
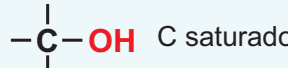

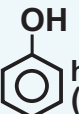
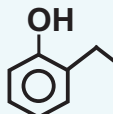
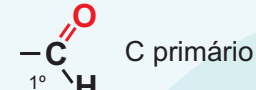
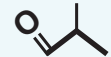
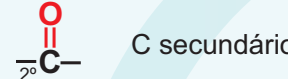
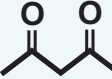

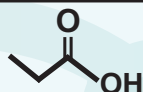

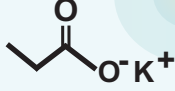
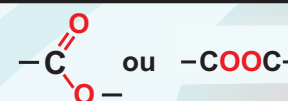
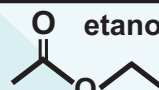
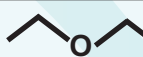
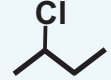
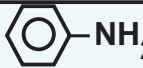

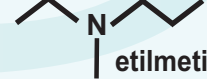
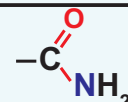
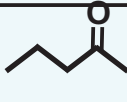
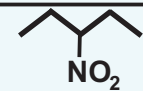

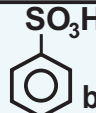
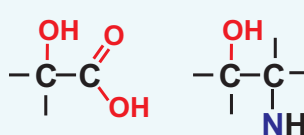
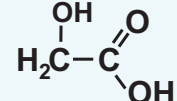
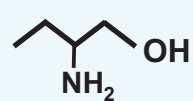




Função	Grupo Funcional	Exemplos	
Hidrocarboneto	C e H	CH ₄ metano	 2-penteno
Álcool	 C saturado	H ₃ C-OH metanol	 butan-1-ol
Fenol	-OH C aromático	 hidroxbenzeno (fenol)	 2-etilfenol 2-etilhidroxibenzeno α-etilfenol α-etilhidroxibenzeno
Aldeído	 C primário	H-C(=O)-H metanal	 2-metilpropanal
Cetona	 C secundário	H ₃ C-C(=O)-C ₃ H ₇ propanona (menor cetona)	 pentan-2,4-diona
Ácido Carboxílico	 ou -COOH	H-C(=O)-OH ácido metanóico ácido fórmico	 ácido propanóico
Sal de ácido carboxílico	 M = Metal	H-C(=O)-O ⁻ Na ⁺ metanoato de sódio	 propionato de potássio
Éster	 ou -COOC-	H-C(=O)-O-CH ₂ -CH ₃ metanoato de etila	 etanoato de etila acetato de etila
Éter	-O-	H ₃ C-O-CH ₃ metoximetano	 etoxietano éter dietílico
Haleto Orgânico	-C-X X = 7A (F, Cl, Br, I)	H ₃ C-CH ₂ -Br brometo de etila	 2-clorobutano
Amina	-NH ₂ Primária -NH Secundária -N Terciária	H ₃ C-NH ₂ metilamina H ₃ C-NH-CH ₃ dimetilamina H ₃ C-N-CH ₃ trimetilamina	 fenilamina aminobenzeno  etilpropilamina  etilmetilpropilamina
Amida		H ₃ C-C(=O)-NH ₂ etanamida	 butanamida
Nitrocomposto	-NO ₂	H ₃ C-CH ₂ -NO ₂ nitroetano	 3-nitropentano
Nitrila	-CN	H ₃ C-CN etanonitrila	 butanonitrila
Ácido Sulfônico	-SO ₃ H	H ₃ C-SO ₃ H ácido metanossulfônico	 ácido benzenossulfônico
Composto de Grinard	-MgX X = 7A (F, Cl, Br, I)	H ₃ C-Mg-Cl cloreto de metil magnésio	H ₃ C-CH ₂ -Mg-Br brometo de etil magnésio
Funções Mistas		 ácido 2-hidroxiutanóico	 2-amino-1-butanol

ETANOL

(PREFIXO)
Nº DE CARBONOS

Carbonos	Prefixo
1	MET
2	ET
3	PROP
4	BUT
5	PENT
6	HEX
7	HEPT
8	OCT
9	NON
10	DEC
11	UNDEC
12	DODEC

(INFIXO)
LIGAÇÕES

Saturação	Infixo
SIMPLES	AN
1 DUPLA	EN
2 DUPLAS	DIEN
3 DUPLAS	TRIEN
1 TRIPLA	IN
2 TRIPLAS	DIIN
3 TRIPLAS	TRIIN
1 DUPLA E 1 TRIPLA	ENIN

(SUFIXO)
FUNÇÃO

FUNÇÃO	SUFIXO
HIDROCARBONETO	O
ÁLCOOL	OL
ALDEÍDO	AL
CETONA	ONA
ÁCIDO CARBOXÍLICO	ÓICO

Regras para nomenclatura

1. Identificar a Cadeia Principal

Maior sequência de carbonos;
Incluir carbonos com funções;
Incluir duplas/triplas;

2. Identificar as ramificações.

Usar os prefixos: MET, ET, PROP...

*Cuidado com as variações de 3 e 4 C.

3. Numerar os carbonos

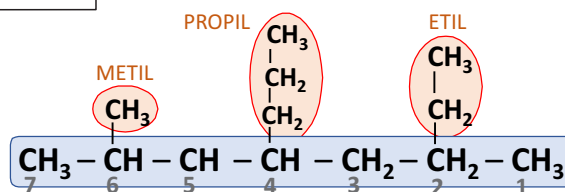
Menor valor para a função;
Menor valor para duplas/triplas;
Menor valor para as ramificações maiores.

4. Dar os nomes para o composto:

[Nº + Radicais em ordem alfabética]

+ PREFIXO + INFIXO + SUFIXO

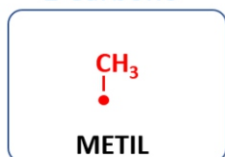
CADEIA PRINCIPAL



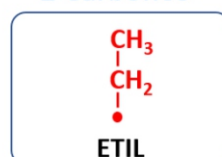
2-ETIL-6-METIL-4-PROPILEPTANO

RADICAIS

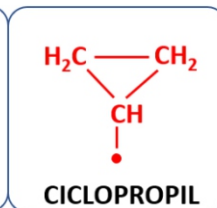
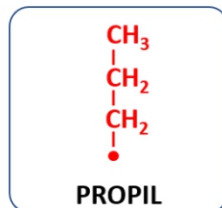
1 Carbono



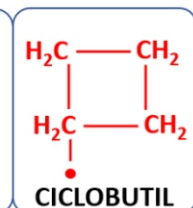
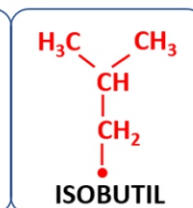
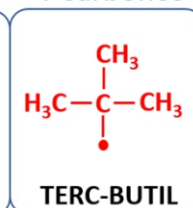
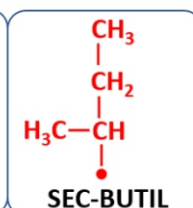
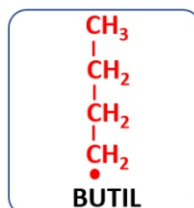
2 Carbonos



3 Carbonos



4 Carbonos



outros

