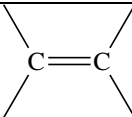
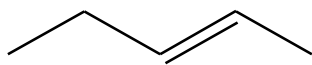
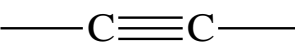
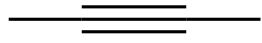
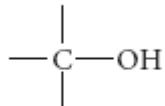
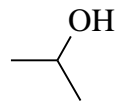
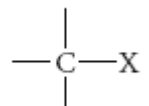
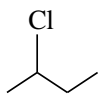
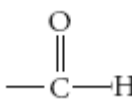
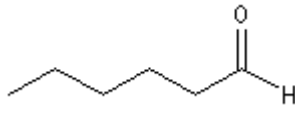
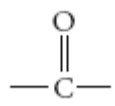
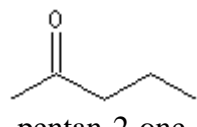
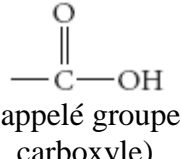
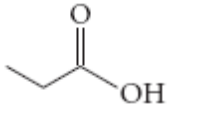
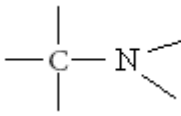

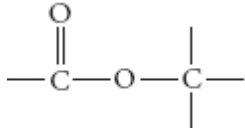
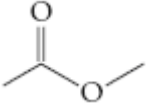

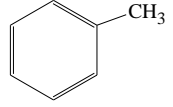



GROUPES FONCTIONNELS

NIVEAU MOYEN				
nom	Suffixe ou préfixe	groupe fonctionnel	Exemple	Formule générale
alcène	-ène		 pent-2-ène	$R_1 = R_2$
Alcyne	-yne		 but-2-yne	$R_1 \equiv R_2$
Alcool	-ol	 (groupe hydroxyle)	 propan-2-ol	$R-OH$
Halogénoalcane	préfixe change selon l'halogène	 X = un halogène	 2-chlorobutane	$R-X$
Aldéhyde	-al		 hexanal	$R-C(=O)-H$
Cétone	-one		 pentan-2-one	$R_1-C(=O)-R_2$
Acide carboxylique	Acide -oïque	 (appelé groupe carboxyle)	 acide propanoïque	$R-C(=O)-OH$
Amines*	-amine		 propanamine	R_1-N
Ester*	-oate de -yle		 éthanoate de méthyle	$R_1-C(=O)-O-R_2$
Cycle de benzène*	-benzène		 méthylbenzène	

(* = identifier le groupe fonctionnel seulement)