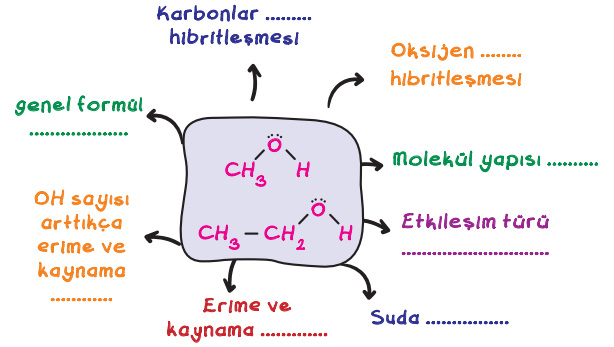


FONKSİYONEL GRUPLAR

-OH Hidroksi	R-O- Alkoksi	X- Halo	$\text{-}\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{ }}{\text{C}}}\text{-}$ Karbonil
$\text{-}\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{ }}{\text{C}}}\text{-R}$ Karboksil	-NH_2 Amino	-NO_2 Nitro	$\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5$ Fenil

ALKOLLER (R - OH)



ALKOLLER

Mono Alkoller

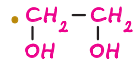
→ tek -OH grubu

- $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$
- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-OH}$
- $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{-OH}$

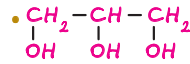
Poli Alkoller

→ birden fazla -OH grubu

Dioller

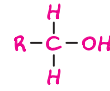


Trioller

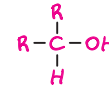


OH'a Bağlı (α) C Atomu

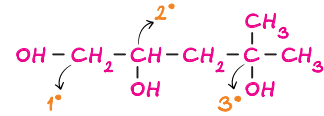
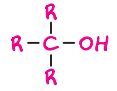
Primer (Birincil)



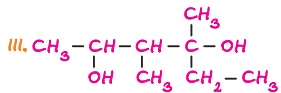
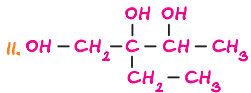
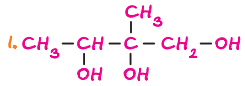
Sekonder (İkincil)



Tersiyer (Üçüncül)



SORU



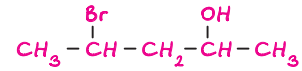
Bu alkol bileşiklerinden hangileri yapısında tersiyer α karbonu içerir?

- A) Yalnız I B) Yalnız II C) I ve III D) II ve III E) I, II ve III

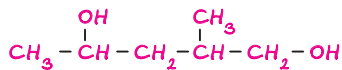


ADLANDIRMA

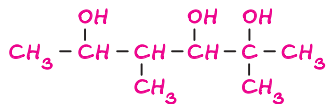
- En uzun karbon zincirini bul.
- OH'a en yakın uçtan numaralandır.
- OH hariç yan grupları numaraları ile belirt.
- OH'ın yerini belirt.
- Alkan adının sonuna -ol eki getir.



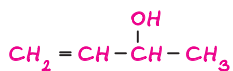
• 2 tane OH varsa



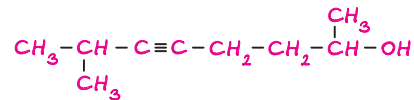
• 3 tane OH varsa



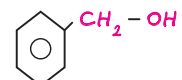
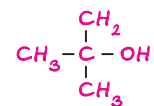
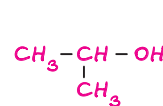
• İkili bağ varsa



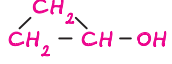
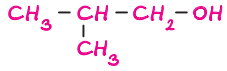
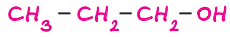
• Üçlü bağ varsa



Özel isimler

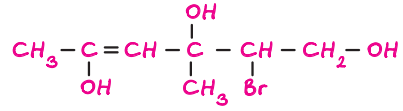


VEYA ALKİL ADI + ALKOL



kamp2019

SORU

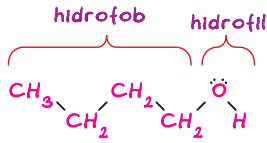


Bu bileşiğin IUPAC'a göre doğru isimlendirilmesi hangi seçenektedir gibidir?

- A) 4 - metil - 5 - bromo - 2 - heksen - 2,4,6-ol
B) 5 - bromo - 4 - metil - 2 - heksen - 2,4,6-triol
C) 3 - metil - 2 - bromo - 5 - heksen - 1,3,5-triol
D) 2 - bromo - 3 - metil - 4 - heksen - 1,3,5-ol
E) 2 - bromo - 3 - metil - 4 - heksen - 1,3,5-triol



FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLER



→ C sayısı arttıkça erime ve kaynama noktası yükselir.

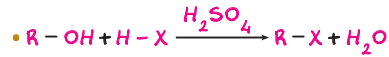
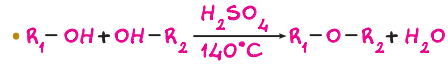
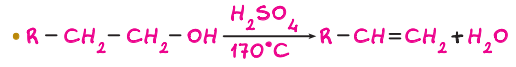
Aynı karbon sayılı olanlarda

→ Dallanma arttıkça erime ve kaynama noktası düşer.

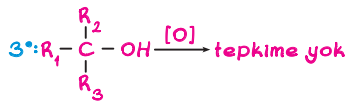
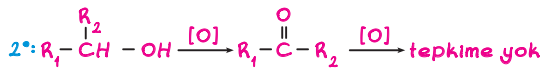
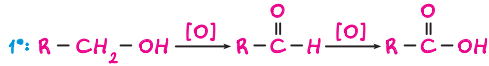
→ Kaynama noktası $1^\circ > 2^\circ > 3^\circ$

kimya

TEPKİMELEER

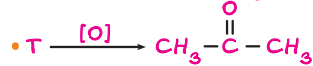
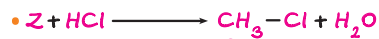
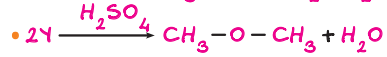
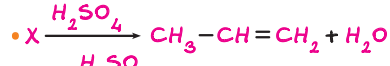


YÜKSELTGENME TEPKİMELERİ



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SORU

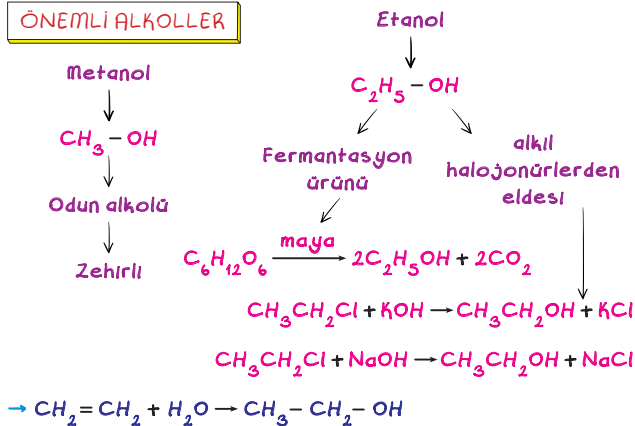


Bu tepkimelerde yer alan X, Y, Z ve T maddelerinden hangileri sekonder alkol olabilir?

- A) X ve Y
B) X ve T
C) Y ve Z
D) Y, Z ve T
E) X, Z ve T

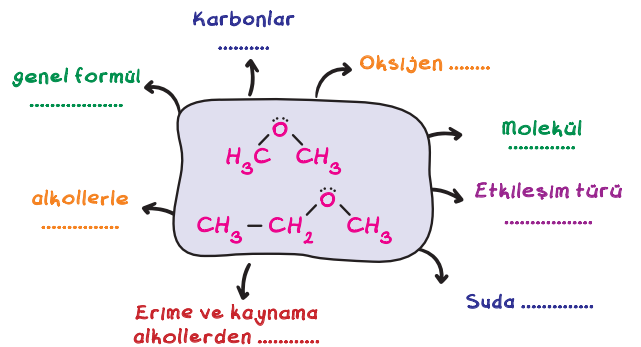


ÖNEMLİ ALKOLLER



kimya

ETERLER (R - O - R)

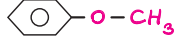
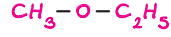


ETERLER

Simetrik

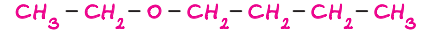
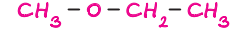


Asimetrik

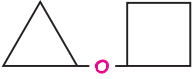
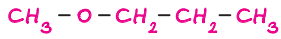


ADLANDIRMA

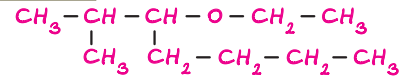
- Oksijene bağlı en uzun C zinciri seçilir ve numaralandırılır.
- RO- grubuna en yakın uç seçilir.
- RO- grubunun yeri ve adı belirtilir.
- Hidrokarbonun adını söylenir.



VEYA ALKİL-1 + ALKİL-2 + ETER



SORU



Bu bileşiğin IUPAC'a göre doğru isimlendirilmesi hangi seçenekteki gibidir?

- 6 - metil - 5 - etoksi - heptan
- 2 - metil - 3 - bütül - 3 - etoksi - propan
- 3 - bütül - 2 - metil - 3 - etoksi - propan
- 2 - metil - 3 - etoksi - heptan
- 3 - etoksi - 2 - metil - heptan

FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLER



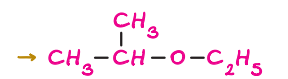
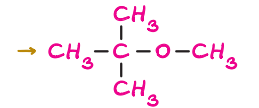
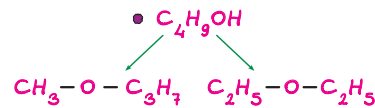
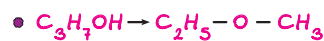
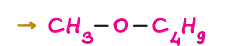
- Su ile hidrojen bağı yapar. Bu nedenle suda çözünür.
- C sayısı arttıkça sudaki çözünürlük düşer.
- Kararlı → bir çok bileşiğe karşı inerttir.

organik çözücü olarak kullanılır.

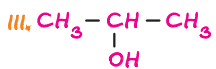
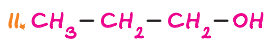
İZOMERİ

Aynı karbon sayılı alkol ve eterler fonksiyonel grup izomeridir.

- $CH_3OH \rightarrow$ Eter izomeri yok



ÖDÜLLÜ SORU



Bu bileşiklerden hangilerinin yükseltgenme ürünü ketondur?