

QUÍMICA ORGÂNICA



Funções Orgânicas

Função orgânica:	Grupo funcional:	Exemplo:
Hidrocarboneto	$C_x H_y$	CH_4 metano
Álcool	$R — OH$	n-butanol
Fenol		4-metil-hidróxibenzeno ou p-cresol
Éter	$R — O — R'$	metóxi-etano
Aldeído		pentanal
Cetona		2-propanona ou acetona
Ácido carboxílico		ácido etanóico ou acético
Éster		etanoato de etila ou acetato de etila
Amida		N-metiletanamida
Amina		dimetil-(prop-1-enil)amina
Nitrila	$R — C \equiv N$	$H_3C — C \equiv N$ cianeto de metila
Haleto	$R — C — X$ (X = F, Cl, Br, I)	$H_3C — H_2C — Cl$ cloreto de etila

Hidrocarbonetos

- Em química, um hidrocarboneto é um composto químico constituído essencialmente por átomos de carbono e de hidrogênio.

OS HIDROCARBONETOS MAIS SIMPLES				
NOME	METANO	ETANO	PROPANO	<input type="button" value="Salvar Como"/> BUTANO
FÓRMULA	CH_4	C_2H_6	C_3H_8	<input type="button" value="Copiar para a Área de transferência"/> C_4H_{10}
FÓRMULA ESTRUTURAL	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$

Quanto à forma das cadeias carbônicas, os hidrocarbonetos podem ser divididos, em:

1. hidrocarbonetos alifáticos: neles, a cadeia carbônica é acíclica (ou seja, aberta), sendo subdivido em: alcanos, alcenos, alcinos e alcadienos
2. hidrocarbonetos cílicos: possuem pelo menos uma cadeia carbônica fechada, subdivididos em: cicloalcanos ou ciclanos, cicloalcenos ou ciclenos, cicloalcinos ou ciclinos e aromáticos.

Nomenclatura

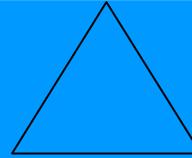
Prefixo

1C	met
2C	et
3C	prop
4C	but
5C	pent
6C	hex
7C	hept
8C	oct
9C	non
10C	dec

Ligações

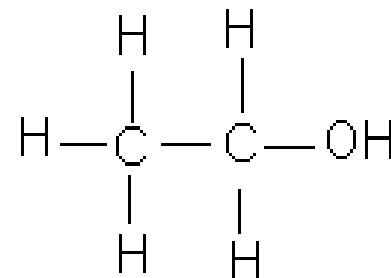
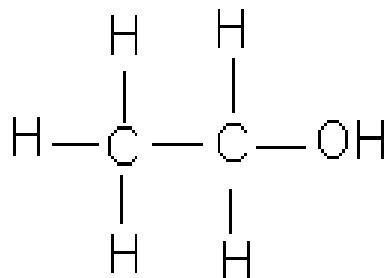
1 simples	an
1 dupla	en
2 duplas	dien
1 tripla	in
2 triplas	diin
• terminação	o

Exemplos

$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$	eteno
$\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	propadieno
$\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}$	etino
	ciclopropano
	ciclobuteno

Álcool

- R-OH



Bebidas	CERVEJA Modo de Capturar: [Região] Atraso do shot: 350 mL [Sem atraso] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incluir decorações da janela	VINHO [Imprimir...] 350 mL	WHISKY 350 mL
Primeiro, vamos supor que ambos possuem a mesma quantidade, por exemplo: uma latinha.		350 mL	350 mL
Qual é a concentração de cada um deles?	6% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ajuda	12% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sair	46%
Quantidade de álcool em cada um deles.	21 mL	42 mL	161 mL
Comparando por doses.	Uma lata de cerveja: 350 mL	Uma taça de vinho: 200 mL	Uma dose de Whisky: 50 mL
Quanto de álcool eles possuem em cada dose?	21 mL	24 mL	23 mL

Classificação

- Álcool primário – ligado 1 C primário
 - Álcool secundário – ligado 1 C secundário
 - Álcool terciário – ligado 1 C terciário
-
- Monol
 - Diol
 - Triol

Nomenclatura

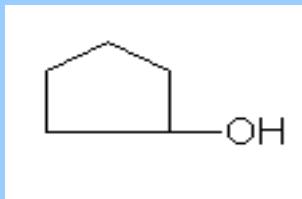
Exemplos



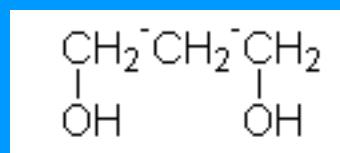
metanol



etanol

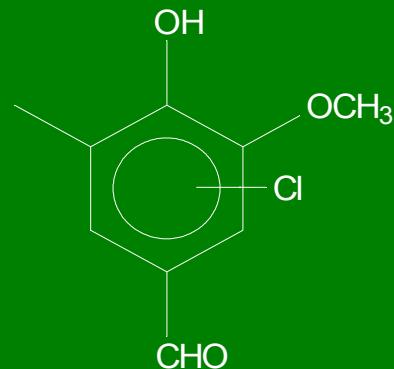
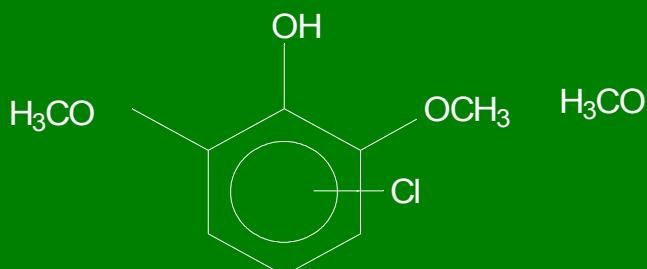
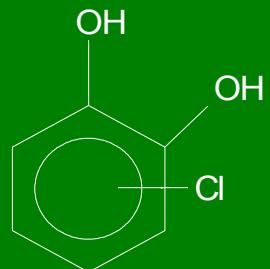
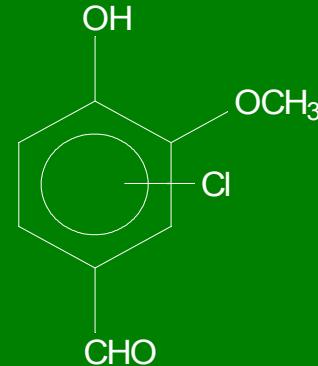
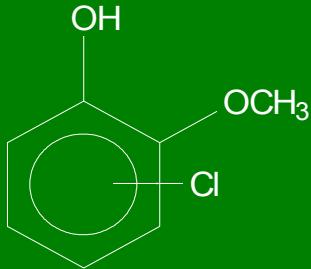
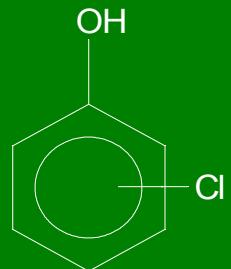


pentanol

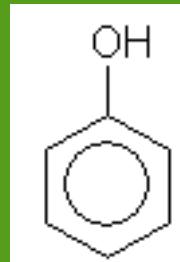


1,3 propanodiol

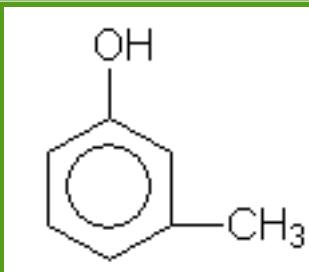
Fenol



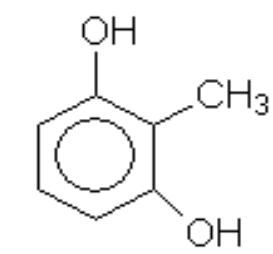
Nomenclatura



hidroxibenzeno



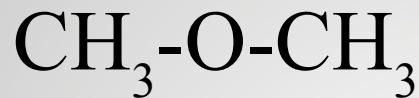
1-hidróxi-3 metil
benzeno



1,3 dihidróxi- 2 metil
benzeno

Éter

Éter é uma função orgânica, composta de um átomo de Oxigênio ligado a dois de Carbono. Os éteres são compostos orgânicos caracterizados pela presença de um átomo de oxigênio entre dois carbonos da cadeia.



Nomenclatura

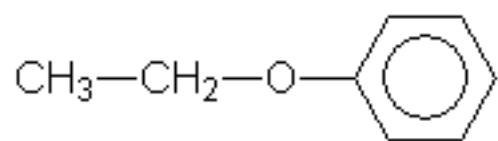
Exemplos



metoximetano



metoxietano

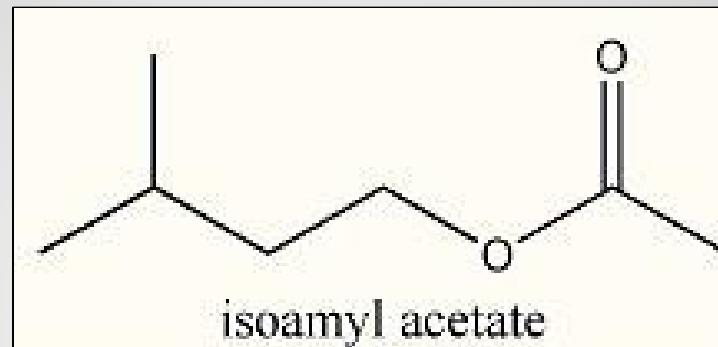


etoxibenzeno

Éster

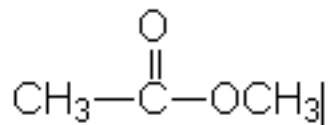
- $(R'-COOR'')$

$R_1-COO-R'$
 $R_2-COO-R'$
 $R_3-COO-R'$

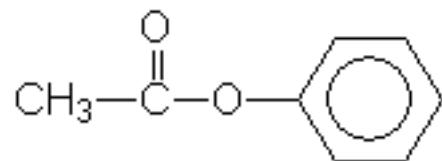


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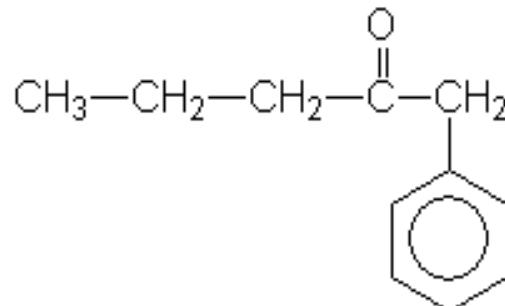
Exemplos



Etanoato de metila

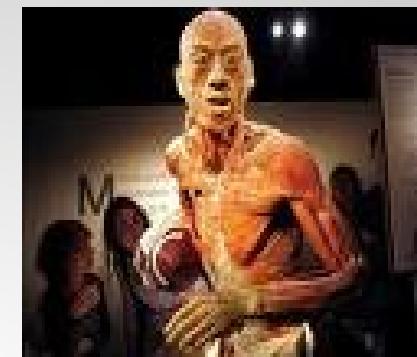
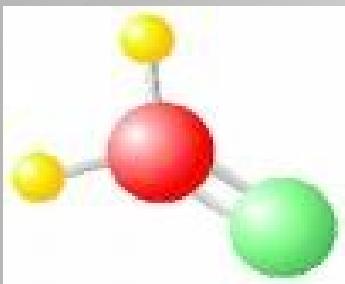
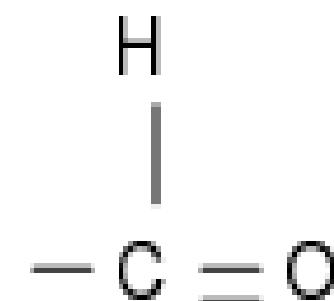


Metanoato de fenila



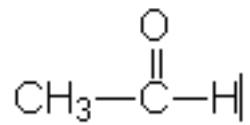
Propanoato de benzila

Aldeído

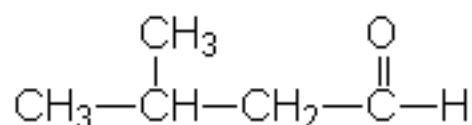


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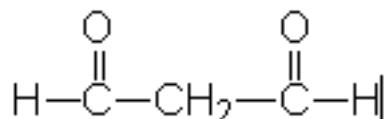
Exemplos



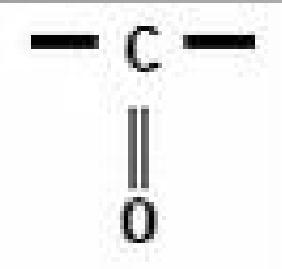
etanal



3-metilbutanal



propanodial

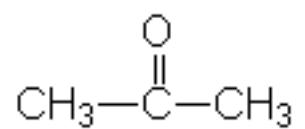


Cetona

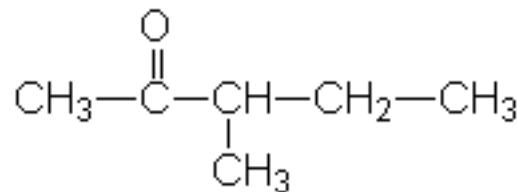


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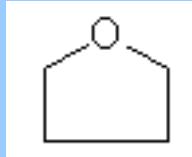
Exemplos



propanona

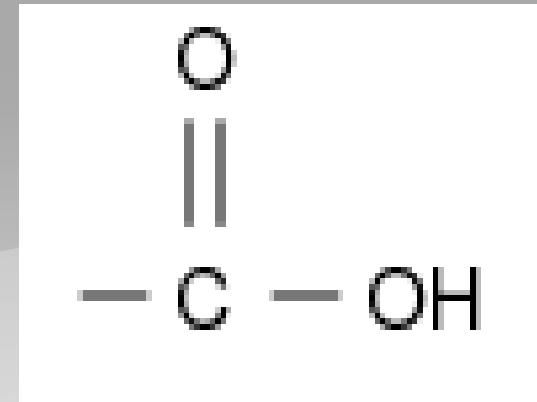


3-metil-2-pentanona



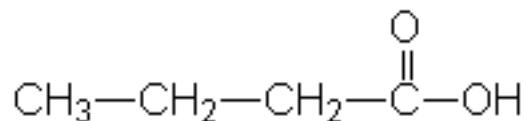
ciclopentanona

Ácido Carboxílico

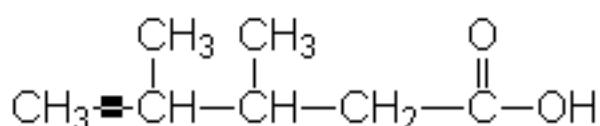


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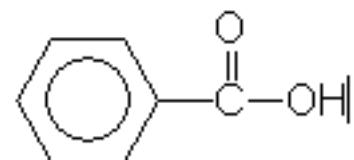
Exemplos



Ácido butanóico



Ácido 3,4
dimetilpentanóico



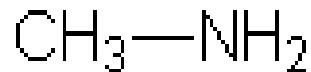
Ácido benzóico

Amina

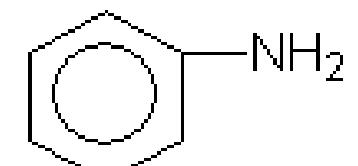


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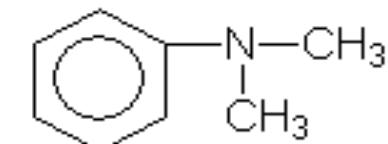
Exemplos



metilamina

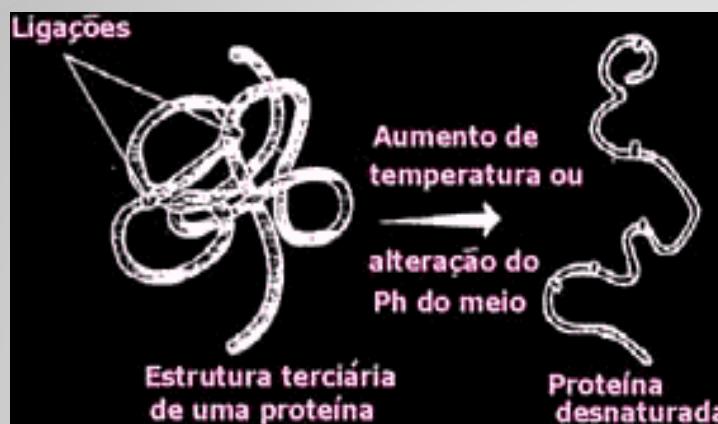
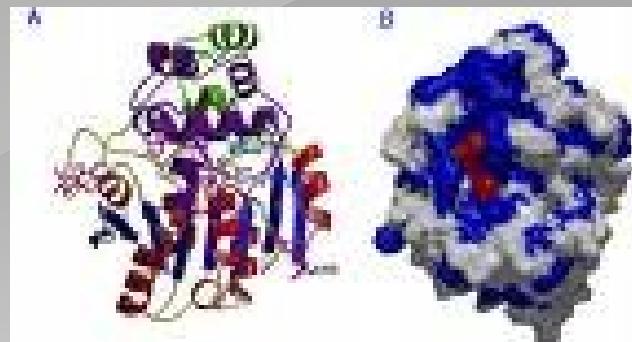
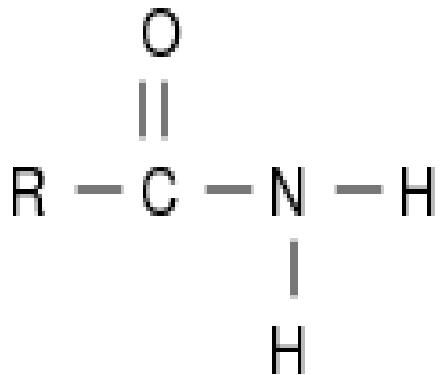


fenilamina

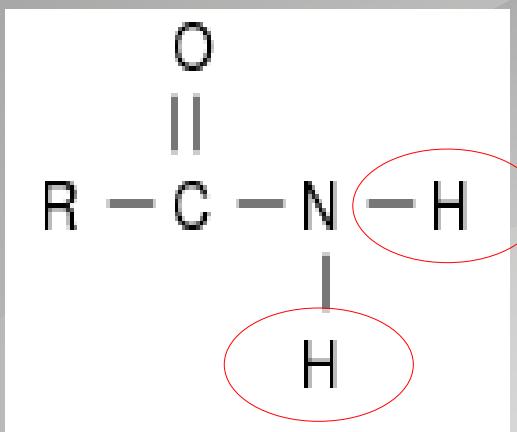


fenildimetilamina

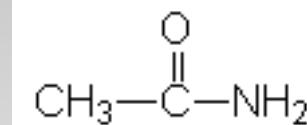
Amidas



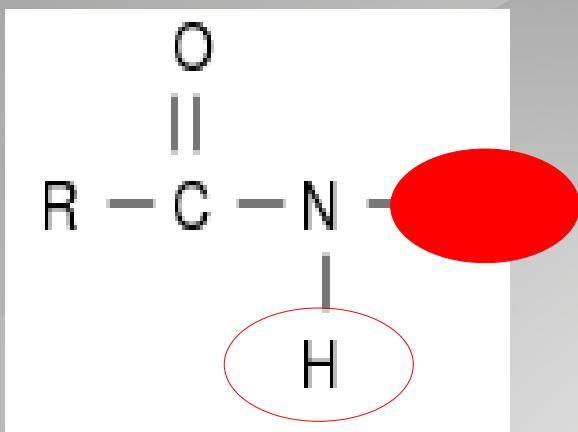
Amidas



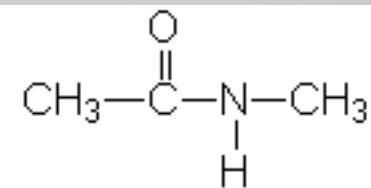
Amidas primárias



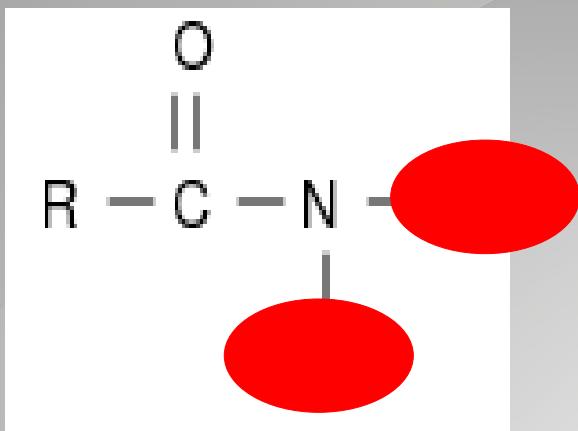
Amidas



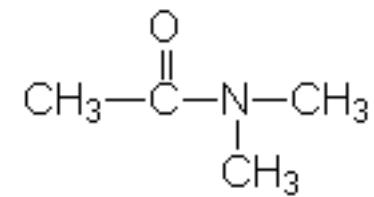
Amidas N monossubstituída



Amidas

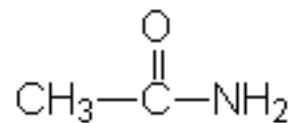


Amidas N-dissubstituída

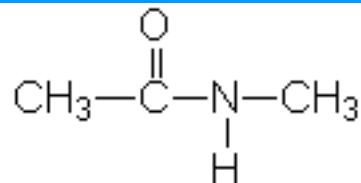


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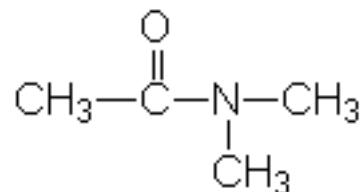
Exemplos



etanamida



N-metiletanamida



N-metil-N-metil
etanamida