

Alcoholes

Grupo funcional -OH

Con varios grupos funcionales

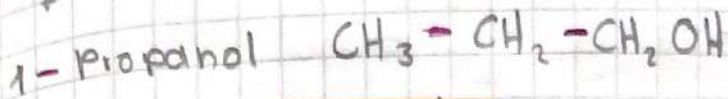
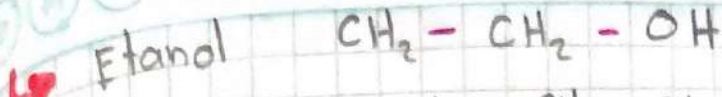
se denominan polialcoholes.

Los alcoholes pueden ser primarios, secundarios o terciarios.

Con más de un alcohol, se colocan los sufijos di, tri, tetra, indicando la cantidad de grupos hidroxilo.

Los alcoholes primarios se caracterizan porque el carbono unido al grupo -OH está en un extremo de la cadena.

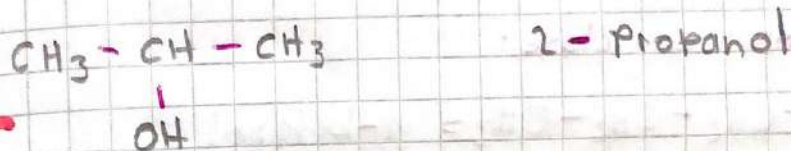
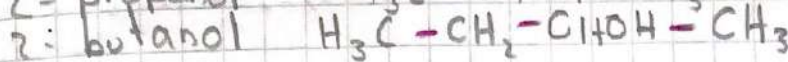
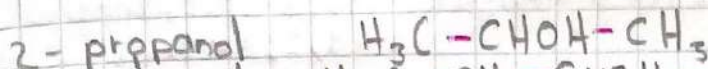
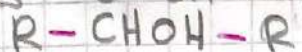
Son los que están unidos a un radical, $R-CH_2-OH$



Alcoholes

Secundarios

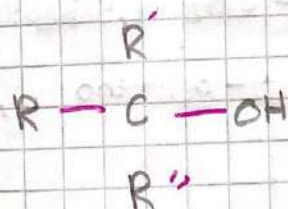
Son los que se encuentran unidos a dos radicales, iguales o diferentes,



Alcoholes

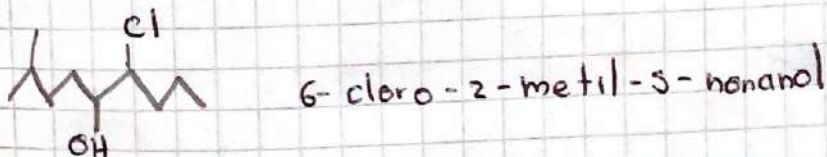
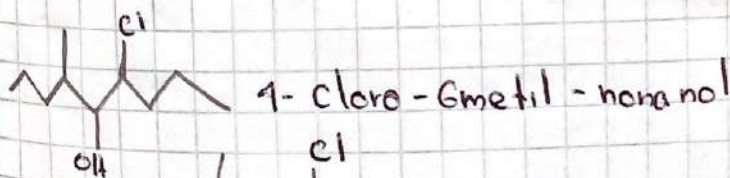
ternarios

Son los que están unidos a tres radicales.

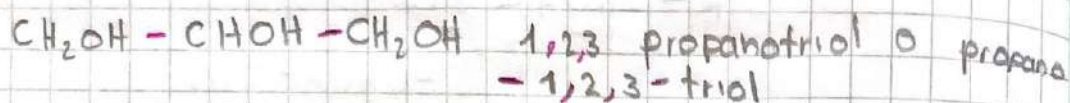
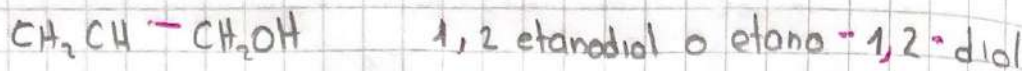
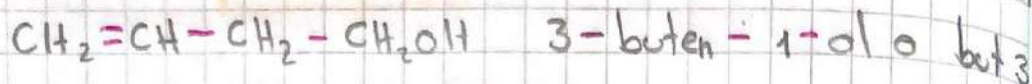
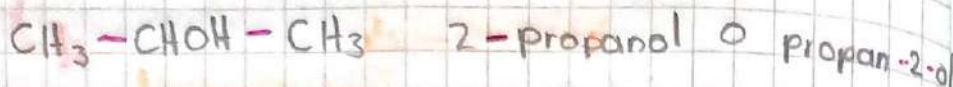


Ejemplo 2 metil - 2 propano

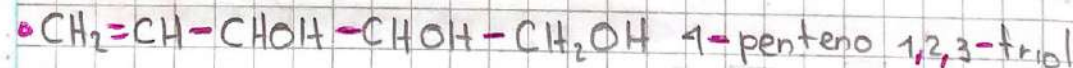
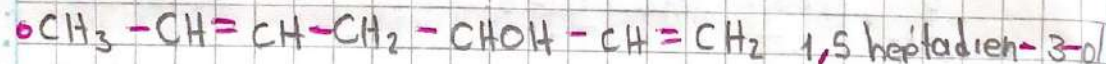
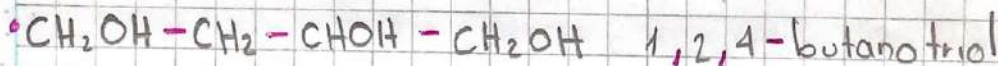
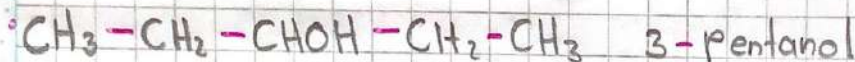
la función alcohol está en un carbono ternario



Ejemplos :



Ejercicios en clase:



- 1-etanol

- 3-propanol

- 2-pentanol

- 1-ciclohexanol

- 3-etil-1,2,4-ciclohexanotriol