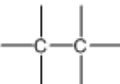
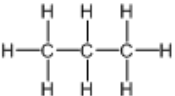
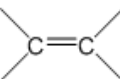
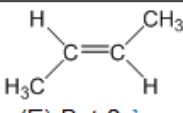

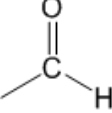
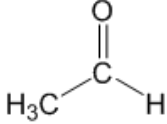
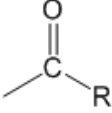
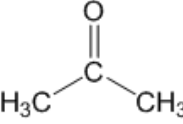
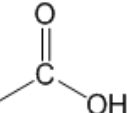
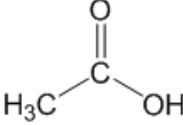
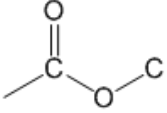
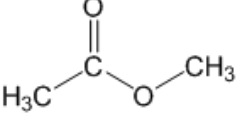
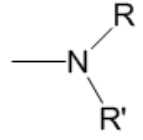
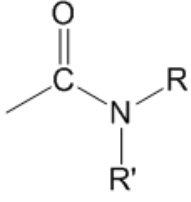
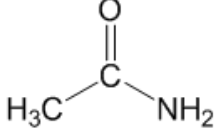
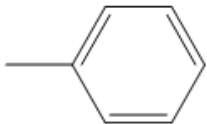
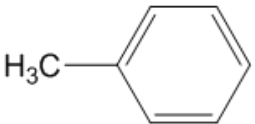


Familles de molécule

Famille	Groupe fonctionnel	Exemple
Alcanes	 uniquement liaisons simples C-C et/ou C-H	 Propane
Alcènes	 double liaison C=C	 (E)-But-2-ène
Alcools	 groupe hydroxyle	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ Ethanol
Aldéhydes	 groupe carbonyle	 Ethanal
Cétones	 groupe carbonyle	 Propanone
Acides carboxyliques	 groupe carboxyle	 Acide éthanoïque
Esters	 groupe ester	 Ethanoate de méthyle

Famille	Groupe fonctionnel	Exemple
Amines	 <p>groupe amine</p>	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{NH}_2$ <u>Méthylamine</u>
Amides	 <p>groupe amide</p>	 <p><u>Ethanamide</u></p>
Composés halogénés	---X avec X = F, Cl, Br ou I	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Br}$ <u>Bromométhane</u>
Composés aromatiques	 <p>cycle aromatique</p>	 <p><u>Méthylbenzène</u></p>