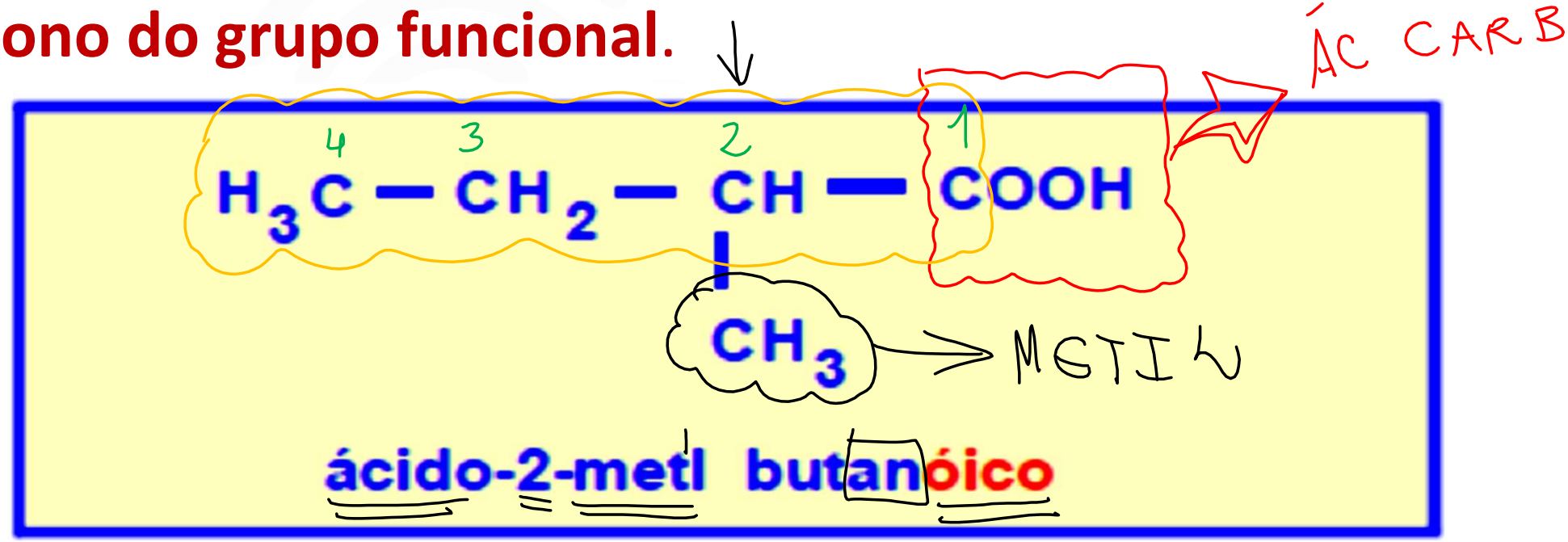
3ª SÉRIE

CANAL SEDUC-PI3

PROFESSOR (A):	DISCIPLINA:	CONTEÚDO:	TEMA GERADOR:	DATA:
FELIPE ROSAL	QUÍMICA	FUNÇÕES OXIGENADAS	SAÚDE NA ESCOLA	06.06.2019

Canal Educação
PROGRAMA DE MEDIAÇÃO TECNOLÓGICA

Havendo necessidade de numeração, devemos iniciar pelo carbono do grupo funcional.



ÁC. ACÉTICO → $CH_3-C(=O)-OH$

→ VINAGRE

Na manteiga rançosa, encontra-se a substância CH3 – CH2 – CH2 – COOH. O nome dessa substância é:

a) butanol

b) butanona

c) ácido butanóico

d) butanoato de etila

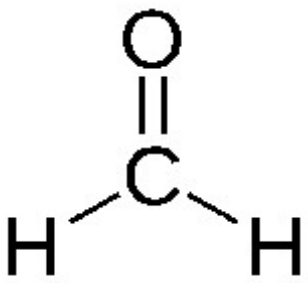
e) butanal

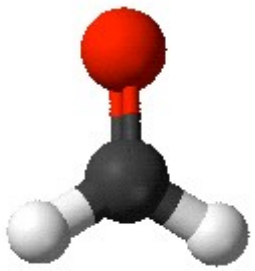
$\overset{4}{CH_3}-\overset{3}{CH_2}-\overset{2}{CH_2}-\overset{1}{COOH}$

ÁC CARBOXÍLICO

ÁCIDO BUTANÓICO

➢ ALDEÍDOS



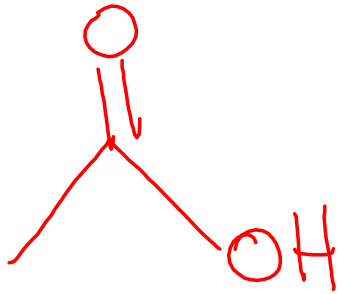


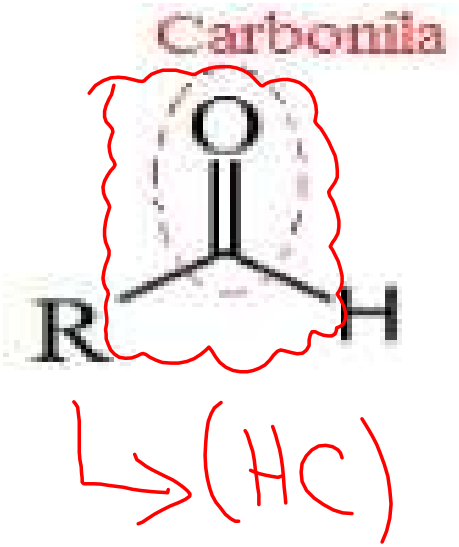
➡ METANAL ➡ FORMALDEÍDO

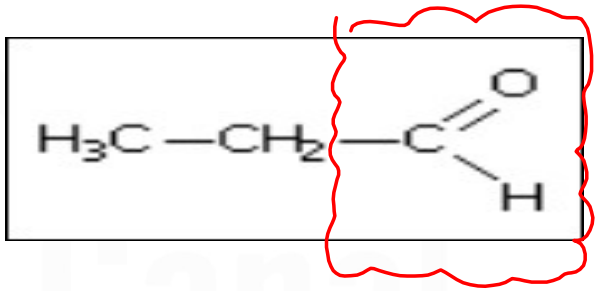
FORMOL

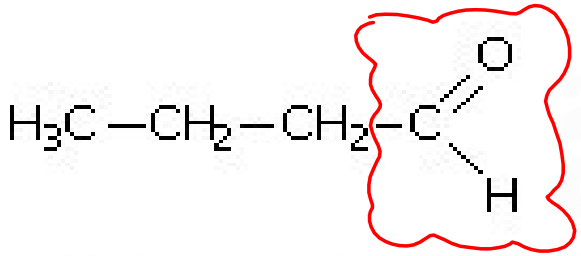
PORQUE
EXISTE
RESSACA
MEU DEUS?
PORQUE?
PORQUE?

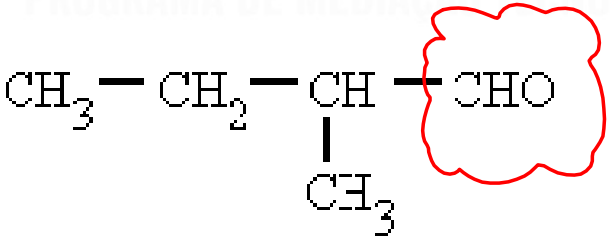
➢ GRUPO FUNCIONAL DA FUNÇÃO ALDEÍDO



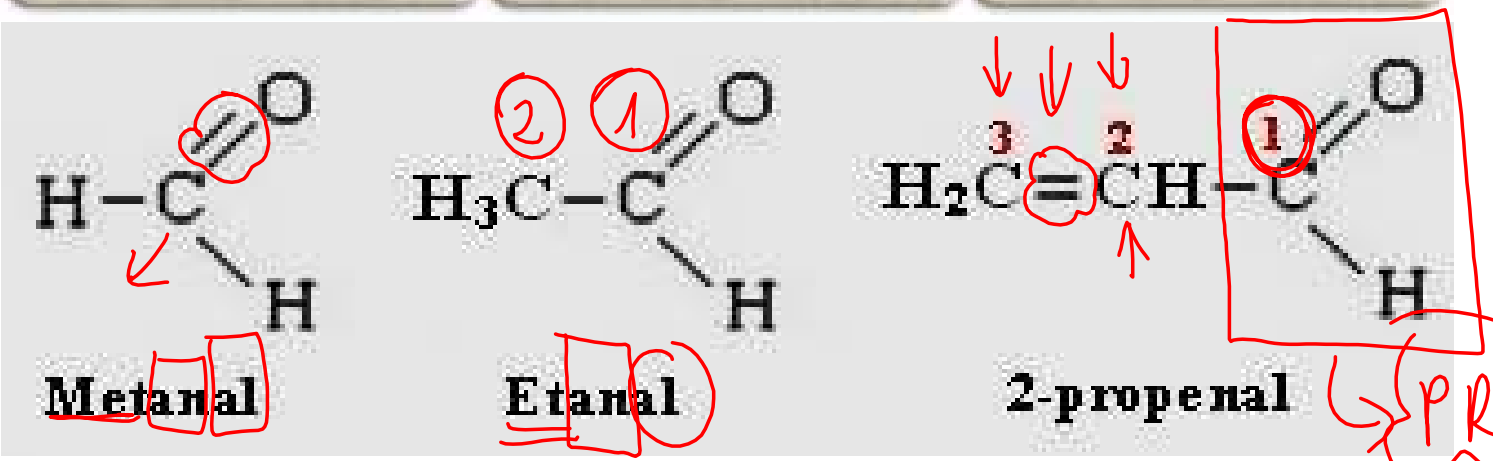




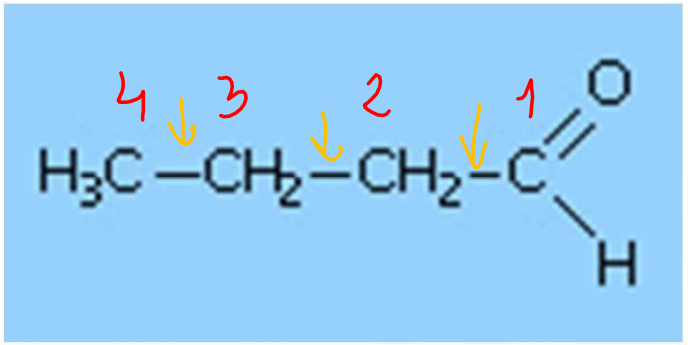




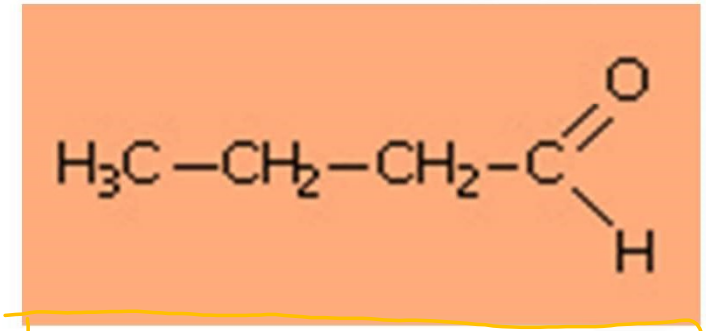
➢ NOMENCLATURA



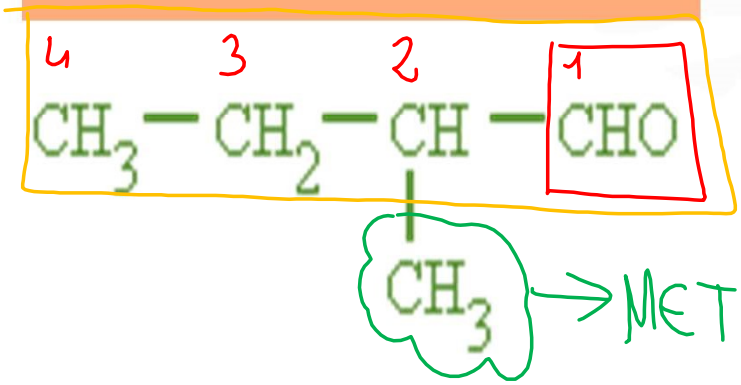
PROP-2-ENAL



BUTANAL



BUTANAL

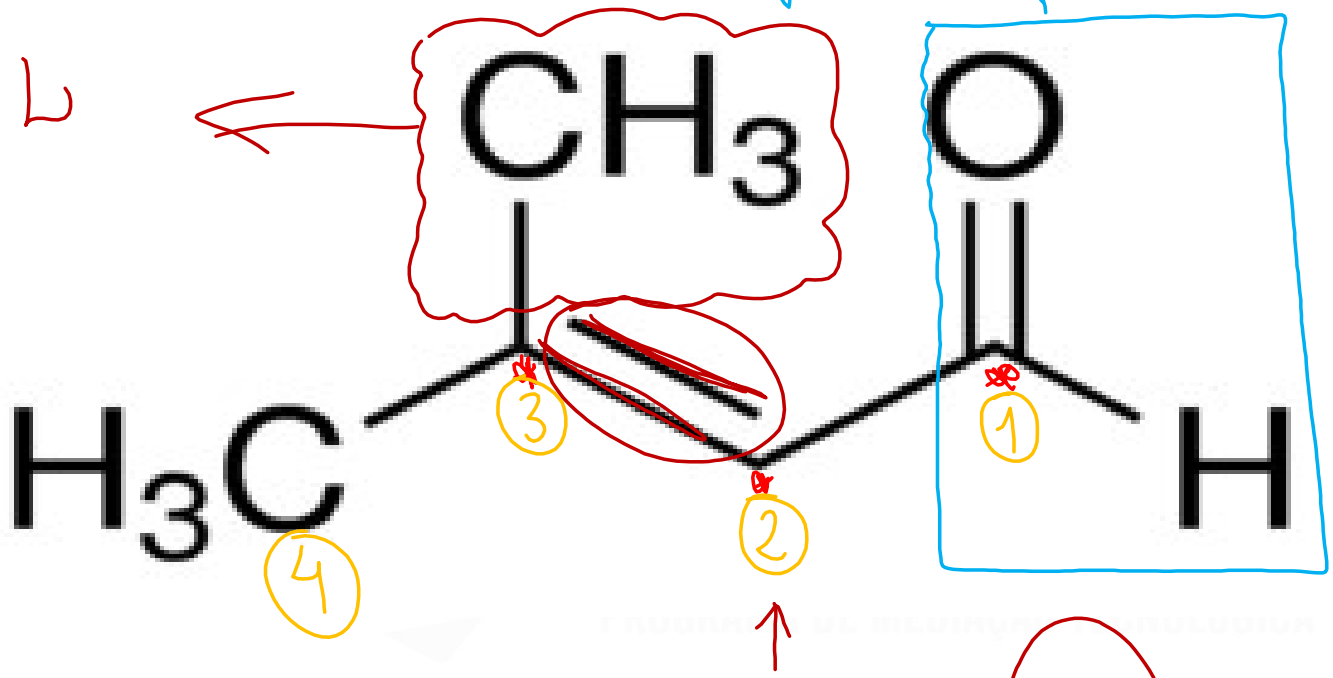


→ METIL

2-METIL-BUTANAL

ALDEÍDO

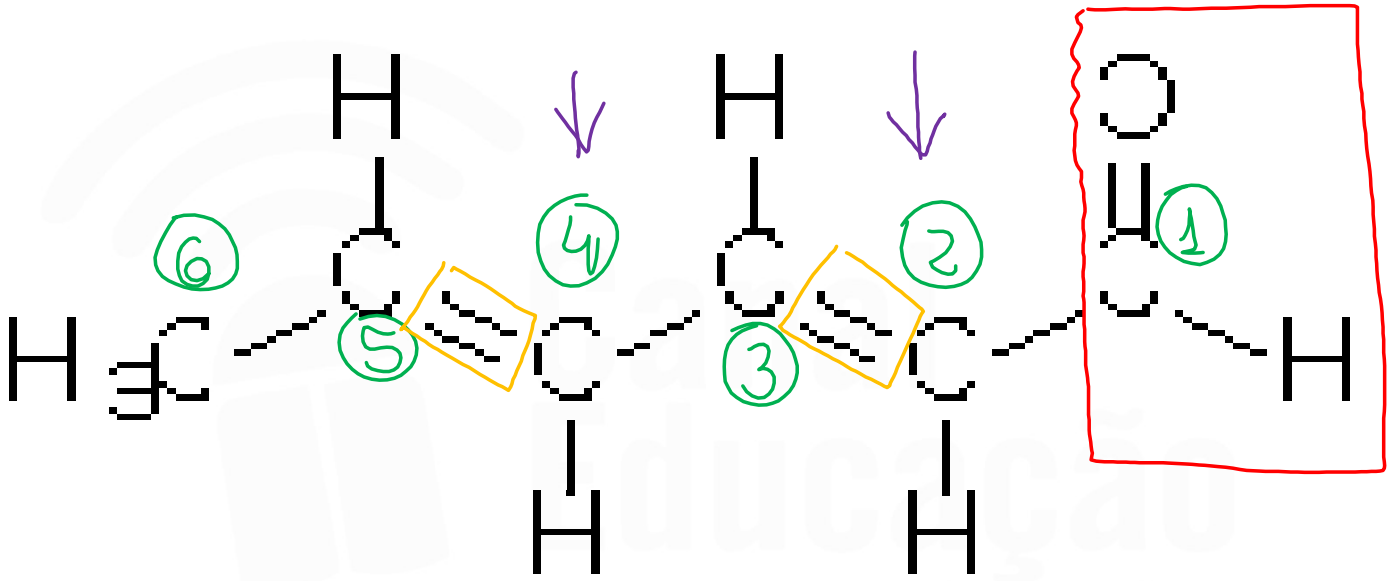
METIL



3-METIL-BUT-2-ENAL

3-METIL-2-BUTENAL

6C — HEX



HEXA-2,4-DIENAL

CARACTERÍSTICAS DOS ALDEÍDOS

- Apresentam Boa Solubilidade Em Água;
- Apresentam Pontos De Ebulição Menores Dos Que Os Dos Álcoois De Massa Molar Semelhante;
- A 20°c, O Formaldeído É Gasoso, Os Demais Aldeídos Como O Acetaldeído, Propanaldeído, Etc. São Líquidos. Os Demais São Sólidos.