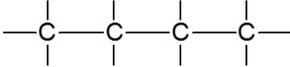
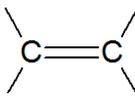
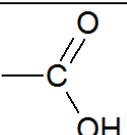
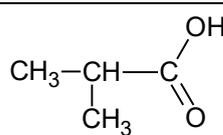
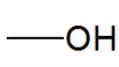
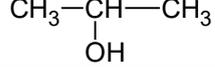
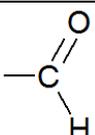
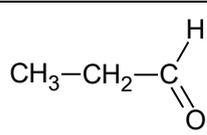
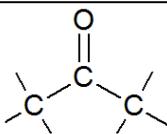
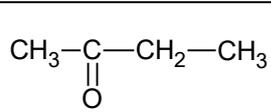
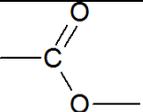
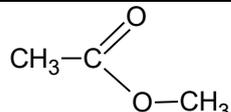
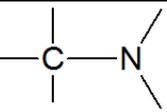


Fiche 1 :

Les familles organiques

A : Les groupes caractéristiques

Familles organiques	Groupe caractéristique	Exemple
Les alcanes		$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
Les alcènes		$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH=CH-CH}_3$
Les acides carboxyliques		
Les alcools		
Les aldéhydes		
Les cétones		
Les esters		
Les amines		$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$

B : Nomenclature

(1) On repère le groupe caractéristique de la molécule qui informe sur sa famille et sur la terminaison du nom :

Famille des alcanes : ... **ane**

Famille des alcènes : ... **ène**

Famille des alcools : ... **ol**

Famille des acides carboxyliques : **acide ... oïque**

Famille des aldéhydes : ... **al**

Familles des cétones : ... **one**

Famille des esters : ... **oate de ... yle**

(2) On cherche la chaîne carbonée la plus longue comportant le carbone fonctionnel (*carbone portant la fonction organique*)

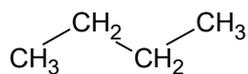
Suivant le nombre de carbone de la chaîne, on a le nom de la chaîne principale

1 C	2 C	3 C	4 C	5 C	6 C
meth	eth	prop	but	pent	hex

(3) On repère la ramification « méthyl » -CH_3

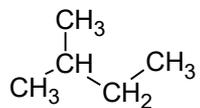
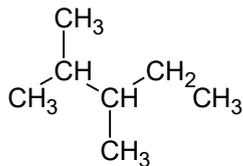
(4) On numérote la chaîne afin que la fonction ait le plus petit chiffre possible

▶ ▶ Les alcanes



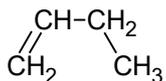
butane

2,3-diméthylpentane



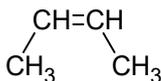
2-méthylbutane

▶ ▶ Les alcènes

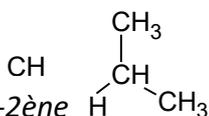


but-1-ène

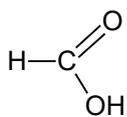
but-2-ène



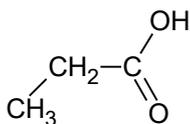
4-méthylpent-2ène



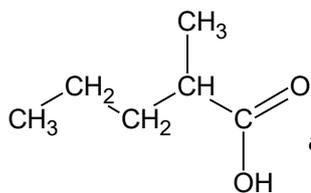
▶ ▶ Les acides carboxyliques



acide méthanoïque

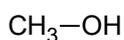


acide propanoïque

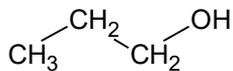


acide 2-méthylpentanoïque

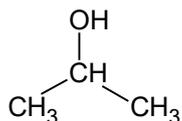
▶ ▶ Les alcools



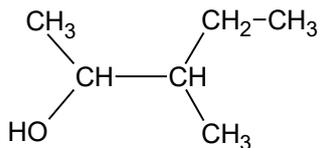
méthanol



propan-1-ol

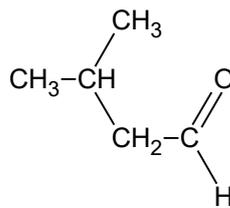


propan-2-ol

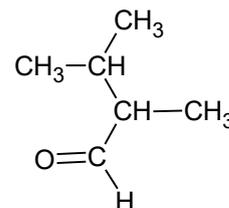


3-méthylpentan-2-ol

▶ ▶ Les aldéhydes

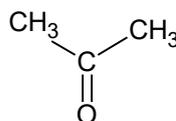


3-méthylbutanal

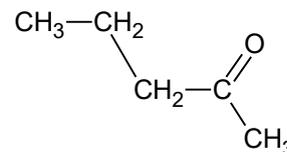


2,3-diméthylbutanal

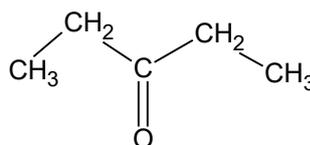
▶ ▶ Les cétones



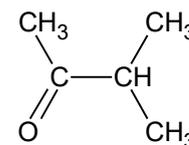
propanone



pentan-2-one

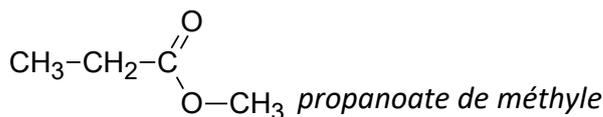


pentan-3-one

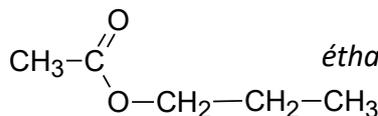
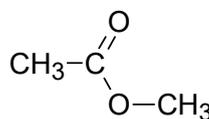


3-méthylbutan-2-one

▶ ▶ Les esters



éthanoate de méthyle



éthanoate de propyle