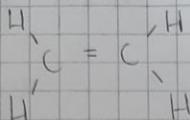


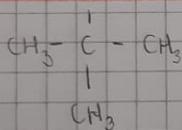
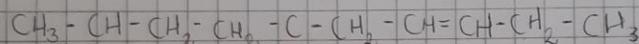
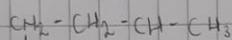
ALQUENOS Y ALQUINOS

Son hidrocarburos que cuentan con doble enlace (carbono-carbono)



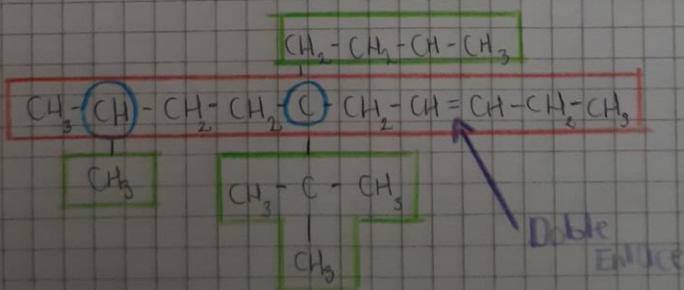
• PASO 1:

Cadena de carbonos más larga y continua que contenga todos los dobles enlaces



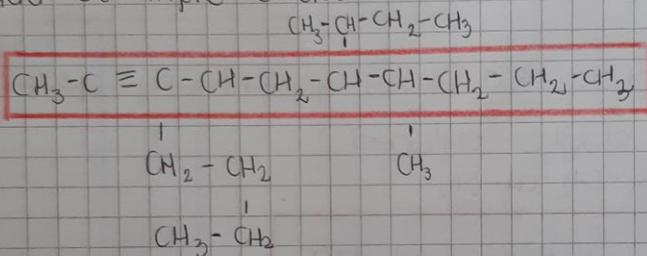
• PASO 2:

Numerar la cadena con el extremo más cercano al doble enlace

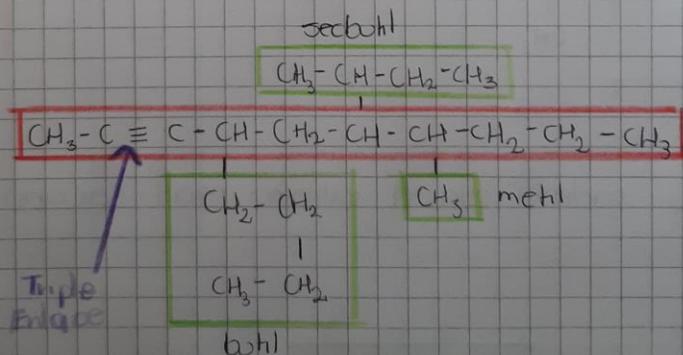


- Hidrocarburos Insaturados
- Se caracterizan por contener un enlace triple $C \equiv C$
- Los carbonos involucrados en el enlace triple tienen hibridación

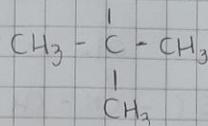
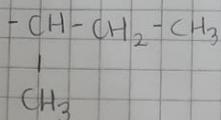
- PASO 1: Cadena más larga de carbonos con mayor cantidad de triple enlace



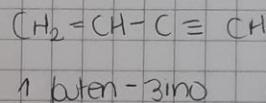
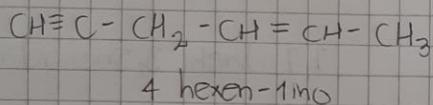
- PASO 2:



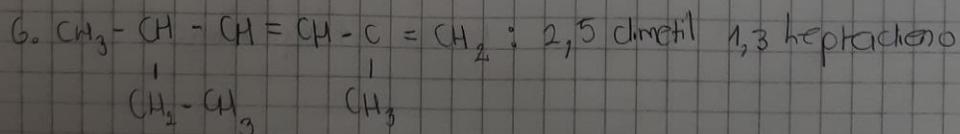
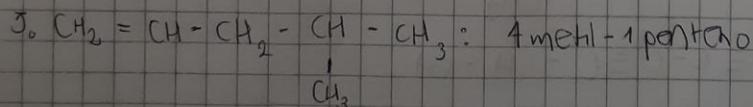
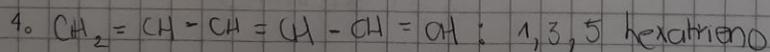
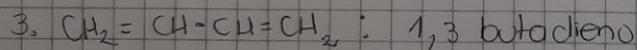
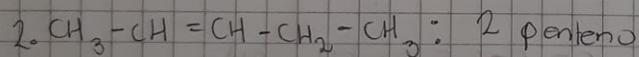
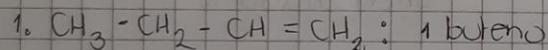
RADICALES O SUSTITUYENTES



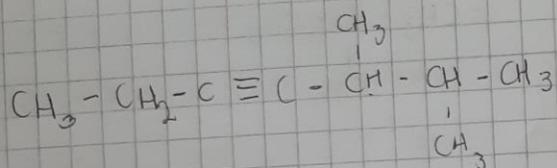
Si en una molécula existen dobles y triples enlaces se les asigna los localizadores más bajo = posibles sin realizar distinción entre dobles y triples. Al nombrarlos se indican primero los dobles y luego los triples.



→ EJERCICIOS ALQUENO Y ALQUINO:

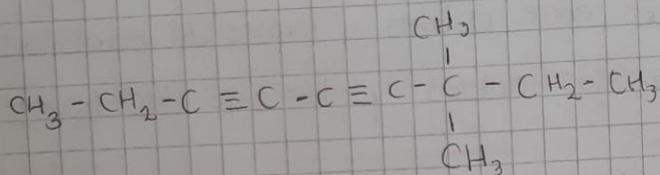


1.



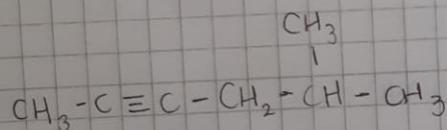
5,6 metil 3heptino

2.



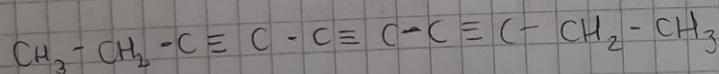
7,7 dimetil 3,5nonadino

3.



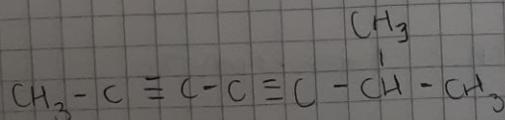
5metil 2hexadino

4.



3,5,7 decatriino

5.



6metil 2,4 heptadino