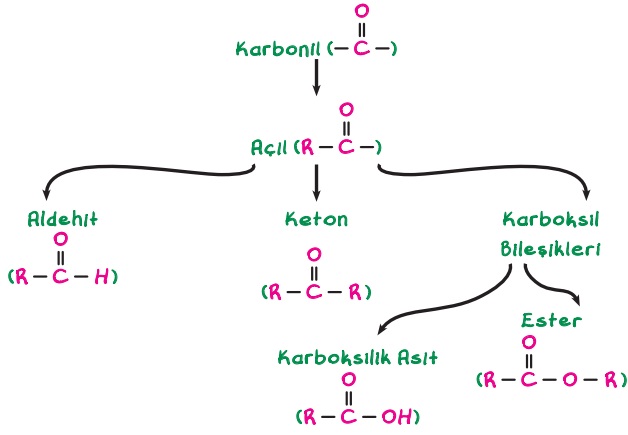
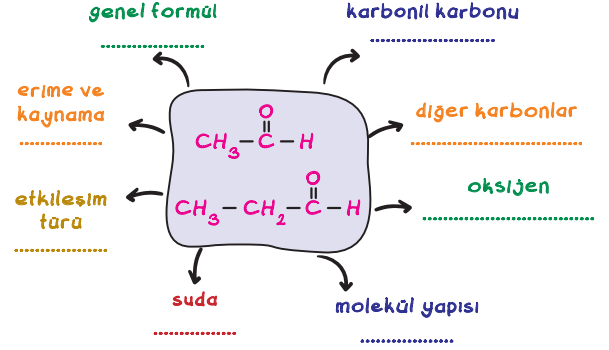
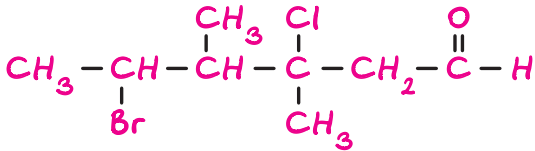


ALDEHİTLER ($\text{R}-\text{C}=\text{O}-\text{H}$)

ADLANDIRMA

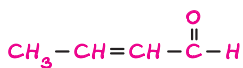
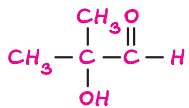
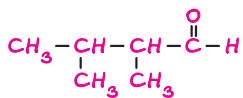
- En uzun karbon zincirini seç.
- Karbonilden başlayarak numaralandır.
- Yan grupları numaraları ile belirt.
- Hidrokarbon adının sonuna -al eki getir.



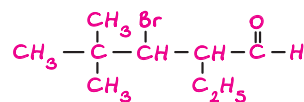
ÖZEL ADLANDIRMALAR

Formül	IUPAC	Yaygın
$\text{H}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$		
$\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$		
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$		

Isınalım Biraz



SORU

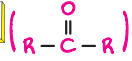


Bu bileşiğin IUPAC'a göre doğru isimlendirilmesi hangi seçenekteki gibidir?

- 3-bromo-4-etil-2,2-dimetil-pentanal
- 2-bromo-1-etil-3,3-dimetil-pentanal
- 2-etil-3-bromo-4,4-dimetil-pentanal
- 4,4-dimetil-3-bromo-2-etil-pentanal
- 3-bromo-2-etil-4,4-dimetil-pentanal



KETONLAR



genel formül

karbonil karbonu

erime ve kaynama

diğer karbonlar

etkileşim tara

oksijen

suda

molekül yapısı

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SORU

I. Karbonil grubundaki karbonunun hibritleşme tara

II. Karbonil grubundaki oksijenin hibritleşme tara

III. Moleküller arası etkileşim tara

Bu özelliklerden hangileri aldehit ve ketonlar için ortaktır?

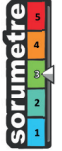
A) Yalnız I

B) Yalnız II

C) I ve III

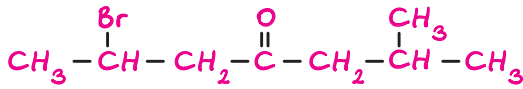
D) II ve III

E) I, II ve III

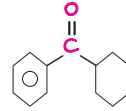
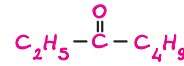
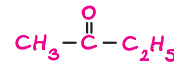


ADLANDIRMA

- En uzun karbon zincirini belirle.
- Karbonil gruba en yakın uçtan numaralandır.
- Yan grupları numaraları ile belirt.
- Karbonil grubun yerini belirterek hidro karbon adının sonuna -on ekle.

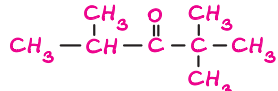


Veya ($R_1 + R_2 + \text{Keton}$)



kimya

SORU



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

- A) İzopropil - neobutil keton
B) neobutil - İzopropil keton
C) 2,2 - dimetil - 4 - metil - 3 - petanon
D) 2,4,4 - trimetil - 3 - petanon
E) 2,2,4 - trimetil - 3 - petanon

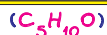


ÖZEL ADLANDIRMALAR

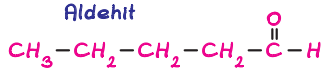
Formül	IUPAC	Yaygın
$CH_3-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-CH_3$		
$CH_3-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-C_2H_5$		

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İZOMERLİK

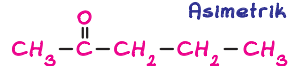


Aldehit

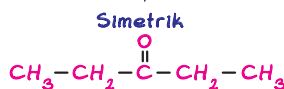


Keton

Asimetrik



Simetrik



kimya

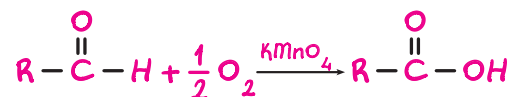
ALDEHİT VE KETONLARIN KİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ

Hatırla!

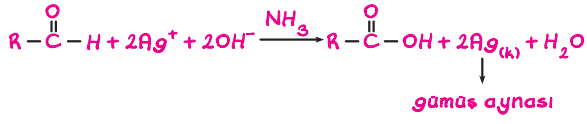
1° Alkol $\xrightarrow{[O]}$ Aldehit $\xrightarrow{[O]}$ K. asit

2° Alkol $\xrightarrow{[O]}$ keton $\xrightarrow{[O]}$ Tepkime yok

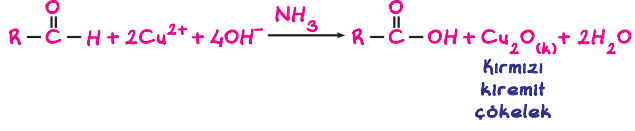
3° Alkol $\xrightarrow{[O]}$ Tepkime yok



Tollens Ayırıcı



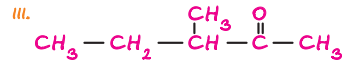
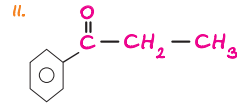
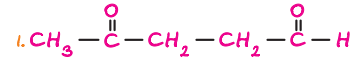
Fehling Ayırıcı



Kullanım Alanları

Formaldehit	Asetaldehit
● Dezenfektan ● Gıda koruyucu ● Doku koruyucu	● Zehirli ● Kaçuk eldesi ● Aroma verici
Benzaldehit	Aseton
● Kozmetik ● Boyar madde ● Aroma verici	● Oje çözücü ● Organik çözücü

SORU



Formala verilen bu bileşiklerden hangilerinin Tollens ayırıcı ile gamaş aynası oluşturması beklenir?

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

ÖDÜLLÜ SORU

I. 1 - propanol

II. 2 - propanol

III. 2 - butanol

Bu bileşiklerden hangileri bir keton bileştiginin indirgenmesi sonucu oluşabilir?

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kimya

