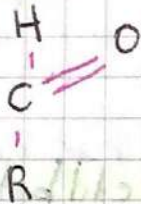


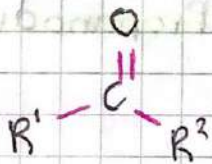
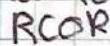
Cetonas

Son compuestos caracterizados por la presencia del grupo carbonilo ($C=O$) en posición intermedia generalmente.

La fórmula general de los aldehídos es



La fórmula general de las cetonas es

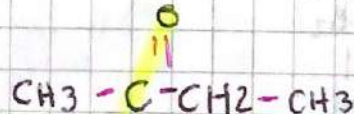


Nomenclatura

IUPAC El nombre del hidrocarburo del que procede terminado en **-ona**; ejemplo

propano \rightarrow propanona

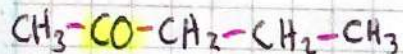
Tradicional: citar los dos radicales que están unidos al grupo carbonilo por orden alfabético y a continuación la palabra cetona ejemplo: metiletilcetona



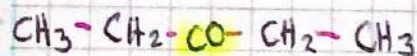
dimetilcetona



etilmetilcetona

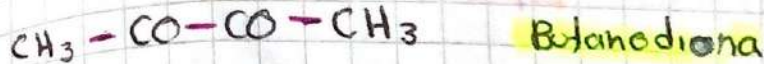
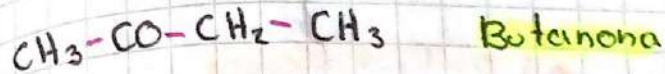


metilpropilcetona

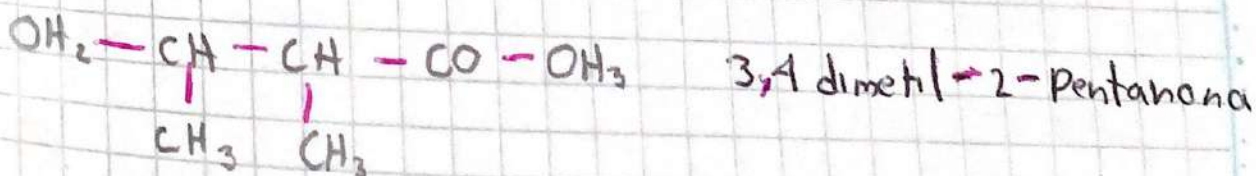
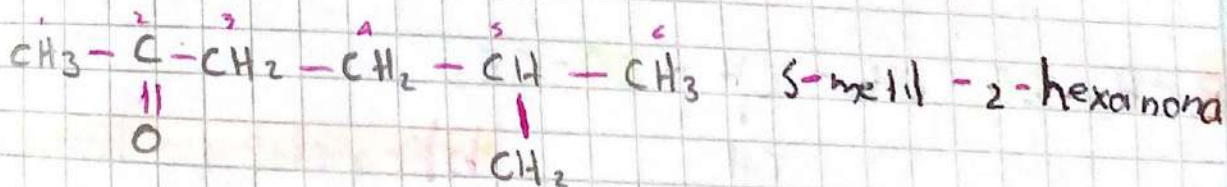
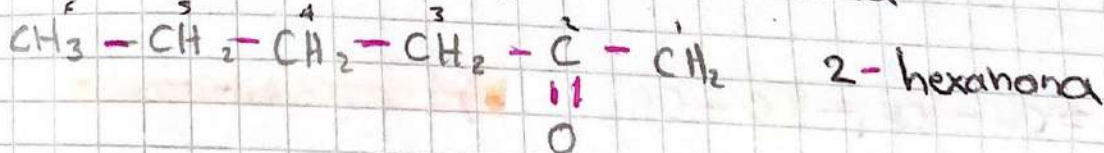
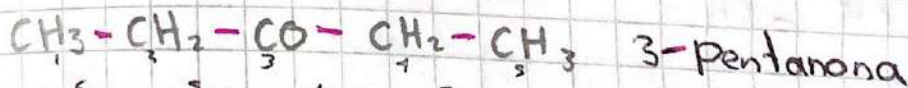
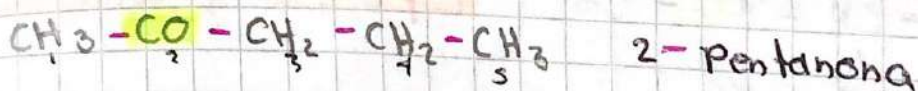
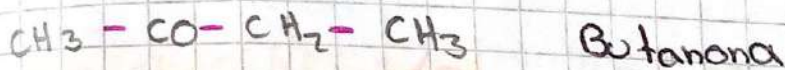


diacetona

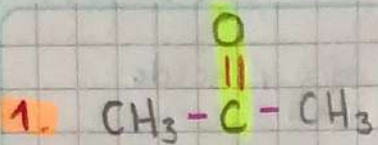
El nombre del hidrocarburo del que procede terminado en **-ona** **IUPAC**
 propano \rightarrow propanona



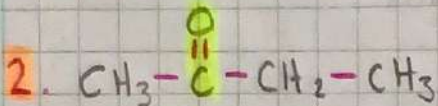
ciclohexanona



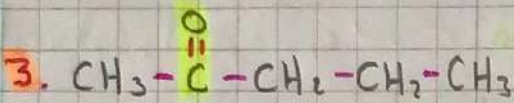
Ejercicios



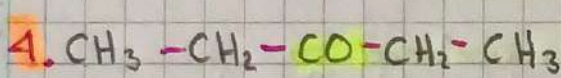
c) propanona



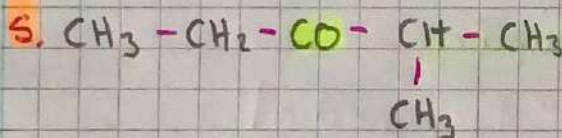
b) etilmetilcetona



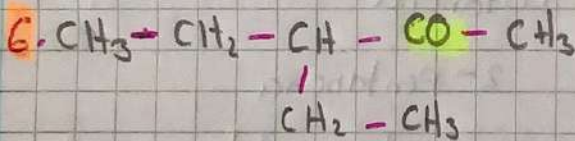
a) 2-Pentanona



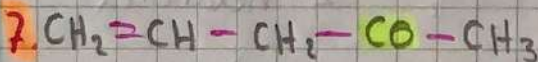
c) 3-pentanona



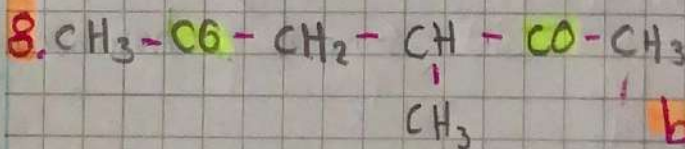
a) 2-metil-3-pentanona



c) 3-etil-2-pentanona



b) 4-penten-2-ona



b) 3-metil-2,5-hexanediona