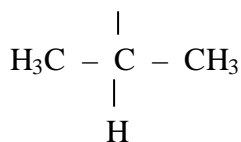
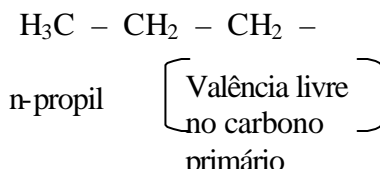
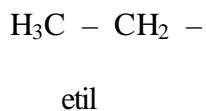
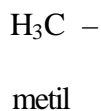


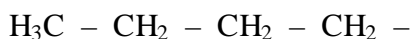
## Radicais Orgânicos

A nomenclatura dos radicais orgânicos é dada por um prefixo (nº de carbonos) e o sufixo **il** ou **ila**.

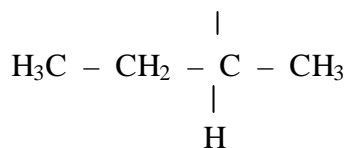
**Radicais Alquila:** são radicais monovalentes (possuem uma única valência livre) e saturados. Derivam dos alcanos.



Isopropil

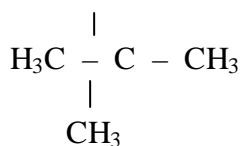


n-butil

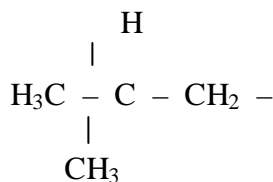


sec-butil

Valência livre  
no carbono  
secundário



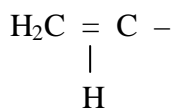
tércio-butil, terc-butil ou t-butil  
(valência livre no carbono terciário)



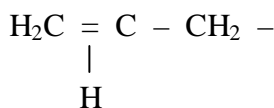
isobutil

Valência livre  
no  
carbono primário

**Radicais Alquenilas:** são radicais monovalentes derivados de alcenos.

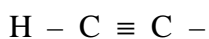


etenil ou vinil



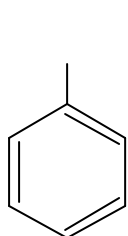
alil

**Radicais Alquinilas:** são radicais monovalentes derivados de alcinos.

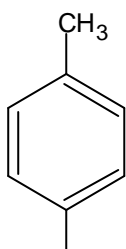


Etinil

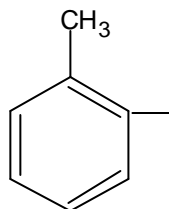
**Arilas:** são radicais monovalentes cuja valência livre se encontra num carbono pertencente a um anel benzênico.



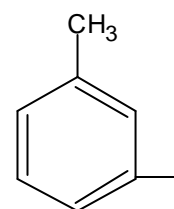
fenil



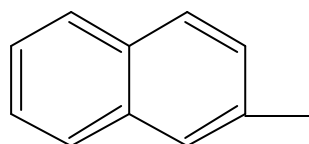
para-toluil



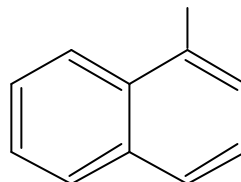
meta-toluil



orto-toluil

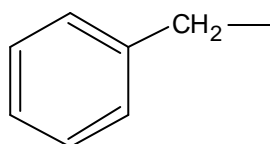


$\beta$ -naftil



$\alpha$ -naftil

**Radical Benzil:** possui um núcleo benzênico ligado a um carbono, no qual se localiza a valência livre.



benzil