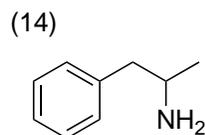
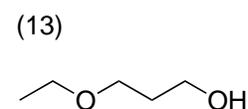
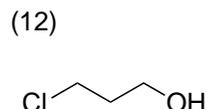
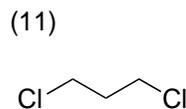
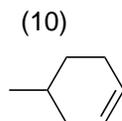
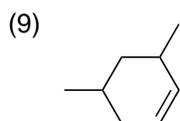
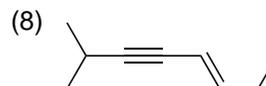
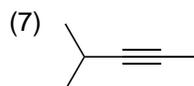
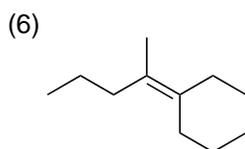
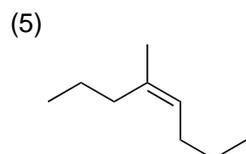
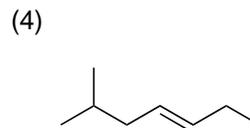
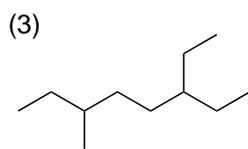
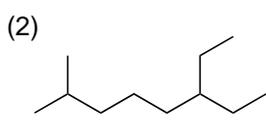
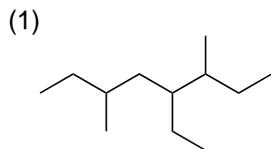
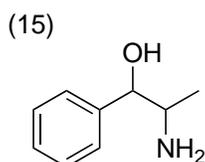


「有機物質化学」命名法の練習問題 徳永

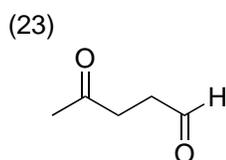
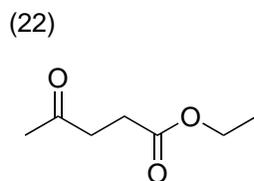
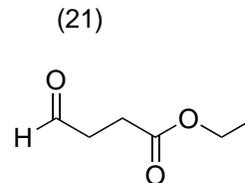
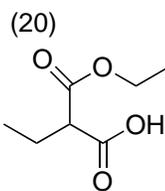
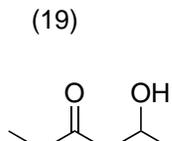
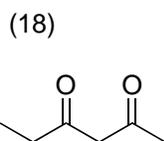
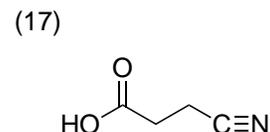
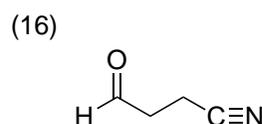
以下の化合物をIUPAC法で命名せよ、二重結合がある場合はEかZも表示して命名せよ



慣用名アンフェタミン  
N-メチル体は麻薬



N-メチル体の慣用名は  
エフェドリン



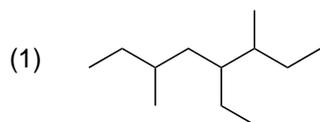
置換命名法における  
官能基の優先順位  
教科書 P15 表1-2-4より抜粋

- 1 カルボン酸
- 2 酸無水物
- 3 エステル
- 4 アミド
- 5 ニトリル
- 6 アルデヒド
- 7 ケトン
- 8 アルコール
- 9 アミン

ハロゲン基  
ニトロ基  
アルコキシ基 } つねに接頭辞

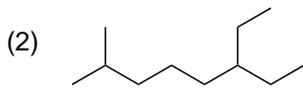
これは覚える必要はない  
見なからできればよい

以下「有機物質化学」命名法の練習問題の解答

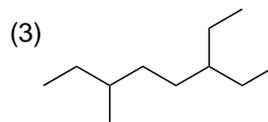


4-ethyl-3,6-dimethyloctane

置換基の位置番号が小さくなるようにする

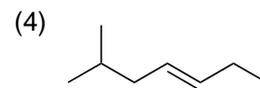


6-ethyl-2-methyloctane



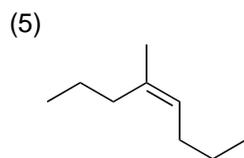
3-ethyl-6-methyloctane

アルファベット順でエチルのほうがメチルより優先



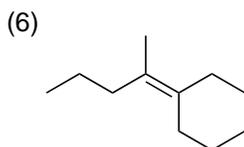
(E)-6-methylhept-3-ene

二重結合の位置番号が小さくなるようにする



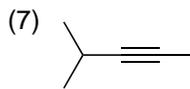
(Z)-4-methyloct-4-ene

3,5-dimethylcyclohex-1-ene



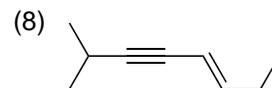
(Z)-4-ethyl-5-methyloct-4-ene

アルファベット順でエチルのほうがメチルより優先



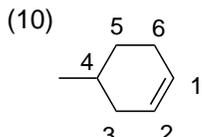
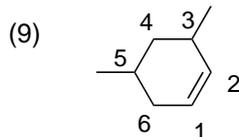
4-methylpent-2-yne

三重結合の位置番号が小さくなるようにする

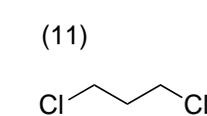


(E)-7-methyloct-3-en-5-yne

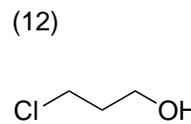
三重結合より二重結合の位置番号が優先



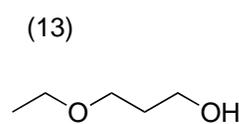
4-methylcyclohex-1-ene



1,3-dichloropropane

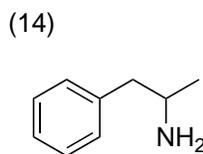


3-chloropropan-1-ol

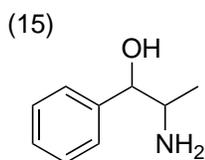


3-ethoxypropan-1-ol

クロロ基やアルコキシ基は接頭辞にしかない

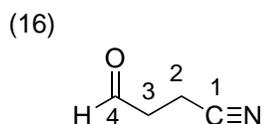


1-phenylpropan-2-amine

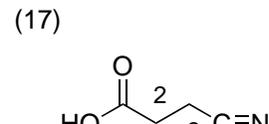


2-amino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol

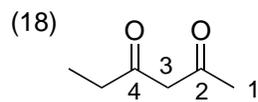
アルコールのほうが優先順位高い



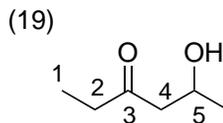
4-oxobutanenitrile



3-cyanopropanoic acid

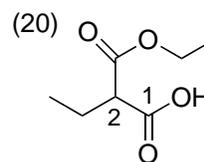


hexane-2,4-dione



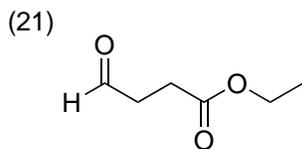
5-hydroxyhexan-3-one

ケトンのほうが優先順位高い



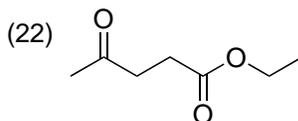
2-(ethoxycarbonyl)butanoic acid

カルボン酸のほうが優先順位高い  
エステルは置換基になっている



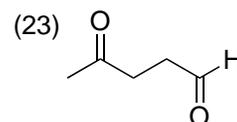
ethyl 4-oxobutanoate

エステルのほうが優先順位高い



ethyl 4-oxopentanoate

エステルのほうが優先順位高い



4-oxopentanal

アルデヒドのほうが優先順位高い