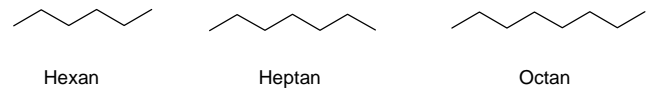
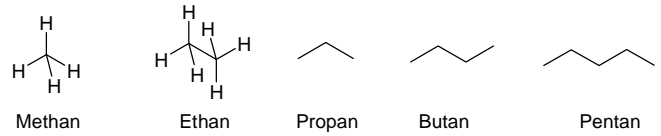


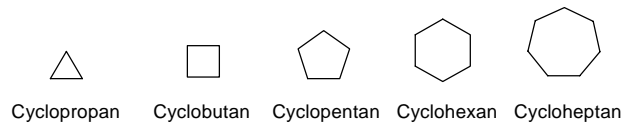
# Übersicht wichtiger funktioneller Gruppen

## Alkane



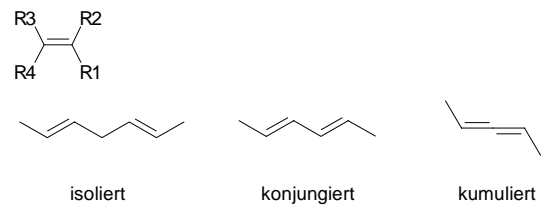
Homologe Reihe:  $C_nH_{2n+2}$

## Cycloalkane

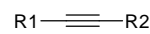


Homologe Reihe:  $C_nH_{2n}$

## Alkene



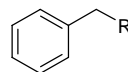
## Alkine



## Phenyl-Substituenten



## Benzyl-Substituenten



## Vinyl-Substituenten



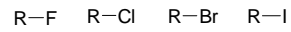
## Allyl-Substituenten



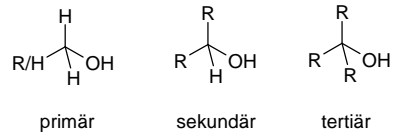
## Carbene



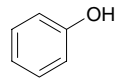
## Alkylhalogenide (= Halogenalkane)



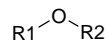
## Alkohole



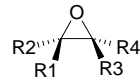
## Phenol



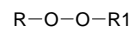
## Ether



## Epoxide (= Oxirane)

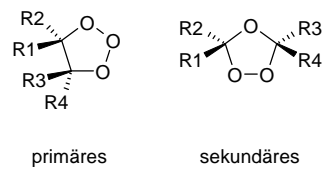


## Peroxide

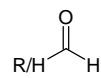


R1 = H → Hydroperoxide

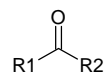
## Ozonide



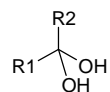
## Aldehyde



## Ketone

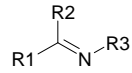


## Hydrate



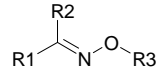
R2 = H → Aldehydhydrat  
R2 = C → Ketonhydrat

**Imine (= Schiffsche Basen)**

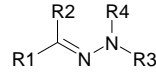


R2 = H → Aldimin  
R2 = C → Ketimin

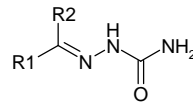
**Oxime**



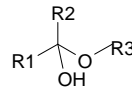
**Hydrazone**



**Semicarbazone**

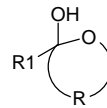


**Halbacetale/Halbketale**

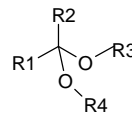


R2 = H → Halbacetal  
R2 = C → Halbketal

**Lactole**

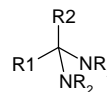


**Acetale/Ketale**



R2 = H → Acetal  
R2 = C → Ketal

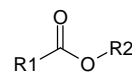
**Aminale**



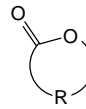
**Carbonsäuren**



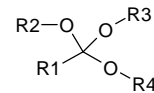
**Carbonsäureester**



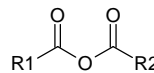
Lactone



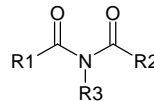
Orthoester



Anhydride



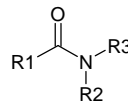
Imide



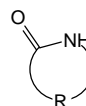
Carbonsäurehalogenide



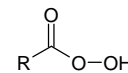
Amide



Lactame



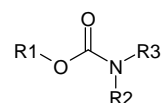
Peroxy Säuren



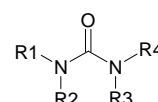
Nitrile



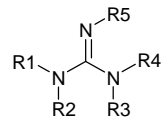
Carbamate



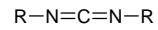
Harnstoffe



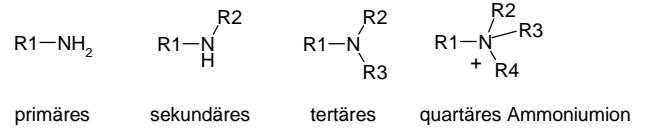
## Guanidine



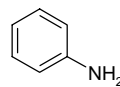
## Carbodiimide



## Amine



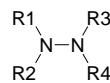
## Anilin



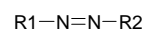
## Hydroxylamine



## Hydrazine



## Azoverbindungen



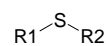
## Nitroverbindungen



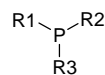
## Thiole (= Mercaptane)



## Sulfide



## Phosphine



## P-Ylene



## P-Ylide

