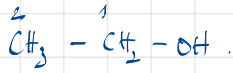


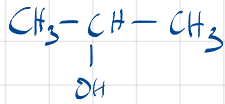
4) Alcools.

Nom du groupement: hydroxyle. O⁻ suffixe -n^oC-ol.

famille: alcool.



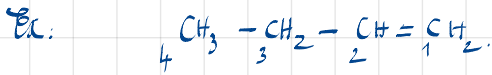
éthanol.



propan-2-ol.

5) Alènes.

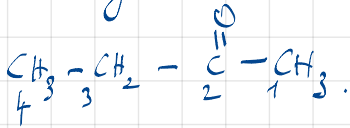
C=C. radical -n^oC-ène.



butène.

6) Cétones (famille).

$-\overset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}-$: carbonyle.

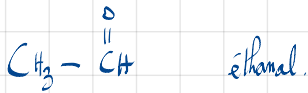


butan-2-one.

7) Aldéhyde.

$-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{H}$: carbonyle (en bout de chaîne).

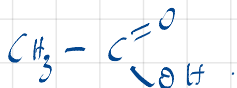
radical + al.



8) Acide carboxylique.

$-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{OH}$ } carbonyle.

acide radical + oïque.

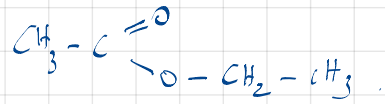


acide éthanique.

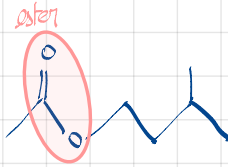
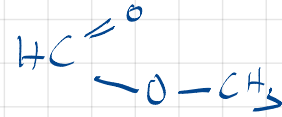
Ester.



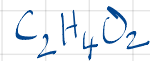
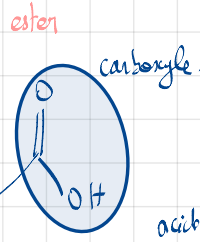
ester.



éthanate d'éthyle.

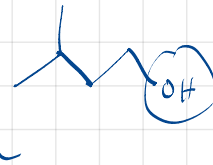


éthanate de 3-méthylbutyle.



acide éthanique.

acide carboxylique.



3-méthylbutan-1-ol.

hydroxyle alcool. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$

