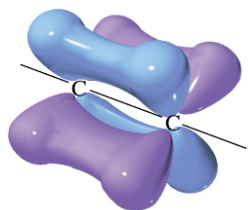


## Αντιδράσεις Προσθήκης στο τριπλό δεσμό



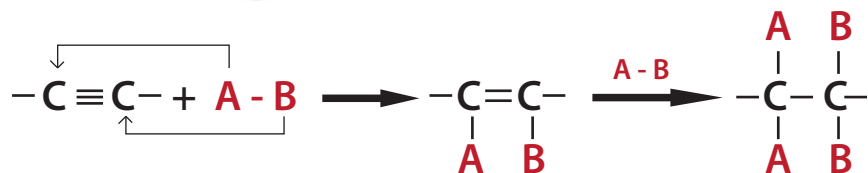
A - B

H - H

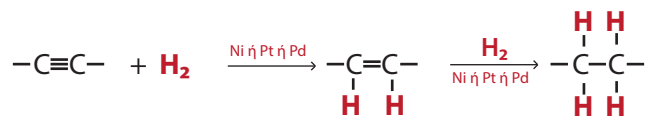
X - X

$\delta^+$   $\delta^-$   
H - X

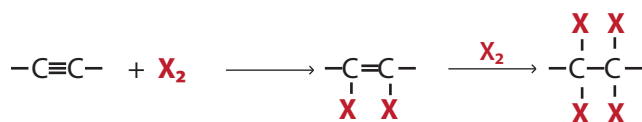
$\delta^+$   $\delta^-$   
H - OH



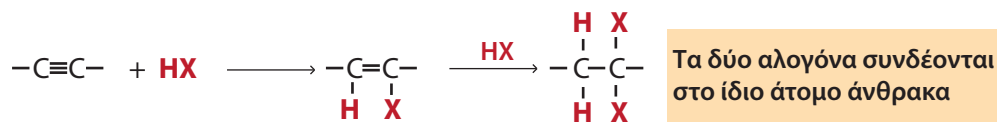
### H<sub>2</sub> Αλκίνια σε αλκάνια



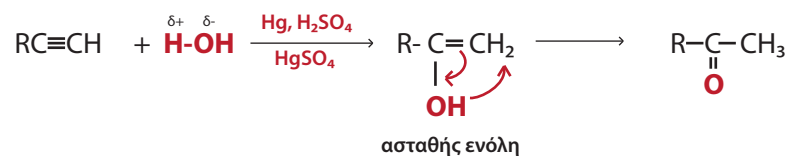
### X<sub>2</sub> (X: Cl<sub>2</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>) Κορεσμένα τετραλογονίδια



### HX (X: Cl, Br, I) Διαλογονίδια



### H<sub>2</sub>O Καρβονλικές κορεσμένες ενώσεις

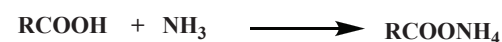
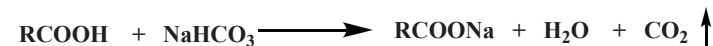
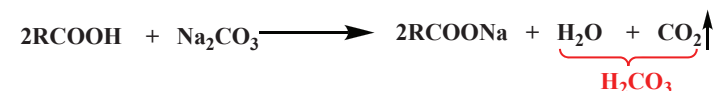
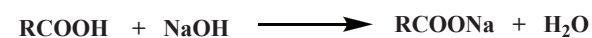
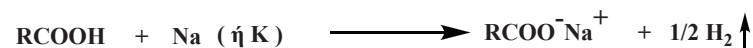
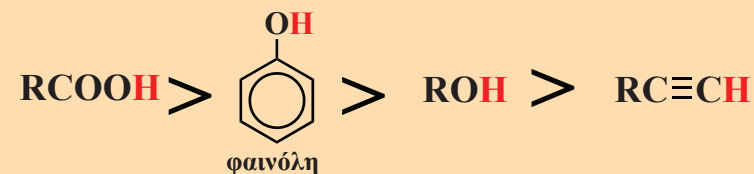


### CuCl + NH<sub>4</sub>Cl Διμερισμός ακετυλενίου

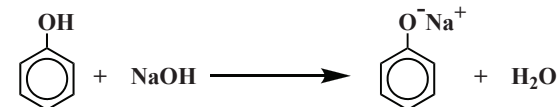
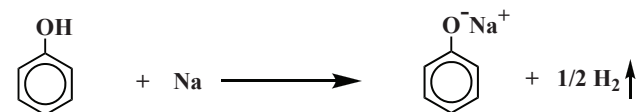
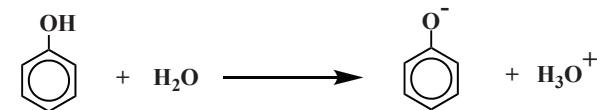


## Αντιδράσεις Οξέων

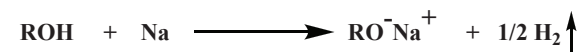
### Οργανικές ενώσεις με ιδιότητες οξέων κατά Bronsted και Lowry



### Φαινόλη Η φαινόλη είναι οξύ



### Αλκοόλες Και οι αλκοόλες συμπεριφέρονται σαν οξέα δεν αντιδρούν όμως με βάσεις



### Αλκίνια Και τα αλκίνια συμπεριφέρονται σαν οξέα

