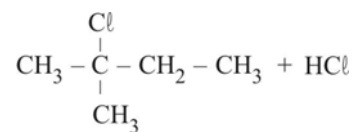


REAÇÕES BÁSICAS

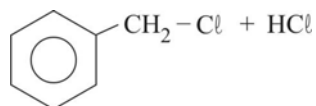
1. HIDROCARBONETOS

a) Alcanos:

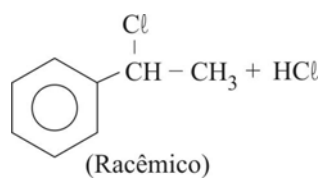
01.



02.

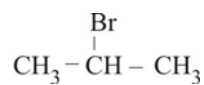


03.

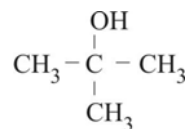


b) Alcenos:

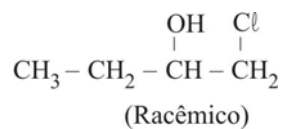
04.



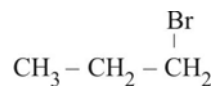
05.



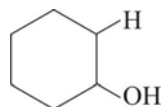
06.



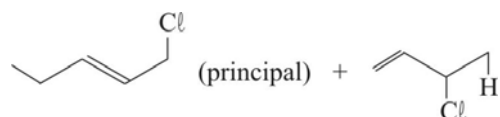
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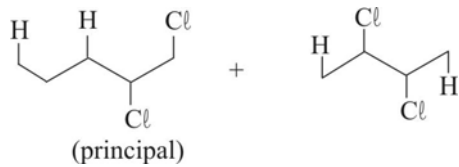
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09.

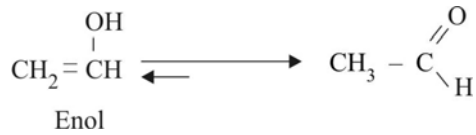


10.



d) Alcinos:

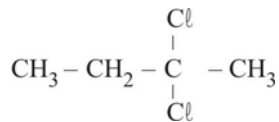
11.



12.



13.



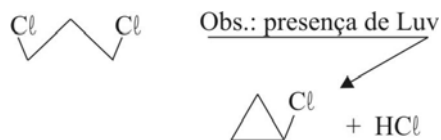
e) Ciclanos:

14.

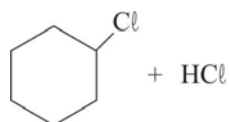


15. Não reage

16.

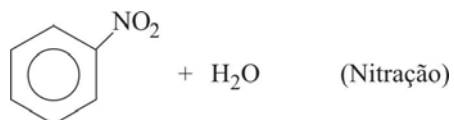


17.

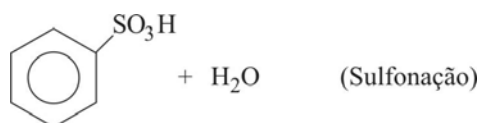


f) Aromáticos:

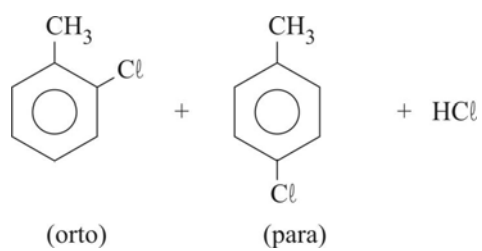
18.



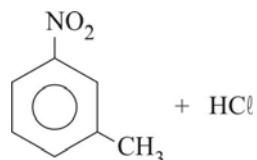
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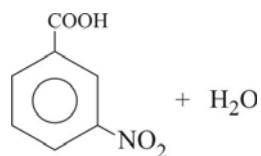
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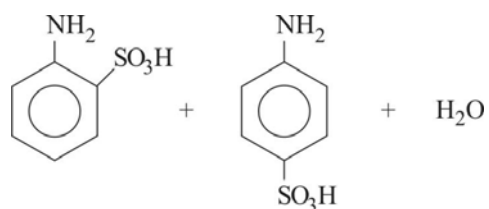
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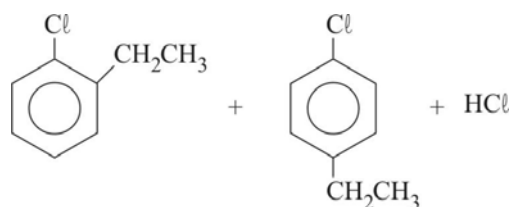
22.



23.



24.



2. OUTRAS FUNÇÕES:

a) Haletos:

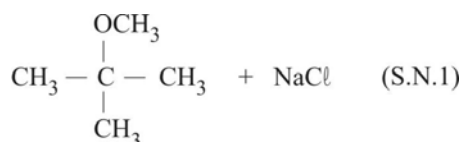
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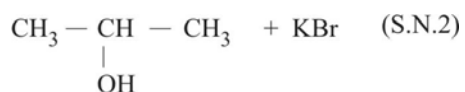
26.



27.



28.

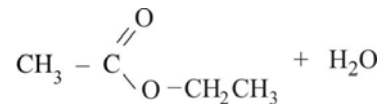


29.

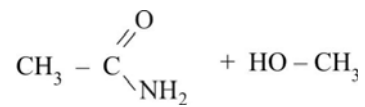


b) Ácidos carboxílicos e derivados:

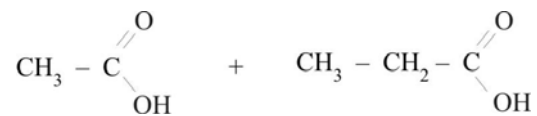
30.



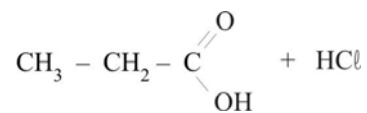
31.



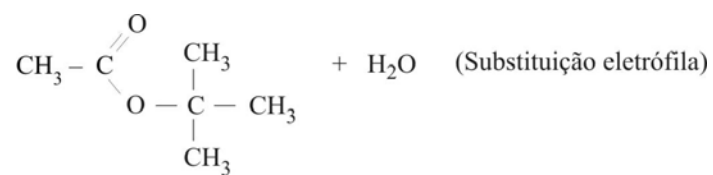
33.



34.

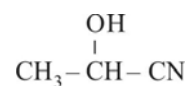


35.

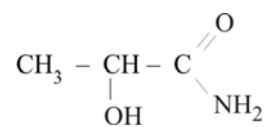


c) Compostos carbonílicos como aldeído e cetona:

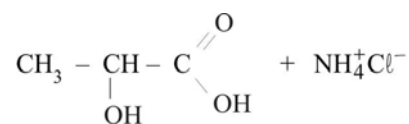
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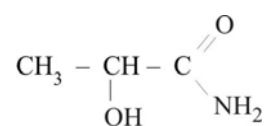
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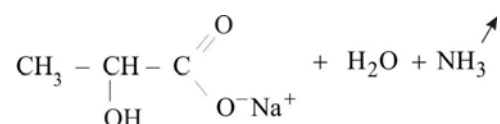
38.



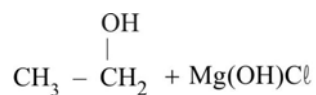
39.



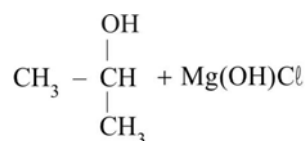
40.



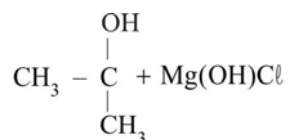
41.



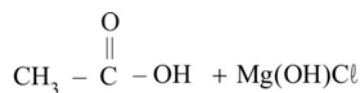
42.



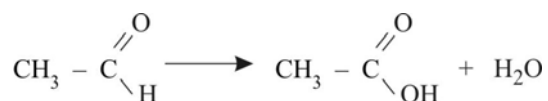
43.



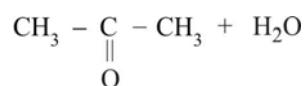
44.

**3. REAÇÕES DE OXIDADÇÃO:****a) Álcool e aldeído:**

45.



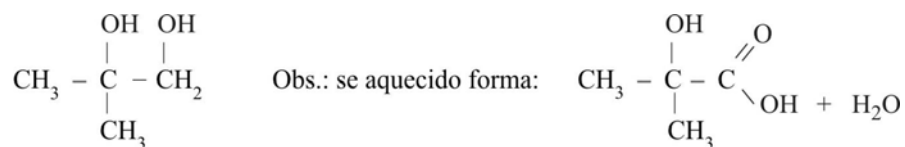
46.



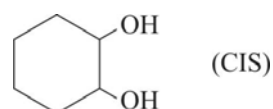
47. Não reage.

b) Alcenos e Alcinos:

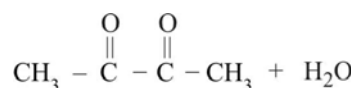
48.



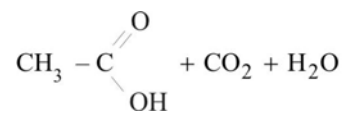
49.



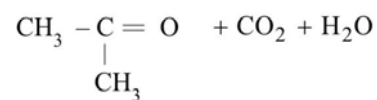
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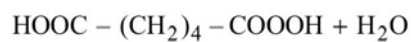
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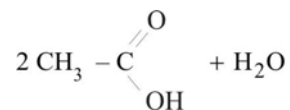
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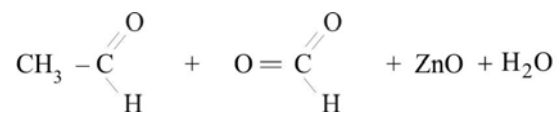
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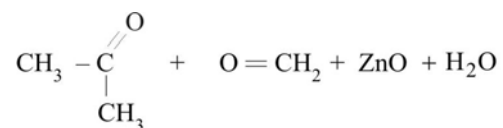
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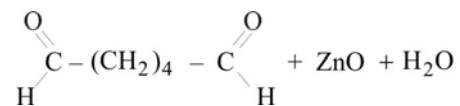
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56.



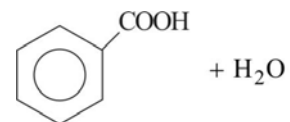
57.



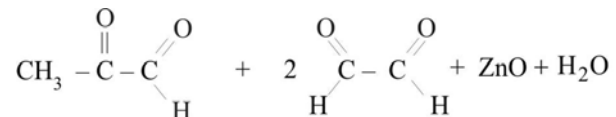
c) Aromáticos:

58. Não reage

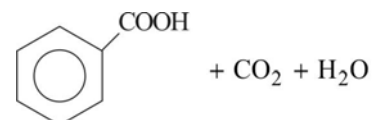
59.



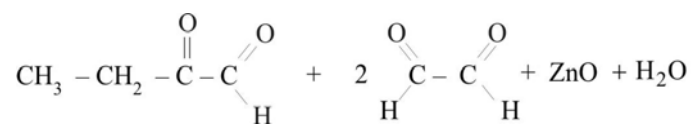
60.



61.



62.



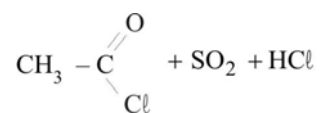
63. Não reage

64. $\text{HOOC} - (\text{CH}_2)_4 - \text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

65. Não reage

4) PRINCIPAIS MÉTODOS DE OBTENÇÃO DE HIDROCARBONETOS:66. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{H} + \text{Mg}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}$ 67. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 + 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$ (Anodo)68. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 + \text{MgCl}_2$ 69. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 + 2 \text{NaCl}$ **5) REAÇÕES DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO DO GRUPO "OH"**

70.

71. $3 \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl} + \text{P}(\text{OH})_3$ ou H_3PO_3