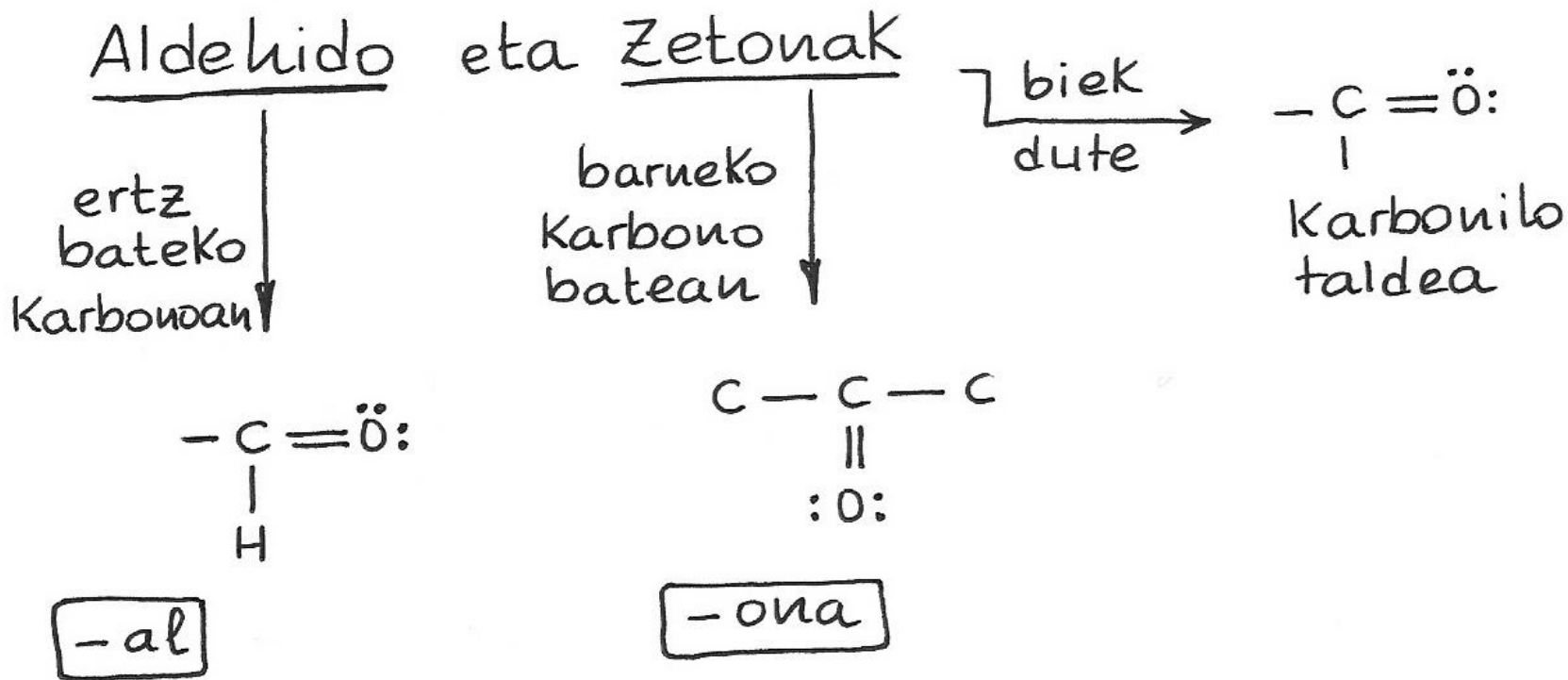


Aldehido eta zetonak

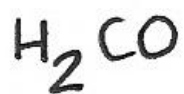
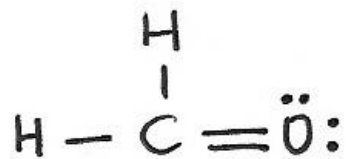
Biek $C=O$ (karbonilo) taldea dute. Aldehidoek (-al amaiera) ertz batean dute talde hori eta zetonek (-ona amaiera) barneko karbono batean.



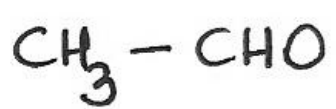
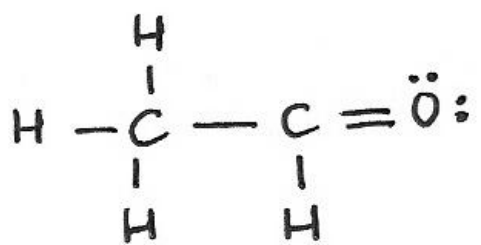
Aldehido eta zetonak

Molekulak karbono bat edo bi baditu aldehidoa eman dezake baina zetonarik ez (ez du barneko karbonorik).

Zikloek, berriz, zetonak emango dituzte eta aldehidorik ez ertzeko karbonorik ez dagoelako.



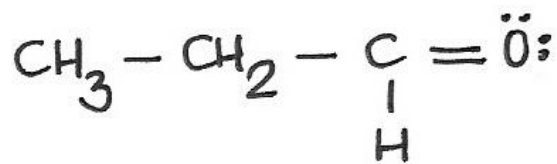
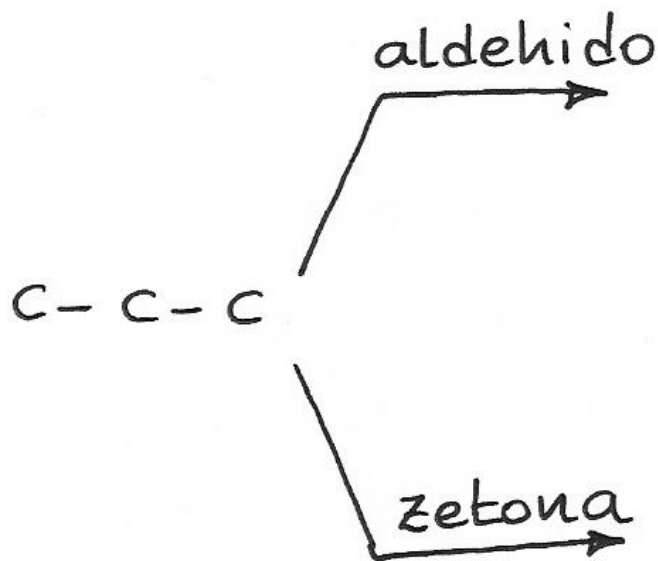
{ metanal
{ formaldehido



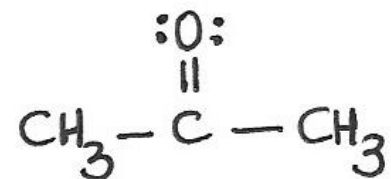
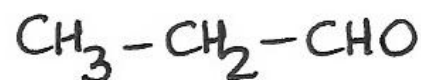
{ etanal
{ azetaldehido

Aldehido eta zetonak

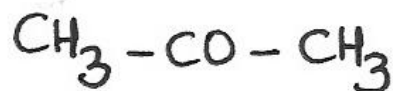
Hiru karbonotik aurrera, kate irekietan, aldehidoak eta zetonak -biak- izango ditugu.



propanal

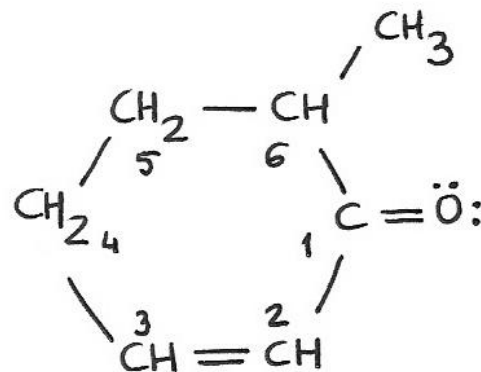
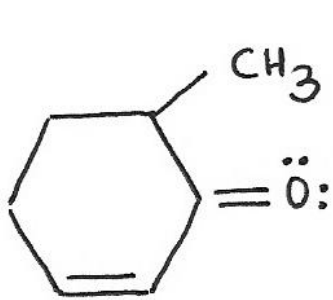


propanona



Aldehido eta zetonak: ariketa

Izendatu dezagun beheko molekula.



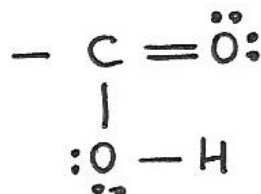
- metil → 6
- ziklo
hex
en → 2
- ona → (1)

6-metil-2-ziklohexenona

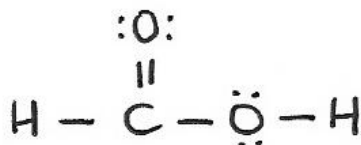
Azidoak

Azidoek karboxilo taldea dute eta "azido ...oiko" eran izendatzen dira.

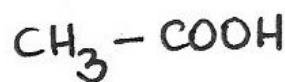
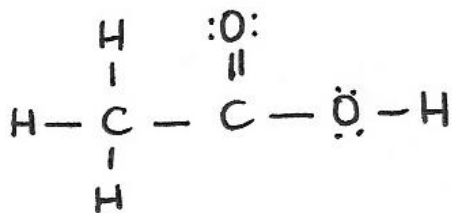
Azidoak



Karboxilo taldea



{ azido metanoiko
azido formiko

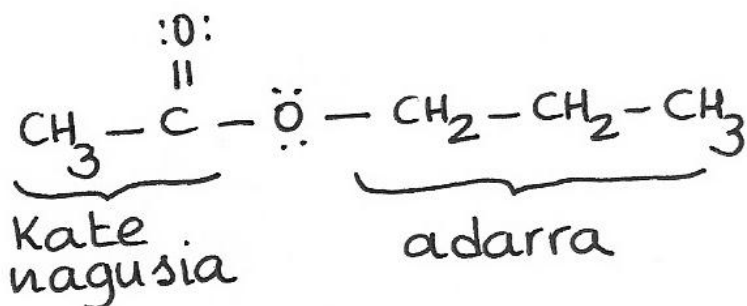
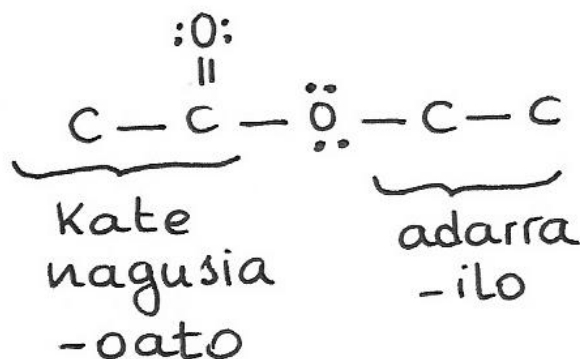


{ azido etanoiko
azido azetiko

Esterrak

Esterretan bi kate karbonatu ditugu: bata nagusia (bi oxigenodun karbonoa duen katea; **-oato** amaierarekin izendatzen dena) eta adarra (**-ilo** amaierarekin izendatzen dena).

Esterrak



{ propilo etanoato
} propilo azetato