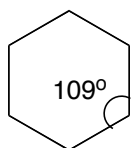
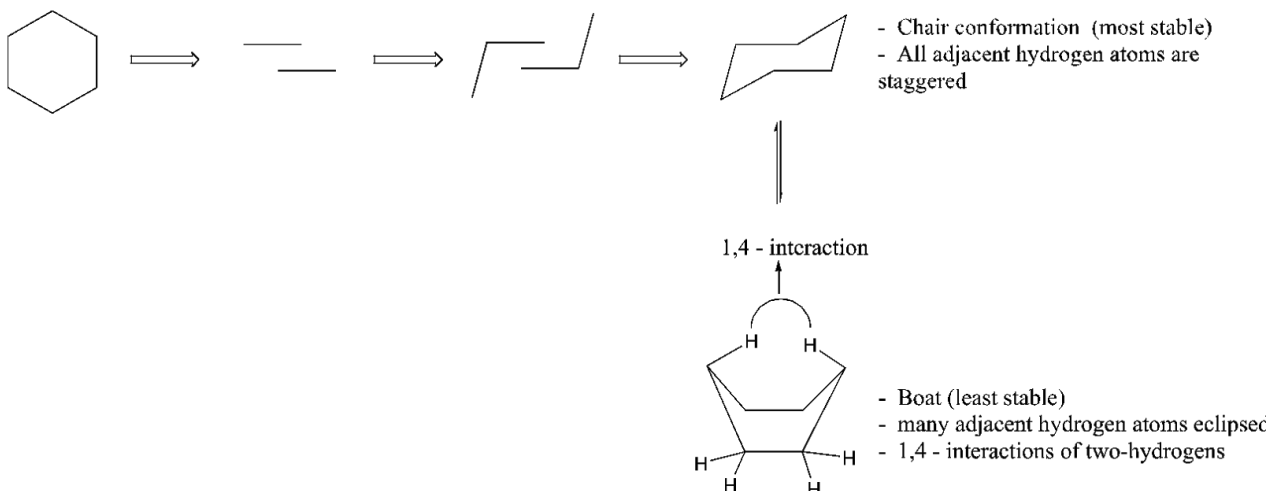


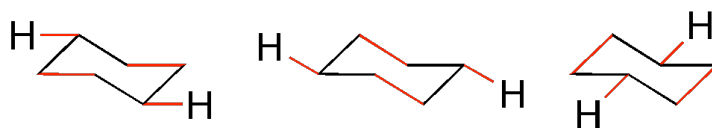
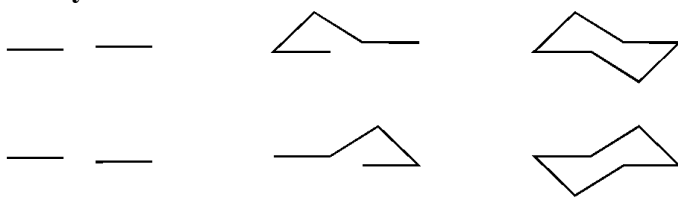
Cyclohexane – bond angles actually 109° , not 120° as in flat hexagon



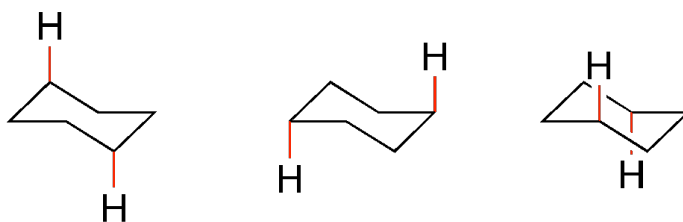
Cyclohexane Conformations – How to draw:



Another way to draw cyclohexane:

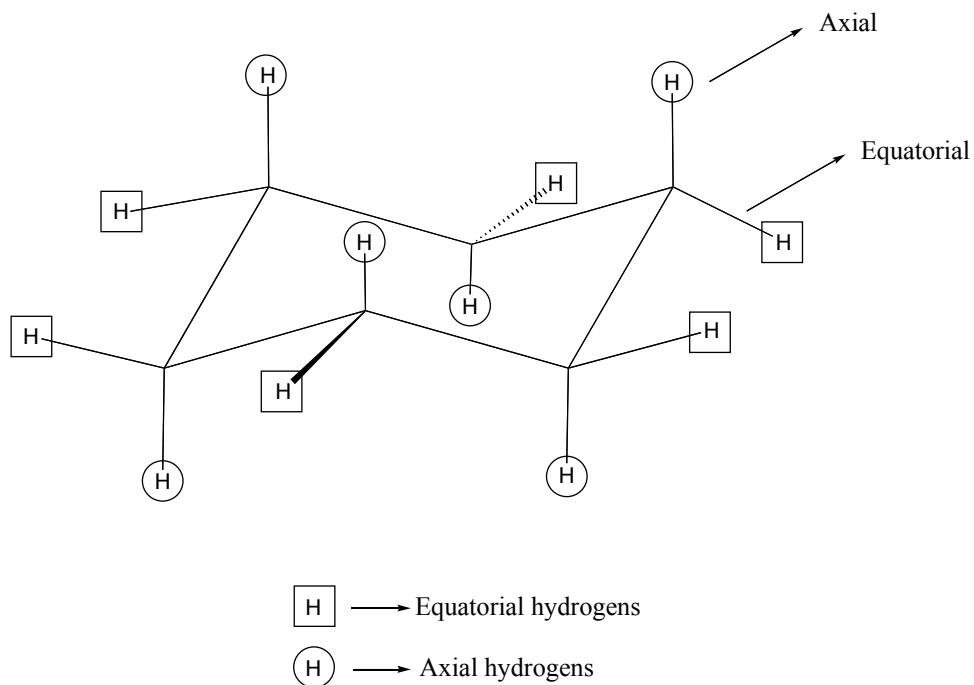


Parallel Lines in Equatorial Position

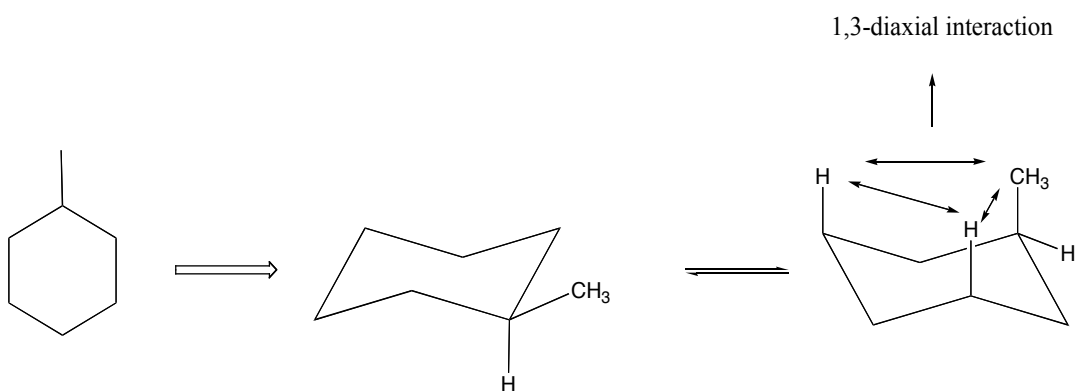


Vertical Lines in Axial Position

Cyclohexane Conformations Axial vs Equatorial positions

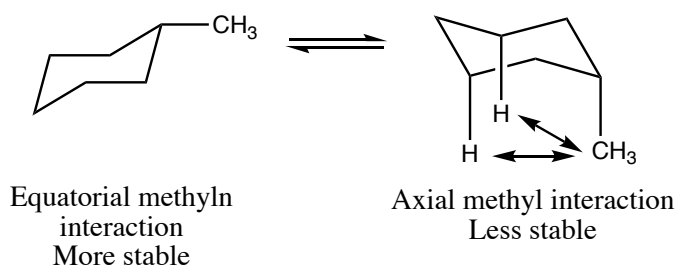


Substituted Cyclohexanes – Draw most stable conformation

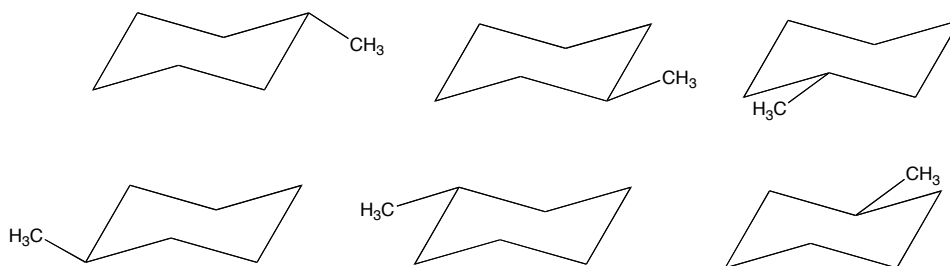


- Largest (bulkiest group close to ring) group generally placed equatorial – otherwise get unfavorable 1,3-diaxial interactions

- 1,3-diaxial interaction (steric effect) makes this conformation less stable.

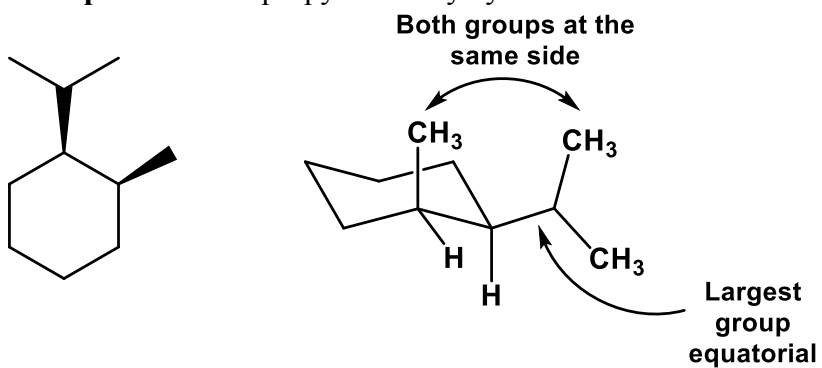


Most Stable Conformation of Methylcyclohexane – 6 drawings of same molecule below

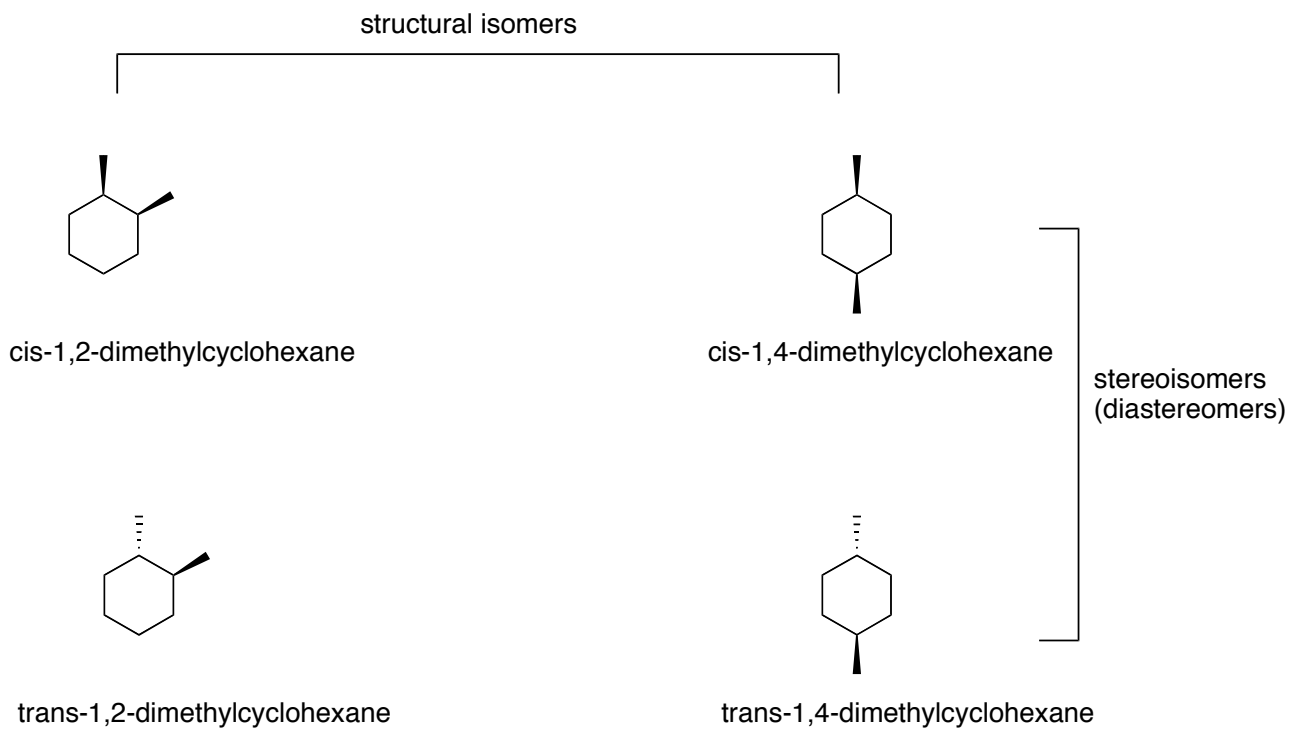


Polysubstituted cyclohexanes

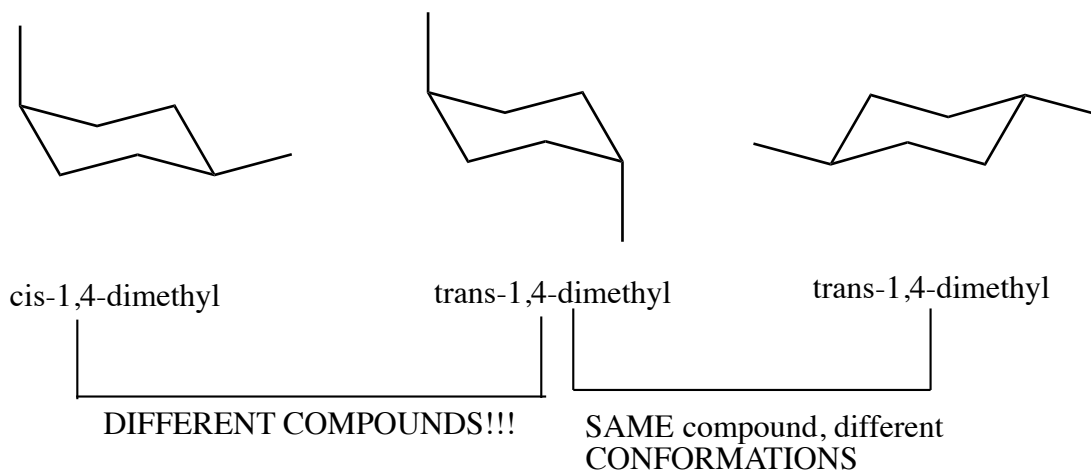
Example: cis-1-isopropyl-2-methylcyclohexane



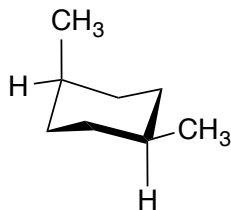
Example: 1,2-dimethylcyclohexane and 1,4-dimethylcyclohexane



cis-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane and trans-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane:

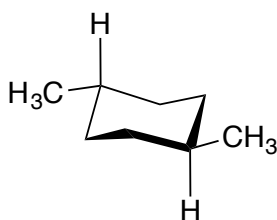


Example: cis-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane:



cis-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane

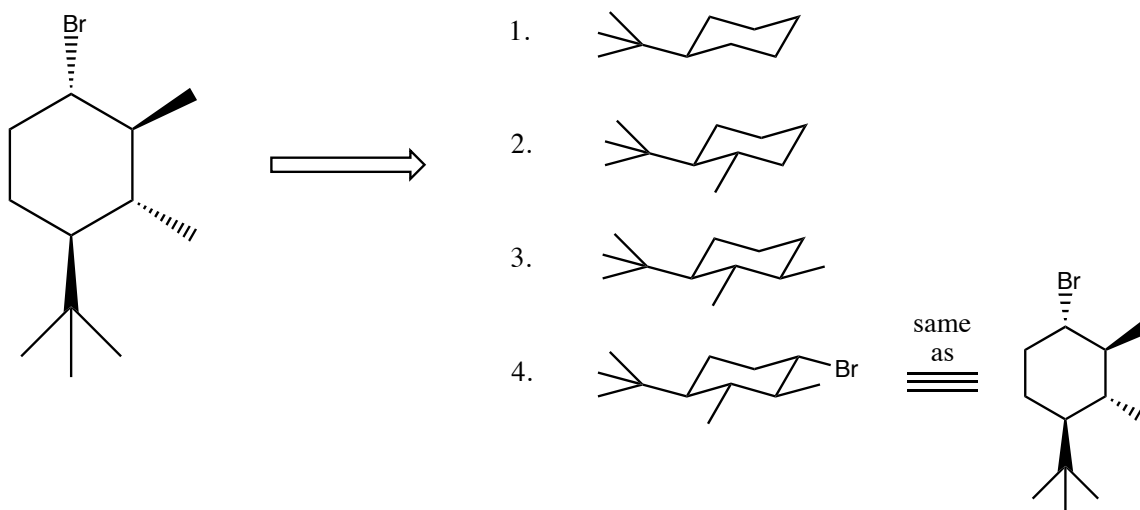
Example: trans-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane:



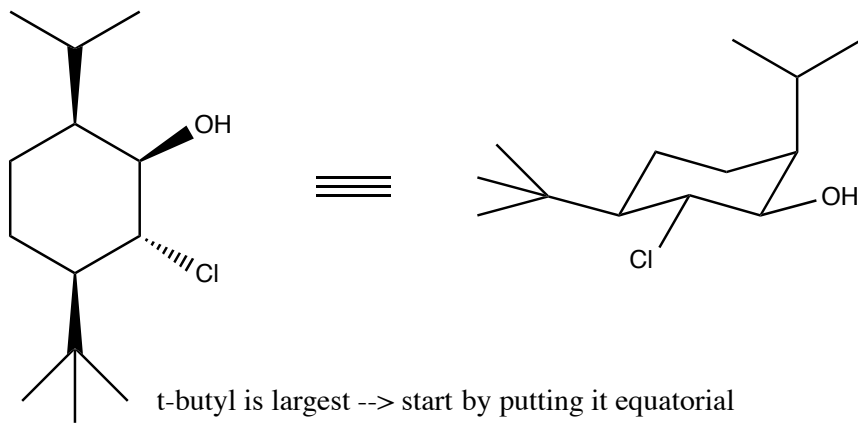
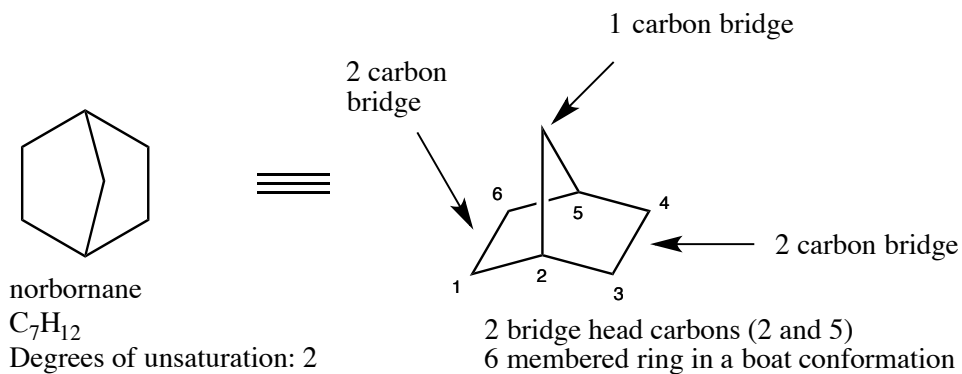
trans-1,4-dimethylcyclohexane

How to draw the most stable conformation of substituted cyclohexanes:

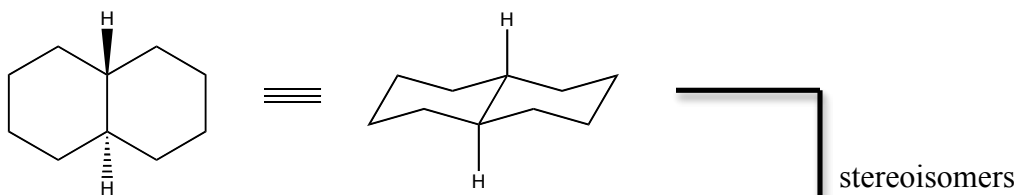
1. Start by drawing the chair conformation of cyclohexane
2. Put the largest group in an equatorial position
3. Draw the next group(s) on the correct side (face) with respect to the largest group



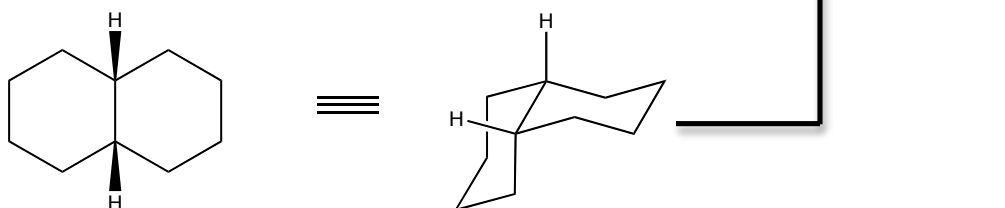
Note that the largest substituent (t-butyl) is placed in the equatorial position to avoid destabilizing 1,3-diaxial interactions

Another example:Examples of basic bicyclic compounds:

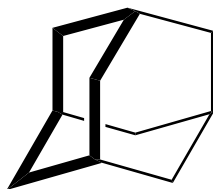
trans-decalin:



cis-decalin:

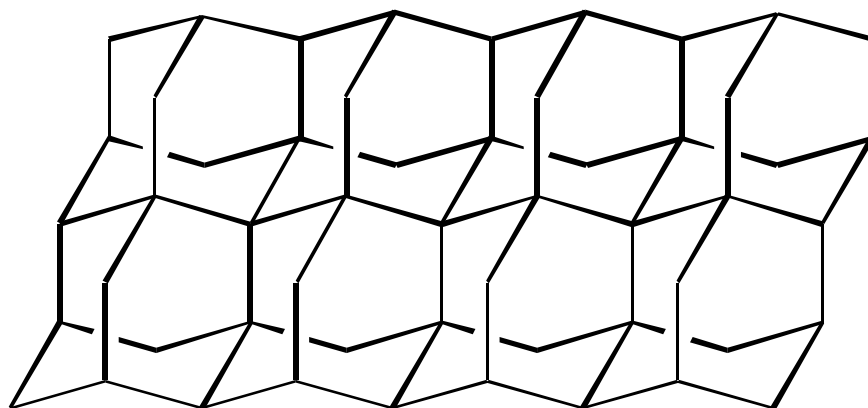


A tricyclic compound:



Adamantane

Diamond:



Steroids: