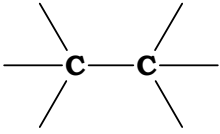
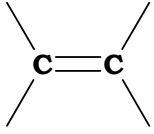

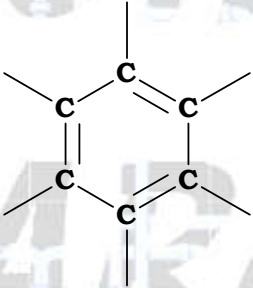
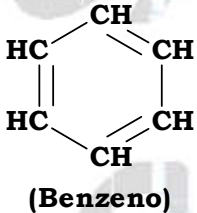
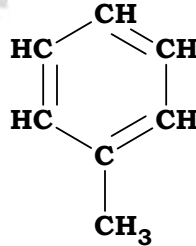
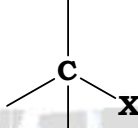
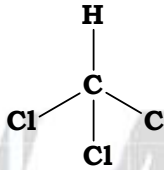
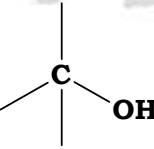

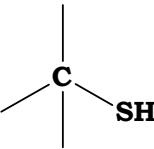

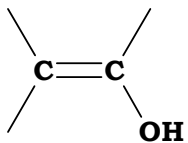

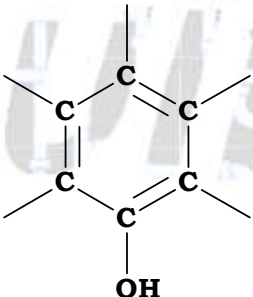
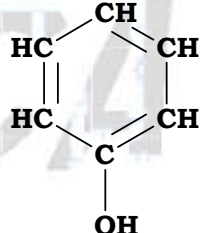
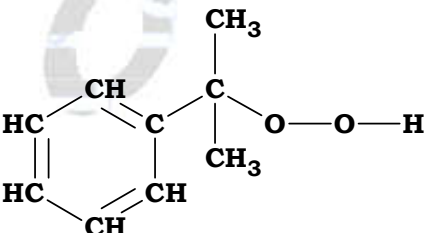
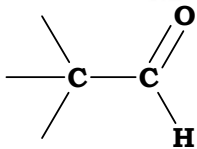
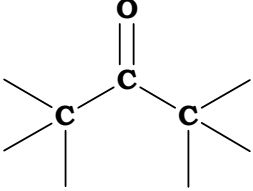


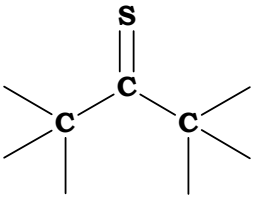
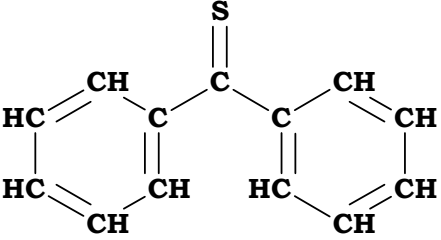
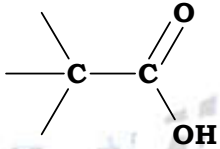
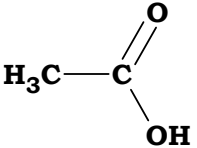
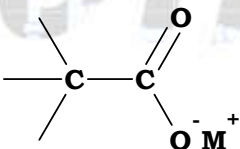
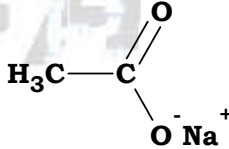
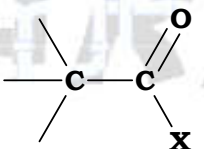
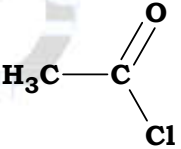
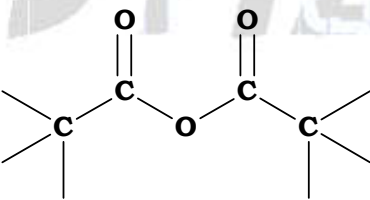
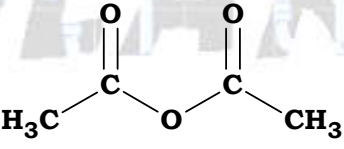
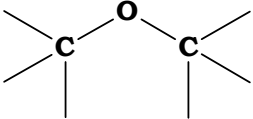

PROFESSORA SONIA
TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

Nome da função	Estrutura do grupo funcional	Exemplos
Alcano (ou Parafina)	(Contém somente ligações simples C-H e C-C) 	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ (Butano)
Alceno (Alqueno ou Olefina)		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$ (But-2-eno)
Alcino (Alquino)		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$ (But-2-ino)
Areno (aromático)		 (Benzeno)  (Tolueno)
Haleto de alquila (Haleto orgânico)	 (X: F, Cl, Br, I)	 (Triclorometano ou Clorofórmio)
Álcool		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$ (Etanol) 
Tiol (Tioálcool)		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$ (Etanotiol) 

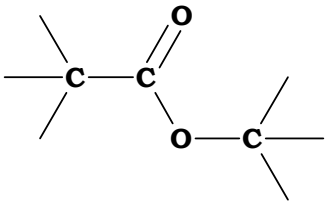
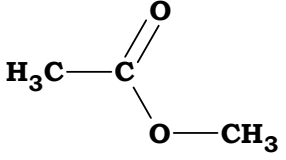
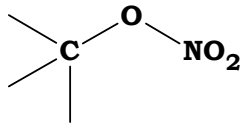
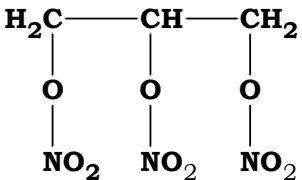
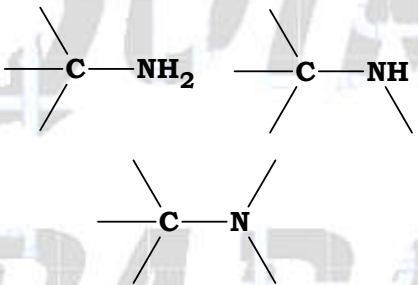
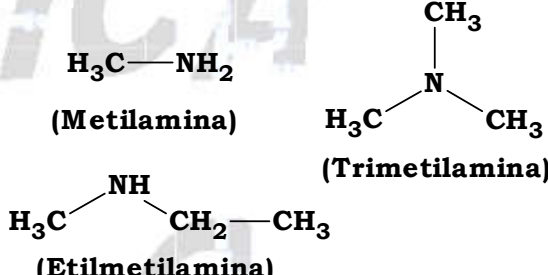
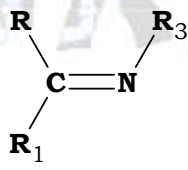
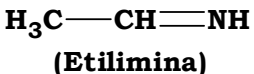
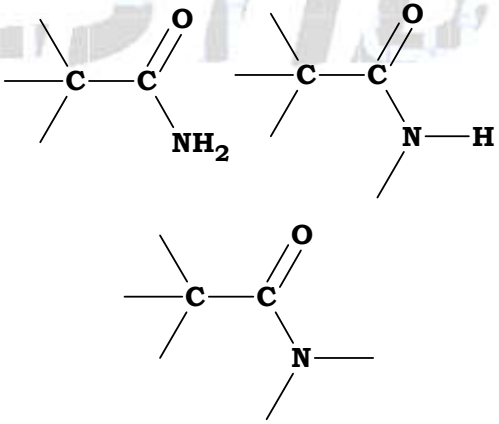
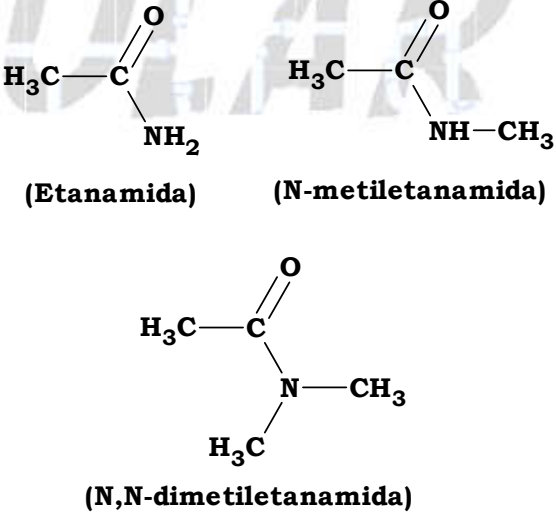
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TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

Enol		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{C}}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$ <p>(2-hidroxibut-2-eno)</p>
Inol		$\text{HO}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{OH}$ <p>(Etinodiol ou acetilenodiol)</p> $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{OH}$ <p>(Etinol)</p>
Fenol		 <p>(Hidroxibenzeno ou ácido fênico)</p>
Peróxido orgânico	$\text{R}-\text{O}-\text{O}-\text{R}$ <p>(H)</p>	 <p>(Hidroxiperóxido de isopropil benzeno) ou (Hidroperóxido de cumeno)</p>
Aldeído		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}=\text{O}$ <p>(Etanal ou Acetaldeído)</p>
Cetona		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}=\text{O}$ <p>(Propanona ou Acetona)</p>

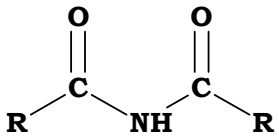
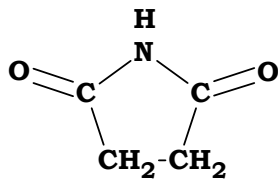
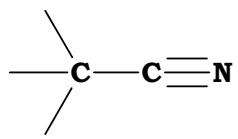
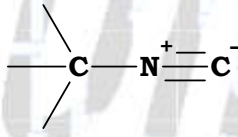
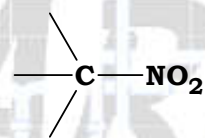
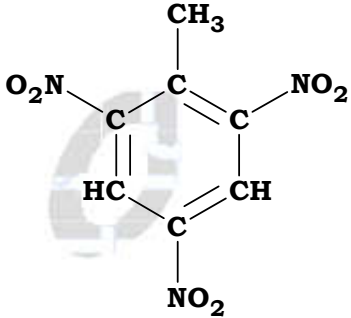
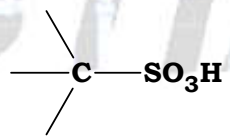
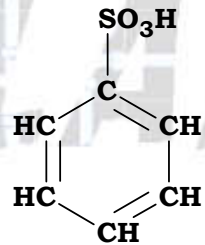
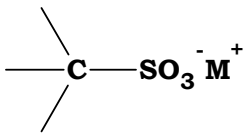
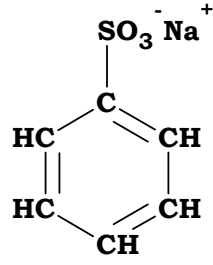
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TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

<p>Tiocetona</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">(Tiobenzofenona)</p>
<p>Ácido carboxílico</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">(Ácido etanoico ou Ácido acético)</p>
<p>Sal de ácido carboxílico</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">(Etanoato de sódio)</p>
<p>Haleto de ácido carboxílico</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">(X: F, Cl, Br, I)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">(Cloroeto de etanoila) ou (Cloroeto de acetila)</p>
<p>Anidrido de ácido carboxílico</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">(Anidrido etanoico) ou (Anidrido acético)</p>
<p>Éter</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">(Etoxietano ou Dietiléter) ou (Éter etílico ou Éter sulfúrico)</p>

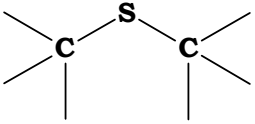
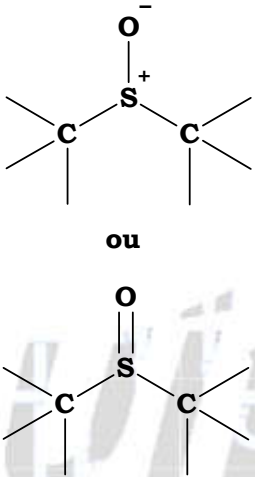
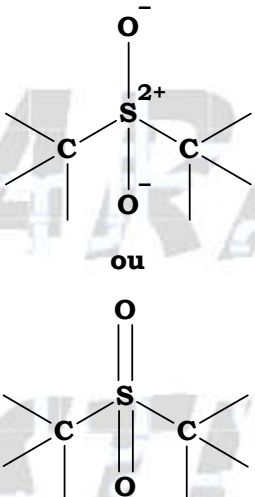
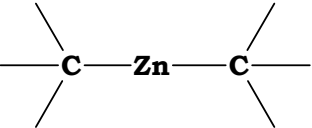
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TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

<p>Éster</p>		 <p>(Etanoato de metila) ou (Acetato de metila)</p>
<p>Éster de ácido nítrico</p>		 <p>(Trinitroglicerina ou Nitroglicerina)</p>
<p>Amina</p>		 <p>(Metilamina) (Trimetilamina) (Etilmetilamina)</p>
<p>Imina</p>		 <p>(Etilimina)</p>
<p>Amida</p>		 <p>(Etanamida) (N-metiletanamida) (N,N-dimetiletanamida)</p>

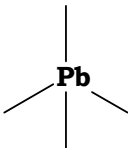
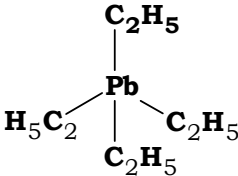
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TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

<p>Imida</p>		 <p>(Succinimida)</p>
<p>Nitrila (Cianeto de alquila)</p>		<p>$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ (Etanonitrila ou cianeto de metila) ou (Acetonitrila)</p>
<p>Isonitrila (Isocianeto de alquila)</p>		<p>$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{N}^+\equiv\text{C}^-$ (Isocianeto de metila)</p>
<p>Nitrocomposto</p>		 <p>(2,4,6-trinitrotolueno ou TNT)</p>
<p>Ácido sulfônico</p>		 <p>(Ácido benzenossulfônico)</p>
<p>Sal de ácido sulfônico</p>		 <p>(Benzenossulfonato de sódio)</p>

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TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

<p>Sulfeto ("Tioéter")</p>		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}-\text{CH}_3$ <p>(Dimetilsulfeto ou metiltiometano)</p>
<p>Sulfóxido</p>		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O}^- \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}^+-\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{ou} \\ \text{O} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ <p>(Dimetilsulfóxido)</p>
<p>Sulfona</p>		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O}^- \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}^{2+}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{O}^- \\ \text{ou} \\ \text{O} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array}$ <p>(Dimetilsulfona)</p>
<p>Compostos de Grignard</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \\ \text{C}-\text{Mg}-\text{X} \\ \diagdown \\ \end{array}$ <p>(X: F, Cl, Br, I)</p>	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Mg}-\text{Cl}$ <p>(Cloreto de etilmagnésio)</p>
<p>Compostos de Frankland</p>		$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Zn}-\text{CH}_3$ <p>(Dimetilzinco ou Zinco dimetílico)</p>

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TABELA DAS PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

Compostos Plúmbicos		 <p>(Tetra-etilchumbo) ou (Chumbo tetraetílico)</p>
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QUÍMICA
PARA O
VESTIBULAR