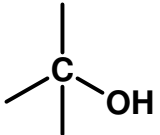
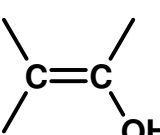
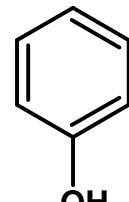
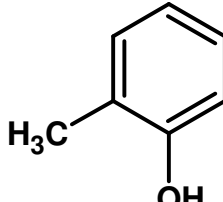
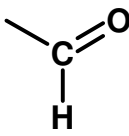
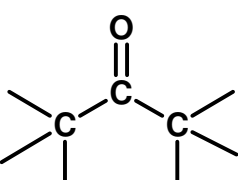
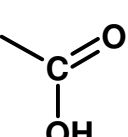
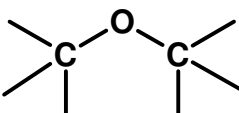
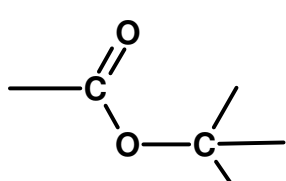
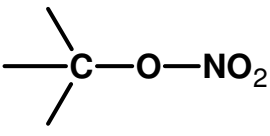
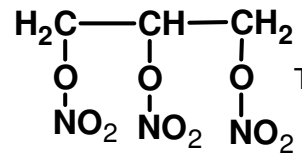
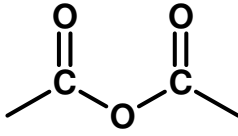
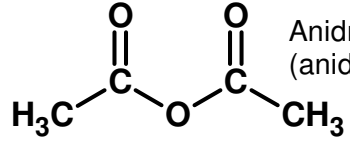
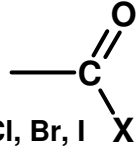
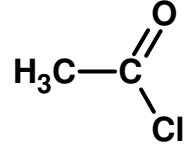
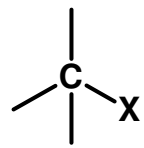
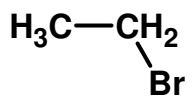
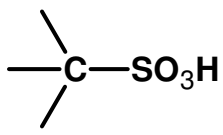
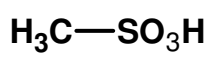
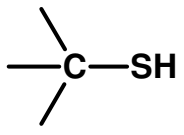
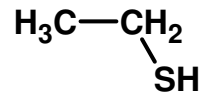
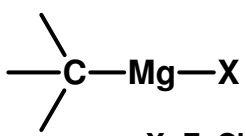
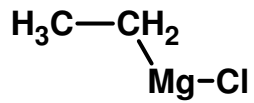
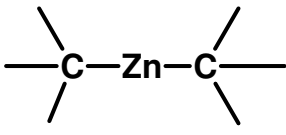
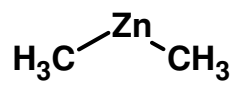
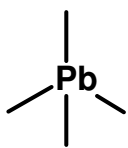
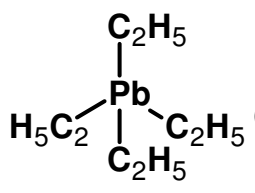


## TABELA DE FUNÇÕES ORGÂNICAS E GRUPOS FUNCIONAIS

Função orgânica	Grupo funcional	Exemplos
<b>Hidrocarboneto</b>	$C_xH_y$	$H_3C-CH_3$ $HC\equiv CH$ Etano      Etino ou acetileno
<b>Álcool</b>		$H_3C-CH_2-OH$ Etanol
<b>Enol</b>		$H_2C=CH-OH$ Etenol
<b>Fenol</b>		 Orto-hidroxi-tolueno (orto-cresol)
<b>Aldeído</b>		$H_3C-C(=O)H$ Etanal ou etanaldeído (aldeído acético)
<b>Cetona</b>		$H_3C-C(=O)CH_3$ Propanona (acetona)
<b>Ácido carboxílico</b>		$H_3C-C(=O)OH$ Etanoico (ácido acético)
<b>Éter</b>		$H_3C-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_3$ Dietil-éter (etóxi-etano)
<b>Éster de ácido carboxílico</b>		$H_3C-C(=O)O-CH_3$ Etanoato de metila

Função orgânica	Grupo funcional	Exemplos
<b>Éster de ácido nítrico</b>		 Trinitroglicerina
<b>Anidrido de ácido carboxílico</b>		 Anidrido etanoico (anidrido acético)
<b>Haleto de ácidos</b>	 X: F, Cl, Br, I	 Cloreto de etanoila
<b>Compostos halogenados (Haleto orgânicos)</b>	 X: F, Cl, Br, I	 Brometo de etila (bromo-etano)
<b>Ácido sulfônico</b>		 Ácido metil-sulfônico
<b>Tioálcool</b>		 Etanotiol
<b>Compostos de Grignard</b>	 X: F, Cl, Br, I	 Cloreto de metil-magnésio
<b>Compostos de Frankland</b>		 Dimetil-zinco (zinco dimetilico)
<b>Compostos de Plúmbicos</b>		 Tetra-etil-chumbo (chumbo-tetraetilico)

Função orgânica	Grupo funcional	Exemplos
<b>Amina</b>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\   \\ \text{N} \\   \\ \text{R} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{N} \\   \\ \text{R} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{N} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{N}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Trimetilamina
<b>Imina</b>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}-\text{CH}=\text{NH} \\ \text{R}-\text{CH}=\text{N}-\text{R}' \end{array}$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{NH}$ Etilimina
<b>Amida</b>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}$ Etanamida
<b>Ímida</b>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{NH} \\   \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\    \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{C} \\    \\ \text{O} \end{array}$ Succínimida
<b>Nitrila (o) (cianeto de alquila)</b>	$\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ Cianeto de metila (etano-nitrila)
<b>Isonitrila (isocianeto de alquila)</b>	$\text{R}-\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$ Isocianeto de metila (metilcarbílmina)
<b>Nitrocomposto</b>	$\text{R}-\text{NO}_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{O}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{NO}_2 \\    \quad    \\ \text{HC} \quad \text{CH} \\   \\ \text{NO}_2 \end{array}$ 2,4,6-trinitrotolueno (TNT)
<b>Sal de ácido carboxílico</b>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{O}^- \text{M}^+ \end{array}$	$\text{H}_{31}\text{C}_{15}-\text{C} \begin{array}{l} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{ONa} \end{array}$ Palmitato de sódio