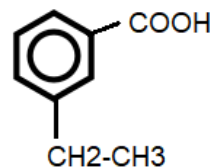
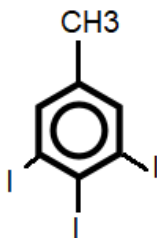
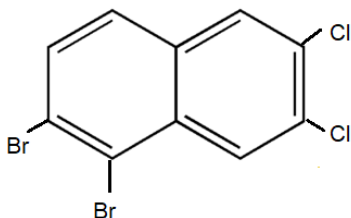


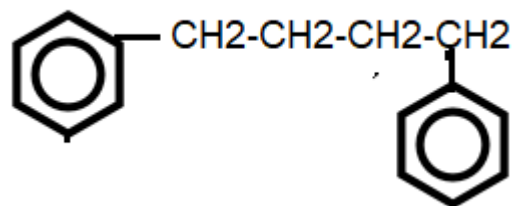
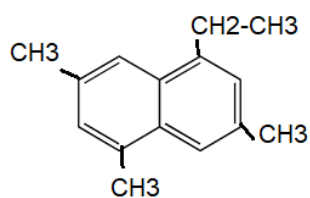
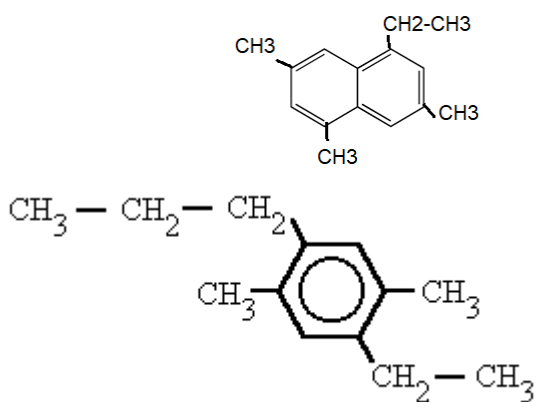
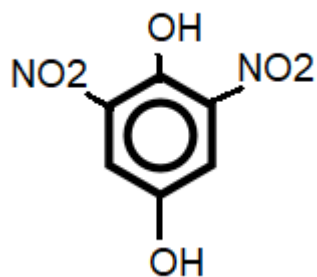
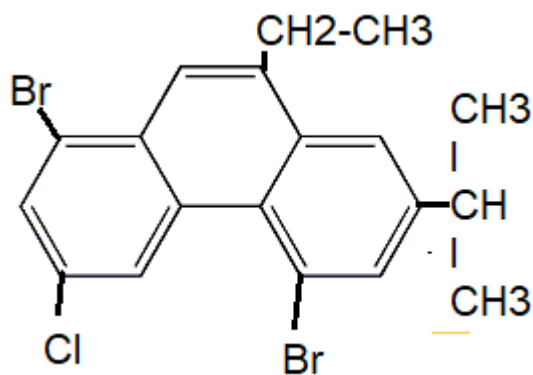
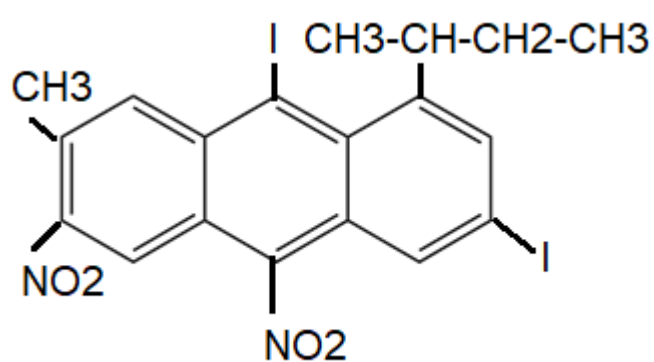
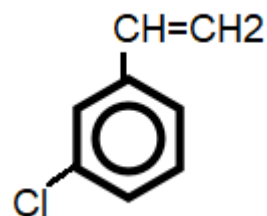
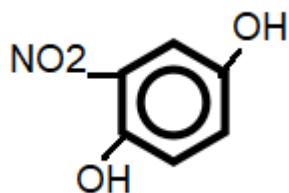
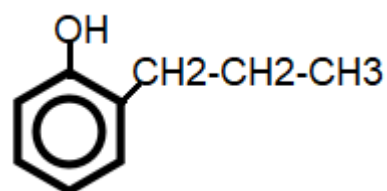
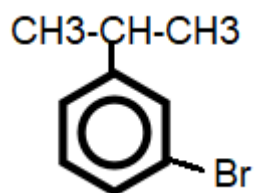
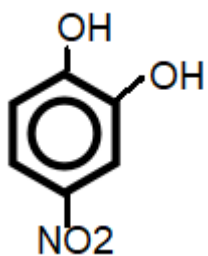
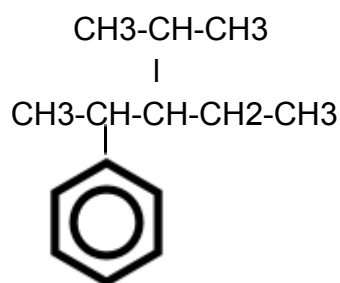
Taller de formulación y nomenclatura de Hidrocarburos Aromáticos

1° Escriba fórmulas estructurales para:

- a. P-etiltolueno
- b. Ácido-o-nitrobenzoico
- c. M-cloro-nitrobenzoceno
- d. o-diisopropilbenceno
- e. p-propilcumeno
- f. m-bromoanilina
- g. 2-fenilbutano
- h. Trifenilmetano
- i. 2-cloro-3-m-toluilhexano
- j. 2-bromo-m-xileno
- k. 2-cloro-p-cresol
- l. 2-cloro-3-fenilpentano
- m. Difeniletano
- n. Ácido-5-cloro-2-metil-3-hidroxibenzoico
- o. 2,4,6-trimetilanilina
- p. m-clorobenzaldehído
- q. p-nitrofenol
- r. 5,8-dimetil-6-etilantraceno
- s. 2,4,7-trinitrofenantreno
- t. m-nitroestireno
- u. 3-yodo-p-catecol
- v. 6-bromo-3-bromo-1,8,10-triisobutilfenantreno
- w. 1,3,5-trietilnaftaleno
- x. 2-etilresorcinol
- y. 2-metil-3,5-disecbutilhidroquinona
- z. o-propilestireno

2° Escriba el nombre a los siguientes compuestos, aplicando las reglas de la IUPAC:





CH₃-C-CH₂-CH₃

|

CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃