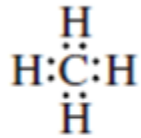
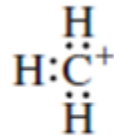


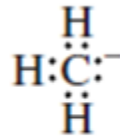
# Foksiyonlu Gruplar, Tanımı ve Sınıflandırması



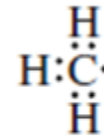
**Metan**



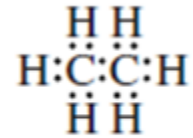
**Metil Katyonu**



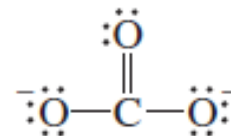
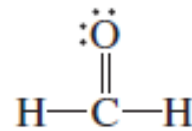
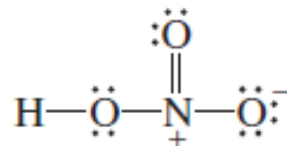
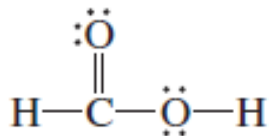
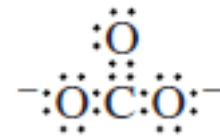
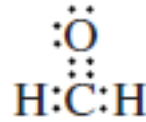
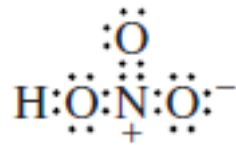
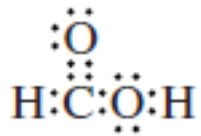
**Metil Anyonu**

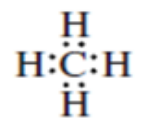


**Metil Radikali**

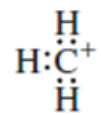
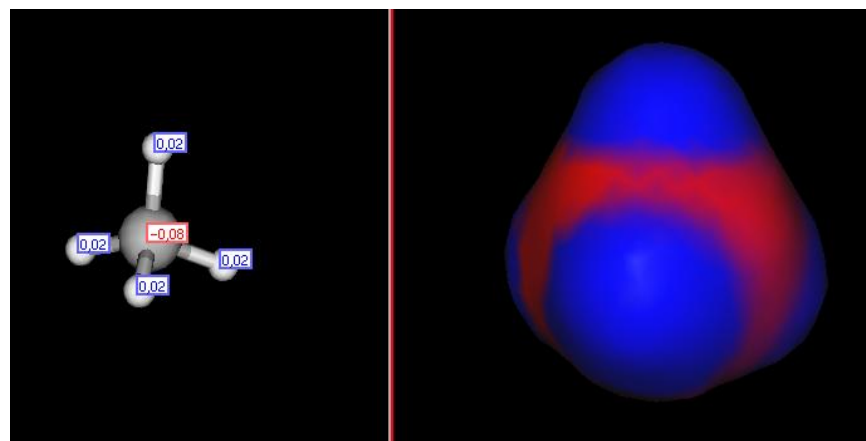


**Etan**

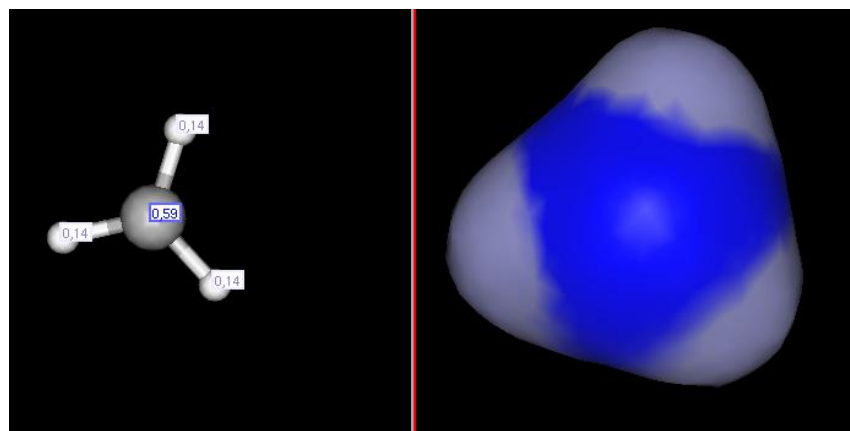


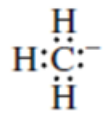


**Metan**

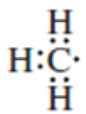
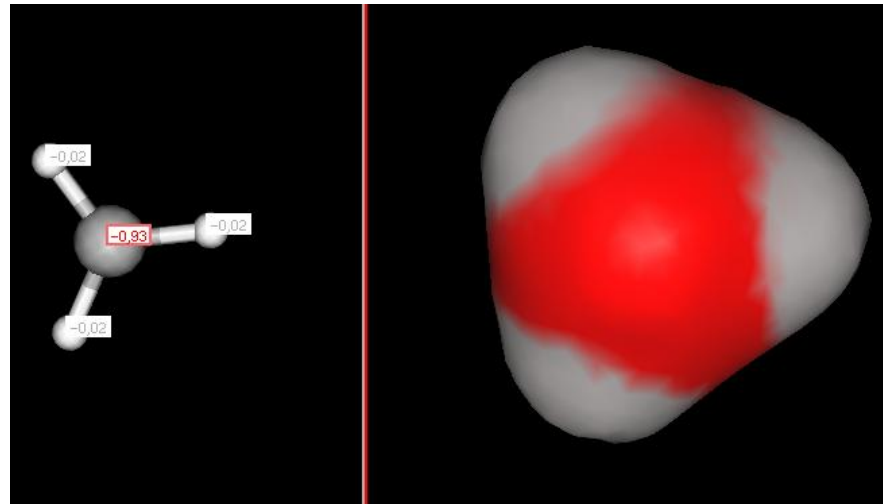


**Metil Katyonu**

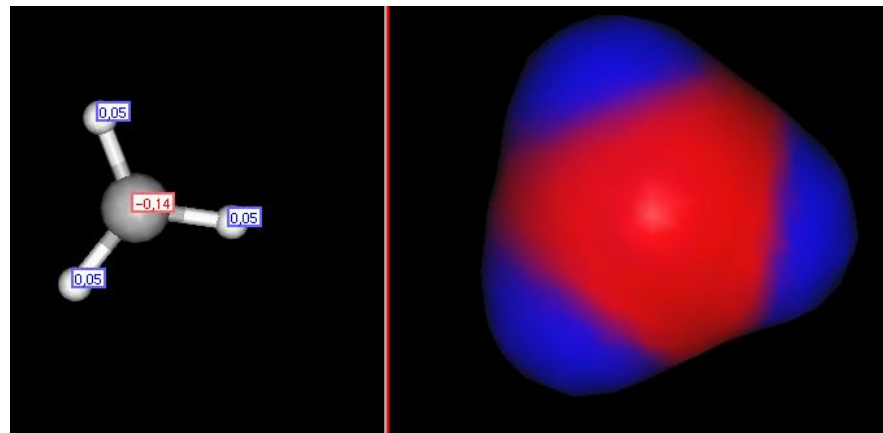


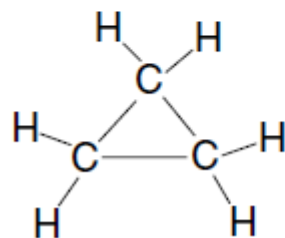
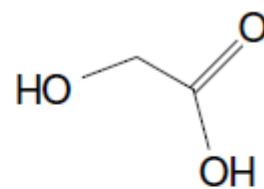
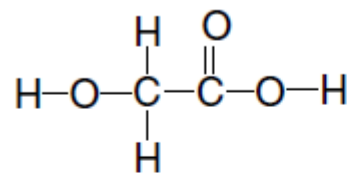
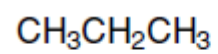
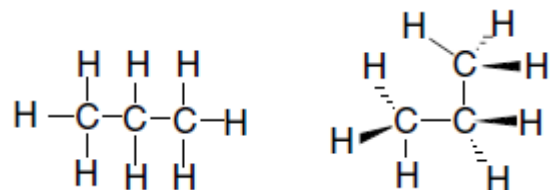


**Metil Anyonu**



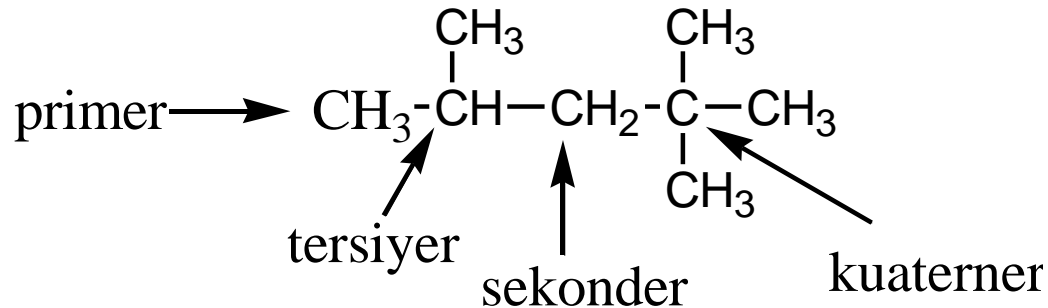
**Metil Radikali**



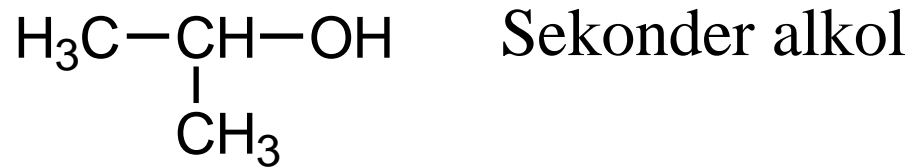


# Primer, Sekonder, Tersiyer ve Kuaterner Kavramları

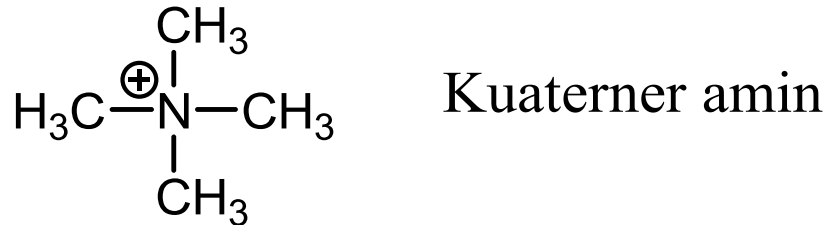
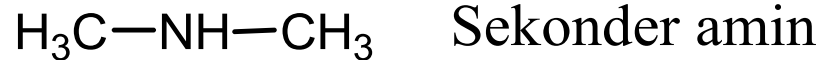
Karbon atomu, bir karbon ile bağ yapmışsa primer, iki karbon atomu ile bağ yapmışsa sekonder, üç karbonla yapmışsa tersiyer, dört karbonla bağ yapmışsa kuaterner karbon olarak adlandırılır.



Alkil halojenürlerde, ve alkollerde sübstitüentin bağı olduğu karbon atomuna bağı olan alkil gruplarının sayısına bakılır.



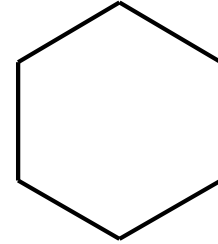
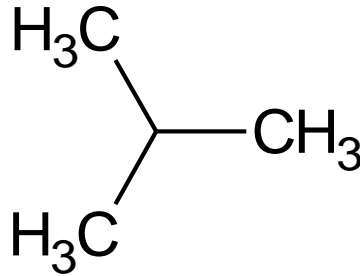
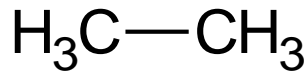
Aminlerde, azota bağlı olan alkil gruplarının sayısına bakılır.



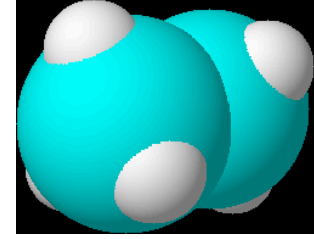
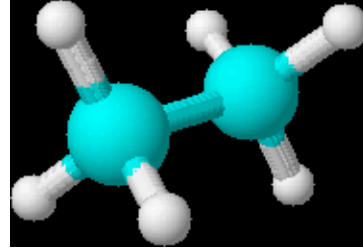
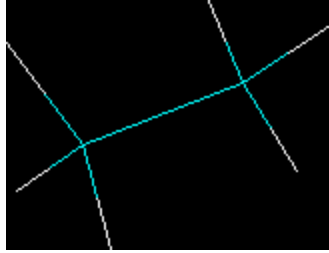
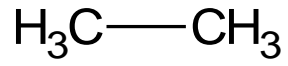
# Fonksiyonel Gruplar

## 1- Alkanlar

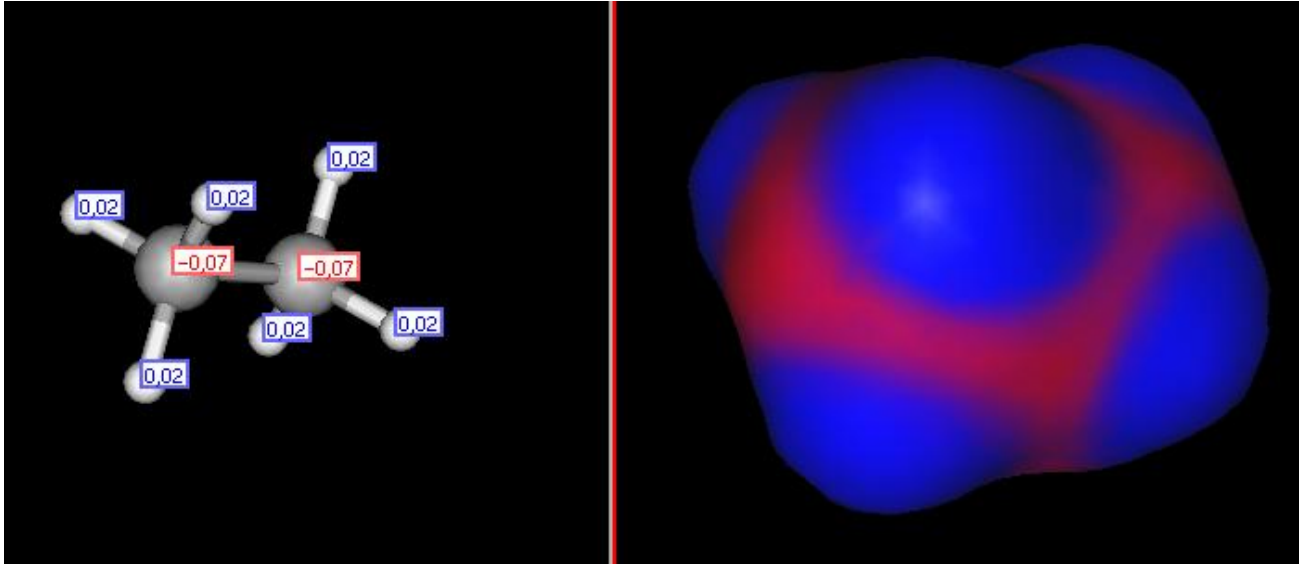
Doymuş hidrokarbonlardır. Yapılarında sadece karbon ve hidrojen atomları vardır ve tüm atomlar arasında tek bağ mevcuttur.







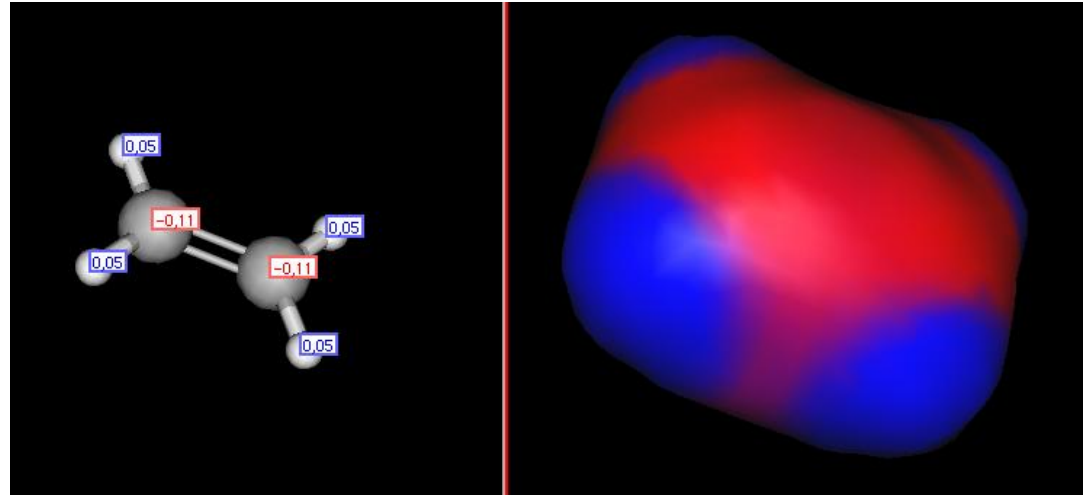
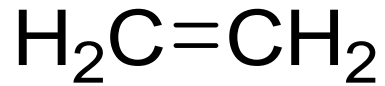
## Etan molekülünün farklı gösterimleri



## Etan molekülündeki yük dağılımı

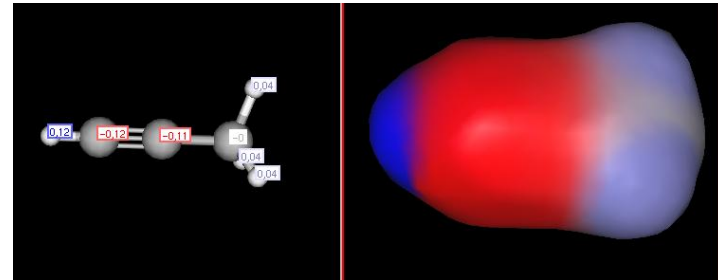
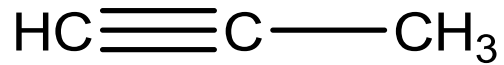
## 2- Alkenler

Karbon-Karbon arasında çift bağ içeren hidrokarbonlardır.



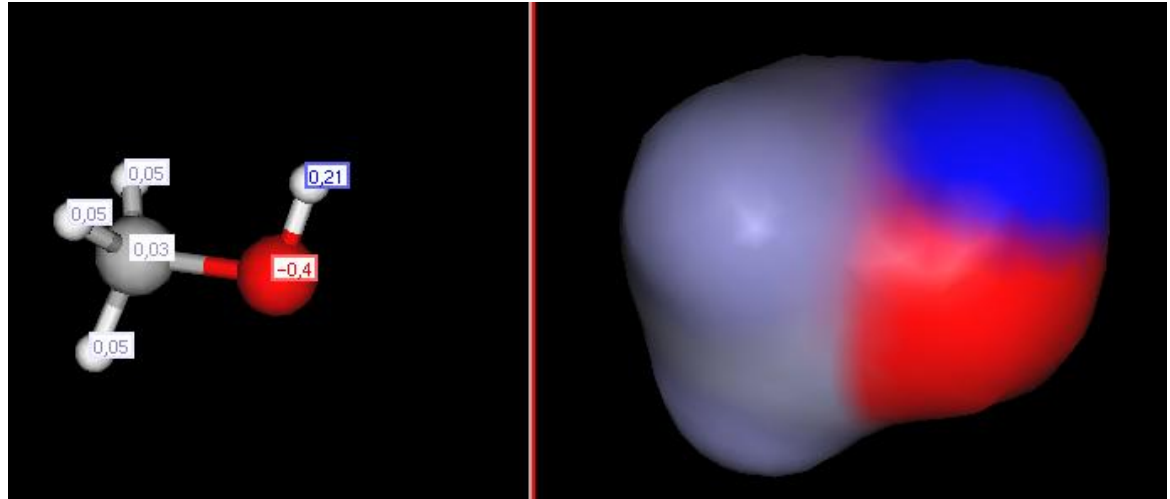
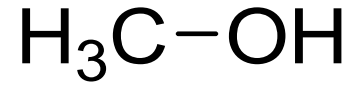
### 3- Alkinler

Karbon-Karbon arasında üçlü bağ içeren hidrokarbonlardır.



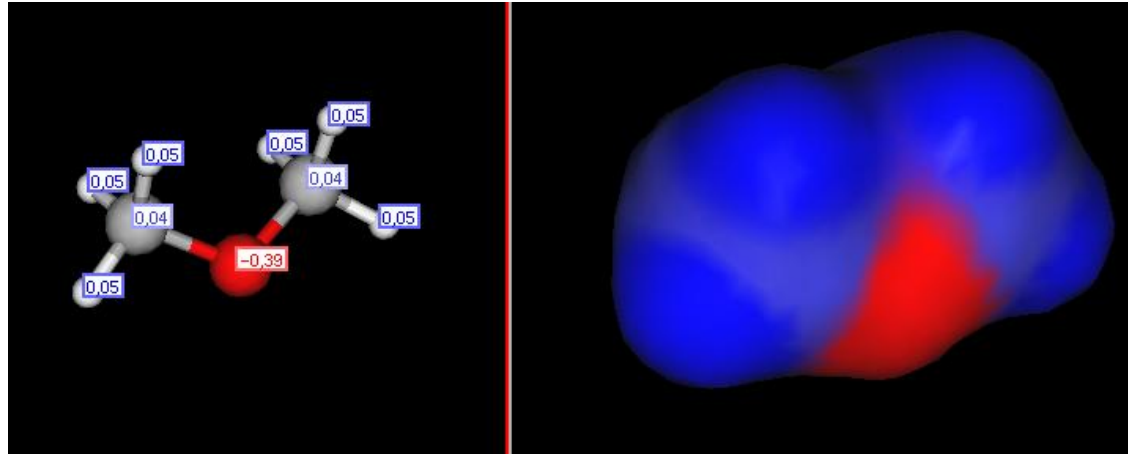
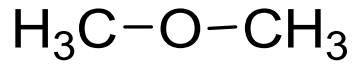
## 4- Alkoller

Yapılarında alkil grubuna bağlı hidroksil grubu taşıyan bileşiklerdir.



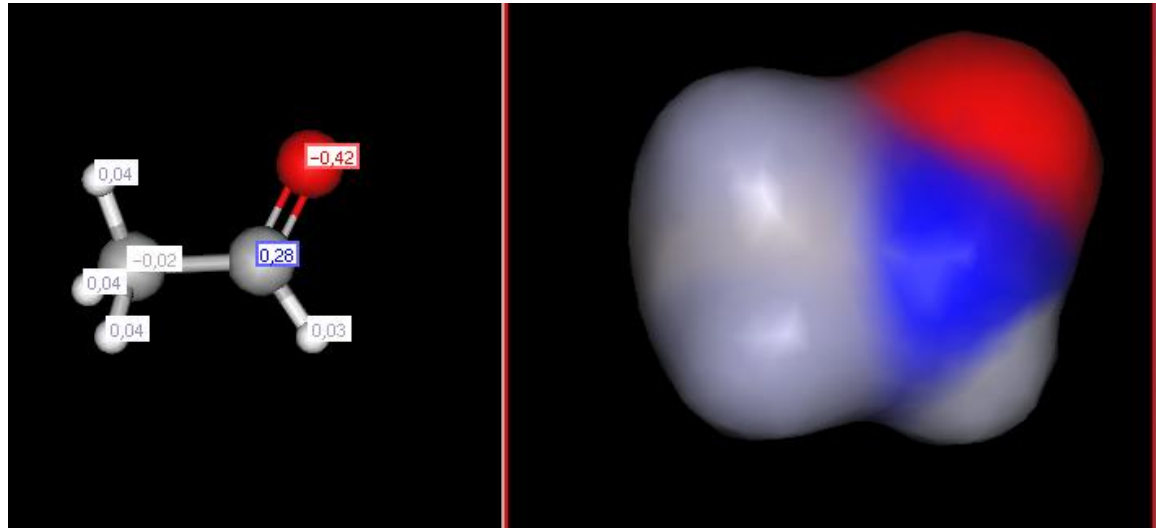
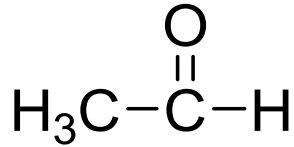
# 5- Eterler

Eterler, alkilenmiş alkol ya da iki kez alkilenmiş su türevleridir.



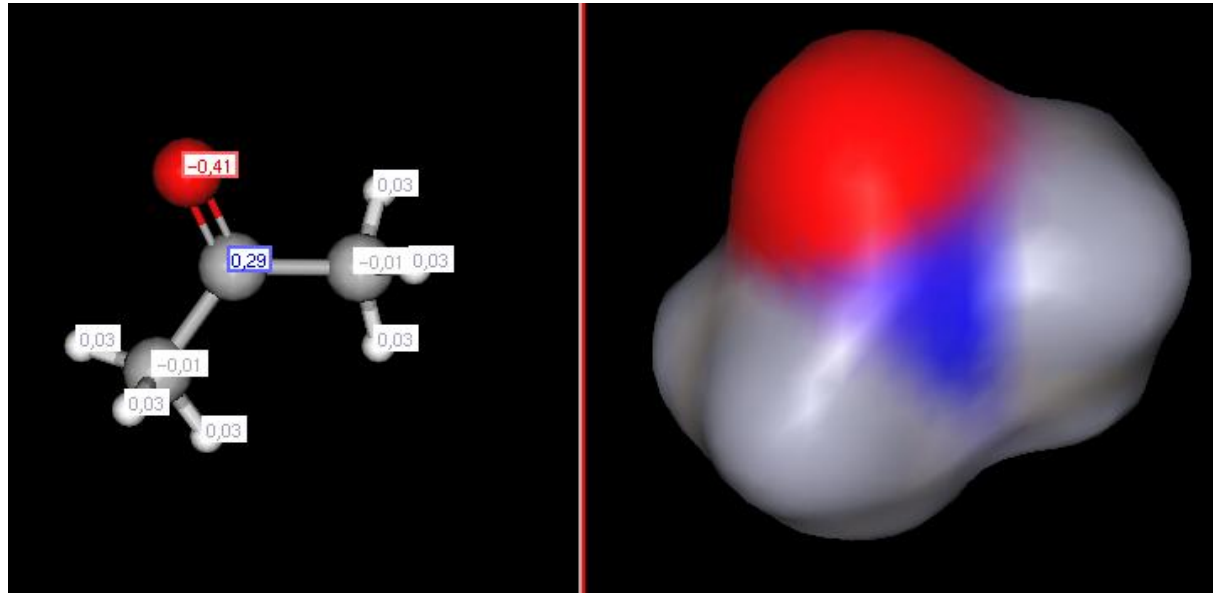
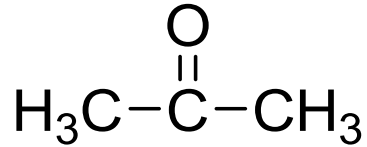
## 6- Aldehitler

Karbonil (C=O) karbonu üzerinde bir adet H atomu taşıyan bileşiklerdir.

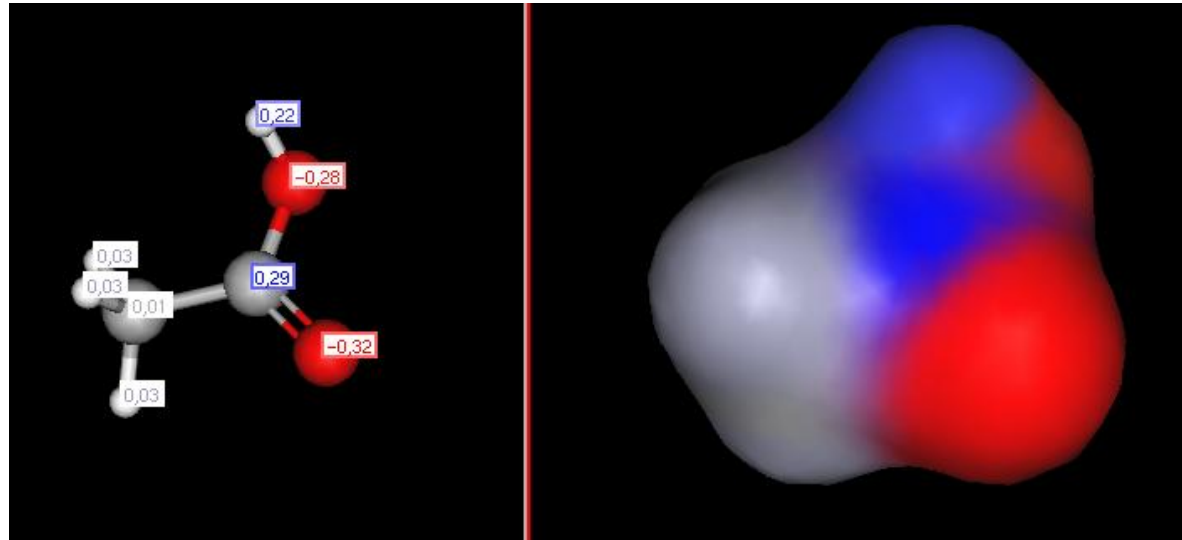
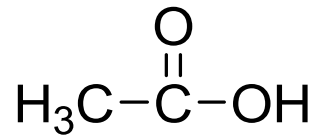


## 7- Ketonlar

Karbonil (C=O) karbonuna alkil ya da aril gruplarının bağlı olduğu yapılardır.



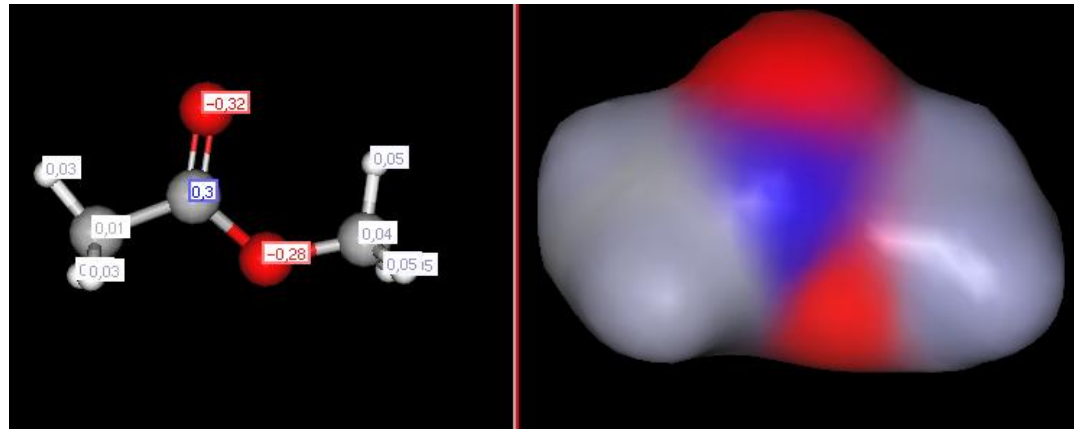
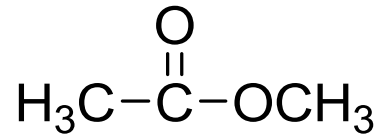
# 8- Karboksilik Asitler



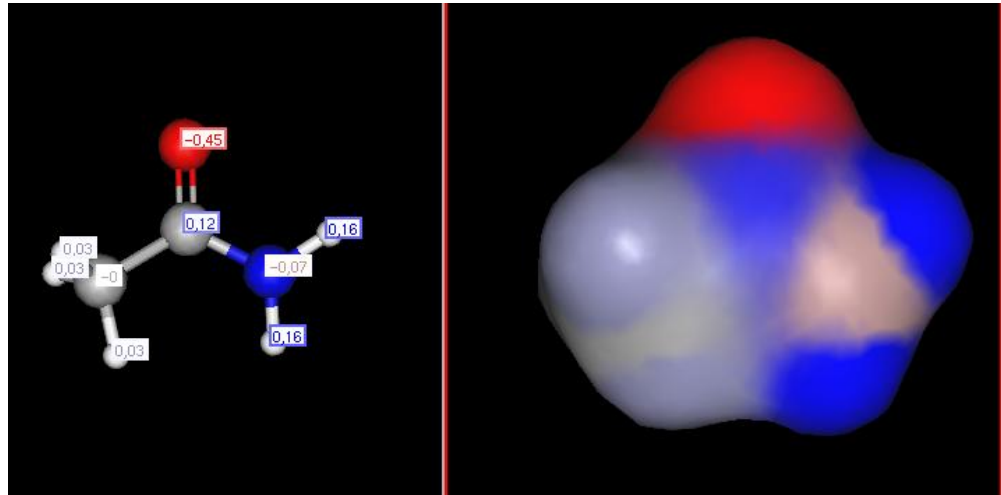
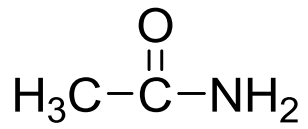


# 9- Karboksilik Asit Türevleri

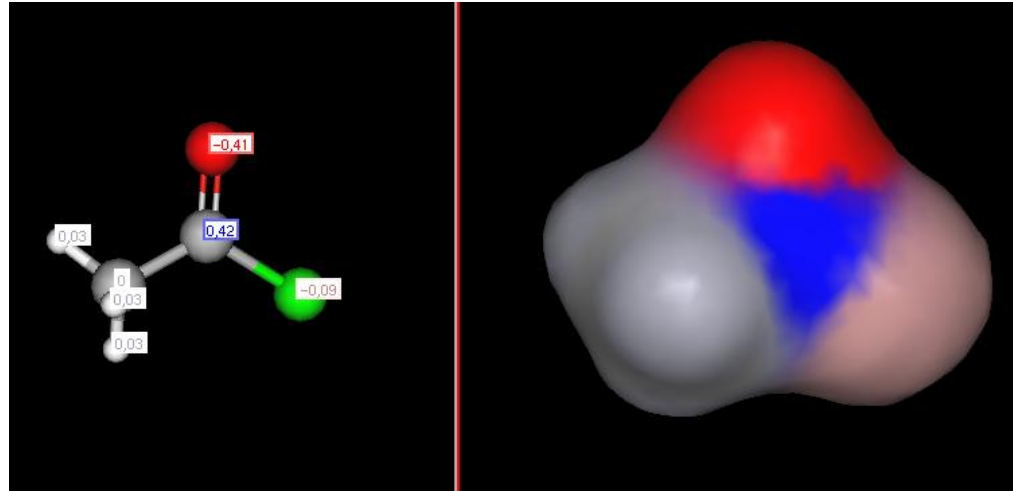
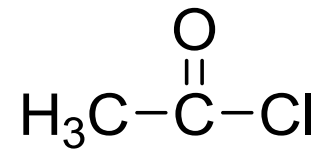
## a) Esterler



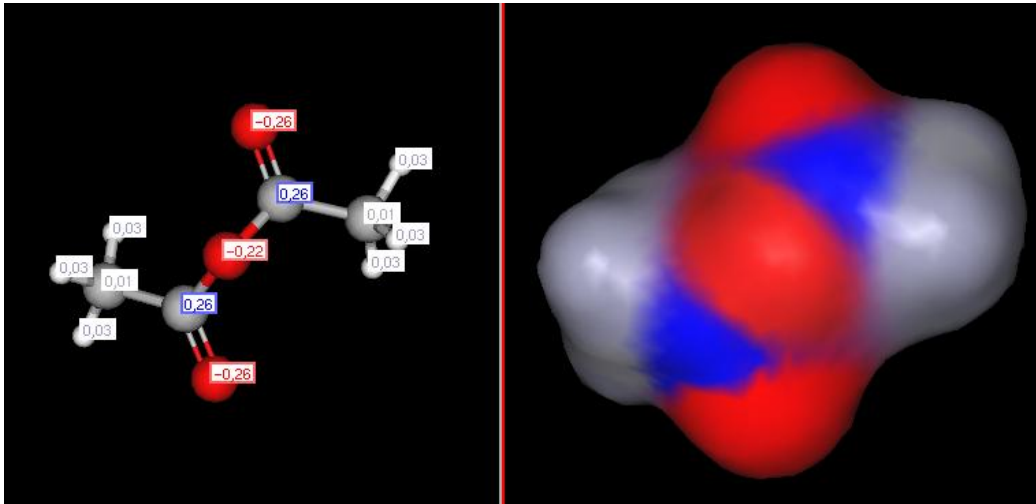
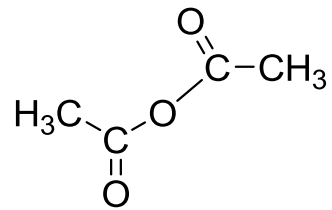
## b) Amitler



## c) Açıl Halojenürler



## d) Asit Anhidritler



# 10) Nitril Türevleri

