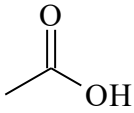
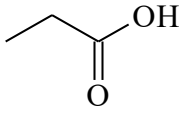
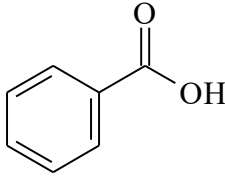
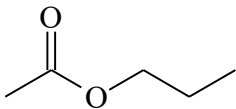
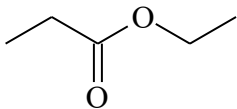
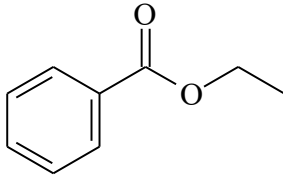


Nomenclature des principaux groupes caractéristiques en chimie organique

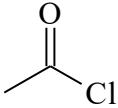
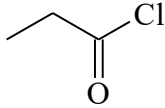
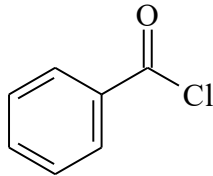
Les acides carboxyliques R-CO₂H nom générique : acide alcanoïque

acide éthanoïque	acide propanoïque	acide benzoïque
		

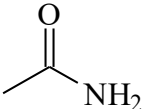
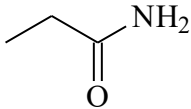
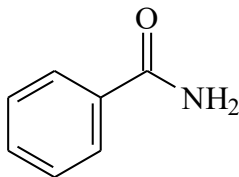
Les esters carboxyliques R-CO₂R' nom générique : acide alcanoate d'alkyle

éthanoate de propyle	propanoate d'éthyle	benzoate d'éthyle
		

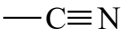
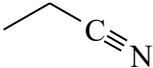
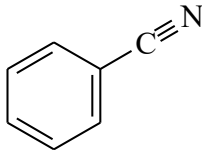
Les chlorures d'acyle R-COCl nom générique : chlorure d'alcanoyle

chlorure d'éthanoyle	chlorure de propanoyle	chlorure de benzoyle
		

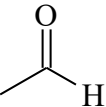
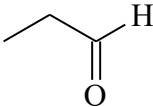
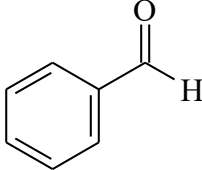
Les amides R-CONH₂ nom générique : alcanamide

éthanamide	propanamide	benzamide
		


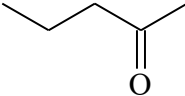
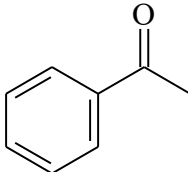
Les nitriles R-CN nom générique : alcanenitrile

éthanitrile	propanitrile	cyanobenzène
		

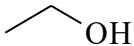
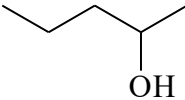
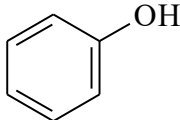
Les aldéhydes R-CHO nom générique : alcanal

éthanal	propanal	phénylméthanal (ou benzaldéhyde)
		

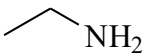
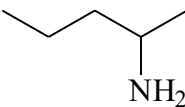
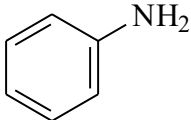
Les cétones R-COR' nom générique : alcanone

propanone	pentan-2-one	phényléthanone (ou acétophénone)
		

Les alcools R-OH nom générique : alcool

éthanol	pentan-2-ol	hydroxybenzène (ou phénol)
		

Les amines R-NH₂ nom générique : alcanamine

éthanamine	pentan-2-amine	aminobenzène (ou aniline)
		

Les éthersoxydes R-O-R' nom générique : alcoxyalcane

éthoxyéthane	2-méthoxypentane	éthoxybenzène
