

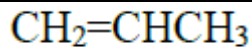
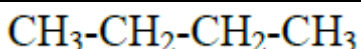
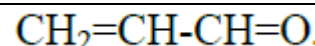
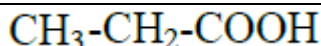
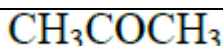
1^ο ΓΕΛ ΛΙΒΑΔΕΙΑΣ

ΦΥΛΛΟ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΟΜΟΛΟΓΕΣ ΣΕΙΡΕΣ-ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΟΜΑΔΕΣ

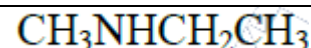
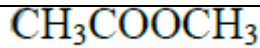
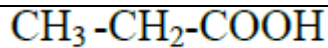
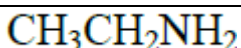
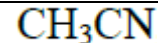
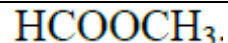
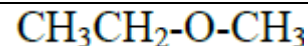
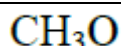
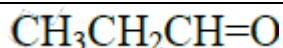
ΟΝΟΜΑ

ΕΠΙΘΕΤΟ

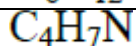
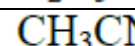
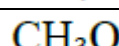
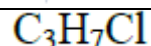
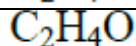
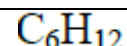
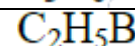
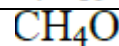
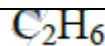
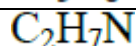
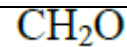
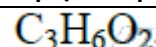
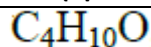
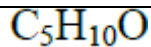
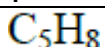
1. Να βρεθεί ποιες από τις παρακάτω ενώσεις είναι κορεσμένες και ποιες ακόρεστες :



2. Να βρεθεί η χημική τάξη (αλκοόλες, αλδεΐδες κτλ), των παρακάτω ενώσεων :



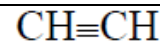
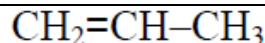
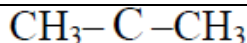
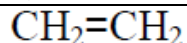
3. Να βρεθεί οι παρακάτω ενώσεις σε ποια (ή ποιες) ομόλογη σειρά ανήκουν :



4. I. Ένα αλκίνιο έχει σχετική μοριακή μάζα $M_r = 54$. Να βρεθεί ο μοριακός τύπος του.

II. Μια κορεσμένη μονοσθενής αλκοόλη έχει σχετική μοριακή μάζα $M_r = 88$. Να βρεθεί ο μοριακός τύπος της.

5. Από τις παρακάτω οργανικές ενώσεις κορεσμένες είναι:



(I)

(II)

(III)

(IV)

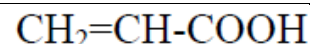
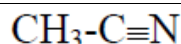
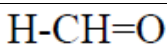
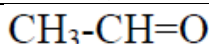
A οι (II) και (V)

B η (V)

Γ όλες

Δ καμία.

6. Από τις παρακάτω οργανικές ενώσεις ακόρεστες είναι:



(I)

(II)

(III)

(IV)

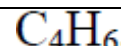
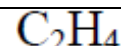
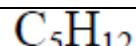
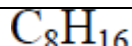
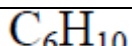
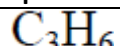
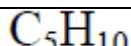
A οι (III) και (IV)

B η (IV)

Γ όλες

Δ καμία.

7. Ποιοι από τους παρακάτω άκυκλους υδρογονάνθρακες έχουν στο μόριό τους ένα μόνο διπλό δεσμό.



8. Η ένωση με μοριακό τύπο $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{24}$ ανήκει:

A στους κορεσμένους υδρογονάνθρακες

B στους ακόρεστους υδρογονάνθρακες με ένα διπλό δεσμό

Γ στους ακόρεστους υδρογονάνθρακες με ένα τριπλό δεσμό

Δ σε άλλη κατηγορία υδρογονανθράκων.

9. Από τις οργανικές ενώσεις ανήκουν στην ίδια ομόλογη σειρά οι:

