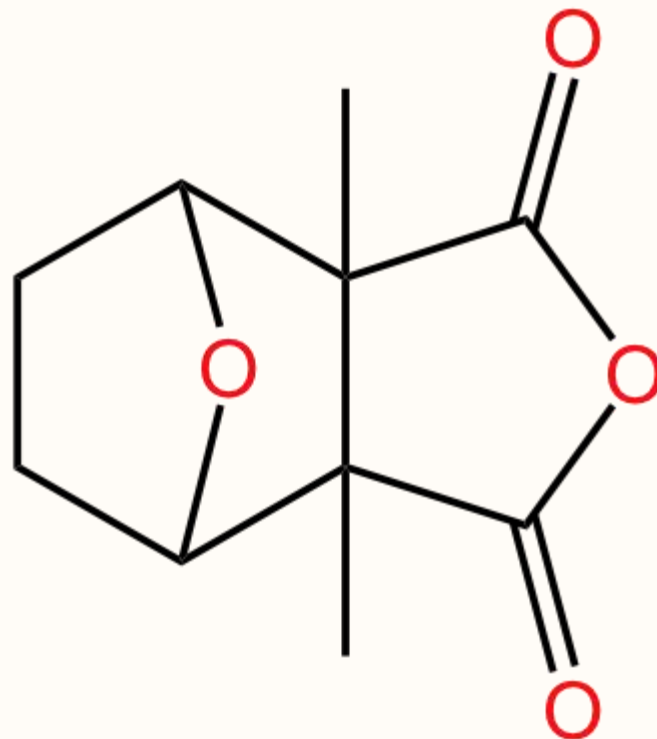
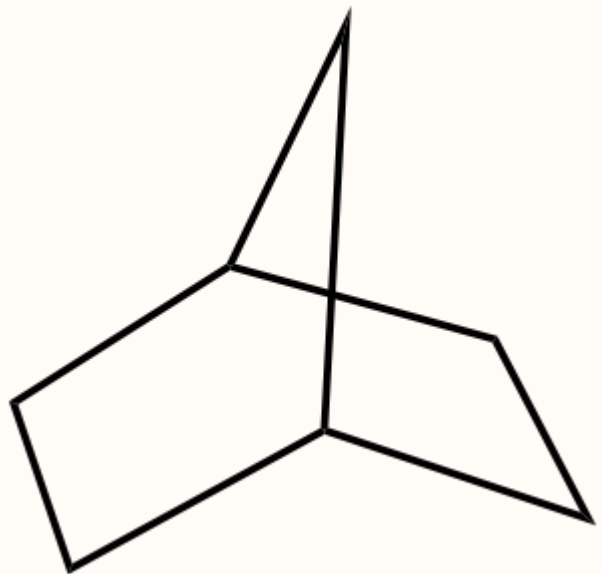




每日考点009

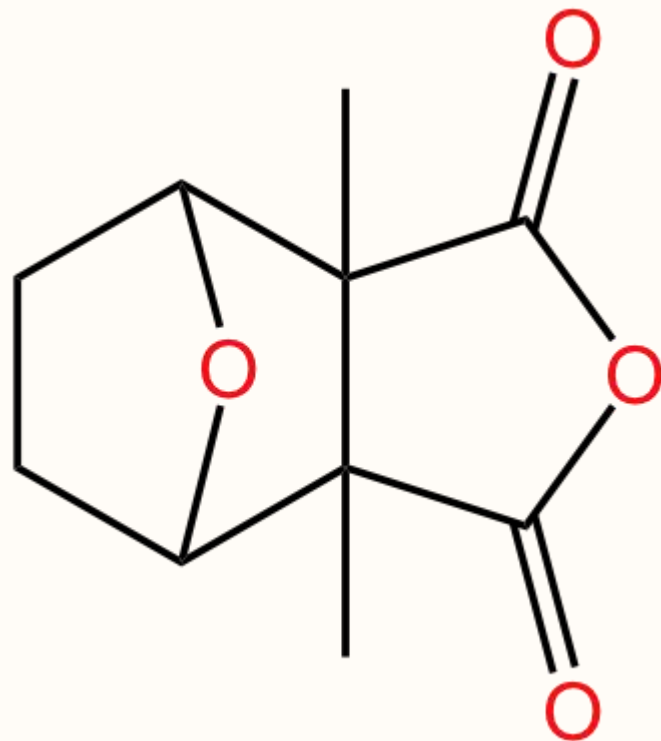
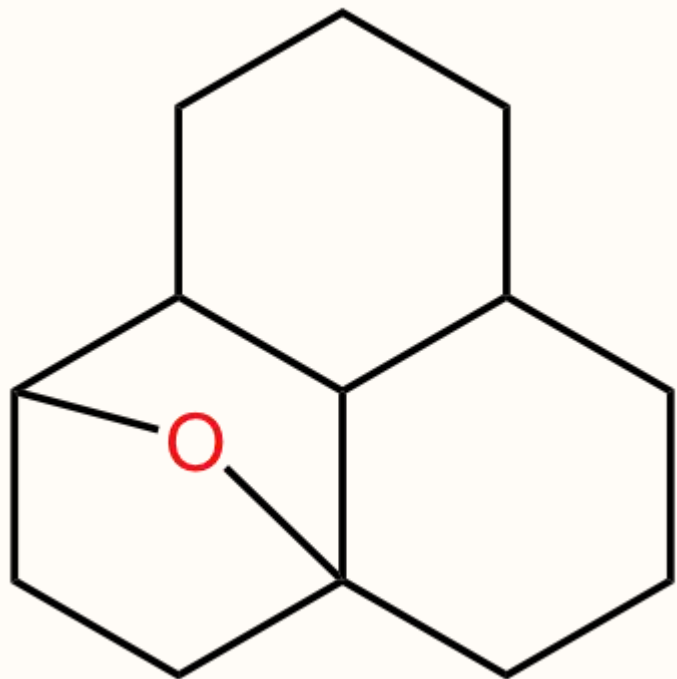
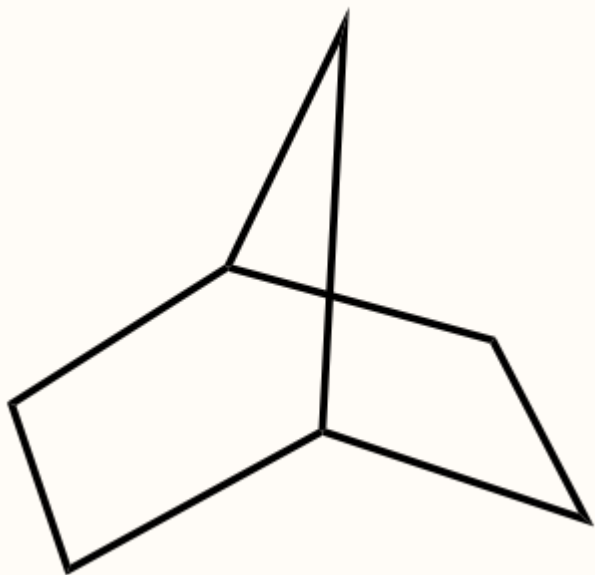
不饱和度 Ω





每日考点009

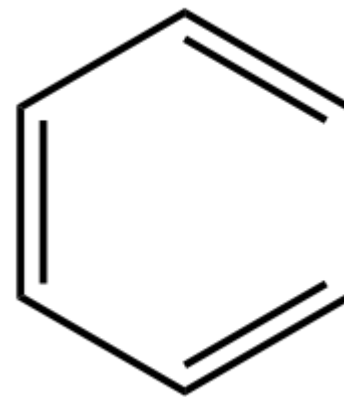
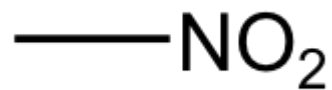
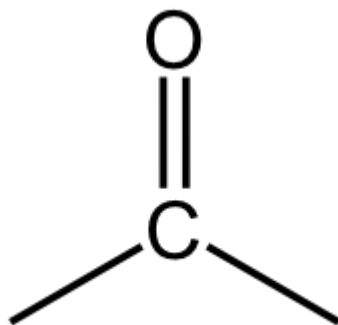
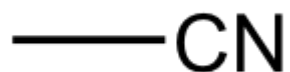
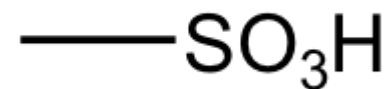
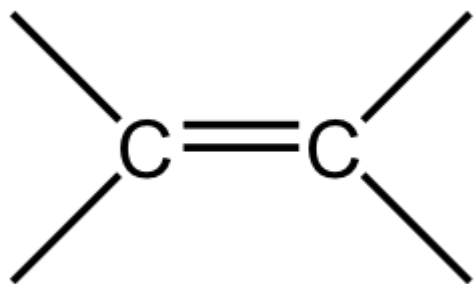
不饱和度 Ω



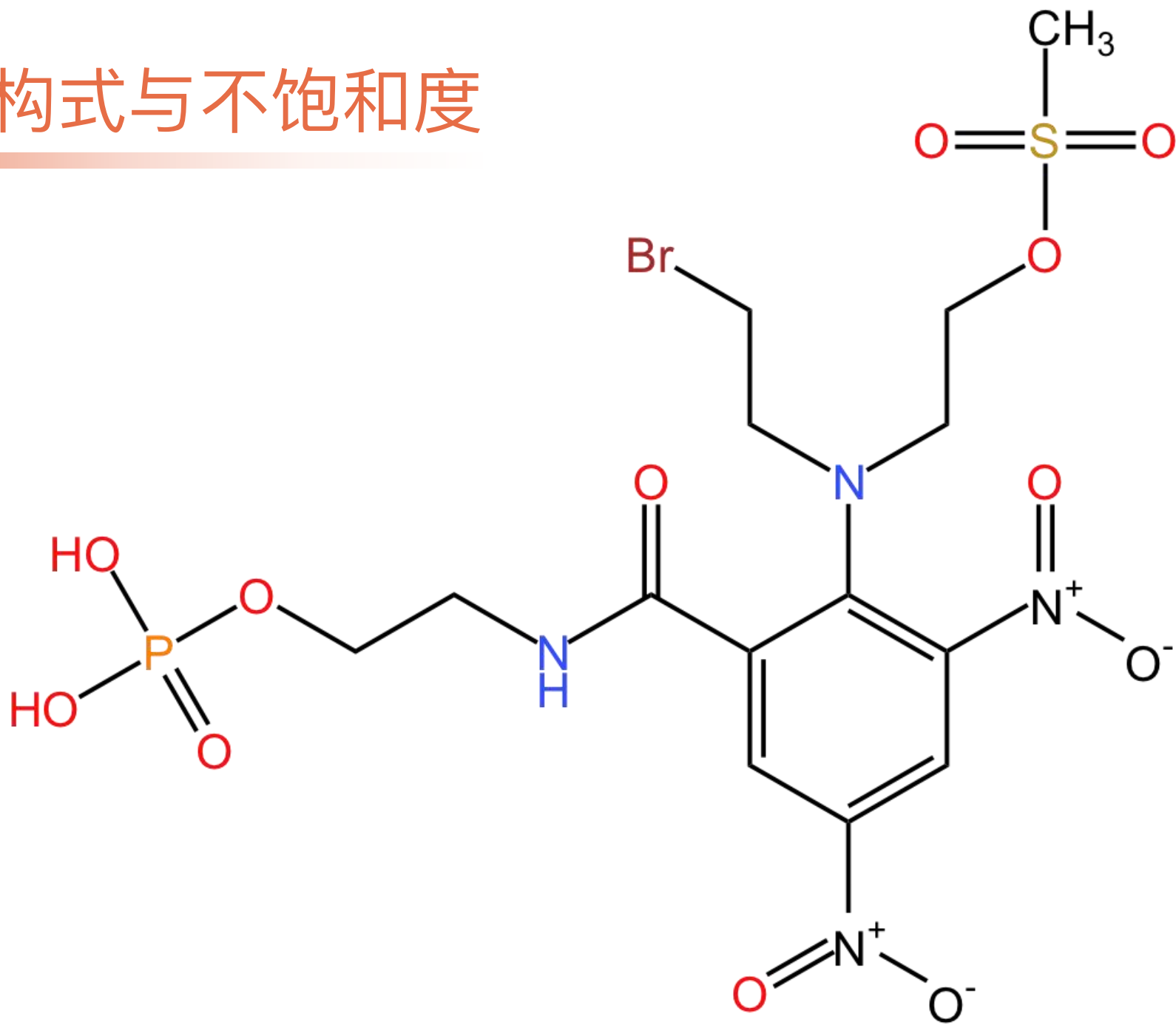
一、定义

- 不饱和度（缺氢指数） Ω

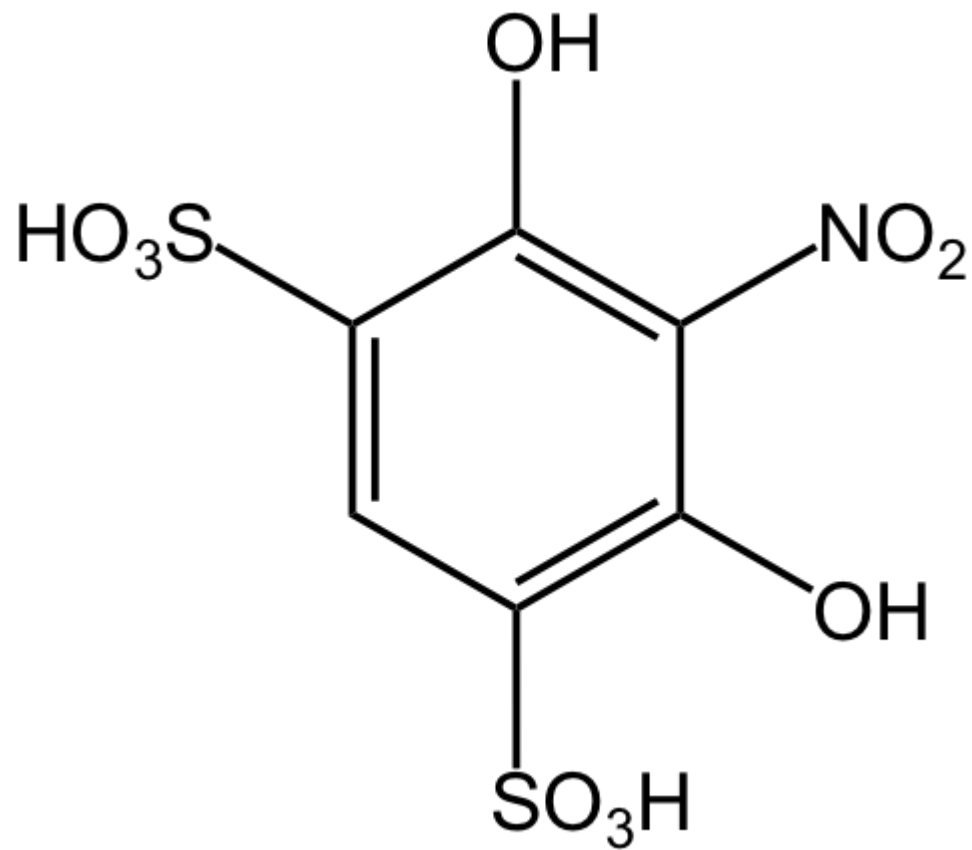
二、结构式与不饱和度



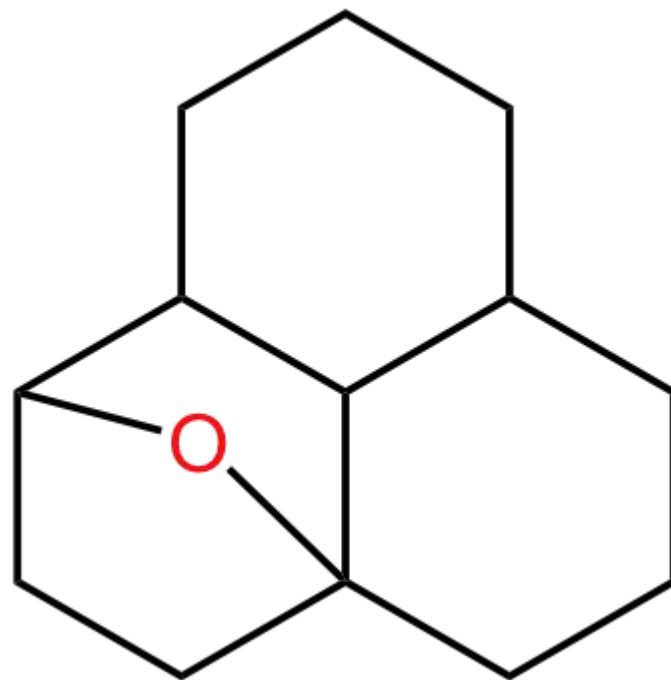
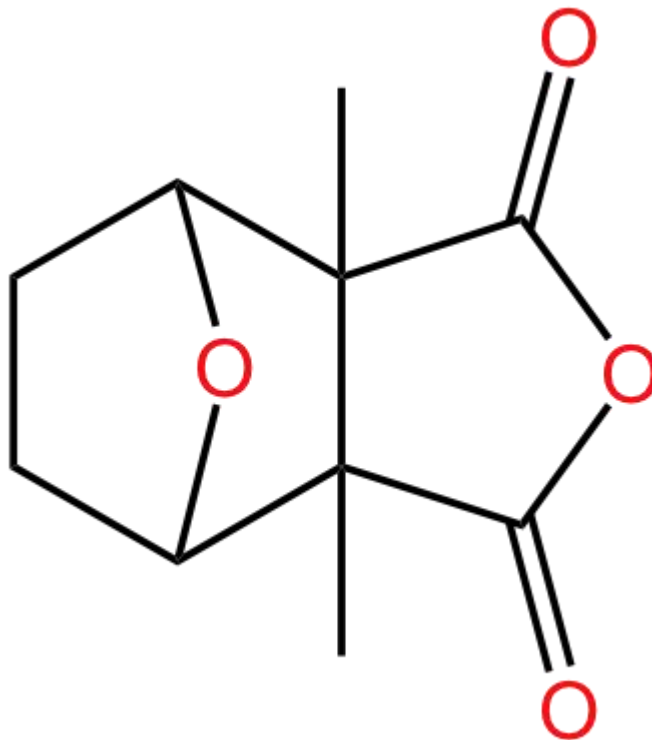
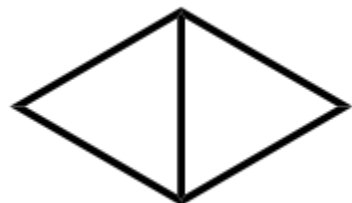
二、结构式与不饱和度



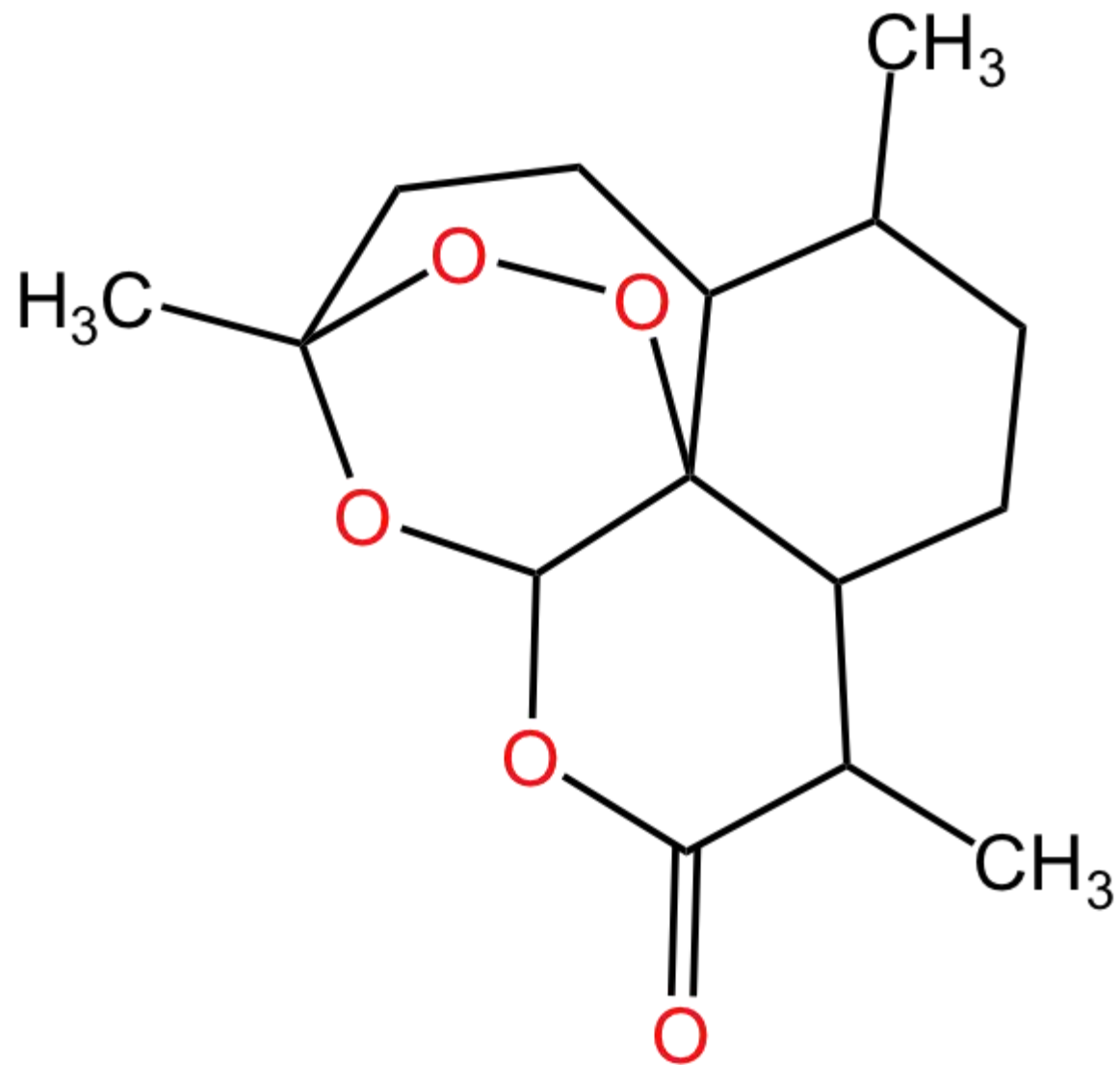
二、结构式与不饱和度



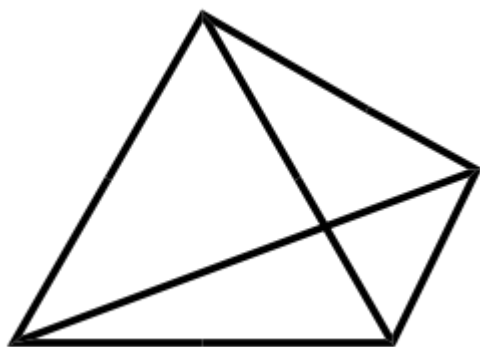
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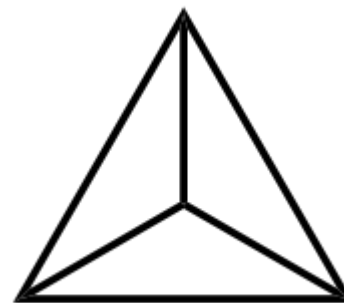
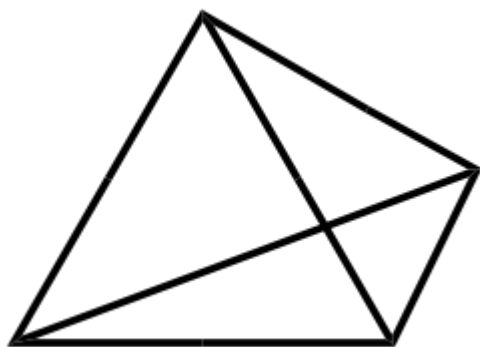
二、结构式与不饱和度



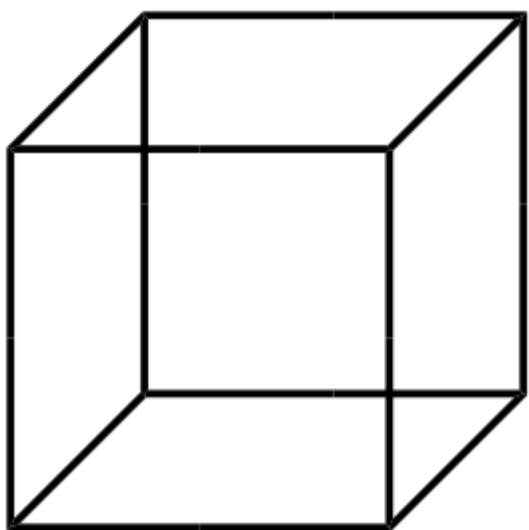
二、结构式与不饱和度



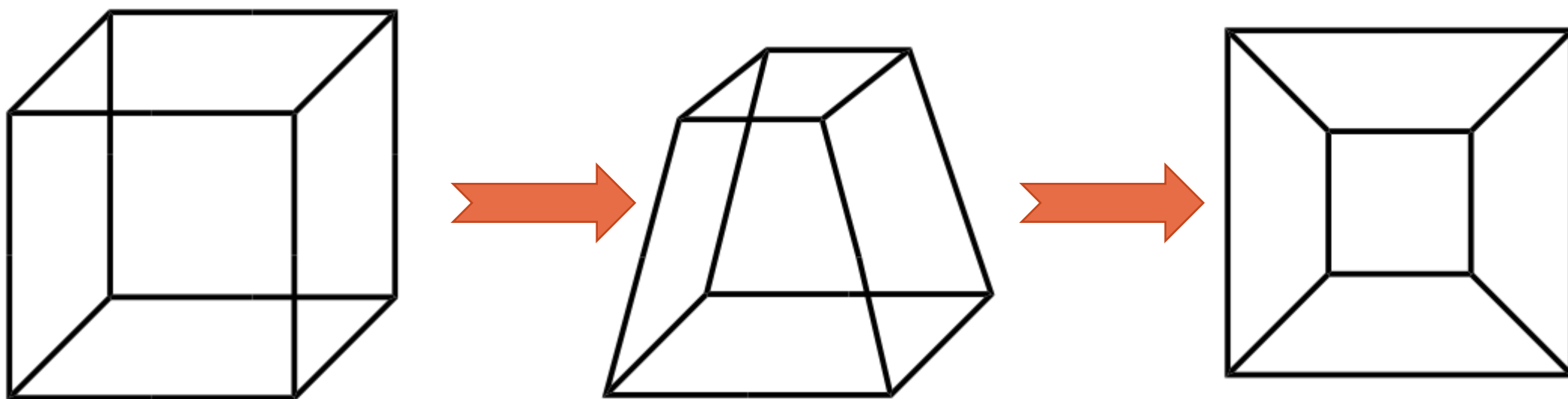
二、结构式与不饱和度



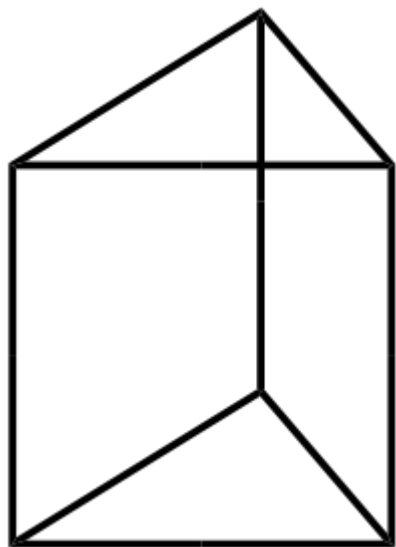
二、结构式与不饱和度



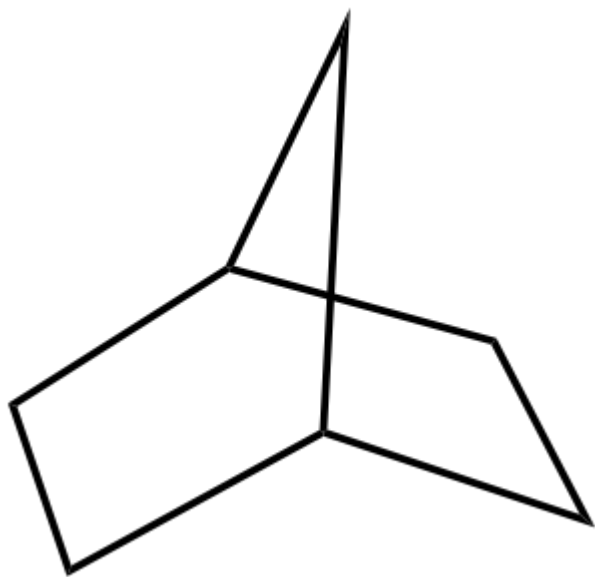
二、结构式与不饱和度



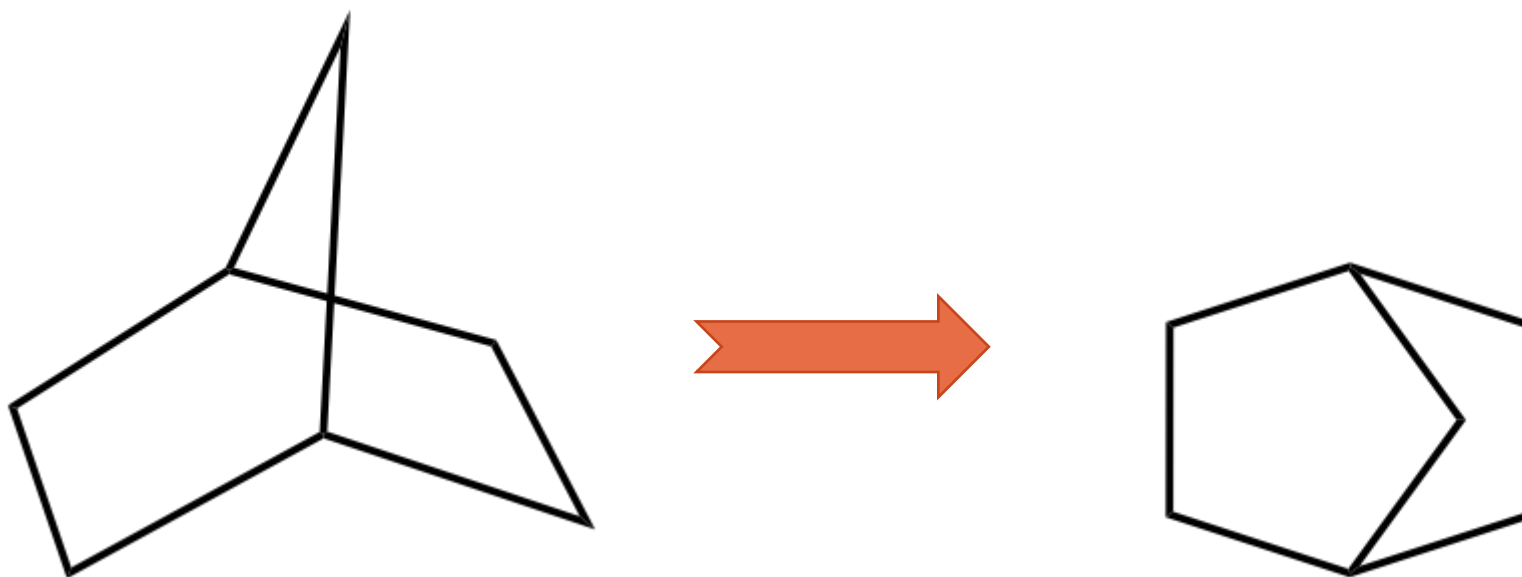
二、结构式与不饱和度



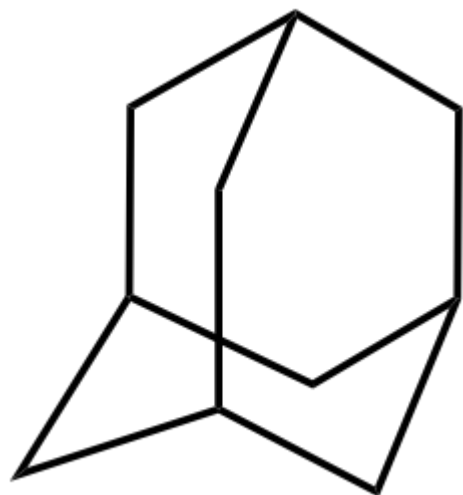
二、结构式与不饱和度



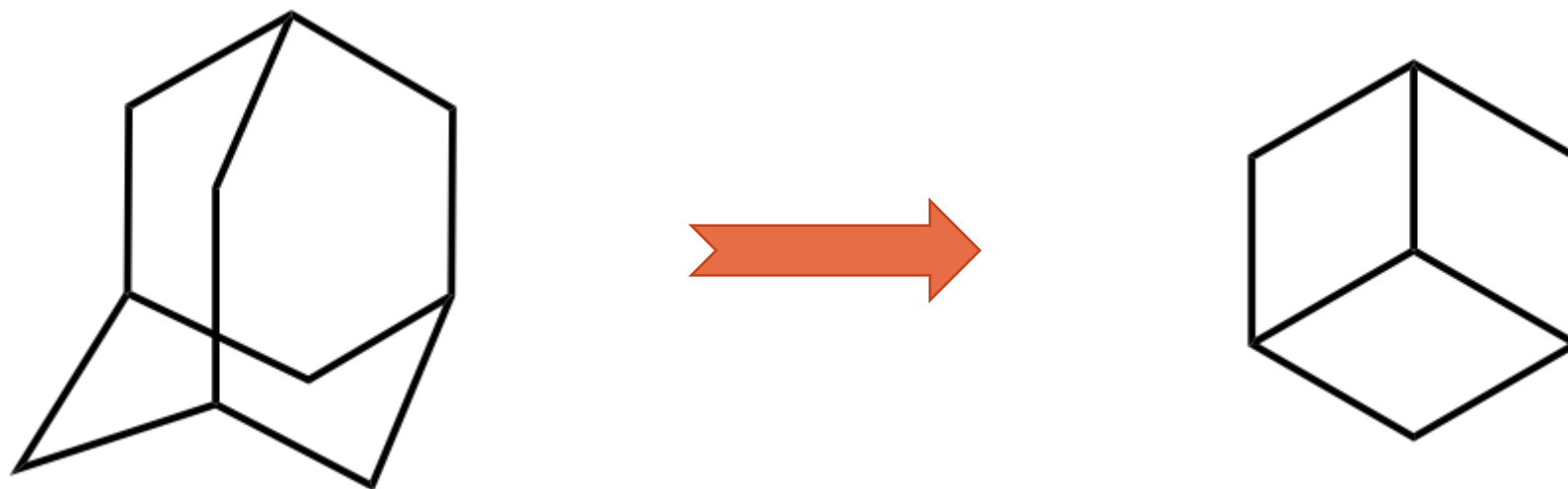
二、结构式与不饱和度



二、结构式与不饱和度



二、结构式与不饱和度



三、分子式与不饱和度

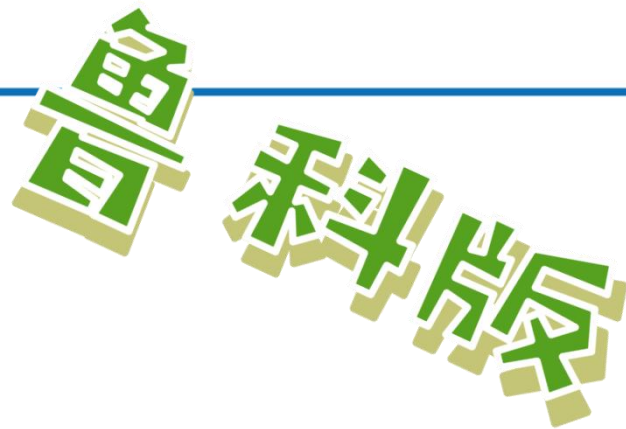


三、分子式与不饱和度



• 方法导引 •

如何计算有机化合物分子的不饱和度



有机化合物分子的不饱和度为：

$$x + 1 - \frac{y}{2}$$

式中： x 为碳原子数， y 为氢原子数。

在计算不饱和度时，若有机化合物分子含有卤素原子，可将其视为氢原子；若含有氧原子，则不予考虑；若含有氮原子，就在氢原子总数中减去氮原子数。例如，分子式为 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$ 的分子的不饱和度为：

$$6 + 1 - \frac{(5-1)}{2} = 5$$