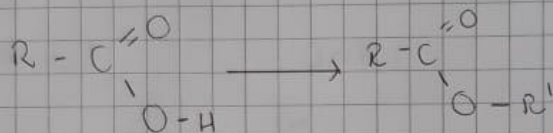


## ÉSTERES

Identificar y comprender la función y las características de los ésteres

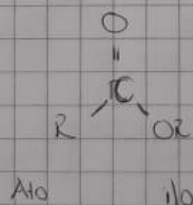
### LOS ÉSTERES

Son compuestos que se forman al sustituir el H de un ácido orgánico por una cadena hidrocarbonada, R'.

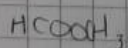


¿Cómo se nombran?

Se nombran partiendo del radical ácido, RCOOH, terminando en "ato", seguido del nombre del radical alquílico, R.

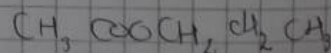


1. Ejemplos: <sup>1.</sup> Metanoato de metilo

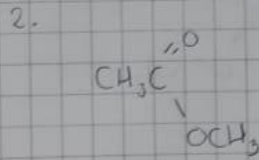
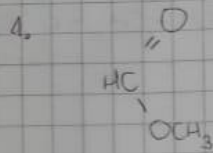


Metanoato de metilo

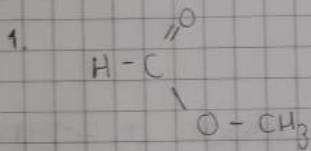
2. <sup>2.</sup> Etanoato de metilo



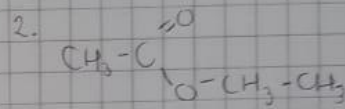
Etanoato de propilo



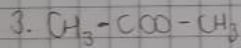
EXERCICIOS



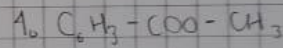
b) metanoato de metilo



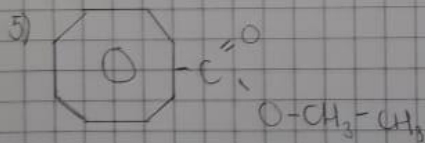
a) etanoato de etilo



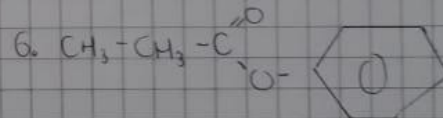
c) etanoato de metilo



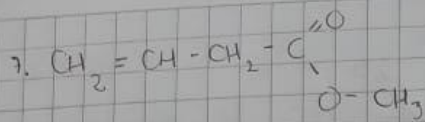
a) benzoato de metilo



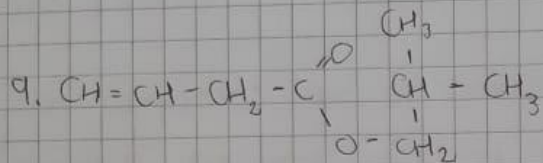
e) benzoato de etilo



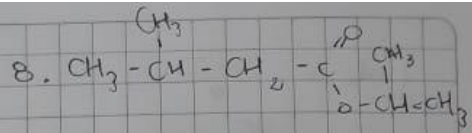
b) propionato de fenilo



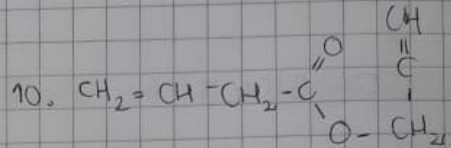
b) 3-butenato de metilo



c) 3-pentenoato de isobutila



b) isopentilato de isopropilo



a) 3-butenato de 2-propilo