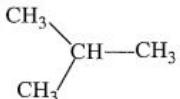
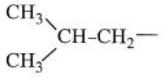
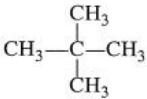
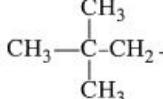
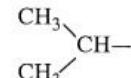
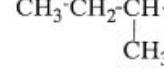
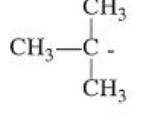
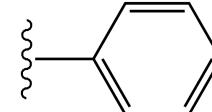
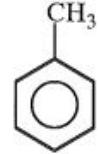
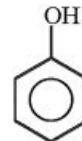
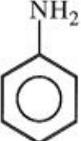
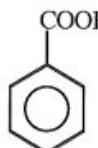
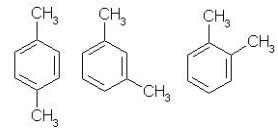
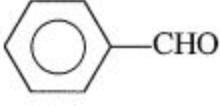
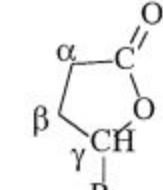
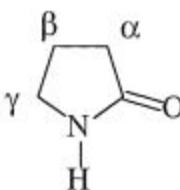


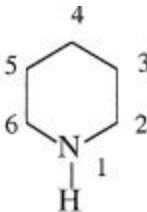
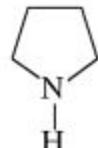
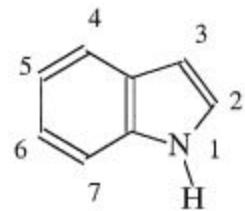
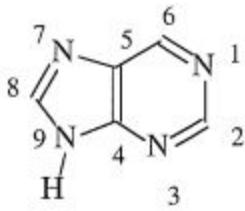
# EXAMEN ORGANISCHE CHEMIE: NOMENCLATUUR

TRIVIALE NAMEN			
isobutaan		isobutyl	
neopentaan		neopentyl	
isopropyl			
sec-butyl		tert-butyl or t-butyl	
fenyl			
benzeen		tolueen (methylbenzeen)	
fenol (hydroxybenzeen)		aniline (aminobenzeen)	
benzaldehyd (benzeencarbaldehyd)		benzoëuur (benzeencarbonzuur)	

<b>benzonitril</b> (benzeencarbonitril)		<b>xyleen</b>	
naftaleen ( $C_{10}H_8$ )		antraceen ( $C_{14}H_{10}$ )	
fenantreen ( $C_{14}H_{10}$ )			
isopreen	$CH_2=CH-C(CH_3)=CH_2$	allyl (voor 2-propenyl)	$CH_2=CH-CH_2-$
vinyl (voor ethenyl)	$CH_2=CH-$	methylene (ook voor - $CH_2-$ )	$CH_2=$
formaldehyd methanal	HCHO	aceetaldehyd ethanal	$CH_3CHO$
propionaldehyd propanal	$CH_3CH_2CHO$	butyraldehyd butanal	$CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$
benzaldehyd benzeencarbaldehyd'			
aceton propanon	$CH_3-CO-CH_3$		
<b>lacton</b> cyclisch ester $\alpha$ : diering $\beta$ : vierring $\gamma$ : vijfring	 een $\gamma$ -lacton	<b>lactam</b> cyclisch amide $\alpha$ : diering $\beta$ : vierring $\gamma$ : vijfring	 een $\gamma$ -lactam

mierenzuur methaanzuur formiaat	HCOOH	azijnzuur ethaanzuur acetaat	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH
propionzuur propaanzuur propionaat	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	boterzuur butaanzuur butyraat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> COOH
isoboterzuur 2-methylpropaanzuur isobutyraat	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCOOH	valeriaanzuur pentaanzuur valeraat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> COOH
caprinezuur hexaanzuur capraat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> COOH	pivalinezuur 2,2-dimethylpropaanzuur pivalaat	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CCOOH
laurinezuur lauraat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>10</sub> COOH	myristinezuur myristaat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>12</sub> COOH
palmitinezuur palmitaat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>14</sub> COOH	stearinezuur stearaat	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>16</sub> COOH
oxaalzuur 1,2-ethaandizuur oxalaat	COOH-COOH	malonzuur 1,3-propaandizuur malonaat	COOH-CH <sub>2</sub> -COOH
barnsteenzuur succinaat	COOH-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -COOH	glutaarzuur glutaraat	COOH-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> -COOH
oliezuur oleaat	CH <sub>3</sub> -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> -CH=CH-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> -COOH (cis)	maleïnezuur maleaat	HOOC-CH=CH-COOH (Z)

fumaarzuur fumaraat	HOOC-CH=CH-COOH (E)	benzoëzuur benzeencarbonzuur benzoaat	
ftaalzuur ftalaat		glycolzuur 2-hydroxyethaanzuur glycolaat	HOCH <sub>2</sub> -COOH
melkzuur 2-hydroxypropaanzuur lactaat	CH <sub>3</sub> -CHOH-COOH	wijnsteenzuur tartraat	HOOC-(CHOH) <sub>2</sub> -COOH
glyoxylzuur 2-oxo-ethaanzuur glyoxylaat	OHC-COOH	pyrodrivezuur 2-oxopropaanzuur pyruvaat	
adipinezuur adipaat	COOH-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -COOH		
pyridine		pyrrool	
imidazool		pyrimidine	

piperidine		pyrrolidine	
indool		purine	

### Aantal

C-atomen	Formule	Naam	
1	CH <sub>4</sub>	methaan	CH <sub>4</sub>
2	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	ethaan	CH <sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>
3	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	propaan	CH <sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>
4	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	butaan	CH <sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>
5	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	pentaan	...
6	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	hexaan	...
7	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	heptaan	...
8	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	octaan	
9	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	nonaan	
10	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	decaan	
11	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	undecaan	
12	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>26</sub>	dodecaan	
13	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>28</sub>	tridecaan	
14	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>30</sub>	tetradecaan	
15	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>32</sub>	pentadecaan	
16	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>34</sub>	hexadecaan	
17	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>36</sub>	heptadecaan	
18	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>38</sub>	octadecaan	
19	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>40</sub>	nonadecaan	
20	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>42</sub>	eicosaan	

Klasse	Formule	Voorvoegsel	Achtervoegsel
Carbonzuren	-COOH	carboxy	-carbonzuur
	-(C)OOH	...	-zuur
Sulfonzuren	-SO <sub>3</sub> H	sulfo	-sulfonzuur
	-COOM	...	metaal...carboxylaat
Esters	-(C)OOM		metaal...oaat
		alkoxycarbonyl	alkyl...carboxylaat
	-(C)OOR	...	alkyl...oaat
Zuurhalogeniden	-CO-halogeen	halogeenformyl	-carbonylhalogenide ...oylhalogenide
Amiden	-CO-NH <sub>2</sub>	carbamoyl	-carbonamide
	-(C)O-NH <sub>2</sub>	...	-amide
Nitrillen	-C=, N	cyaan	-carbonitril
	-(C)=, N		-nitril
Aldehyden	-CHO	formyl	-carbaldehyd
	-(C)HO	oxo	-al
Ketonen	(C)=O	oxo	-on
Alcoholen	-OH	hydroxy	-ol
Thiolen	-SH	mercapto	-thiol
Aminen	-NH <sub>2</sub>	amino	-amine
Iminen	=NH	imino	-imine

Mogen enkel als voorvoegsel gebruikt worden :

Halogenalkanen	{ -Br   Broom,-Cl   Chloor,-F   Fluor,-I   Jood
Nitrosoverbindingen	-NO   Nitroso
Nitroverbindingen	-NO <sub>2</sub> Nitro
Ethers	-OR   R-oxy
Sulfiden	-SR   R-thio