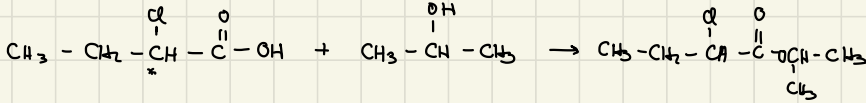




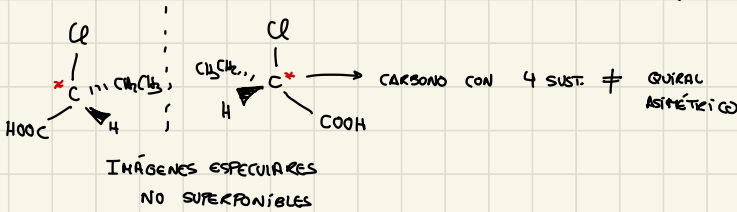
3

- i) PROPANONA CETONA
- ii) <sup>Ac</sup> 2-CLOROBUTANOICO ÁCIDO
- iii) PROPAN-2-OL ALCOHOL
- iv) PENT-2EN-AL ALDEHIDO

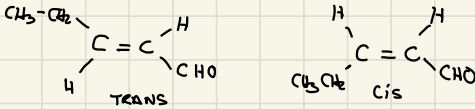
ÁCIDO + ALCOHOL → ESTER



2-clorobutanoato de isopropilo



⇒ DOBLE ENLACE CON SUST ≠



4

i) etanamina acetamida

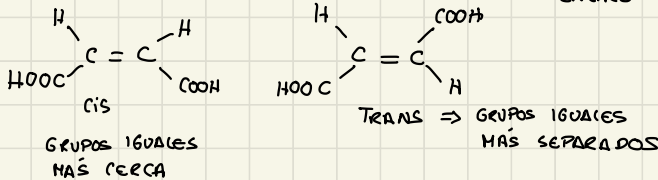
ii) ácido butenedioico

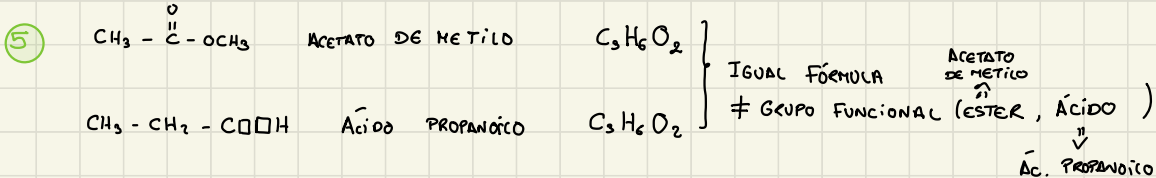
iii) N-metiletanamina  
N-metiletilamina

iv) 2-cloropropan-1-ol

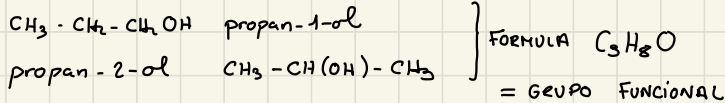
UNICO CON

ISOMERÍA GEOMÉTRICA ⇒ TIENE QUE TENER UN DOBLE ENLACE

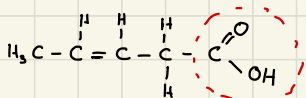




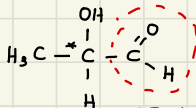
ISOMEROS ESTRUCTURALES: FUNCIÓN



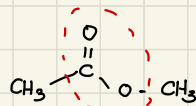
ISOMEROS ESTRUCTURALES: POSICIÓN



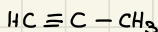
GRUPO FUNCIONAL  
Ac. CARBOXÍLICO



GF: ALDEHÍDO



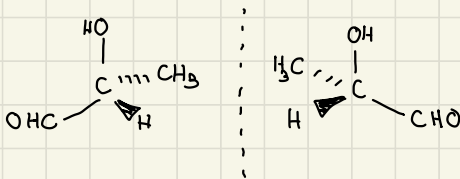
GF: ÉSTER



GF: ALQUINO

ISOMERÍA ÓPTICA ⇒ CARBONO

ASIMÉTRICO ⇒ 4 SUST. ≠



IMÁGENES ESPECULARES

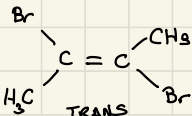
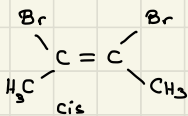


REACCIÓN  
ADICIÓN

CARBONO QUIRAL ⇒ NO SUPERPONIBLE

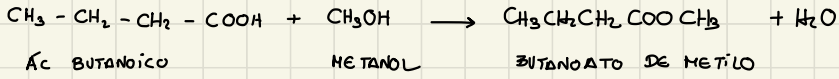
CON SU IMAGEN ESPECULAR

Afirmación FALSA

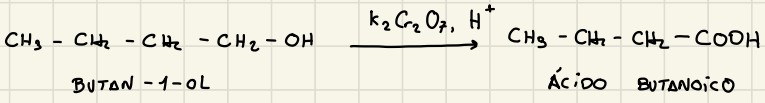


SE DIFERENCIAN EN  
LA DISTRIBUCIÓN ÁTOMOS  
EN EL ESPACIO ⇒ OCURRE  
EN DOBLES ENLACES.

9

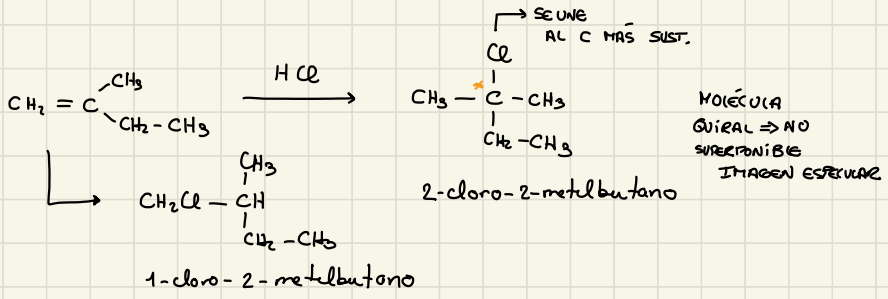


R. ESTERIFICACIÓN: ÁCIDO + ALCOHOL → ÉSTER + H<sub>2</sub>O

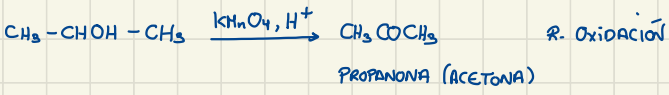
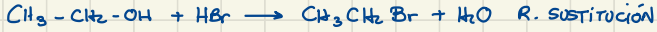


R. OXIDACIÓN EN MEDIO ÁCIDO ALCOHOL PRIMARIO → ÁCIDO

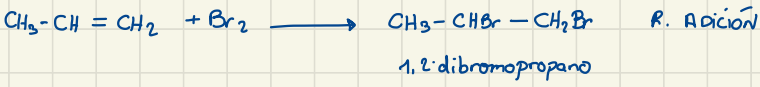
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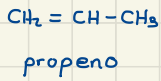
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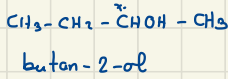
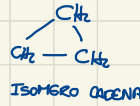
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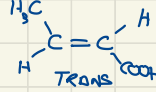
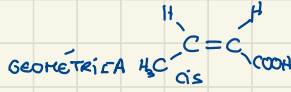
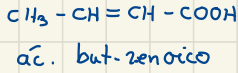
12.



NO TIENE ISOMERÍA GEOMÉTRICA



CARBONO ASIMÉTRICO  $\Rightarrow$  ISOMERÍA ÓPTICA

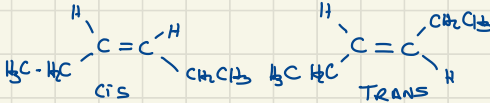
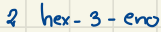


2-cloro propano  $\Rightarrow$  PODRÍA TENER ISOMERÍA POSICIÓN

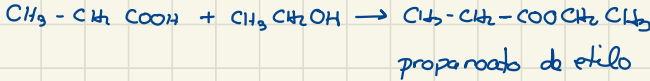
13.



Entre otros presenta  
isomería geométrica  $\Rightarrow$  ÓPTICA  
CARBONO ASIMÉTRICO



Entre otros  
presenta isomería  
geométrica.



R. CONDENSACIÓN  
(ESTERIFICACIÓN)

