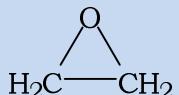
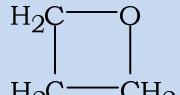
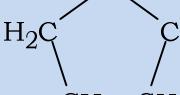
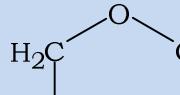
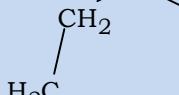
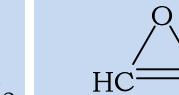
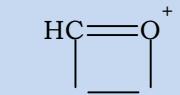
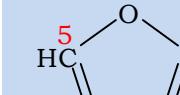
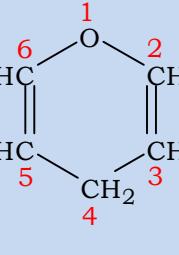
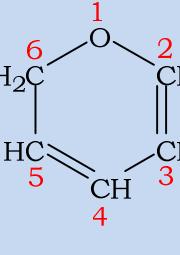
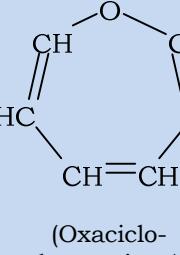
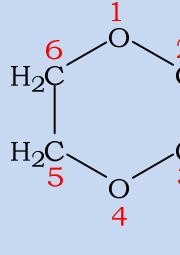
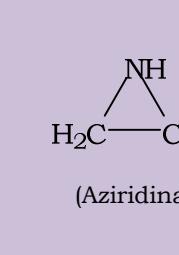
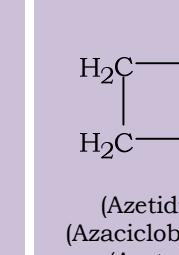
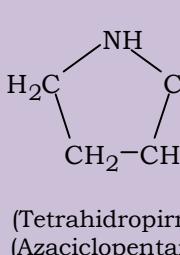
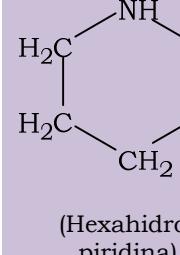
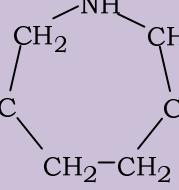
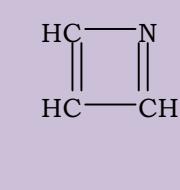
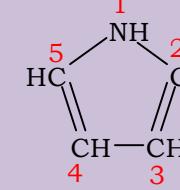
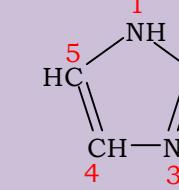
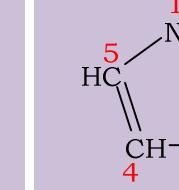
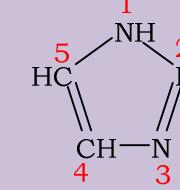
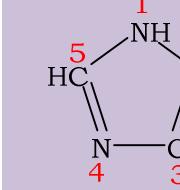
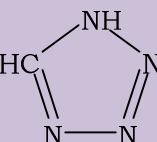
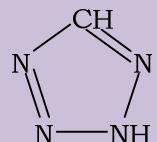
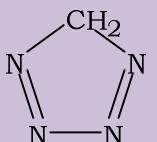
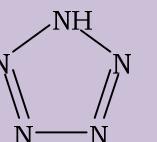
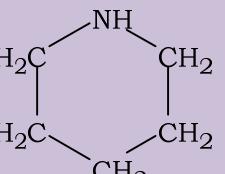
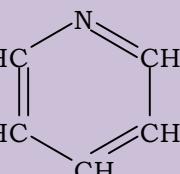
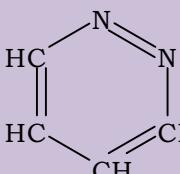
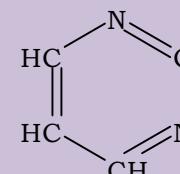
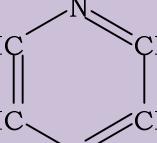
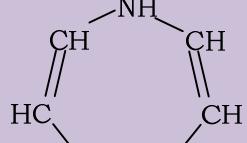
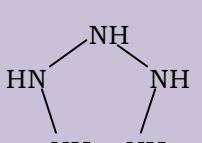
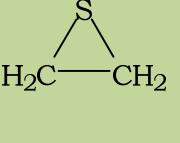
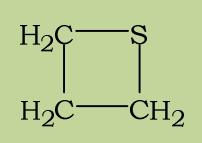
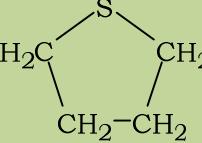
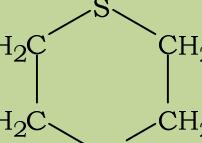
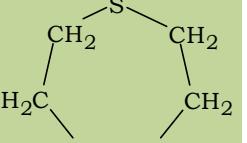
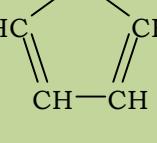
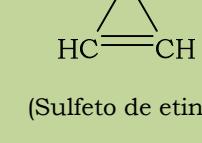
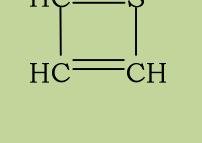
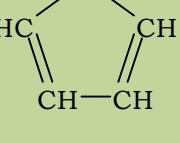
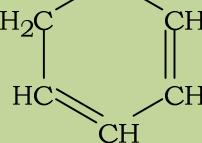
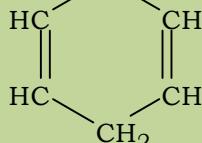


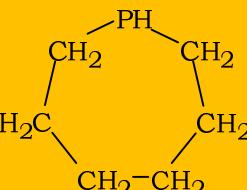
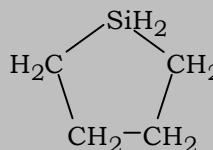
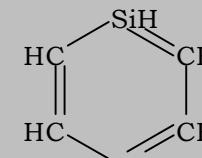
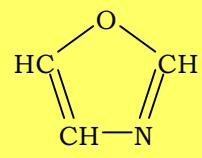
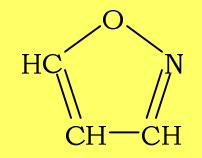
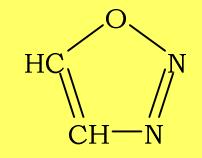
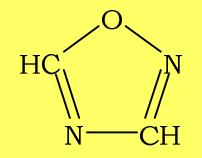
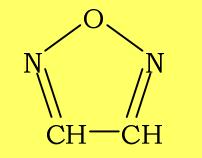
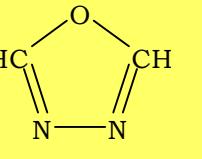
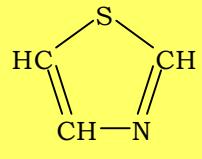
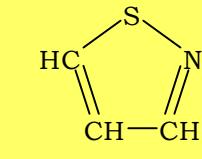
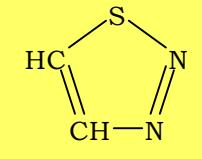
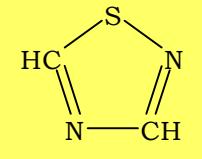
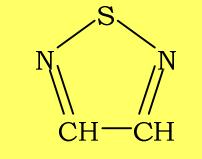
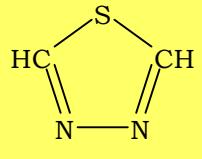
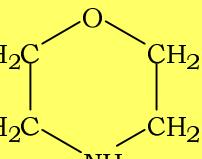
PROFESSORA SONIA
TABELA DOS PRINCIPAIS HETEROCICLOS OU CADEIAS HETEROCÍCLICAS DA QUÍMICA ORGÂNICA

Óxido de etileno  (Oxirano) (Epóxi-etano)	Óxido de 1,3-propileno  (Oxitano) (Oxaciclobutano) (1,3-Epóxi-propano) (Óxido de trimetileno)	Óxido de butileno  (Tetrahidrofurano) (Oxaciclopentano) (1,4-Epóxi-butano) (Óxido de tetrametileno)	1,5-Epóxi-pentano  (Oxano) (Tetrahidropiran) (Oxacicloexano)	1,6-Epóxi-hexano  (Oxepano) (Oxacicloheptano)	Epóxi-etenô  (Oxireno) (Oxaciclopropeno) (Óxido de etino)	Oxeto 	Furano  (1,4-Epóxi-buta-1,3-dieno)
2H-Pirano  (Pirano)	4H-Pirano  (Pirano)	Oxepino(a)  (Oxaciclo-heptatrieno) (Obs.: é um éter enólico cíclico; não é aromático; existe em equilíbrio*)	Para-dioxano  (1,4-dioxa-cicloexano)	Etilenamina  (Aziridina)	1,3-Propilenimina  (Azetidina) (Azaciclobutano) (Azetano) (Trimetileno-imina)	Pirrolidina  (Tetrahydropirrol) (Azaciclopentano)	Piperidina  (Hexahidro-piridina) (Azaclohexano) (Penta-metileneamina)
Azepano  (Hexahidroazepina)	Azirina  (2H-Azirina)	Azeto 	1H-Pirrol  (Pirrol)	Imidazol  (1,3-diazol)	Pirazol  (1,2-diazol)	Triazol  (1,2,3-triazol)	Triazol  (1,2,4-triazol)

PROFESSORA SONIA
TABELA DOS PRINCIPAIS HETEROCICLOS OU CADEIAS HETEROCÍCLICAS DA QUÍMICA ORGÂNICA

1H-Tetrazol  (Tetrazol)	2H-Tetrazol  (Tetrazol)	5H-Tetrazol  (Tetrazol)	Pentazol 	Piperidina  (Azinane)	Piridina  (Azina)	Piridazina  (1,2-diazina) (orto-diazina)	Pirimidina  (1,3-diazina) (meta-diazina)
Pirazina  (1,4-diazina) (para-diazina)	Azepina  (Azaciclo-heptatrieno)	Ciclopenta-azano 	Tiirano  (Sulfeto de etileno) (Sulfeto de eteno) (Tiaciclopropano)	Tietano 	Tiolano  (Tetrahidrotiofeno)	Tiano  (Tetra-hidrotiopirano)	Tiepano 
Tiofeno 	Tiireno  (Sulfeto de etino)	Tieto 	Tiofeno  (Tiofurano) (Tiaciclopentadieno)	2H-Tiopiranô  (Tiopiranô) (Tiopiranô)	4H-Tiopiranô  (Tiopiranô)	Tiepina  (Tiatropilideno)	Fosfinina 

PROFESSORA SONIA
TABELA DOS PRINCIPAIS HETEROCICLOS OU CADEIAS HETEROCÍCLICAS DA QUÍMICA ORGÂNICA

Fosfepano	Silaciclopentano	Silabenzeno	1,3-Oxazol (Oxazol)	Isooxazol (1,2-oxazol)	1,2,3-Oxadiazol (instável!)	1,2,4-Oxadiazol	1,2,5-Oxadiazol (Furazano)
							
1,3,4-Oxadiazol	1,3-Tiazol (Tiazol)	Isotiazol	1,2,3-Tiadiazol	1,2,4-Tiadiazol	1,2,5-Tiadiazol	1,3,4-Tiadiazol	Morfolina (Tetrahidro-1,4-oxazina)
							

- Heterociclos com oxigênio (O)
- Heterociclos com nitrogênio (N)
- Heterociclos com enxofre (S)
- Heterociclos com fósforo (P)
- Heterociclos com silício (Si)
- Heterociclos mistos (O, N, S)

*Equilíbrio tautomérico do Oxepino com o Óxido de benzeno:

