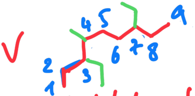
# 4/10/2023 - nomenclatura ALCANI

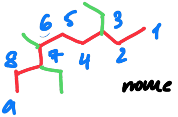
a) se la catena di atomi di C ha + sostituenti => n. + basso

b) se + sostituenti = : di, tri, tetra....

c) se tutte le alternative portano il medesimo numero al primo sostituente .... n. + basso al 2° e così via

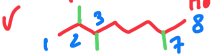


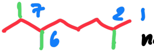
3,7-dietil-4-metil nonano



nome 1

2,3,7-trimetil ottano

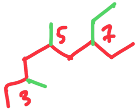


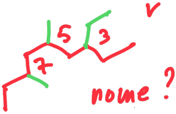


nome 2

2, 3, 7
2, 6, 7

d) se tutte le alternative portano agli stessi numeri => n. + basso possibile al sost. con priorità alfabetica.



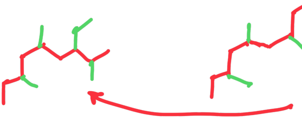


nome ?

n.b. : di, tri.... non contano per ordine alfabetico ad eccezione per iso

e) se due catene di uguale lunghezza => si sceglie quella con > numero di sostituenti.

✓

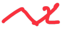


nome 4 ?

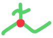
## sostituenti alchilici ramificati

nomi d'uso :

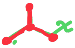
iso-propile



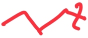
propile



sec-butile

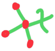


iso-butile

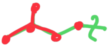


butile

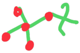
✓



terz-butile
(t)

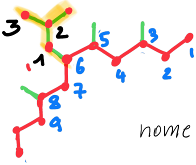


iso-pentile



neo-pentile

## nomi sistematici



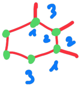
(3,5,6,8
4,6,7,9) ✓

6-isobutil-3,5,8-trimetil undecano

nome sost. ramificato?

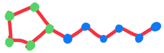
per sostituenti ramificati si considerano nell'ordine alfabetico, anche i prefissi (di, tri....)
(ad eccezione per i sostituenti ramif. identificati coi nomi d'uso)

## Alcani ciclici



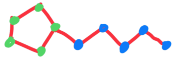
catena ciclica a 6 atomi di C

nome ? 1,2,3-trimetilcicloesano



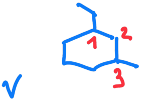
nome ?

derivato dell'esano



nome ?

derivato del ciclopentano



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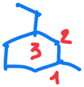


nome ?

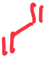
## idrocarburi INSATURI

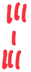
a) catena principale sempre con legame multiplo

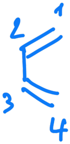
b) nel caso con + catene con legame multiplo ⇒ vince la più lunga

// -ene

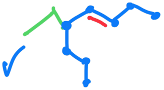
/// -ino

 -adiene

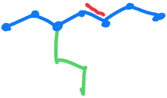
 -adiino



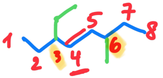
butadiene



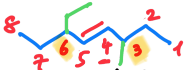
?



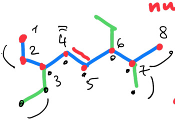
quale catena è quella corretta ?



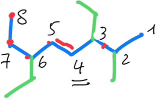
? numer.



3-etil-6-metil-4-ottene



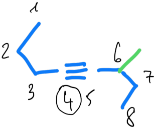
? numer.

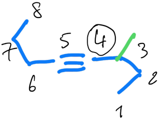


✓

nome ?

## Alchini



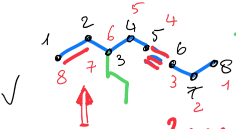


✓

? numerazione

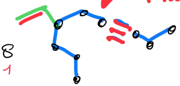
nome ?

## Doppi e tripli legami



? numerazione

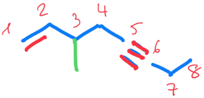
catena + lunga

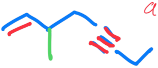


1(II), 5(III), 3

7(II), 3(III), 6

se insaturazione è "terminale" si comincia a numerare dal "primo C "terminale" (1)





3-metil otten-5-ino

? numerazione

NOME : prima EN(E), poi INO

(si comincia a numerare da 1) se uno dei due legami multipli è terminale)

Se entrambi // e /// sono terminali: n. + basso al //

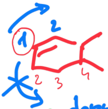
Se entrambi // e /// sono interni: n. + bassi ai legami multipli

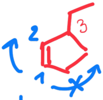
Se numerazioni equivalenti: n. + basso al //

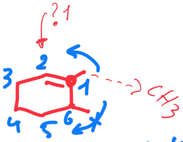
Se ci sono + catene carboniose con lo stesso numero legami MULTIPLI, x scegliere la catena principale bisogna seguire le regole seguenti:

- catena cd massimo n. di legami multipli
- catena + lunga
- catena + sostituita

# Alcheni ciclici

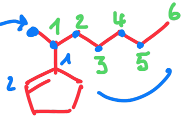


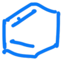




1,6-dimetilcicloesene

- doppio legame sempre in posizione 1
- ciclo con // ha sempre la priorità





cicloesadiene

non è un derivato dell'eptene ma del ciclopentene

1-metilesilciclopentene

(1-metilesil)-1-ciclopentene