 other carbons
they oxidize to form ketones

Tertiary alcohols - have the OH attached to a carbon that is
bonded to 3 other carbons
they cannot be oxidized

Examples of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols below:

5. Complete combustion -----> $CO_2 + H_2O$

6. Water solubility of the alcohols generally decreases as the number
of carbon atoms in the molecule increases.
(More C's less solubility)

ALCOHOLS: General Formula R-OH

1. Monohydroxy alcohols - one OH group per molecule

CH_3OH _____ or _____

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ _____ or _____

$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ (2 structural isomers)

2. Dihydroxy alcohols (diols) - 2 OH groups per molecule

example: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$ _____ or _____